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OLD^E VLSTER



An Historical and Genealogical Magazine



KINGSTON, N. Y.

Published by the Editor, Benjamin Myer Brink.

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An History

Published

VOLUME ONE

JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1905

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OLD^E ULSTER

VOL. I

JANUARY, 1905

NO. 1

Our Proposition



WITH this number is launched a new craft upon the sea of journalism. This county of Ulster is historic. American history begins in some dozen places, of which "the Esopus" was one. The year in which the first settlement occurred is in dispute. It will be the effort of this magazine to ascertain. This is one of many mooted questions.

But this periodical has other aims. There is, and has been for many years, a mass of historical and genealogical material all-important to Old Ulster which is drifting away. Some has disappeared entirely. What is left must be gathered and preserved. The time to do it is before it is too late. That time is now. This is the age of historical interest. Historical and genealogical societies multiply. Patriotic organizations abound. Those of the women in our land are

Olde Ulster

active and thriving. Before them papers are constantly read on historical subjects. Those on local historic events awaken the most interest. But for such the data is often inaccessible. It will be our aim to secure such, publish and preserve it.

Forty-five years ago, on May 10, 1859, a meeting was held in the Reformed Church in the village of New Paltz to organize a society for this purpose. Here was born "THE ULSTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY." To the call to that meeting nineteen names were appended. But two or three of these public-spirited men remain with us. They did an invaluable work. Unfortunately most of the results of their time and labor has disappeared. The volumes of their published proceedings remain. But even these can hardly be reached by inquirers. Aside from this what they collected has largely vanished. The Honorable Abraham Bruyn Hasbrouck was the president of the society, and his labors were abundant. Among the vice-presidents were the Reverend Charles Scott, D.D., of Shawangunk, and General George H. Sharpe, of Kingston, and their contributions were priceless. But the life and soul, the master spirit and the one who accomplished more than all was the noble secretary, Colonel George W. Pratt, of the famous Twentieth Regiment, who gave his life to his country at the second battle of Bull Run, in Virginia, in 1862. When his hand was removed from the throttle the engine stopped. And it never moved thereafter.

It is the hope and the intention of the projector of this magazine to take up the work begun by that society, but in another form. Papers will be welcome

Our Proposition

upon any correlative subject that are brief, well-written, clear and accurate. Historical romancing is not desired. For statements not well established authorities must be given. Genealogies will be published as given, except when manifestly inaccurate; and be subject to correction in future numbers.

Besides, there is a flotsam and jetsam of history. This is often of value. It frequently gives a side view upon events and enables one to form a judgment. All this will be picked up from the tide and given an appropriate place.

There are many quaint and curious things in this cosmopolitan old county of ours, that need a place of permanent record. This periodical will try to preserve such. Hardly a nationality of Western Europe that did not send her sons and daughters here in the Seventeenth Century to make Old Ulster.

This magazine will be named OLDE ULSTER. What was Old Ulster? It was the present Ulster county; it was Catskill, Windham, Ashland, Prattsville, Halcott, Lexington, Jewett and Hunter of the present county of Greene; it was all of Sullivan county; it was the towns of Hancock, Colchester, Middletown, Andes, Roxbury, Bovina and Stamford and parts of the towns of Delhi, Hampden, Tompkins, Deposit and Walton, of Delaware county; it was the towns of Newburgh, New Windsor, Montgomery, Crawford, Wallkill and Mount Hope, with parts of the towns of Deer Park and Hamptonburg of Orange county. Old Ulster was truly a regal domain.

When the Fifty-sixth Regiment went to the Civil War in 1861 from this region it marched with a

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rallying song, one stanza of which thus referred to the homeland :

“ From the Delaware we rally;
From the Mamakating valley;
And to combat forth we sally
While our bleeding country calls.
From old Sullivan we muster;
She is loyal,—we can trust her;
So are Orange and old Ulster
Which have helped to fill our ranks.”

This then is our field. The success of this effort depends upon the patriotism of the people of Old Ulster. There can be no great financial return for such an enterprise. But with the help of all who are interested it can be made to pay expenses. And the projector desires that it may appear in creditable form to the eye, taste and judgment of all who are interested.



THERE is a very early reference to the Esopus in the “Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York,” page 398, under date of August 5th, 1657, in a letter written by the Reverends Johannes Megapolensis and Samuel Drisius to the Classis of Amsterdam, which is thus :

“About eighteen (Dutch) miles (fifty-four English) up the North River, half way between the Mannhattans and Rensselaer or Beverwyck, lies a place called by the Dutch Esopus or Sypous, and by the Indians, Atharhacton. It is an exceedingly fine country there. Thereupon some Dutch families settled there who are doing very well. They hold Sunday meetings and then one or the other of them reads from the Postilla.”

Old Ulster and Washington Irving



ULSTER County always held a fascination over the mind and heart of Washington Irving. Here he laid the scene of "Rip Van Winkle," the most celebrated product of his pen. And from the witchery of the Catskill mountains he never could, nor ever attempted to free his heart and soul.

Besides, his earliest friends, and his closest, were of the old Knickerbocker Dutch. Matilda Hoffman, the maiden whom he loved from early youth, to whom he was engaged, and whose loss shaded his whole after life, was of that lineage. The Van Burens, the Van Nesses, the Verplancks, the Pauldings and hosts of others of Dutch descent were his intimates. It grieved his sensitive soul that umbrage was taken to his skit on the Dutch families, the "authentic" "History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker." He admitted that his boyish humor had led him to caricature the Dutchmen as fat, stolid and unprogressive. It pained him that some took him seriously. In his after Knickerbocker sketches he allowed his humor full play, but caricature was not attempted.

Among his frequent companions were the genial President Martin Van Buren and his witty son "Prince John;" the scholarly Gulian C. Verplanck and the

Olde Ulster

versatile James K. Paulding. With such spirits he delighted to visit old Dutch settlements as Tarrytown, Kingston, Albany and Schaghticoke and enjoy the hospitality of old families and revel in the traditions and customs surviving there.

His affection for Old Ulster began early. His first trip up the Hudson, whose good genius he was to be, was taken by sloop in the year 1800. The description is delightful. The captain was an Albanian, and the crew was composed of his household blacks. He addressed them in Dutch, and they discussed his orders before they obeyed him, and although they were his slaves, were sometimes positive that those orders were unwise, and if so, they ignored them. One old grey-headed negro who had sailed with the sloop since the days of the captain's father, usually had his own way and did as he pleased.

When the sloop came out of the Highlands into Newburgh bay he saw the distant Catskills. From the first view

“To me they were the fairyland of the Hudson. It was in the good old times before steamboats and railroads had driven all poetry and romance out of travel. A voyage up the Hudson in those days was equal to a voyage to Europe at present, and cost almost as much time ; but we enjoyed the river then ; we relished it as we did our wine, sip by sip, not, as at present, gulping all down at a draught, without tasting it. My whole voyage up the Hudson was full of wonder and romance. I was a lively boy, somewhat imaginative, of easy faith, and prone to relish everything that partook of the marvellous. Among the passengers on board of the sloop was a veteran Indian trader, on his way to the lakes to traffic with the natives. He had discovered my

propensity, and amused himself throughout the voyage by telling me Indian legends and grotesque stories about every noted place on the river,—such as Spuyten Devil Creek, the Tappan Sea, the Devil's Dans Kammer, and other hobgoblin places. The Catskill mountains especially called forth a host of fanciful traditions. We were all day slowly tiding along in sight of them, so that he had full time to weave his whimsical narratives. In these mountains, he told me, according to Indian belief, was kept the great treasury of storm and sunshine for the region of the Hudson. An old squaw spirit had charge of it, who dwelt on the highest peak of the mountain. Here she kept Day and Night shut up in her wigwam, letting out only one of them at a time. She made new moons every month, and hung them up in the sky, cutting up the old ones into stars. The great Manitou, or master-spirit, employed her to manufacture clouds; sometimes she wove them out of cobwebs, gossamers and morning dew, and sent them off flake after flake, to float in the air and give light summer showers. Sometimes she would brew up black thunder-storms, and send down drenching rains to swell the streams and sweep everything away. He had many stories, also, about mischievous spirits who infested the mountains in the shape of animals, and played all kinds of pranks upon Indian hunters, decoying them into quagmires and morasses, or to the brinks of torrents and precipices. All these were doled out to me as I lay on the deck throughout a long summer's day, gazing upon these mountains, the ever changing shapes and hues of which appeared to realize the magical influences in question. Sometimes they seemed to approach; at others to recede; during the heat of the day they almost melted into a sultry haze; as the day declined they deepened in tone; their summits were brightened by the last rays of the sun, and later in the evening their whole outline was printed in deep purple against an amber sky. As I beheld them thus shifting continually before my

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eye, and listened to the marvellous legends of the trader, a host of fanciful notions concerning them was conjured into my brain, which have haunted it ever since."

But Irving did not visit them then, nor for thirty-two years. Lefevre's "History of New Paltz" tells of a trip to Ulster by Irving in 1821, in company of Martin Van Buren, who was then United States Senator. They crossed the ferry from Poughkeepsie to Highland (then New Paltz Landing) in a carriage and drove up the road to New Paltz to examine the old church records. While at Highland, waiting to have a cast shoe replaced, an amusing incident occurred, as told by Lefevre, of an attempt by the future president to braid a new cracker to their whip, and its want of success.

The first visit Irving ever paid to the haunts of Rip Van Winkle was in 1832. Under the date of July 9th he writes to his brother Peter, then in Paris:

"I set off in company with James K. Paulding, Mr. Latrobe, and the Count de Pourtales, whom I have found most agreeable travelling companions. We left New York about seven o'clock, in one of those great steamboats that are like floating hotels, and we arrived at West Point in about *four hours*. Gouverneur Kemble's barge, with an awning was waiting for us, and conveyed us across the river into a deep cove to his cottage, which is buried among beautiful forest trees. Here we passed three or four hot days most luxuriously, lolling on the grass under the trees, and occasionally bathing in the river. You would be charmed with Gouverneur's little retreat; it is quite a bachelor's Elysium. From thence we took steamboat, and in a few hours were landed at Catskill, where a stage-coach

Old Ulster and Washington Irving

was in waiting, and whirled us twelve miles up among the mountains to a fine hotel built on the very brow of a precipice, and commanding one of the finest prospects in the world. We remained here until the next day, visiting the waterfall, glen, etc., that are pointed out as the veritable haunts of Rip Van Winkle."

As Irving had never seen the haunts this is delightful. His brother Peter replied: "I have little doubt but some curious travellers will yet find some of the bones of his dog, if they can but hit upon the veritable spot of his long sleep." Washington Irving's letter proceeds: "The wild scenery of these mountains outdoes all my conception of it."

In July, 1833, Irving returned from a visit to Schaghticoke and came to Kingston. He spent a happy day here among the old people and then took a carriage and drove to the old Dutch hamlets at the foot of the Catskills which had competed for the honor of being the village to which Rip had come when he awoke from his long slumber. He had never explored them, and their conflicting claims were immensely enjoyed. In this connection should be told an amusing fact of his later years. Some time before his death he received a letter from a lad in Catskill saying "I have lately been engaged in arguing with a very old gentleman whether, in your beautiful tale of Rip Van Winkle, you referred to the village of Catskill or Kingston. Please tell me." Irving exhibited the letter with great glee, remarking, "He little dreamt when I wrote the story I had never been on the Catskills."

Olde Ulster

But the ever-courteous author replied to the ingenuous youth after this fashion :

“SUNNYSIDE, February 5, 1858.

DEAR SIR :—

I can give you no other information concerning the localities of the story of ‘Rip Van Winkle’ than is to be gathered from the manuscript of Mr. Knickerbocker, published in the ‘Sketch Book.’ Perhaps he left them purposely in doubt. I would advise you to defer to the opinion of the ‘very old gentleman’ with whom you say you had an argument on the subject. I think it probable he is as accurately informed as any one on the matter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
WASHINGTON IRVING.”

In the October succeeding his trip mentioned above he writes to his brother Peter of another Knickerbocker excursion to this county as follows :

“NEW YORK, October 28, 1833.

MY DEAR BROTHER :—

I have been moving about almost incessantly during the summer and autumn, visiting old scenes about the Hudson. I made a delightful journey with Mr. Van Buren [then Vice-President of the United States and soon to be elected President] in an open carriage from Kinderhook to Poughkeepsie, then crossing the river to the country about the foot of the Catskill mountains, and so from Esopus [Kingston], by Goshen, Haverstraw, Tappan, Hackensack, to Communipaw [Jersey City]—an expedition which took two weeks to complete, in the course of which we visited curious old Dutch places and Dutch families.”

The river loved so fondly by the genial Irving and the mountains which held their charm over his whole

Old Ulster and Washington Irving

life are still the eastern bounds and the western of Ulster. He gave voice to their wondrous beauty, and the whole world paused to hear. Ulster county, with Westchester, has been Irving's land ever since. It is fitting that in this number of OLDE ULSTER, which hopes to collect the records of this historic region, a prominent place be given to the connection it had with the wizard who has described its beauty and thrown over Old Ulster the undying spell of his romance.

[There seems to be an error in the date of the visit paid to New Paltz by Irving as he was in Europe all through 1821.—ED.]



AT A SESSION of the Court of Common Pleas, held in Kingston on Wednesday the 19th day of September, 1759, one Mrs. Susanna Bond, desirous to free four of her slaves, appeared in court by "Mr. James G. Livingston, Gentleman," her attorney, with a manumission freeing "her Negroes Orandata, Orandates, Stradwell & Sateria and her son Thomas, and Delivered in court four bonds, Pursuant to the Acts of Assembly, executed by the said Susanna Bond, Cornelius Lewis and Jurian Mackey Dated Sept. the 18, 1759, to indemnify all & Every City, Town, Parish or place within this Colony where they shall at any time after their Manumission Live." But the court rejected the security for insufficiency.—(*From Court Minutes.*)

Stoking a Kiln in Olden Time



THE eastern portion of Old Ulster is largely underlaid with limestone and many a square mile of the strata outcrops in ledges which have been worked since its earliest settlement. From these ledges has been obtained the building stone from which almost every one of the early dwellings was constructed. They also furnished the material from which the lime was made which bound the building stone in a mass almost as solid as the limestone itself.

Much lime and quantities of hydraulic cement are still produced. The kilns have been improved by successive generations ever since it was learned how anthracite coal could be used. Then the Delaware & Hudson Canal placed unnumbered millions of tons at a moderate price within reach of the limeburner.

But the reader is asked to go back to the days preceding the use of anthracite coal. The only fuel then was wood. This Ulster county had in inexhaustible quantities, it seemed, and in primitive kilns the lime needed for masonry and for agricultural use was burned everywhere, and in large quantities. The story told in this paper is that of the second night of the burning of a kiln of lime. When this happened in September or

Stoking a Kiln in Olden Time

October it was a delightful event to "*de jongers en de meisjes*" (the lads and the lasses) of the neighborhood.

The primitive kilns had the general shape of such kilns at the present day. But they were only about eight or ten feet in depth. At one side there was an opening like an arched door. A grate was placed a foot or more from the bottom. On this grate, and on either side of the opening, a foundation of limestone was laid, and this was carried up into an arch which met in a keystone just above the top of the door. Then upon this arch the limestone was piled until the kiln was full.

Within the arch a fire was kindled and the flames were fed with dry pine wood in sticks of cordwood length. The feeder was called "the stoker." The burning of a kiln of lime required firing for about seventy-two hours. It was usually lighted just before evening. During the first night and succeeding day the flames did not burn very furiously. The limestone arch about the fire did not get thoroughly heated during the first fifteen to eighteen hours. But by the beginning of the second evening the furnace was roaring with a voice which seemed to flout the furnace of Nebuchadnezzar. During that afternoon word had been passed through the neighborhood "Do you know this is the second night's stoking at the kiln?" In country localities in olden times diversions were few. The autumn had a few apple cuts, and the like. But there was nothing which was enjoyed more than one of these "stokes."

In the early evening the young people gathered at the kiln. The arch was now red hot and parts burned

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to incandescence. Last night the stoker could catch short snatches of sleep. No sleep to-night. He stood before that roaring gorge of flame at rest for but a few moments at a time and then with steady, rapid swing of arm he hurled into that insatiate throat stick after stick of wood until it was full. A few minutes pass and it is empty and the raging monster must be fed again.

Below the grate lies a bed of coals and hot ashes. The gathering youngsters bring roasting ears by the armful and eggs by the dozen. These are soon hidden in the ashes encircled by potatoes. Glowing coals are raked out and upon the bed they make is lying a round of steak on this side, and on the other a spitted chicken reposes. Over another bed of coals corn is popping, and alongside chestnuts are roasting. From some quarter appears a pile of clams to sputter on a fiery bed. Sweet cider is brought from near at hand, and it may be egg nog is compounded. In little groups in front of the clamoring, frantic flames the members of the party enjoy the rustic feast they have prepared, and then upon the grass in front of the stoker and his unappeasable monster the hours of the evening pass in dance and song. It must needs be prolonged until it is almost morning for the stoker will be lonely at his vigil when all depart. So passes the second night of the stoking.

Another twenty-four hours. The limestone about the burning, fiery furnace is now thoroughly calcined into quicklime, and the once super-heated arch is surfeited. No longer limestone, but lime, it eats a modest morsel of wood at a time. At the top of the kiln the

The Esopus in 1679

raging flames continue to struggle and flaunt their tongues against the darkness of the night. They must be fed in the arch below. A small quantity of fuel suffices and the weary stoker can obtain frequent short slumbers. During this third night the attraction to the youth of the neighborhood is gone. The undying dragon toiling, struggling, raging and threatening is subdued. No crowds are attracted. No sympathy for the stoker now calls young men and women to share his vigils. So in his loneliness he sleeps between his duties. During the succeeding day comes the moment when the last course of stone on the top of the kiln is seen to be calcined, and, his duties done, the fires go out.



THE ESOPUS IN 1679.

The second pastor of the old Dutch church of Esopus (Kingston) was the Reverend Laurentius van Gaasbeeck who came from Holland in 1678. In the recently published "Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York" on page 726, of the first volume is found a descriptive letter of his trip to America, of his charge at Esopus and of the region, addressed to the Classis of Amsterdam in Holland. He writes:

"1679, OCT. 25TH.

*Reverend, Pious, Very Learned, Godly, Discreet Gentlemen
and Fellow Laborers in Christ Jesus:*

I doubt very much, whether the Rev. Classis has received my letter of 7/17th October, 1678. I sent it enclosed in a letter to a certain friend of mine in New Amsterdam, and I

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have as yet, received no reply from him nor from your Reverences. I therefore consider it my duty, to inform you again of the state of our churches here, in order to keep up a mutual correspondence.

I left Amsterdam on the 13th of May 1678 and arrived at New York safely with my family on the 21st of August of the same year. I did not fail to thank the Lord most heartily for his undeserved grace in protecting us from the dangers of the sea and the pirates, and for carrying us safely to our destination. After some delay in (New York) I moved to the Esopus, having presented my credentials to the Noble Governor of this colony. I reached Esopus on the 8th of September. I preached my first sermon there, and entered upon my duties in the fear of the Lord, on the 15th of September.

As to my place, it is usually called "The Esopus." It is situated twenty (Dutch) miles from New York, which is on the Manhattans, and on the North River. It contains much fine, fertile land, and produces such abundant crops that the Esopus is the granary of New Netherland and of all the surrounding country.

The Esopus itself consists of three villages, Kingston, Horley, and Marbleton, distant from each other about half an hour's walk, besides some neighboring hamlets. Kingston is the principal place, where I have my house. It is distant not more than half an hour from the Great River.

Upon my arrival here, I found all the inhabitants well inclined towards me and this feeling has, God be praised, increased ever since. I found here a certain Domine, Petrus Teschenmaker, a Bachelor in Divinity, who had arrived here from Guyana in the spring. He had been engaged by the Consistory here as candidate or vicar (substitute) until I should arrive from Holland. After my arrival they dispensed with his services. The accompanying letter will inform the Rev. Classis what has occurred about this

Domine Petrus Teschenmaker. I found here at Kingston about eighty members ; at Horley thirty ; and at Marbleton twenty. It has pleased Almighty God to bless my poor services so well that I have now more than one hundred and eighty members in the three villages. I divide my preaching services as follows : I preach two Sundays at Kingston, the third at Horley, the fourth and fifth again at Kingston, the sixth at Marbleton, and so on.

At first I had much trouble to get everything in good order, and in conformity to the government of the Netherland churches. There was but little order in ecclesiastical matters and government, because it was ten years since Domine Hermanus Blom, at present preacher at Woubrughe, had left, and no preacher had been here since. But I have improved the condition of affairs, as well as I could, and what remains to be done, I hope to accomplish in the future. At present I hold catechetical classes not only on Sundays, after the discourse on our Christian Catechism, but also twice in the week, on Tuesday and Friday evenings, in my own house. I consider this to be very necessary on account of the very small amount of knowledge which I discovered in many ; and God Almighty has been pleased to bless this work, so that my congregation has made progress in virtuous living, knowledge and godliness. The Kingston congregation has already shown their zeal by building a handsome new church, sixty feet long and forty-five feet wide. In this I hope to preach in two weeks.

This is all that I think necessary at present to communicate to your Reverences. I doubt not but that the Rev. Classis will remember us and our congregations in their prayers to the Almighty, and beseech him increasingly to bless our services and enlarge our congregations not only in numbers, but also in faith and every Christian virtue.

Praying the Lord to bless the meetings and counsels of

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your Classis, as well as the services, the persons and the families of your Reverences, I remain with cordial salutations, gentlemen,

Your Willing Brother and Fellow

Laborer in Christ,

LAWRENTIUS VAN GAASBEECK,

Eccl. Esopiensis.



FIFTY YEARS ago no man was more widely known in Ulster county than Jonathan W. Hasbrouck. Hardly any family of those whose ancestors had lived in the county for one hundred years did not receive a visit from him in search of documents, records, data or traditions. He was an encyclopædia of information; he was a treasury of legends and a diligent transcriber of inscriptions, old deeds, wills, family Bibles and church books of record. For years he had been preparing to write a history of Ulster county and some chapters were in manuscript at his death. They were incorporated in Sylvester's History of Ulster County, published by Everts & Peck in 1880. It would certainly have been eminently readable and very racy had it been completed. In the files of Ulster county papers of half a century ago, and even as late as 1875, may be found many articles from his pen with all his characteristics. It is our intention to place in our pages for preservation all those of permanent interest. The subject of this sketch was born in Stone Ridge, in this county, March 22nd, 1834, and died in this city April 4th, 1879.

Shawangunk, Its Meaning and Origin



THE purpose of this paper is to set forth and maintain that the word *Shawangunk* was the original name of the lowlands or flats near the mouth of the Shawangunk kill and lying adjacent to an Indian fort or castle. It was a small locality bounded by other Indian localities, called *Nescotock*, *Wanoxsing*, *Wishawemis* and *Weighquatenhonk*. 2nd:—That this name did not belong to the stream and mountains now bearing it. The former was called *Assininck*, and the latter *Aiashawasting*. 3rd:—That the spelling of the word has not materially changed, and that its pronunciation was properly in two syllables, with the accent on the latter, thus, *Shawan* (Shawn) *gunk'*. 4th:—That its meaning had no reference whatever to the mountains, and had nothing to do with the *white rocks* of the same. It probably meant "the place of the south water," from *oshawan* or *shawan* (south), *guma* (water) and *ink* (place.) This, however, can not be positively asserted. The corresponding "place of the north water" would be another Indian fort or castle, and its lowlands situated in Rochester, or Wawarsing, almost due north from the Shawangunk fort, and with a good path

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between them, yet called "the Wawarsing war-path." 5th:—That the common meaning assigned to the word, viz; *white rock*, arose from the fact that *Assininck*, the original name of the Shawangunk kill, has that interpretation (the white rock stream) and by some mistake, easily accounted for, the early settlers transferred the said meaning to Shawangunk.

THE REVEREND CHARLES SCOTT, D.D.



PROBABLY there has never been so prolific a writer on Ulster county local history as the Reverend Charles Scott, D.D., pastor of the Reformed Church of Shawangunk from 1851 to 1866. He was really a son of Ulster county as he was born in Little Britain, in that part of Ulster which was set off into Orange county in 1798. Here his birth occurred December 18th, 1822. He died in Michigan October 31st, 1893. He was educated at Rutgers College, and from 1844 to 1848 he taught in South Carolina. He was repeatedly offered professorships in, and presidencies of colleges before he accepted a professorship at Hope College, Michigan, in 1867. He was soon chosen to the presidency of the institution which he held to his death.

Dr. Scott was eminent as a scholar, a linguist, a mathematician, a scientist, a historian and an antiquarian. He had a passionate love for accuracy. He was modest, unassuming and reserved. His manuscripts were very many and all were lost when he was burned out in 1871. His published articles are scattered in the files of old newspapers printed from Georgia and South Carolina to this state.

Lineage of the Martin Snyder Family



SHORT account of Martin Snyder, who was born at Hackenbergh, in Germany, in the month of June, 1698, and was brought up at the same place, and there married to a Woman by the name of Annah Deamute Backer, and she was born in the year 1703 ; and he had a son born to him by the name of Henry. They then immigrated to America, or what was then called the New World, and came to the State of New York, County of Ulster about the year 1723 and settled in the town of New Paltz and remained there some time ; and they then moved into the town of Kingston, now Saugerties, in the neighborhood known to this day by the name of Churchland, and there they settled after the German manner in a small cluster of seven families near a small stream known to this day by the name of Mud Kill ; and afterwards separated and settled on separate farms somewheres.

About this time his dwelling-house was burnt down. He then, or some time afterward, in the year 1750, built a house, the walls being stone, said house is still standing to this day. During this time and after he came to this country he had thirteen children born to him ; first three daughters, next ten sons—14 in all,

namely: Henry, the first-born died when he was about the age of 22 years, where I will leave him and proceed with those who survived him, and also those who were born after his death, to-wit: Annah, Margarit, Catherine, Zechariah, Johannes, William, Jeremiah, Christian, Benjamin, Henry, Martin next, and last of all, in 1750, a pair of twin brothers—Abraham and Isaac. Said Martin died June 26, 1778, aged 80 years and was followed by his ten surviving sons to his grave. His wife survived him over 9 years and died September 10, 1787, aged about 84 years.

There were also 98 grand children born to the said Martin to-wit: 49 males and 49 females; and that out of 98 but four died in their minority, to-wit: a son and daughter of Johannes named Joseph and Leah; a daughter of William named Sarah, and a son of Abraham named Samuel. The remainder, 94, all came to years of maturity, leaving still the males and females of an equal number.

I will now proceed with each one of his children and their families separate.

Annah, married a widower, by occupation a farmer, named Johannes Hummel, who had four children by his former wife, and had also seven by his second wife, to-wit: 4 sons and 3 daughters, namely: Martin, Frederick, Peter, John, Anna, Maria and Catharine. His wife then died in childbirth in 1760. He survived her for several years. They lived and died in the neighborhood of Churchland.

Margaret married a farmer named Peter Hommel, and had three children by him, to-wit: one son and two daughters named Martin, Mary and Annah.

Lineage of the Martin Snyder Family

Her husband then died. She afterward married again a farmer named Johannes Wolfen and had five children by him: three sons and two daughters, namely John, Peter, Abraham, Margaret and Christina. They lived in the town of Saugerties and she died at the age of 60 years. Her husband survived his wife several years.

Catherine married a farmer by the name of Jacobus Roosa and had six children by him, to-wit: four sons and two daughters, namely: James, Martin, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Margaret and Trineke, her husband being double her age when they married. She survived him several years. They lived in the town of Saugerties where she died at the age of 80 years or upwards.

Zechariah married to Margaret Fiero and had ten children born to him, to-wit: six sons and four daughters: named Zechariah, Abraham, Jonathan, Levi, Joel, David, Catharine, Christina, Margaret and Mary. He lived in the town of Saugerties; by occupation carpenter and farmer. He remained there for some years till, in the Revolutionary war, he left his native place and went to Nova Scotia. He remained there but a few years. He then went to the State of New Jersey and there he remained until he died at the age of about 88 years. His wife survived him a few years.

Johannes married to Helena Osterhoudt and had nine children born to him, to-wit: three sons and six daughters named William, Tobias, Joseph, Annah, Catharine, Alida, Sarah, Mary and Leah. He lived in the town of Saugerties; his occupation was farming, tanning and currying. He died July 24, 1809 aged 76

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years, 9 months and 16 days. His wife survived him a few years.

William married to Mary Rightmyer and had nine children born to him, to-wit: one son and eight daughters named Jeremiah, Annah, Sophia, Rebecca, Mary, Sarah, Rachel, Sarah, (2nd) and Elizabeth. His occupation was farming and carpentering. He lived in the town of Saugerties and died May 25th, 1823, aged 83 years, 3 months and 13 days. His wife survived him a few years and died January 3, 1829, aged 84 years, 5 months and 6 days.

Jeremiah married Catharine Holley and had seven children born to him, to-wit: four sons and three daughters, namely Elias, Solomon, Ephraim, Joshua, Catherine, Rachel and Elizabeth. His occupation was farming and carpentering. He lived in the town of Saugerties. In the year 1780 he with his oldest son Elias were taken prisoners by the Indians, his buildings burned down, he and his son carried captive into Canada, and remained in captivity two years and five months. They then deserted from the island Jesu, near Montreal, and went in an eastern direction through an unsettled country and as they fled they had but a poor chance to provide themselves with provisions for so long a journey, chiefly through a wilderness; so that they were twelve days without seeing any human being but their own party, being five in all. This took place in the Fall of the year, and after suffering from wet, cold and hunger for several days, and three days without anything to eat at all, they arrived at an inhabited country, where they soon revived and after that soon reached home. His family being

Lineage of the Martin Snyder Family

scattered he got his family together, rebuilt on his old homestead, lived there until 1791 and then moved into Albany county, town of Rensselaerwyck. He survived his wife a few years and died June, 1828, aged 89 years and 10 months.

Christian married to Elizabeth Backer and had eight children born to him, to-wit: three sons and five daughters named Samuel, Andrew, Alexander, Debora, Christina, Caroline, Jane and Elizabeth. His occupation was carpenter and farmer. He lived in the town of Saugerties and died April 22, 1822, aged 82 years and one day. His wife survived him one year.

Benjamin married Annah Brink and had nine children born to him, to-wit: three sons and six daughters named Peter, Martin and Jacob, Annah, Mary, Rosina, Catherine, and Sarah and Rachel, twin sisters. He lived on a farm in the town of Saugerties, was a business man such as surveying lands, drawing deeds, wills, etc., held the office of Justice of the Peace and other public offices. A short time before his death he and his wife went to his daughter's home in Cayuga county. There his wife died June 30, 1831, aged 86 years and 8 months. He survived his wife three months and died Sept. 12, 1831, aged 89 years, 9 months and 18 days.

Henry married Maria Hommel and had two sons born to him, Elias and Levi. He was by occupation a farmer. He lived in the town of Saugerties until about the year 1825. He then went and lived with his son Levi in the county of Ontario and there died January 1, 1832, aged about 86 years and 6 months. His wife survived him a few years.

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Martin married Trineke Newkirk and had nine children born to him, to-wit: seven sons and two daughters named Joel, Moses, Jonah, Henry, Noah, Simon Peter, Martin, Annah and Sarah. His occupation was farming. He lived in the town of Saugerties. His wife died in 1816. He survived her and after some time he married to the widow Carn whose maiden name was Mary Overbagh, and lived with her until he died Feb. 2, 1831, aged 82 years, 11 months and 11 days. His wife survived him a few years.

Abraham married Maria Freligh and had nine children born to him, to-wit: six sons and three daughters named Peter, Martin, Paul, Elisha [presumably the writer of this sketch], Solomon, Samuel, Mary, Rebecca and Rachel. He was by occupation a farmer and carpenter. He lived in the town of Saugerties and died May 11, 1830, aged 79 years, 9 months and 2 days. His wife survived him until Feb. 11, 1838, aged 83 years, 3 months and 2 days.

Isaac married Susan Margaret Carn and had five children born to him, to-wit: two sons and three daughters named Peter, Zechariah, Nelly, Rachel and Leah. His occupation was farming. He lived on the old homestead of his father. Died January 26, 1829, aged 78 years, 5 months and 17 days. His wife survived him a few years. His son Zechariah is now [1854] the occupant of the old homestead at Churchland, of Martin Snyder.

The following table will show the birthday and likewise the day of their death of the fourteen children of Martin Snyder as far as it has come to my knowledge:

Lineage of the Martin Snyder Family

NAME.	BORN.	DIED.	AGE.
Henry. . .	Aug. 10, 1723.	22 y.	
Annah	1760	60 about.	
Margaret.		60 about.	
Catharine		80 about.	
Zechariah		88 about.	
Johannes . . .	Oct. 8, 1732 . . .	July 24, 1809 ..	76 y, 9 m, 16 d.
William. . .	Feb. 12, 1735. . .	May 25, 1823 ..	88 y, 3 m, 13 d.
Jeremiah . . .	Aug. 8, 1738 . . .	June, 1828. . .	89 y, 10 m.
Christian. . .	Apr. 21, 1740 . . .	Apr. 22, 1822 ..	82 y, — 1 d.
Benjamin . . .	Nov. 24, 1742 . . .	Sept. 12, 1831 .	88 y, 9 m, 18 d.
Henry.		Jan. 1, 1832 . .	86 y, 6 m.
Martin . . .	Feb. 22, 1748. . .	Feb. 2, 1831 . .	82 y, 11 m, 11 d.
Abraham . . .	Aug. 9, 1750 . . .	May 11, 1830 . .	79 y, 9 m, 2 d.
Isaac . . .	Aug. 9, 1750 . . .	Jan. 26, 1829 .	78 y, 5 m, 17 d.

I have been acquainted with the children of Martin Snyder with the exception of three, namely: Henry the first born; Anna and Margaret. I have also been acquainted with 88 of the grand children and to the best of my knowledge and belief there are 34 of the grandchildren living to this day, to-wit: 19 males and 15 females, and the youngest of them is about 55 years old, and the oldest now living is over 92 years old. This is done by one of the surviving grand children who is now three score years and ten this 22 day of Sept. 1854.

I will now add to the foregoing pages that since the 22 of September, 1854, four of the then surviving grand children died to-wit: Joel, son of Martin, who died —————; Catherine, daughter of Johannes, died March 25, 1853, aged 91 years, 1 month and 14 days. Also her sister Annah died Aug. 14, 1855, aged 93 years, 4 months and 4 days. I think

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these are the only two who died come to the age of 90 years out of the 84 who are no more out of this family of Snyder. Jeremiah, son of William died April 4, 1855, aged _____.

There are now 30 of the surviving grand children, namely, a son and daughter of Zechariah; Abraham and Mary.

A daughter of Christian, Jane, born Aug. 21, 1780.

Two sons of Johannes, William, born Dec. 5, 1778; Tobias, born Oct. 2, 1781.

Three sons and three daughters of Benjamin: Anna, born Sept. 29, 1770; Peter, born Feb. 13, 1772; Martin, born Feb. 3, 1779; Sarah, born Nov. 16, 1781; Catharine, born Jan. 4, 1784; Jacob, born Mar. 4, 1788.

One son of Henry: Elias, born July —, 1775.

Five sons and one daughter of Martin; Annah, born Aug. 21, 1784; Moses, Jonah, Henry, Noah, Simon Peter.

Three sons and two daughters of Abraham: Peter, born Apr. 3, 1777; Elisha, born Nov. 21, 1783; Solomon, born Mar. 7, 1786; Mary, born May 17, 1788; Rachel, born Dec. 12, 1794.

Two sons and one daughter of Isaac: Rachel, Peter, Zachariah born Sept. 20, 1794.

Four daughters of William: Mary, Rachel, Sarah, Elizabeth. Of these four the first three are above 70 years and Elizabeth is below that age.

SEPT. 12, 1855.



THE FOLLOWING certificate of character was brought by Martin Snyder when he emigrated to America:

“I certify that Martin Snyder from Kished: his wife and

A Colonial Ballad

two children, from the government of Hackenberg, in the church district of Flounders felt wanted to go to America, and the Kickenberg enquired as to his standing in society : It was proven to be of good moral character, and he secured some assistance in his passage. The Prima Kerckberg granted him full power to go. Whereunto he has caused his seal to be affixed and signed in his own handwriting in

SWENENBERG, 26 March, 1726.

I, D. L. GRIEKHOLF."



A COLONIAL BALLAD.

It was winter in New York and the British held the town ;
For the Colonies, in arms, were inflamed against the Crown.
There was danger in the air, and it frowned on either side ;
But the city, ne'ertheless, had of gayety a tide.
Officers, in coats of red, lightly butterflyed about,
Flitting round the human flowers at reception, ball, and rout.

Miss Van Steenbergh, Kingston's belle, and of urban fair
renown,
Paid a visit's flying gold, at the season's height, in town.
She had charms of grace and wit ; she could feign a pretty
sigh
For a hapless lover's case, with the twinkle of the eye.

"Sweetest girl that I have seen, and as beautiful as dawn,"
Looking on her at a ball, said the British General Vaughan.
At a formal word or two, soon their hands and glances met,
And he led her, like a king, in the courtly minuet.
Many candle-groups of wax lighted up the tripping hall ;
Flutes and viols, perfumes, dress, swayed the senses, rapt-
ured all,

Olde Ulster

But the music of one voice, and one face, too soon with-
drawn
From his dazzled, ardent eyes, filled the heart of General
Vaughan.

When the winter days were past, and the spring and summer
spent,
Up the Hudson General Vaughan for a vengeful deed was
sent.

In the mid-October haze boding leaves were fiery red.
Up the river sailed the fleet and the doughty Friendship led.
She had twenty guns and more. Friendship? Such we
found indeed !

News about the coming fleet spurred ahead with anxious
speed.

There were seven ships in all, and of galleys just a score ;
There were sixteen hundred troops that the ships and galleys
bore.

Kingston, "nest of rebels" bold, heard the certain news
with dread.

That the place was doomed to burn, gadding Rumor grimly
said.

There could be but slight defense, well the menless village
knew.

They must flee with what they might, Duty's trumpet harshly
blew.

Fresh with morning came the fleet to the mouth of Rondout
Creek,

Which, with two redoubts, like tongues full of rage began to
speak.

From the decks flashed swift replies, scarcely more than fume
and threat.

Nothing hushed the loud redoubts but the charging bayonet.

A Colonial Ballad

As when some undaunted bird on a flock makes wild attack,
And the ruffled leave the flock, overpower and drive him
back,

So a patriot galley now, that against the fleet made war,
Adverse galleys turned upon—up the Rondout harried far.

Then began the British march, guided by a captured slave,
To malign, with fire and sword, Kingston folk for being brave.
Up the hills, across the plains, with the Catskills looking
down,

Into Kingston marched the troops of the arbitrary Crown.
To the houses and the barns, right and left the torch was
plied.

Roaring conflagration burst from the roofs on every side.
Pillage, got of robber blood, did its petty, coward shames.
Villagers in flight looked back and beheld their homes in
flames.

All great things, ere they are won, toil and sacrifice require :
In the New World now leaped up Liberty's first altar-fire !

But a gentler flame is seen, here beside the flame of war.
To the fair Van Steenbergh's home it was more than bolt
and bar.

"Yonder stands," said General Vaughan, "an abode of wit
and grace.

Colonel ! it is my command : let no harm befall the place !"

So that house alone was spared; even to this hour it stands,
A remembrancer in stone of Colonial days and hands.
It is said, our Kingston belle with her lover had no part ;
Cupid's Tory arrow glanced from her Continental heart.

January, 1893.

HENRY ABBEY.



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WE EXPECT to publish in early numbers every allusion to the Esopus to be found in documents earlier than November 8th, 1653, the date when Thomas Chambers obtained his first Indian deed, which deed is the first record of a settlement. It will be noticed that we have included Catskill among the towns belonging to Old Ulster. Catskill was not originally in Ulster county, but in Albany. In 1798 it was annexed to Ulster and so remained until Greene county was organized in 1800, when it became a part of the new division.



A PARAGRAPH has been making the rounds of the press that in the summer of 1905 the play of "Rip Van Winkle" would be rendered at Twilight Park, in the Catskills, which is described to be the spot which Irving had in mind when he wrote the story. Those who have journeyed over the old Mountain House turnpike to Catskill will recall the old "Rip Van Winkle House," also said to be on the site of the spot where Rip had his long sleep. In view of the article in this number in which Irving says he had never visited the Catskills when he wrote the famous story there seems to be a want of veracity somewhere.

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1787 *Oldest Established Jewelry* 1905
Business in the City
GEO. B. STYLES, JEWELER
BUSINESS CARRIED ON IN UP-TO-
DATE METHODS.

No. 303 Wall Street,

Kingston, N. Y.

OLDE VLSTER

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No. 2

Ulster's Fight for Liberty



ON THE 17th of October, 1777, General John Vaughan, of the British army, thus reported to his commanding officer upon his vandal deed of the preceding day: "I have the honor to inform you that on the Evening of the 15th instant I arrived off Esopus; finding that the Rebels had thrown up Works and had made every Disposition to annoy us, and cut off our Communication, I judged it necessary to attack them, the Wind being at that Time so much against us that we could make no Way. I accordingly landed the Troops, attacked their Batteries, drove them from their Works, spiked and destroyed their Guns. Esopus being a Nursery for almost every Villain in the Country, I judged it necessary to proceed to that Town. On our Approach they were drawn up with Cannon which

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we took and drove them out of the Place. On our entering the Town they fired from their Houses, which induced me to reduce the Place to Ashes, which I accordingly did, not leaving a House. We found a considerable Quantity of Stores of all kinds, which shared the same Fate."

This extract from General Vaughan's report is given in this place because of its characterization of Esopus as "being a Nursery for almost every Villain in the Country." It was thus regarded by the British authorities during the Revolutionary struggle beyond New York, Albany, Poughkeepsie or any other of the towns in their rebellious colony of New York. It is one of the badges of honor that Old Ulster is proud to wear. It ranks with the reservation of the names of Samuel Adams and John Hancock from any amnesty offered to the rebels of Massachusetts. One of the efforts of this magazine will be to set forth the anterior causes which led up to this proud distinction of our county. Character is not the growth of a day. This is as true of a nation or of a people as it is of a man. The character of Old Ulster had been slowly forming for one hundred years before the day when the Esopus was thus characterized, or to be correct, at least as far back as January 26th, 1684, when they had petitioned for a local court with the result that the petitioners had been arrested and fined. This was the first chapter of a long account of petition, protest, opposition and effort on the part of its inhabitants to secure a large, and as years succeeded a larger, measure of self government. Defeat to determined men is but delay.

Ulster's Fight for Liberty

“ For Freedom's battle once begun ;
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son ;
Though baffled oft is ever won.”

687847

This struggle assumed many phases as it would be waged at one time around a civil and at another around an ecclesiastical banner. The combatants sometimes fought on one side on one question, while when another arose they might be ranged on the other as distracting elements interfered. Yet a line of demarcation between families seemed to be drawn, and as disputed questions arose the people of the county became more and more sure who would be found on either side. This was all educative. It constantly taught the masses their rights and duties. They grew more and more assertive until at the opening of the great Revolutionary conflict they chose as their representatives in Congress such fiery patriots as George Clinton and Charles DeWitt in spite of the protests of Cadwallader Colden against electing “such young radicals.” But the electors of Old Ulster knew what they wanted. They had not been trained for a century for nothing and they made sure that the majority was so large that it would be understood.

The different stages in this process of education will be set forth in these pages. The late Jonathan W. Hasbrouck prepared papers on various incidents in this conflict which have been gathered. In these he tells, in his racy manner, much of the story of the conflict between democracy and privilege. Particularly interesting is his narrative of the *Cætus* and *Conferentie* controversy. Before the Revolution there were not

more than one or two churches in Ulster county which were not Reformed Dutch. As the years went by the ecclesiastical control by a church body three thousand miles away, with the resultant need of sending candidates for the ministry across the sea to be ordained, became a burden which it was felt should be no longer borne. The independence of the American Church was demanded by one party and resisted by the other. The former were called the *Cætus* party and the latter the *Conferentie*. For eighteen years (1754-1772) the battle raged. It was particularly violent in Ulster county from 1764 to 1772. In the latter year the fight was won and the Church became independent. When the question of civil rights and national freedom immediately arose the people which had just won in church affairs in this county were abundantly prepared to take it up and settle it in the same manner.

It must not be supposed that those who had fought for the continuance of the oversight of American churches by Holland became partisans of Great Britain in the civil conflict. Through personal reasons, largely, the church of Kingston was found to side with the *Conferentie* party. Yet there was no church in America more true to the cause of the patriots than Kingston. As Hasbrouck's paper covers this it need not be repeated. No attempt to publish the articles upon the several stages of the fight for civil and ecclesiastical rights in chronological order will be made, but when complete the story of the conflict will be taken up and it will be shown how civil and religious liberty was developed here.

The Cœtus and Conferentie Controversy



WITH Vas and Mancius the leading Conferentie families at Kingston were the Elmen dorfs, Kiersteds and Jansens. The Cœtus families were the Rutsens, Hardenberghs, Pawlings, Brodheads, Smedes and Hasbroucks. These were always for independence. Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh had been ordained by the Cœtus, but he was refused the pulpit here as "he was no minister."

Petrus Smedes of Greenkill, got into trouble through these dissensions. He quarreled with Jan Van Deusen in 1745, and raked up an old feud of Van Deusen and Isaac DuBois. On December 10th, of that year, Domine Mancius called on Smedes and family and Smedes took him to task for calling the young ministers "spirit drivers" for not bowing in prayer, etc. They had a lengthy conversation which ended in the domine twitting Smedes with having drunken friends. Three or four years of bickering succeeded.

The churches in the county divided. Neither side would allow the other to commune with them, hence dual churches were built in many congregations. The Cœtus folk retained possession of all the old houses of worship outside of Kingston, whereupon the Confer-

entie people built a church at the nine-mile stone on the Ellenville road, and one also near the residence of Cornelius Du Bois on the Wallkill above New Paltz. This was opprobiously named "The Owl Kirk." Its chief patron was Hendricus Du Bois, of Libertyville, a pertinacious and bitter man; for long after the church was reunited he went to the abandoned church alone on Sunday morning to worship. A tradition has come down that even after his death his ghost haunted that old church, and was seen there frequently in the night time. Andreas Deyo always claimed that he went there to see it and was caught by it and thrown into the Wallkill. The old folks in all that region used to delight to repeat such tales over a mug of cider and a basket of apples and nuts during long winter evenings.

As long as Mancius lived however the Kingston church preserved its untoward union; but he died in 1762. He was an earnest and faithful,—a laborious minister; a zealous friend; a dogmatical Dutch Churchman, and a wise and evangelical sermonizer. Although he served in Kingston thirty years he never lost his popularity as a domine, man or friend. It is true he had enemies from the commencement of his service there among some of the most wealthy and influential families of the county, but this grew out of the contest for the independence of the church, and not from any personal or ministerial cause. Indeed, he must have had wonderful gifts to retain the hold on the affections of the people which he had even to his death. I have been told that his funeral was an occasion of great mourning by the mass of the people of the town. Not content with ordinary testimonials

of affection some one wrote a Dutch poem lauding him. Mrs. Louis Bevier, of Marbletown, often repeated portions of it, but so far as known it died with her.

September 24th, 1762, the consistory of Kingston met with Domine Westerlo, of Albany, and agreed on a call for a minister directed "To the High, Learned and Reverend Lords Daniel Gendes, Michael Benling, Ewaldus Hallenbeck and Paulus Chevugle, Professors in the High School of Staten Island, Province of Groningen." This was done on the recommendation of Westerlo. The call promised a salary of 120 pounds, with a house, garden, orchard and appurtenances, the minister to follow the "Word of God and the Acts of the Synod of Dordrecht." Hermanus Meyer came over on it and arrived in Kingston about the first of February, 1764.

At first his parishioners really felt joyful over his gifts and acquirements. Of course all went well. The village damsels were particularly partial to him. Some let their affections run so far that they grew envious and spiteful. I have a private letter of the time of Tryntje Kiersted to her cousin wherein she says that she attended a party at the doctor's, her uncle; that Meyer was there, was attentive to her, and that Miss Hardenbergh "eyed them all night." We don't wonder, however, over the latter's feeling for it soon came out that the domine was to marry her. Straightway his parishioners and neighbors began to talk over the matter and wonder who would perform the ceremony. When it came out that perhaps Hardenbergh would come the consistory, as well as many others,

urged him to send for Westerlo,—Dr. Conradt Jacobus Elmendorf going so far as to offer him five pounds towards the expense. The consistory even wished to bring him down, and put in a bid to do so free of cost. It was because a question arose which side he would take—*Coetus* or *Conferentie*, or in other words which party should win him. He cast his lot with his intended wife, and thereupon told Doctor Elmendorf that Hardenbergh should marry him “to let them know that he recognized him as a lawful minister.”

On Sunday, the 8th of July, 1764, Meyer met with the consistory and set forth the necessity of and profit of adhesion to the *Classis* of Amsterdam. To set the matter at rest he gave out on that day that there would be a meeting of “The Acting and Great Consistories” on the following Thursday. When they had convened the domine offered a resolution to this end, which was approved by all present, whereupon he agreed to transmit a copy to Domine Ritzema “by the first opportunity.” But a new note now came into the strife which seems to have biased its progress. On the next Saturday Colonel Abraham Hasbrouck, Abraham Van Keuren and France Peter Roggen called on the minister and asked him to take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown. Elder Johannis Turk, who was present, asked for the reason and was told “they protested against the resolution of consistory as anti-English and seditious.” Meyer asked for and obtained time to consider. The next day his consistory concluded to confer with the justices on the following Monday, at 2 o’clock. A great excitement now spread itself among the people who, mostly

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anti-Cætus, hurled anathemas on the heads of their opponents. They even talked of having the officers arrested but this was impracticable for they were all adherents of the Cætus. The clamor and gossip of the town urged on the consistory to more vigilance and activity. It being said Major Pawling would be down early on Monday morning, Johannis Wynkoop, the leader of the Conferentie, sent Dr. Elmendorf to the domine, who got from him a promise of the consistory if the justices came before dinner. They were apprehensive they would steal a march on them and administer the oath before they knew it.

The surmise proved well grounded for the next morning "Major Pawling and Louis Bevier, two of His Majesty's Justices," came down from Marbletown and went straightway to the domine, taking with them Colonel Hasbrouck. Wynkoop being sent for asked "What the object was in demanding the oath?" Hasbrouck answered "I come out for loving Jesus and King George." The affair was adjourned until after dinner when, on the solicitation of the consistory it was again deferred for three weeks. In the meantime Meyer showed himself very willing to take the oath, saying he acted "as if he had."

By the adjourned day the consistory brought forward "the counsel of several lawyers and other learned persons" who gave as their opinion that "none but papists were bound by the oath of abjuration." The church officers then again requested the domine to refuse the oath, promising to defend him. He did not heed them but took it the same day. The protestants then asserted they "had nothing against Meyer

because he took the oath, but only because his honor, by doing it gratuitously, gave them just grounds of suspicion that he did it as an excuse not to submit to the Classis." On the 23rd of August they formally asked him to sign articles of submission. To this he answered, "In the face of my oath whereby all foreign power and authority in ecclesiastical and church matters are laid aside, my intention is not to consent until the Conferentie has declared their subordination was such as could stand with the oath. I did not wish to bring a load upon my conscience because of the oath, and I find it difficult to consent to subordination so long as the Classis is allowed the spiritual authority of the Church while the right to install is denied here, and it assumes to give judgment and sentence on persons and meetings in this country who have no brotherly correspondence with him."

Meyer, having thus shown that they, not he, must recede, the consistory applied to Reverends Johannes C. Fryenmoet, of Livingston Manor, and G. P. Coek, of "The Camp," and their consistories to come down and investigate the conduct of the minister, whom they charged in the application with "acts that make him a scandal to the people and God's church," viz: creating schisms, despising Christian reproof, objecting to their petition for subordination. They said "all this we know is contrary to his call and in opposition to a resolve of the Synod of North Holland."

On the 9th of October, 1764, these ministers, attended by their elders, met with the consistory of the Kingston church and formally notified Meyer to appear on his own defense. He answered in writing

"I am not unwilling to inquire into it with all my heart and to publicly answer them; but I must also say that the meeting before which I appear on my defense must be ecclesiastical and lawful, in consonance with the constitution of the church and the laws of the land; for I, as a Christian, by subscribing to the church discipline (as I did when installed) am bound by it, and as a subject of His Majesty of Great Britain, am likewise bound to live according to his laws and enjoy their benefits. Your meeting is not a constitutional or legal one, for the ministers and elders of the nearest church are not present, which conflicts with the seventy-ninth article of the church rules; and Domine Coek, being an alien, can not act as a judge in my affairs.

"For these reasons I protest against your acts and proceedings. I assure you if you call a meeting pursuant to the constitution of the Church and the laws of the land I will then be ready and will appear before it."

All the members of the meeting held his answer to be frivolous and unsound. They said New Paltz and "Shoawanghen" were farther off than the Camp and Livingston Manor. They however omitted to name Marbletown, Katsbaan or Rochester, which were certainly the nearest adjoining congregations. But then these were all Cœtus, which barred them from any lawful representation. The accused demonstrated these points, and added he would as fairly object to them because they were all Conferentie as they could to these for being Cœtus. He said: "They who pretend to peace don't attempt to hold such a meeting

as both sides can come home before," even as he had requested of Coek on the 1st of October.

They now resolved to go on with the trial and did so. Having introduced testimony to prove the charges heretofore specified they found him guilty and suspended him. Deeming it expedient to defer the execution of their judgment until they could obtain "the advice of the Dutch churches at New York" they did so, and then adjourned. The next morning Justices Levi Pawling and Johannes Hardenbergh compelled Coek to take the oath of allegiance, much against his will. Meyer having made his defense with dignity, courtesy and great force, made a strong impression on many of his opponents, and in the end won them over to his party. It will be seen that the one party thought that it was bound by the constitution of the church to subordination, while the other insisted there was nothing in it inimical to a classis in America, or binding the churches here to a servitude as great as the Roman Church. The latter argued their side with all the warmth of reformers, while the former opposed with bitterness and malignity which characterizes the foggyish elements of any society. Whether in the bar room, store or family circle this was the subject of conversation.

On the first day of January, 1765, Meyer boldly declared in a sermon, "He would not wish us a Happy New Year, as was customary, for he almost feared to ask a blessing of God, lest instead of it He sent a curse. How could he wish us joy, who are such an evil and stiff-necked people?" Jacobus Elting, Johannes Wynkoop and William Elting testified to this.

The next New Year's day he admonished his congregation, saying: "Have I not sought in every way to further all means to obtain peace and good understanding in the church? Yea, have I not used all methods to gain it and testified thereto by acts? Have I not always been willing to keep the Church on the same footing as I found it without the divisions of both parties? Have I not read the letter of Professor Gendes, recommending the course of steering clear of old quarrels? But it was in vain. Have I not proffered articles of peace in writing, which I thought not contrary to God's Word and the laws of the church? But you would not agree with me except on conditions repugnant to my manhood and my conscience. Have I not been willing to leave the troubles to a consistory in Holland? But no, I must do as this congregation would. Was it ever heard of that a shepherd should listen to the sheep? No, but the sheep must follow the voice of a shepherd." He also complained that he was "a stranger and they lived in tents of cedar."

February 9th he took for a text John XVIII:11-14. He depicted how Jesus, through a cunning scheme laid at night, was bound and led first to Annas, who said it was good "a man should die for the people." During the discourse he said "It was clear such deeds took place among us. They took secret counsel and with persons like Annas and Caiaphas took prior judgments." He compared the consistory and people to the chief priests and servants who took counsel by night and day, but mostly by night, for "their works were of darkness and shunned the light."

He here rightfully alluded to a petition signed by

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one hundred and eleven members of the church, which had been presented to the consistory, in which he was charged, as he had been two years before. It asked for his trial and expulsion from the church. The consistory, in answer applied to the neighboring ministers to meet them on the 11th of February in their rooms to hear and decide the questions at issue. On the day appointed Freyenmoet, Coek and Isaac Rysdyck, with elders Johannes Ten Eyck, Henrick Meizik, Cornelis Muller, Henrick Berniger, Aart Middag, Gysbert Schenk, Captain Cornelis Smiter and Isaac Adriance met and organized by choosing the first-named minister president, the second vice-president and the third secretary.

The charges, viz: Despising reproofs; not acting in concord with his consistory; repudiating the obligation of the consistory to remain in subordination; willful abuse of the consistory after the receipt of a letter from J. Ritzema and De Ronde, and lastly, for exciting discord and trouble in the congregation were brought in, and Meyer was notified to appear on the defense. That gentleman denied their right to try him, for the same reasons he gave on the 9th of October, 1764; therefore he refused to appear.

The consistory then reiterated their former proof, adding Meyer should have said he should not adhere to any classis in Holland, but would correspond with the professors who had sent him out; that subordination tended to popery; the classis, like the pope, claimed jurisdiction over all the world; concluding with a declaration of a "calumny against the meeting (conferentie) in New York."

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Johannes Voeskook had been selected by the people to conduct the prosecution; he therefore threw all his energy into it. He said not more than twenty out of five hundred members had attended church since the quarrel and very few had been added to it; that he made "an advocate's bench of the pulpit," with similar charges.

The friends of the domine sent in a protest. It was signed by

Joseph Gasherie,
Nicholas Vanderlyn,
Johannes Hardenbergh,
Tobias Van Steenburgh,
John Stoffel Thomes,
Cornelis Viele,
Cornelis Elmendorf,
Jacob Heermance,
A. V. Hasbrouck,
Mattys Blanshan,
Matthew Lefevre,
William Van Vliet,

A. Van Keuren,
Jacob Turk,
Abraham Turk,
Frans P. Roggen,
A. V. Hasbrouck, Jr.,
Benj. P. Snyder,
Abr. Davenport,
Teunis Kool,
Petrus Smedes,
John C. Kingsland,
Jan Burhans,
Benj. Newkirk.

Henricus Deyo.

On the second day the meeting declared "Meyer at this time stands under no classis," and declared "He and his adherents must abstain from ministerial duty and from the sacrament for six months, during which time his reverence is admonished to be in church whenever God's Word is preached;" after that he could get back "if he did penance before the congregation and deputies of adjoining churches."

This sentence the Rev. Isaac Rysdyck communi-

cated to Meyer in a courteous, but under the circumstances, a bitter letter. He answered:

“Your cares about my usual course, (which God, the Lord, will in his time search) in my opinion excites commotion; therefore allow me to say Mr. Elting’s two letters are filled with untruths and false charges, which will be answered in due time.

“I now only make my protest against your unchristianlike acts over me, unlawful and unbecoming publication and censure, which you have sent me. I hope you will soon recall and declare it void, asking that no hindrance be brought against the exercise of my duties to which God has called me, either by you or my consistory and people through you. It is also my desire that you furnish me with not half, but all the transactions of your body, that I may see who are my accusers and what I am accused of, for the letters severely say no word on these points. I implore that the ever-present Judge will judge between you and me while I am

“Your willing servant

H. MEYER.”

The Classis of Amsterdam approved of the finding, and commended them for continuing his salary, which was the end of this remarkable trial. The next Sabbath the domine and his friends went to the church as usual to hold services, but a large crowd of Conferentie people had preceded them, and would not allow him or his people to enter the meeting-house. Embittered already by a long strife this made matters only worse. Not only high and angry words passed between the two crowds, but some even pounded one another with clubs and with fists. The Cœtus party being weakest withdrew finally to the barn which formerly belonged

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to the lot now occupied by John H. Schriver, then owned by Colonel Abraham Hasbrouck, where they continued worship until he was called away in 1771. Mr. William H. Dederick has often told me that on the afternoon of the Sunday of the riot a terrible wind arose and blew off the roof and steeple of the church. This was looked upon as a visitation from God.

I have omitted to mention many incidental affairs which naturally arose out of this bitter and unhappy schism. The Cœtus people at the beginning of the fight could not desist from stabbing at the memory of Mancius. This his friends resented with great spite. One may best understand its bitterness when he knows that fifty years afterwards there were some who could not let it rest. Dr. Henry Ostrander tells a good story connected with the strife. One Sunday Domine Hendricus Schoonmaker, who was ordained at Poughkeepsie under an apple tree by the Cœtus, filled the Kingston pulpit. When he began his first prayer the *voorlezer*, or reader, William Elting, commenced praying too, in a loud tone. The contest became a matter of wind, at which the domine won, for he could pray right on while the unfortunate reader had to stop at the end of a committed invocation. When he had got through, seeing Schoonmaker did not stop, he turned around and looking right at him, exclaimed: "*Seg, gy donderse Schoonmaker, stop!*" (say, you thundering Schoonmaker, stop!)

The late Mrs. Louis Bevier told me that her grandfather went up to Kingston, got into a *melee* over this affair and had a fight about it. 'Squire Lewis, whose name occurs in the account of the trial, was very warm

in the Cœtus cause. He called Dr. Coen Elmendorf a fool (*een cek.*) The latter retorted by calling the other a coward, (*een blood aark.*) They were enemies for some time thereafter, but lived to regret their trouble and did good service together in the War for Independence.

From the time the Conferentie party gained possession of the church until 1770 I can not learn that any steps were taken to secure a minister to serve the congregation. Coek, Rysdyck and others occasionally came, up or down as it happened, and held service, but not often; as a consequence the church fell into decay. During the year last above mentioned, a call was sent through the "High German Church of Albany," when the consistory set aside one hundred and twenty-five pounds as an outfit.

June 11th, 1770, they made a call upon George J. L. Doll, which he accepted March 1st 1771. This man was a German, who is reported to have preached in Albany, about a year before his acceptance of the Kingston charge. He was a short, big-headed man of fluent speech in the Dutch, but talked very broken English. The Rev. Dr. Hoes, late pastor of the Kingston church, informed me that he undertook to preach in the latter tongue, but most signally failed. Here is a bill:

"To victuals and drinks for the slaymen and the Reverend Doll and family £6, 16s, 11p."

The records had in the mean time been kept in separate books. That of the Conferentie I found in the possession of my friend, Abraham Van Keuren of Kingston. Doll gained possession of all the old

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records, from which period to the present they have been kept in a regular series.

When the Dutch church was re-united in 1771 the majority of the people of Kingston refused to enter into the union. This determination they persisted in until 1808, when Gosman was called to preach in English. Many amusing stories are told growing out of a tongue which many church goers could not understand. The Hon. A. B. Hasbrouck says the students at the Academy were compelled to go to church to sit to a good, long Dutch service, and had to sit still too.

Now I must not omit to say this congregation, although so anti-progressive and Dutchy, did not lack in devotion to the rights of men when the great Revolutionary struggle disturbed the peace of the world in 1776. Garret Freer, a deacon, was turned out of office "because he had acted not uprightly, but secretly against his country." This was done on information from the Committee of Safety, and after trial before his own and the consistory of the new church of Marbletown.

After Kingston was burned a new church was built, but it was a rickety house into which the snow blew, "to the great discomfort of the people." This was remedied in 1779 by the expenditure of 179 pounds; in 1791 a town clock was placed in it by subscription.

JONATHAN W. HASBROUCK.



THE POPULATION of Ulster and "Dutchesse" Counties is given in 1698 as 248 Men; 111 Women; 869 Children and 156 Negroes.

The Lineage of the Clinton Family



HERE is no family of Old Ulster whose services have been so great and whose honors have been so abundant as the Clinton family. George Clinton was the first Governor of the state of New York, which office he filled for twenty-one years and then served eight years as Vice-President of the United States; and his brother James Clinton was one of the most active generals in the Revolution. De Witt Clinton, the son of James, was United States Senator and held the office of Governor of New York for nearly ten years and linked his name forever to its history by pushing through to its completion the Erie Canal.

The Clintons were a historic family of England. Their rise was co-eval with the beginning of its history from the Norman conquest. With William the Conqueror came his cousins Renebald and William, who were largely endowed with estates by him in recognition of their services. Renebald, by gift of the Conqueror, held the lordship of Clinton in Oxfordshire, and took the surname of Clinton. His eldest son and heir, Sir Geoffrey, the founder of Kenilworth Castle, was Chamberlain, Treasurer and Justice of England in the reign of Henry I. He was succeeded by his son Goeffrey and he by his son Henry; he by his son

Lineage of the Clinton Family

Henry. He died without issue and his title and estates reverted to his uncle's descendants, one of whom was created Lord Clinton and Say by Edward I., whose descendant was created Earl of Lincoln. Charles Clinton, who emigrated to America, was the great-great-great-grandson of the second Earl of Lincoln. The readers of Sir Walter Scott's immortal story, "Kenilworth," will recall the passage in the description of Kenilworth Castle in Chapter XXV which is: "On the exterior walls frowned the scutcheon of the Clintons, by whom they were founded in the reign of Henry I. (1100-1135)." During the subsequent centuries the families descended from this Clinton race bore a potential part in the making of English history. Our concern to-day is with the Old Ulster branch.

WILLIAM CLINTON, a great-grandson of Henry, 2nd Earl of Lincoln, was an officer in the army of Charles the First. After that monarch's downfall he was obliged to fly to the Continent. He afterwards went to Scotland and married a lady of the family of Kennedy, heads of which were the Earls of Cassillis. He then passed over to Ireland, where he died, leaving a daughter Margaret, and a son, James, then two years old.

JAMES became an officer in the army of Queen Anne. He married the daughter of one of Cromwell's officers, Elizabeth Smith. They had three children—Mary, Christina and Charles, who after the death of their parents, came to America and settled in Little Britain on the Hudson, in Ulster County, New York.

CHARLES married in Ireland Elizabeth Denniston.

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They had seven children, three born in Ireland and four in America. Their children were:

I. CATHARINE, born in Ireland August 11th, 1723, married Captain James McClaughry, June 22nd, 1749; died without issue Nov. 28th, 1762.

II. JAMES, born in Ireland March 31st, 1726; died on the passage to America, August 28th, 1729.

III. MARY, born in Ireland July 11th, 1728; died on the passage to America, August 2nd, 1729.

IV. ALEXANDER, born in Little Britain April 28th, 1732; married Mary Kane of Shawangunk, November, 1757; died at Shawangunk, a physician, March 11th, 1758, without issue.

V. CHARLES, born in Little Britain July 20th, 1734; died April 3rd, 1791, a physician and surgeon, unmarried.

VI. JAMES, Brigadier-General in the Revolutionary army, was born in Little Britain August 9th, 1736; died there December 22nd, 1812; was promoted to Major-General at the close of the war.

VII. GEORGE, born in Little Britain Sunday, July 26th, 1739, and died in Washington, D. C., April 20th, 1812. He was the Governor George Clinton and Vice-President of the United States.

JAMES CLINTON (VI.) known as General James, married first, Mary De Witt, of Deerpark, and second, Mrs. Mary (Little) Gray, widow of — Gray, an immigrant from Ireland. By his first wife he had:

I. ALEXANDER, who though but a lad at the time, was a lieutenant in Colonel Lamb's Regiment of Artillery in the Revolutionary War, and served until its close. He was drowned in the Hudson River in his

Lineage of the Clinton Family

22nd year. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

II. CHARLES, married Elizabeth Mulliner. He had three children—Mary De Witt, who married Captain Robert Gourley; Alexander, who married Adeline A. Hamilton; Ann Eliza, who married James Foster, Jr.

III. DE WITT, Governor of the State of New York, also Mayor of the City of New York. He first married Maria Franklin; second Catharine Jones. By his first wife he had ten children. Four of them died young. The others were: Charles Alexander, married Catharine Hone; James Henry, died at sea; George William, married Laura C. Spencer; Mary married David S. Jones, Franklin died unmarried; Julia, died unmarried.

IV. GEORGE, married Hannah Franklin, sister to Maria, wife of his brother De Witt. They had three children—Mary Caroline, married Henry Overing; Franklin died young; Julia Matilda, married, first George C. Tallmadge; second James Foster, Jr.

V. MARY, married first, Robert Burrage Norton; second Judge Ambrose Spencer. She had two children by her first husband—Clinton, married Sally Pearsall; Mary, married Alexander C. Spencer. No issue by second.

VI. ELIZABETH, married Lieutenant William Stuart of the Revolutionary Army, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. They had seven children.

VII. KATHARINE, married first Samuel Lake Norton, brother to her sister Mary's husband. No issue. Second, Judge Ambrose Spencer, her sister's widower.

Olde Ulster

General James Clinton's children by his second wife, Mrs. Mary Gray, widow, were six in number: James, died young; Caroline H., married Judge Charles A. Dewey, of Northampton, Mass.; Emma L., died at the age of 21, unmarried; James Graham married Margaret Conger; they had one son, DeWitt; Letitia, married Dr. Francis Bolton; they had two children, Thomas, who died young, and James Clinton, who married Laura Tallmadge; Anna married Lieutenant Edward Ross, U. S. A.

GEORGE CLINTON (VII), the Governor, married Cornelia, only daughter of Petrus Tappen and Tjaatje Wynkoop, his wife, of Kingston, February 7th, 1770, and had:

I. CATHARINE, born in New Windsor, November 5th, 1770; married first John Taylor of New York, October 25, 1791. Her husband died November 26th, of the same year, and June 4th, 1801, she married Major-General Pierre van Cortlandt. She died at Peekskill January 10th, 1811.

II. CORNELIA TAPPEN, born in New Windsor, June 29th, 1774; married Citizen Edward Charles Genet, Minister from the French Republic to the United States, November 6th, 1794, and died March 28th, 1810.

III. GEORGE WASHINGTON, born in Poughkeepsie October 18th, 1778, married Anna Floyd, daughter of General William Floyd, September 19th, 1808; died March 27, 1813, leaving one son, George William Floyd, born in Poughkeepsie October 31st, 1809, died unmarried in New York, May 12th, 1842.

IV. ELIZABETH, born in Poughkeepsie July 10th,

Lineage of the Clinton Family

1780; married Matthias B. Tallmadge October 25th, 1803; died April 8th, 1825.

V. MARTHA WASHINGTON, born in Poughkeepsie October 12th, 1783; died February 20th, 1795.

VI. MARIA, born in New York October 6th, 1785; married Dr. Stephen D. Beekman; died April 17th, 1829.

To this is appended the Wynkoop line of the wife of George Clinton.

I. CORNELIUS WYNKOOP. The date of his birth is unknown; he died about 1676. His wife, Maria Janse Langendyck, died about 1679. They lived at Rensselaerwyck until 1664-1667, and then settled at Esopus (Kingston). Their children were:

JOHANNES, Maj., born in Albany; married 1st. Judith Fransen Bloodgood; 2nd. Cornelia Ten Broeck.

MARIA, born in Albany; married Moses Du Puis.

EVERT, born in Albany, March 24th, 1665; married 1st. Gertrude Elmendorf; 2nd Antje Kiersted. He died July 31st, 1746.

GERRET, born in Albany or Esopus; married Hilletje Fokker, known also as Helena Eltinge.

NICHOLAS, bap. at Kingston, October 15th, 1668.

CATHARINE, bap. at Kingston, June 18th, 1671.

BENJAMIN, bap. at Kingston, April 18th, 1675; married Phemertje Van der Heul.

II. EVERT WYNKOOP. He married Gertrude Elmendorf August 26th, 1688; and (2nd) Antje Kiersted, daughter of Roelof and Eyke (Roosa) Kiersted.

Olde Ulster

The children of Evert and Gertrude Wynkoop were :

CORNELIUS, bap. October 13th, 1689; married Barbara Matthysze Van Keuren.

JACOBUS, bap. May 26th, 1691; married Jannetjen Bogardus.

NICHOLAS, bap. April 23rd, 1693.

GRIETJE (Margaret), bap. June 2nd, 1695.

MARYTJE (Maria), bap. September 11th, 1697.

CATHARINE, bap. December 17th, 1699 married Johannes Decker.

ANTJE (Anne), bap. April 26th, 1702; married Johannes Swart.

TECLA, bap. February 18th, 1705.

The children of Evert and Antje Wynkoop were :

JOHANNES EVERTS, born October 12th, 1707; married Catharine Schut.

TOBIAS, bap. May 7th, 1710; died in infancy.

MARETJE (Maria), bap. August 10th, 1712.

HEZEKIAH, born January 16th 1715; married Maria Davenport.

TOBIAS, bap. April 28th 1717; married Leah Legg.

III. CORNELIUS EVERTSE WYNKOOP. Baptized in Kingston October 13th, 1689; died before 1717; married Barbara Matthysze Van Keuren, baptized October 11th, 1685; daughter of Matthys Matthyszoon and Tjaatje (DeWitt) Van Keuren. Barbara Wynkoop married (2nd) November 5th, 1727, Pieter Tappen.

The children of Cornelius E. Wynkoop and Barbara, his wife were :

Lineage of the Clinton Family

EVERT, Captain, born January 29th, 1709 ; married Ariaantje Schepmoes.

TJAATJE, bap. October 8th, 1710 ; married Petrus Tappen July 2nd, 1736.

IV. TJAATJE WYNKOOP TAPPEN. The children of Petrus and Tjaatje Wynkoop Tappen were :

CHRISTOPHER, bap. June 5th, 1737 ; died in infancy.

PETER, bap. Sep. 11th, 1738 ; died in infancy.

CORNELIA, bap. August 10th, 1740 ; died in infancy.

CHRISTOPHER, bap. June 13th, 1742 ; married Anne Wynkoop.

CORNELIA, bap. November 25th, 1744 ; married Governor George Clinton February 7th, 1770.

PETRUS, bap. June 28th, 1748.

There was another branch of the Clinton family whose connection with American affairs must be given. It is that of George Clinton, the royal governor of the Colony of New York from 1743 to 1753. He was the youngest son of Francis, sixth Earl of Lincoln, and was thus a kinsman of Governor George Clinton of the state of New York. He was an admiral in the British navy and died in 1761 while governor of Newfoundland. His son, Sir Henry Clinton, succeeded General Howe as commander of the British forces in America in January, 1778. Previous to this he had served in the British army in this country from the beginning of the Revolution, for he was at Bunker Hill and active in His Majesty's service until June, 1782. Thus when Governor George and General James Clinton were disputing the passage of the Hudson in October, 1777, the enemy's forces were led by their kinsman, Sir Henry

Clinton. He died at Gibraltar, Spain, December 23rd, 1795.

Townshend and Sanford's "Great Governing Families of England" in the article "Clinton" gives this estimate:

"It is really a great house, though strangely lacking in hold on the popular imagination, and for seven hundred years has thrown a scarcely intermitted succession of men who have spent their lives in the furtherance of England's greatness and policy.

"If it has never had genius, it has also never produced a traitor, and if it has never risen to the lofty position of one or two of its rivals, it has not in its records chapters which it would give estates to conceal.

"Always in front, but never in command, this great family has the clearest pedigree in all England, and yet none has been more systematically lyed about."

From his old home in Ireland Charles Clinton brought to America this church letter from his pastor:

"Whereas the bearer, Mr. Charles Clinton, and his wife Elizabeth, lived within the bounds of this Protestant dissenting congregation from their infancy, and now design for America:

"This is to certify, that all along they behaved themselves soberly and inoffensively; and are fit to be received into any Christian congregation where Providence may cast their lot. Also, that said Charles Clinton was a member of our Session, and discharged the office of ruling elder very acceptably; this, with advice of sessions, given at Corbay, in the county of Longford, Ireland.

JOSEPH BOND,
Minister."

ON THE ESOPUS AT SAUGERTIES.

SWEEP, sweep my oars and merrily fling
The liquid drops while voices sing :
Esopus on thy placid breast
We float and sing ; we row, and rest.

From yonder village on the height
The evening bell this summer night
Rings out its molten golden note
To charm us as we sing and float.
The woods their length from shore to shore,
Spread a green path behind, before.
The winds have lost their rippling power ;
There's not a breath astir this hour.
Blue, blue the sky, the wave is blue,
Except our narrow passage through.
The terraced hills, in living green,
Look down upon this placid scene ;—
Upon this animated boat,
Buoyant with its own joy, afloat.

Row, oarsman, row ! with measured sweep,
The time each merry laugh will keep :
Row, oarsman, row ! bend o'er thine oar ;
Time ne'er enjoyed his passage more.
Row ; oarsman, row ! for thou and I
Seem floating hung 'twixt wave and sky.

Stay, oarsman, stay ! thine arm, thy skill
Have swept us to the Muddy Kill ;
Stay ! oarsman, stay ! o'er limpid wave
We've reached at last the roaring cave
Where a chained water giant, bound,

Olde Ulster

Flings wild his arms beneath the ground,—
A giant in a restless grave,
Entombed in thee, O roaring cave !

Again we seek thy bosom clear,
Esopus,—peacefulness is here :
Here silver in a thousand rings,
Thine oar in dripping globules flings.
Here run the waters high ; for hear
The “ Rapids of the Narrows ” near !
The waves inquisitive divide
And climb along our gunwale's side
Till they the merry faces see
And fall back in captivity.

Back, oarsman, row ! the stars of night
Come out our homeward path to light.
Along the center of the stream
A lighted path the waters gleam.
Sing, happy hearts ! in broad sea room,
Along our homeward path we come !
Deep darkness sets o'er wave and shore ;
It deepens as we land once more.
Cease, oarsman, cease ! the voyage o'er.



AT A SESSION of the Court of Common Pleas held in Kingston on Tuesday the 18th day of September, 1759, George Clinton appeared and produced a commission from the governor of the colony of New York appointing him clerk of the several courts of Ulster county. He held this office uninterruptedly until his death in 1812, although for twenty-one years of this time he was Governor of this State and for eight years Vice-President of the United States.

OLD^E ULSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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IT IS OUR HOPE to publish in future numbers descriptions of places in Old Ulster where celebrated events occurred. These will be illustrated.



IT IS OUR EXPECTATION to publish well-written and accurate articles relating to Ulster county history not only; but to collect in every possible way whatever has been published heretofore, and has disappeared.



IN THE VESTIBULE of the Dutch Church of Kingston are sacredly guarded, in a niche, the letter written to the consistory of the church in 1782, by George Washington; and in another niche, on the other side of the door leading into the auditorium, the battle-flag of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment in the Civil War, with all its scars of conflict.



THE CONSISTORIAL RECORDS are full of historical material. If they were carefully translated many a problem connected with the history of the state of New York would appear in a new light. Some of those entries will be given in these pages.

THE LAMENT upon the death of Domine Marcus, which Hasbrouck searched for all over the county, has been found and translated, and will appear in our next number.



THE RECORDS of the old Dutch church of Kingston are among the most valuable in America. They are the oldest original records, now extant, of baptisms and marriages in the Dutch church in this country. They begin with a marriage record in 1660 in an old folio volume, bound in pigskin, now discolored by age, and are remarkably full and complete. They reach to date. The records of this church are all in Dutch down to the settlement of the Reverend John Gosman, D.D., in 1808; and in English until this year of grace 1905. There is hardly a church record of any denomination in America so full, so ancient and so complete. Besides this, the archives of the church are rich in treasures. Among the other things preserved are the old account books of Jean Cottin, the Huguenot. He lived for many years in New Paltz, where he was the schoolmaster. Louis DuBois, the Patentee, removed from there to Kingston and became a merchant. He died, and his widow married Cottin, who succeeded to his mercantile business in Kingston. This he carried on for more than twenty years. Upon his death he left his property, including his account books, kept in French, to the Dutch church of Kingston, probably to assist the church officers in collecting his unsettled accounts. They are carefully preserved. They should be translated to see if any entries are of historical value.

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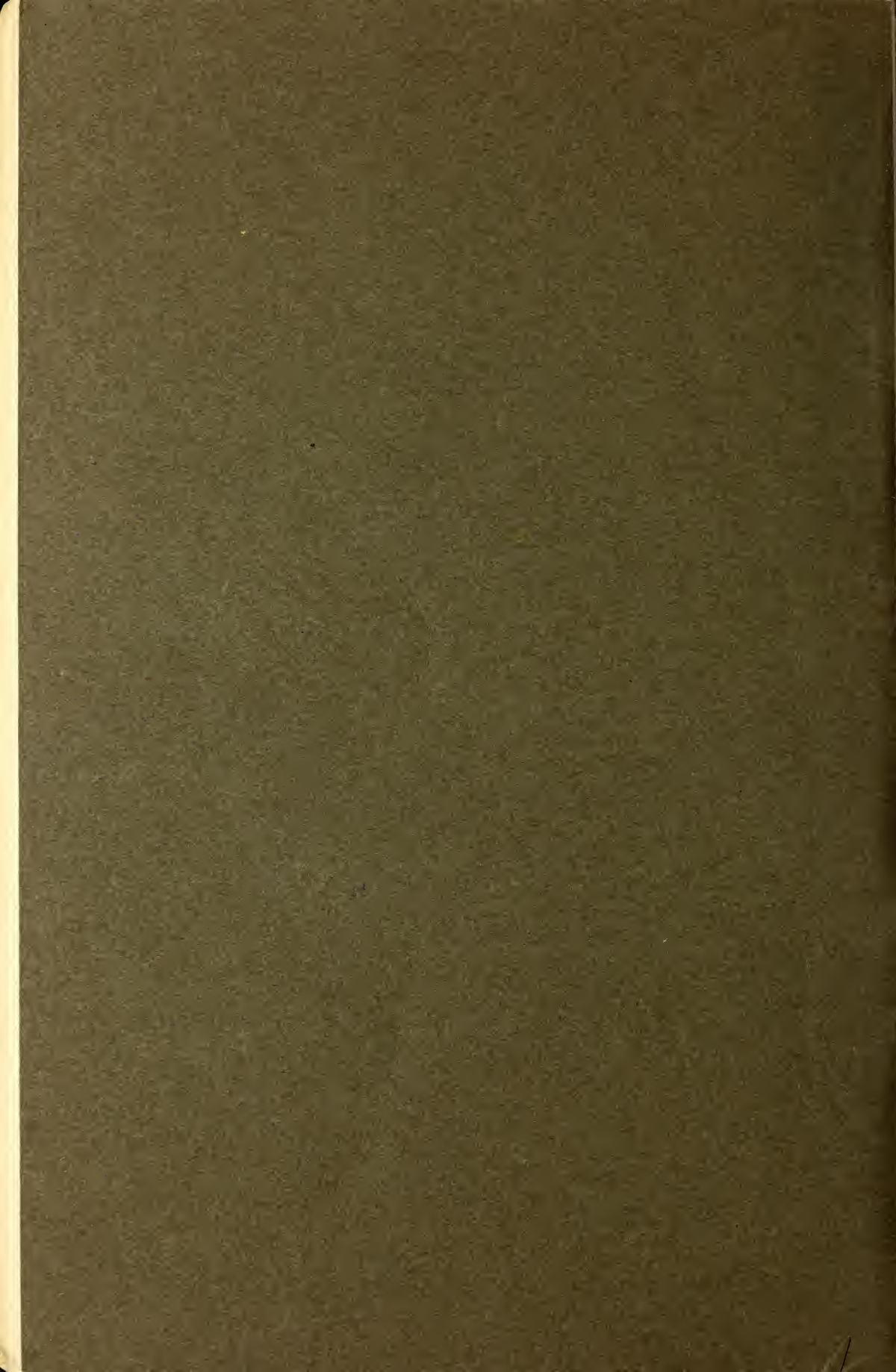
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The Mingled Blood of Old Ulster



GOVERNOR HORATIO SEYMOUR felicitously expressed the character of the people of the colony of New York in his letter to the Committee upon the Centennial of the State of New York in Kingston July 30th, 1877, when he said: "Almost every European tongue was spoken at the firesides of our State, and used on each returning Sabbath in offerings of prayer and praise to the God of all languages and all climes. The names prominent in the early history of New York and the Union, represent the same number of nationalities. Schuyler was of Holland ; Herkimer of German ; Jay of French ; Livingston of Scotch ; Clinton of Irish ; Morris of Welsh and Hoffman of Swedish descent. Hamilton was born in one of the West India Islands, and Baron Steuben, who became a

Olde Ulster

citizen of New York, was a Prussian. * * * Upon the committee of thirteen appointed to draft the first Constitution of New York [in Kingston in 1777] there were representatives of seven distinct lineages, namely : Dutch, French, Scotch, Welsh, Irish and Swiss, with English."

The article on the Clintons in the February number of OLDE ULSTER shows that that family, thou for two generations resident in Ireland, was English. Governor Seymour graphically sets forth the cosmopolitan character of New York. It had been the glory of the Netherlands that it had thrown open its hospitable doors to people of every land, and the New Netherlands had wisely imitated the Old.

New Amsterdam was not alone in the honor of being a hospitable and tolerant settlement. This honor was shared by "the Esopus." The three principal settlements in the old county of Ulster were of three different European nationalities. In 1652 the Dutch came to Kingston; in 1678 the French to New Paltz and in 1708 the Palatines (Germans) to Newburgh, to be followed by the larger colony to West Camp in 1710. From these settlements Ulster county grew. But when the composition of these colonists is analyzed it is found that this generalization is too broad. The first actual settler of Kingston was Thomas Chambers, an Englishman, if not an Irishman, "Kit" Davis was probably the same, and sprinkled among the early comers were such names as that of Harmensen, who was a Dane; Hoffman, who was a Swede, as was Cornelissen; Bruyn, a Norwegian; and the Roggens, the Goetschius and the Wurts, who were Swiss. The

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colonists who came with Charles Clinton in 1729 to Little Britain, in this county, were Scotch-Irish and many English families were among the Ulster county settlers from the first. The fifth marriage on the Kingston Church records in 1662 is that of Jacob Joosten, "from the Moselle, in Germany," and others are recorded from many of the minor German States.

What brought these settlers here? It is well known that the Huguenots were driven to America by religious persecution in France; that the Palatines were harried out of the Rhineland by the hosts of Louis XIV, of France, in his religious and political wars; that the troubles in ever-oppressed Ireland led her sons and daughters to emigrate. What brought the others here? As for the Dutch, most of the early settlers of Kingston came first to Albany. They were sent out from Holland by the patroon, Van Rensselaer, to settle his vast estates and many of them came here because they could not abide the feudal reign of that "Lord of the Manor." Others, later, came direct to the Esopus from Holland by the way of New Amsterdam to better their fortunes, or to lead a life of adventure.

To arrive at the causes which led the Germans and Scandinavians here it becomes necessary to glance at European history of the seventeenth century. The truce between Spain and her rebellious Netherland provinces was signed in 1609, the same year in which Hudson discovered the river on which Old Ulster lies. In 1618 the terrible Thirty Years War in Europe began. Almost all Europe became involved. In 1625 Christian IV., king of Denmark, entered the war. He

became the leader upon the Protestant side. By 1629 he had been driven out of North Germany by the persevering Tilly, the commander of the Catholic forces, and the marvellous genius of Wallenstein, the representative of the Emperor, Ferdinand.

The next year Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, "The Lion of the North," sprang into the conflict. His legions were invincible and in three wonderful campaigns, in successive years, he conquered Germany and opened the way to Vienna. But at the battle of Lutzen, November 6th, 1632, Gustavus was killed and the advance was halted. In 1634 the Catholic and Protestant princes entered upon a truce.

Gustavus Adolphus had inaugurated his military career by making war upon Denmark. He was successful and a treaty was made which resulted in an alliance. This alliance was extended and embraced the Netherlands. This was before 1617 when he concluded his war with Russia. From this time many of his subjects entered Netherland employ.

Just before the fatal battle of Lutzen Gustavus had taken a decisive step which led to Sweden's entrance upon a career of colonization in America. The alliance between Sweden and the North German states had included Holland. Their relations soon became close. Among those who had been instrumental in establishing the Dutch West India Company was William Usselinx. In 1624 he left Holland and went to Gothenburg, in Sweden, and sought an interview with Gustavus. He was welcomed and was immediately engaged to organize a Swedish company to trade with the world. Sweden was poor and it took the Holland

Mingled Blood of Old Ulster

promotor eight years to get his proposed plans under way. Three weeks before his death on the field of Lutzen Gustavus gave his formal approval to the charter of the Swedish West India Company. This brought Holland and Sweden into close commercial relations and many were the Scandinavians who engaged in enterprises carried on by the people of the former nation, especially after the "Peace of Westphalia," which at last ended the long war in 1648. Four years after this Chambers began the settlement of Kingston and the names of those of Scandinavian origin almost immediately appear here. Through all the years succeeding these descendants of the Northmen have been among the strong families of Old Ulster.



IN "THE TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, or Pocket Gazetteer of the United States," edited by Jedidiah Morse, D.D., who was the father of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, which book was published by Nathan Whitney at New Haven in 1823, there is this description of Kingston:

"Kingston, formerly Esopus, post town and capital of Ulster county, New York, 59 miles below Albany; 93 above New York; population 2,956, of whom 1,163 are in the village. The village is pleasantly situated on Esopus creek about three miles from the Hudson and contains 150 dwelling houses, a court house, jail, academy, church, market house, bank and two printing offices." (These were the offices of the two newspapers, *The Plebeian* and *The Ulster Sentinel*.—ED.)

The Esopus Indians and Their Language



THE Indians once inhabiting the county of Ulster belonged to that great family of nations called *Algonquin* by the French, and *Lenape* by the Americans, and are often designated by the phrase *Algonquin-Lenape*. The nation of which they were a part was named "Delaware" by the English, from Lord De La War; but they denominated themselves *Lenni-Lenape*, meaning "Original, or unmixed Men." They formed the third tribe of the Delaware confederacy, and were called the *Minsi* or Wolf tribe and had their council fire at Minisink. Several small clans of this tribe dwelt in the valley of the Rondout, and received from the Dutch the appellation of Esopus Indians. The boundaries of the Minsi were as follows: On the north the Catskill mountains separated them from the Mohawks; on the east they were bounded by the Hudson river to its mouth; they were separated from the other Delaware tribes by a line drawn from Sandy Hook up the Raritan to its forks, and thence up its north fork to the falls of Alamatung, and thence in a straight line to the Pasequalin mountain on the river Delaware. Their bounds within the State of Pennsylvania are not accurately known.

Esopus Indians and Their Language

The Wappingers, however, occupied a portion of the territory along the Hudson, but the division line between the Minsi and Wappingers is unknown. This is the tribe which on the old Dutch maps is called *Wuranoncongyns*. The Minsi were the most fierce and warlike of the Delawares, and dwelt on the frontiers next to the Mohawks. During the Revolutionary war Captain White Eyes, chief of the Unamis or fourth tribe of the Delawares, endeavored to preserve peace with the Americans, but Captain Pipe of the Minsies was for war. After the death of Captain White Eyes, Captain Pipe induced his tribe to join the British and take up the hatchet against the Americans.

Although the Minsi depended in part upon hunting and fishing for their sustenance, yet they raised large quantities of corn and beans. At the time of the capture of "the old fort," (in July, 1663) during the Second Esopus war, the Dutch cut down in the neighborhood of the fort two hundred and fifteen acres of maize, and burned above a hundred pits full of corn and beans. Some Indians also called out to a captive squaw, the guide and interpreter of the Dutch, that they should now come and fight the Dutch as they had cut their corn and burnt all their old maize, and that they would all die of hunger. This would seem proof that the Indians depended less upon the chase than has generally been supposed. As to the number of the Esopus Indians, we are informed (Doc. Hist., Vol. IV, p. 47) that they were one hundred and sixty-one Indians strong. Again (p. 49) eighty warriors strong. Again (p. 63) that the Manissing, Wappinger and Esopus Indians together could muster four hundred

warriors. In O'Callaghan's History of New Netherland (Vol II, p. 397) they are reckoned as numbering in the year 1659 between four and five hundred warriors. I have met with no data from which to estimate the number of the whole Minsi tribe. The Esopus clans probably originally numbered fifteen hundred or two thousand souls.

The language of the Indians is distinguished by great beauty, strength and flexibility. It has the power of compressing a whole sentence into a single word. This is done by taking the most important syllable of each word, and sometimes only single letters, and forming according to the laws of euphony a new word, expressing a variety of ideas, each one of which is known by its representative letter or syllable.

The language of the Minsi differed somewhat from the Southern Delawares, but not enough to be classed as a separate dialect. It was a little broader, more guttural and not quite so pleasant to the ear. They have left behind them as mementos of their existence, names which they gave to mountains, streams and localities, but these are, in many instances, so corrupted that it is difficult to trace them back to their Indian origin. A small number of these names may be interpreted with more or less accuracy. I shall attempt a very few.

Mombakkus: It is very doubtful whether this name, as applied to the town of Rochester, is derived from the Dutch language. I can not think that the Dutch would have designated the site of an Indian battle by an appellation so devoid of spirit and signifi-

cance as a "mask." May it not be some form of the Indian noun *M'Boagan* (Death)? *M'Boagan* is a noun of four syllables according to Zeisberger (Gram. p. 104). The sound of *a* in the third and fourth syllables is the same as in German. And the letters *g* and *k* are often interchangeable. *M'Boagan* may be spelled *M'Boakan* and by annexing the termination *sink* we have *M'Boaka'sink* (place of death). If from this word the last syllable be dropped it becomes *M'Boakas* which approximates very nearly to *Mombak-kus*.

Assink: Mud place, from *Assiscu*, mud; *Suckanissing*, place of small black stone, from *Sucki*, black, and *Achsin*, stone. *Achsinink*, stone place, or standing stone, a name often given to rocks in rivers. *Sonkatissing*, a little fire-place, a diminutive, from *Sonkacon*, a fire-place.

Mohonk: On the great sky top. This word is composed of *Mochijrick*, great, and *Hockque*, *Hockquaessung* or *Whock*, sky; it is found in these three forms; and *Unk*, on, or on the top. The adjective "great," is written in several forms. In Zeisberger's Spelling Book, *Ma-che-u*; in Zeisberger's Grammar (p. 226.), *M'cheu*; by Albert Gallatin (Arch. Americana), *Mokhingiue*. The first form is from the Swedish vocabulary of Campanius.

There appears to be a difference in the signification of the terminations *ink* and *unk*. *Unk* is more frequently applied to elevated or distant localities. In Zeisberger's Grammar (p. 238), we have *Hockung* (above), literally, above ground. *Hoiking* (under), literally, under ground. Also (page 233), *Wockunk* (at

the top). Heaven, and the points from which the wind blows, always terminate in *unk*.

In the History of New Sweden by Campanius, translated by P. S. Du Ponceau, we have *Hockung paewa* (stand up), and at page 147, *Hacking taan* (get you down). The top of the mountain is expressed by *unk*. In Zeisberger's Spelling Book we find *Wachtschu* (on the mountain). The termination *unk* is therefore sometimes used in the sense of "above" or "at the top."

The Moravian missionaries translated the Bible phrase "in the highest," by the Indian word "*Hokunk*." See Zeisberger's Harmony (p. 152), and in his Sermons to Children, (p. 44). If to the word *Hocunk* (summit of the sky) we add part of the adjective *Mochijsick*, (great), we have *Moch* or *Mo-ho-cunk*, which being compressed according to the Indian custom makes *Mohunk* (on the great sky top).

I have seen it stated that an Indian named Ancrop, in the year 1722, designated the place *Maggenapogh*. This word, so far as I can judge, means about the same thing, but it appears to be Mohican, while *Mohonk* is southern Delaware.

The Minsi have left us, but on the cloud-capped mountains, in the smiling valley, by the gushing spring, they have perpetuated their language and left imperishable records of their existence. When generations shall have passed away Mohonk will still stand in its beauty and grandeur looking down upon the plains below, and pointing upward to the highest heaven; Mumbakkus will mark the resting place of the heroes slain in battle. From the Shawangunk,

Reverend Nathan W. Jones.

"the place of the south water," will still flow the stream that washed the base of the bluff upon which stood the stockaded Indian village and fort of 1663; from whence the white women and children were rescued from a three months captivity. The Esopus will unite her voice with the *Shat-a-muck* (Hudson), and the music of many waters shall peal the requiem of departed nations.

THE REVEREND NATHAN W. JONES.



THE REVEREND NATHAN W. JONES.

Those who are still living and were familiar with Ulster county two generations ago will recall the Reverend Nathan W. Jones. He was a very valuable member of the Ulster Historical Society. A paper read before it is re-published in this issue of OLDE ULSTER. During his latter years he became well known about the county through his eccentric tours in search of information. For this he spared no time or trouble. He was born in Maine about 1820 and died in 1872. We are indebted to Corwin's *Manual* for this sketch of him :

"He was eccentric in many ways; yet he was a perfect storehouse of knowledge. The Reverend Dr. E. W. Bentley [formerly of Ellenville] tells the story of his being present once at his house taking tea, with a missionary of the American Board. The conversation turned upon the faith of the Persian Fire-worshippers, by whom the missionary had been surrounded in India.

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The missionary made an error in his statement, and Jones at once, in a deferential manner, set him right. The missionary, astonished at his full and accurate knowledge of the subject, invited him to proceed, and acknowledged that he was the learner. But Jones never knew how to handle his stores of knowledge for his own benefit. He was ready at any time to assort his stores of fact for anybody else's use. He became a sort of ecclesiastical tramp, wandering up and down, preaching in school-houses or private dwellings, and never forgetting to pass around the hat. Stopping at a farmhouse one Saturday night near Samsonville, New York, and expecting to preach in the school house the next day, he suddenly expired at midnight."



GRAHAM.—WANTED, THE ANCESTRY OF ELEANOR GRAHAM who married May 1, 1782. Alexander McCay (also spelled McKay and McCoy). He served two years in the Revolution under Col. Lamb, and was wounded at Fort Montgomery Oct. 6, 1777. He died in Sept. 1794. His widow married 2d, Robert Johnston, who died March 13, 1831. From the date of his death she received a pension as former widow of Alexander McCay. She died June 1, 1845, at the home of her daughter, Ann, at Shawangunk, Ulster Co. On Sept. 4, 1793, Alexander McCay and wife Eleanor, of Montgomery, Ulster Co., deeded 42 acres of land in same town to Robert Beaty, of Newburgh.

BYRON BARNES HORTON,

Sheffield, Pa.

The Indian Deed to Thomas Chambers



THE EARLIEST SETTLER at "The Esopus" of whom there is any record was Thomas Chambers. Definite knowledge as to who he was is lacking. John Romeyn Brodhead in his "History of the State of New York," in Vol. I., page 536, under date of 1652, says:

"Between Katskill and Manhattan there were as yet few European inhabitants, and Thomas Chambers, who had occupied a farm near what is now the city of Troy, removing with some of his neighbors to 'Atkarkarton' or Esopus, an 'exceeding beautiful land,' began the actual settlement of Ulster."

Thomas Chambers first appears in the records on May 6, 1642. He is then described as an English carpenter who contracted to build a house in New Amsterdam for Jan Janse Schepmoes. The contract is worthy of preservation. It reads that the dimensions of the house were to be twenty by thirty feet and continues:

"It shall be inclosed all around and overhead with clapboards tight against the rain, inside even as the mason's house, one partition, one bedstead and pantry, two doors, one double and one single transom window. The carpenter shall deliver 500 clapboards for the house; Schepmoes shall

furnish the nails, and the food for the carpenter during construction, which commences this day, and for eight weeks, when the house, accidents excepted, must be ready, and when the whole shall be duly completed, Schepmoes shall pay to Thomas Chambers in addition to board, the sum of one hundred and sixteen guilders (forty-six dollars and forty cents) computed as twenty stivers the guilder, for the which the carpenter and Schepmoes submit to all courts, provided the carpenter shall hew the timber to the best of his ability."

For some reason he was known for years as "The Clabbort" and Goosen Gerritse thus calls him in the record of a purchase of a horse. The name may have come from the day when he contracted to cover the house of Schepmoes with clapboards. Be this as it may, he next appears as a tenant farmer on the manor of Rensselaerwyck. His lease of a farm there begins thus:

"IN THE NAME OF THE LORD, AMEN: This day, 7th September, anno 1646, the presiding officers of the Colonie Rensselaerswyck on one side, and Thomas Chambers on the other, have agreed and consented about a certain parcel of land lying right opposite the Bouwerie called the Flatt (de Vlachte), on the east bank of the river, between the two kills, which land he, Thomas aforesaid, shall occupy as a bouwerie for the term of five successive years, commencing the 15th November, anno 1647, on the following conditions, etc."

This farm was near Troy and lay between the Poesten Kill and the Wynants Kill. "De Vlachte" was leased the same year to Arendt Van Corlaer, the great friend of the Indians, whose fair dealings with them led the Iroquois to call the governor of the colony of New York for more than one hundred years

Indian Deed to Thomas Chambers.

"Father Corlaer." The farm of Corlaer was afterwards known as the Schuyler farm and here was built Fort Schuyler, at West Troy.

But Chambers could not agree with the Patroon, Van Rensselaer, and before his lease expired he had resolved to secure a landed possession for himself. He was a prudent and thrifty business man and set about accomplishing his project. The abundant fertility of the lowlands of the Esopus reached his ears. One day some Indians from this region appeared at Fort Orange (Albany) either at their own volition or by the contrivance of Chambers and he secured from them a deed for lands "in the Esopus." After it had been obtained the grantors claimed that they had not received their consideration. For many years this charge remained. But seventeen years after, upon the appointment of a commission by the then British authorities of the colony, it was discovered that the charge was false and the grant to Chambers was confirmed.

This old Indian deed is probably the oldest conveyance of land between New York and Albany. It has been known to have been in existence as late as the year 1800 and for some years after, but it disappeared many years ago. It is an unspeakable pleasure that it has reappeared in time to be given to the readers of *OLDE ULSTER* in *fac-simile* and in translation in this number. When found it was in an old envelope and was worn through in every fold. This is plainly seen in the accompanying illustration. It has been mounted and can now be kept without further injury. The confirmatory certificate is also given here. This is

endorsed on the back and is in English while the deed itself is in Dutch. The date of the deed is June 5th, 1652, and that of the confirmation is September 28th, 1669.

TRANSLATION

*From the Dutch of an Indian Deed for Land at
Esopus to Thomas Chambers.*

On this 5th day of June, 1652, appeared before me Joannis Dyckman in the service of the honorable privileged West India Company, Commissary and Vice Director of the fortress of Orange: Kawachhikan, and Sowappekat, both aborigines of this country, living in the Esopus, situated about and on the North river in New Netherland, and for themselves as well as for Nachomaet, Kranachkoos, Pronapa, Siaranich, Sikamach, Awandaris, Quanachha and Warikapano, having—as they declare—been empowered by the aforesaid persons, do grant and convey as they are doing by the present, to Thomas Chambers, residing about the fortress of Orange, situated as above (mentioned), certain parcel of land situated in the Esopus abovenamed, extending Southwest and Northeast, named Machstapacick, Nachainekoeck Sepeeckcoe Narenmapeth Wiwisowachkick, with a path from the said land to the river; and the grantors declared to have been satisfied and paid for the same from the first penny to the last without they, the grantors, having now or at any other time any more claim or right against and on the said land, but that said Thomas Chambers, from now on, shall be entitled to possess the same as a real and individual property the same as they, the grantors, had ownership in it heretofore; without—either at present or in the future—being at liberty to interfere with or claim anything further from the said Chambers, as they acknowledged to have been

Indian Deed to Thomas Chambers

[illegible]

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Septemb^r 28th 1669.
*Wilt Uld complaint was made to y^e Com^{rs} empowered by his Hon^r y^e Governo^r to regulate and settle
 y^e affaires of Kingston by one Anckrup an Indyan called then in this Bill of Sale Kawachhijkan
 that Capt Thomas Barenders never paid him for y^e within recited Lands, he hath upon examination
 denied what was specified in that Petition, and hath confut the receipt of what was agreed for
 between them, and hath bound his Name thereto and his Mark; And the Commissioners have
 thought fitt to have it Endorsed on this Bill of Sale to prevent all further Molestation.*
Kingston y^e 28th and year above said.
Johⁿ Versteeg

The Confirmatory Certificate

fully satisfied for the same. In witness whereof they, in the name of all of them, have subscribed to this document, in the presence of the undersigned persons, burghers and residents of the fortress Orange and of Beverwyck, fully conversant with the language of the savages.

Done at Fortress Orange on the date above written.

As witnesses :	The mark made with his own
JAN LABATIE	hand (<i>mark</i>) by Kawachhikan.
AS	
ANDRIES HERBERTS	The mark made with his own
JAN THEUNES	hand (<i>mark</i>) by Sowappekaet.
JAN DARETH,	
JACOB JANSEN SCHERMERHOOREN.—	

(*Seal*) Which I certify to have thus taken place before me, and have sealed the same with my usual signature.

JOANNIS DYCKMAN.

[*A correct translation.*]

D. VERSTEEG.

SEPTEMB^R 28TH, 1669.

WHEREAS complaint was made to y^e Com^{rs}, then empowered by his Hon^r y^e Governo^r to Regulate and settle y^e affaires of Kingston, by one Anckrup an Indyan called then in this Bill of Sale Kawachhijkan that Capt Thomas

Indian Deed to Thomas Chambers

Chambers never paid him for y^e within recited Lands, hee hath upon examinacon denyed what was specified in that Petition, and hath confest the receipt of what was agreed for between Them, and hath own'd his Name there and his Mark ; And the Commissioners have thought fitt to have it Endorsed on this Bill of Sale to p^rvent all further Molestation.

Kingston, y^e day and year abovesaid.

JO. CLARKE Cler Curia Com.



HORTON.—WILLIAM HORTON AND HIS WIFE, ELIZABETH COVERT, removed from Somers (formerly Stephentown), Westchester Co., N. Y., to Colchester, in Old Ulster, about 1789. His parents are said to have been Daniel and Esther (Lane) Horton, of Cortlandt Manor, Westchester Co. Wanted *proof* of William Horton's parentage and ancestry. The Horton Genealogy, by C. F. Horton, 1876, gives no authorities for its statement that William (5) was descended from Joseph (2) Horton of Rye, through David (3) and Daniel (4), and the public records of Westchester Co. fail to show positive proof of William's ancestry. It is thought that the desired facts may be found in Bible records, old letters and family papers of some of his descendants now living in Delaware, Sullivan and Ulster counties. Correspondence is solicited.

BYRON BARNES HORTON,
Sheffield, Pa.

WILL OF JEAN HASBROUCK.

Contributed by Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U. S. N.

This will of one of the original New Paltz Patentees was written in the Dutch language, and the present translation was made by Mr. B. Fernow, late Archivist of the State of New York, for Chaplain Hoes. It is not believed that it has ever before appeared in print, and its many quaint passages as well as the light it throws upon the family history of one of the earliest settlers in "Old Ulster" is sufficient justification for offering it in unabridged form to the readers of this magazine. It is well to note that the residence of Jean Hasbrouck, which bears the date of 1712, is the headquarters and museum of the "New Paltz Huguenot Memorial Society."

In the name of the Lord, Amen. Be it hereby known to everybody that to-day, the twenty-sixth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twelve, I the undersigned Jean Hasbrouck of the New Paltz, County of Ulster, Province of New York in America, being sound in body, as I walk and stand, and in full possession of my mind and memory, praised be the Lord for his mercy, considering the shortness and frailty of human life, the certainty of death and the uncertain hour thereof, and desiring to put everything in order, make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking, annulling, declaring null and void all such testament or testaments, will or wills, heretofore made or executed, either verbally or in writing, and this alone to be taken for my last will and testament and no other. *Inprimis*, I commend my soul to God Almighty, my Creator, and to Jesus Christ, my Redeemer, and to the Holy Ghost, my Sanctifier, and my body to the earth whence

The Will of Jean Hasbrouck

it came, to be buried in a Christian manner, and there to rest until my soul and body shall be reunited on the Day of Judgment and enjoy the eternal gladness of immortality, which God by his grace has, by the sole merits of our Saviour, promised and prepared for all who sincerely believe in him in their hearts. *Second*, and concerning such worldly estate of lands, houses, negroes, goods, houses, cattle, accounts, gold, silver, coined or uncoined, etc., as the Lord has been pleased grant far above my merits, I order, give and dispose as follows :

3rd. It is my wish and will that all my honest debts shall in due time be paid.

4th. I give to my son Jacob Hasbrouck and to his order or heirs all my land, lying within the boundaries of the patent of New Paltz, nothing excepted, with house, barn, and all my other buildings thereon being and standing, also my wagons, ploughs, harrows and everything thereto belonging and also my two negroes named Gerrit and James ; further, the gun and what belongs to it and the clothing of my deceased son Isaac Hasbrouck, and all my books excepting three hereafter bequeathed to my daughter Elizabeth ; also one just half of the balance of my whole personal or movable estate, excepting what hereafter is bequeathed to my daughters Mary and Elizabeth, for which he shall turn over and pay as by these presents is hereafter directed, on condition that his oldest son shall first have for himself, his order or heirs, the piece of land lying between the land of Abraham Dubois and my daughter Mary along the Paltz on the South of it and at the north of the Paltz village.

5th. It is my will and wish that if my son Abraham Hasbrouck, who removed from this Province, should be alive and return here, then my said son Jacob shall deliver to him a good horse for his privilege of first-born and shall also give to him for himself, his order or heirs, one just half of my whole real estate as it has above been devised to my

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said son Jacob and my said son Abraham shall have nor make any further claim on my estate.

6th. I give to my daughter Mary and to her order or heirs the sum of fifty-seven pounds current money of New York due me from Abraham Rutan according to bond forty-two pounds and from Pieter Dubois according to bond fifteen pounds. I also give to her all that she has heretofore had from me, and she shall make no further claims on my estate.

7th. I give to Pieter Guimard, only son of my deceased daughter Hester, the sum of fifteen pounds current money of New York, which my said son Jacob is to pay to said Pieter Guimard, when he marries or comes to be twenty-one years old, but if he should die before marrying or reaching the age of twenty-one, my son Jacob shall be relieved from paying said sum of fifteen pounds.

8th. I give to my daughter Elizabeth, her order or heirs, the sum of sixty pounds current money of New York, which I have now by me in cash and also my negro woman named Molly ; also three books, one Testament, the Practice of Devotion and a book of sermons written by Pieter Du Mollin and printed in the French language ; also the just half of my whole personal or movable estate, excepting what hereabove has been bequeathed, on condition that when the negro woman Molly bears children, Jacob shall have the first daughter, but he must leave her with the mother until she is one year old.

9th. It is my wish and will that if my son Jacob should die without a child or children lawfully begotten by him, all that is hereby given to him shall go to my said two daughters Mary and Elizabeth, their order or heirs, to be divided between the two as follows : Elizabeth shall first have my house, barn, lot and the orchard behind the barn and the pasture-land, lying between the pasture of Abraham Dubois and my said daughter Mary and all the rest they, Mary and Elisabeth, shall share equally.

The Will of Jean Hasbrouck

10th. It is my wish and will that if my said daughter Elizabeth should die without child or children, the share herewith devised and bequeathed to her shall go to my son Jacob and daughter Mary, their order or heirs, to be equally divided between them.

11th. It is my wish and will that, should my son Jacob and my daughter Elizabeth both die without child or children, the shares hereabove devised and bequeathed to them shall go to the two sons of my said daughter Mary, named Daniel and Phillip, and to their order or heirs, to be equally divided between them.

12th. I appoint as Executors of this my last will and testament my said son Jacob Hasbrouck and my cousins Andre Lefevre and Louys Dubois, demanding that this my last will and testament may be obeyed and carried out in every part. Thus done at my house on the day and year as above.

The mark of

JEAN **I H B** HASBROUCK (L. S.)

Signed, sealed and declared
by Jean Hasbrouck to be
his last will & testament
in our presence,

ABRAHAM HASBROUCK,
ROELOFF ELTINGE,
ABRAHAM DOYO,
W. NOTTINGHAM.

[THIS WILL WAS PROVED 14TH AUG. 1714].



OUR APRIL NUMBER will contain the first installment of the baptismal records of the Dutch Church of Kingston, continuing the register from 1809, with which year the monumental work of Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U. S. N., closed.

GRAVE-STONE INSCRIPTIONS

In Old Huguenot Burying-Ground, New Paltz, N. Y.

Communicated by CHAPLAIN R. R. HOES, U. S. N.

These inscriptions were copied, compared and revised by Chaplain Hoes on the 18th of Nov. 1895, have never before been published, and are arranged by families in alphabetical order. They are, in every instance, exact copies of the originals. (even the punctuation marks included), and represent the condition of the grave-stones at the above date.



1.

In
Memory of
Gitty Bogardus,
wife of John Bogardus,
who departed this life
27 November 1817,
aged 28 years 4 months
& 25 days.

Our life how short, Our days how few,
Ah Awful, Solemn thought.
In prime of life She's bid adieu,
And rests we hope with God.



2.

In
memory of
Doct.
John Bogardus,
Son of
Evert Bogardus,
who died
Feb. 4, 1840,
aged 54 y'rs. 2 mo.
& 10 d's.

The sweet remembrance of the just,
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

Graveyard Inscriptions

3. In
memory of
Rachel Elting,
wife of
John Bogardus.
who died
Dec. 27. 1831.
aged 38 years.



4. Died
Jan. 27, 1831,
Gertrude
daughter of
John &
Rachel Bogardus
aged 1 year :
& 16 days.



5. John
son of
John &
Rachel
Bogardus
died
Sept^t 28 1832
aged 5 y'rs
& 5 d's.

6. In
memory of
Magdalen
Brodhead
who died
June 10, 1832,
aged 16 years
1 mo & 19 d's.



7. In
memory of
Samuel Budd,
who died
April 5, 1835,
in the 67 year
of his age.



8. Mary
Wife of
Samuel Budd,
died March 21 1822,
Æ. 35.



9. John T.
Son of Samuel
& Mary Budd,
Died Feb. 21,
1821
Æ 25.

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10. In
memory of
Hiram Budd,
who died
Feb. 18, 1837,
aged 33 ys, 7 mo
& 5 d's.



11. In
Memory
of
Jonathan Clayton,
who died Aug. 30th 1811
in the 23^d year of his age
Also Josiah D. Budd
who died July 27th 1804
in the 4th year of his age.



- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 12. | In | 13. | Benjamin D. |
| | memory of | | son of |
| | Fanny Deyo, | | Elias & |
| | wife of | | Eanny [<i>sic</i>] Coe. |
| | Elias Coe, | | died |
| | who died | | Aug 17, 1821 |
| | Nov. 29, 1845, | | aged 5 mo. |
| | Æ 46 y'rs & 6 mo. | | & 5 ds. |

Lament on Death of Domine Mancius

14. Died
Aug 29, 1832
Benjamin D.
Son of
Elias &
Fanny Coe,
aged 4 y.
6 mo. & 17 d.

15. Died
Sept. 5, 1832,
Elizabeth,
daughter of
Elias &
Fanny Coe.
aged 7 y.
7 mo. & 2 d.



To be continued.



*LAMENT ON THE DEATH OF DOMINE
GEORGE WILHELMUS MANCIUS.*

1. Gemeeynte hoort wat droefheyt groot
Komt ons hier al te voren ;
En dat haes over tot de doot,
Van onsen uyt verkoren.
Heer Mancius di Hemel's tolck ;
Die onder ons so Kingston volck—
Syn leven heeft versleten :
Laten wy hem niet vergeten.

1. O Church, do hear what sadness hath
Us, one and all, affected ;
And that by reason of the death
Of him, our own elected :
Mancius, interpreter of Heaven,
Hath us and Kingston's people given
The life that had been set him.
So let us not forget him.

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2. Aght en vyefstig jaren was hy,
Als hem de Heer kuawm halen ;
Al in syn Hemel's koningkryk
Daar is hy heen gaan vaaren.
Hy was een goeden predikant
En rechte lerraar voor ons lant :
Maar ogh hy is gestorven ;
En Jesus is syn borgen.
2. When eight and fifty years of age
He by the Lord was taken
Out of his earthly pilgrimage
To Heaven's Realm unshaken.
He was an able preacher, and
A real teacher for our land.
Alas! he is deceased!
But Jesus him released.
3. O Gott! Het is een harden slag
Die ons hier komt genaken ;
Ogh! Laten wy doch sien dien dagh
Dat wy weer vriegden smaken.
Stell ons dogh weer een leraar voort,—
Een trouwen herder so het behoort.
O Gott ! Wilt ons verblyden ?
O Heer ! Wilt ons gelyden ?
3. O God, it is a blow severe
That thus hath come upon us!
Oh ! may we see the day draw near
When joy again shall crown us !
Another teacher let us see :
A faithful shepherd may be !
O God, give us great joyance !
O Lord, give us Thy guidance !

Lament on Death of Domine Mancius

4. Syn Augustis nam hy syn afscheyt

Ant heerlyke woorden ;—

Ogh, vrinden ! Nemt het dogh in acht

Doen wyhem lestmael hoorden.

Hy bad so ernstelich tot syn Godt,—

Och, vrinden ! houdt doch Godt's gebot ;

Wilt Godt den Heere loven,

Dan kreyght gy prys van boven.

4. In August spake he his farewell

In words that were heart-reaching ;

O friends, had we but listened well

When last we heard him preaching !

To God so earnestly he prayed :

O friends, had we but God obeyed !

Let God, the Lord, be praised ;

So our praise will be raised.

5. Dertigh jaren heeft hy lang

Syn dienst wel waar genomen.

Als deon heest Godt syn siel

Van lighaam wegh genomen.

Al in syn Hemel's koningryck

Daar hy langs was toebereyt.

Wie sou het niet begeeven !

Wie sou het niet begeeren !

5. For thirty years he filled to full

The ministry he loved.

Then from his body God his soul,

Long well-prepared, removed

To be with him in heaven above,

And share the Kingdom of God's love,—

Who would not wish possessing

Title to such a blessing ?

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6. Och songheyt ! Nemt het doch in acht !

En wet het wel onthouwen ;
Hoe dat hy met ons dagh en naght
Cattekasatie heeft gehouden.
Hy was ons leeraar verder voort,
En stigten ons uyt Godt's woort,
Al in Godt's Heylige Boeken,
Sy hy, kunnen wy het zoeken.

6. O youth, do but consider well—

It's worth the memorizing—
What, day and night, he had to tell
When he was catechizing.
In adult years, our teacher too,
Out of God's Word he lessons drew.
“ In God's Holy Books, said he,
“ Truth is surely found to be.”

7. Och, vrinden ! Neemt het doch in acht,

En wilt het niet vergetten ;
Hoe dat van Hoevenbergh spraek ;—
Dien hy hier dien tyt precten.
Hy sprack heerlyke worden, fyren,
Bewaart u dogh voor valsche scheyn
Voor kettersche geleeren,
Dat sprak hy ock veel tegen.

7. O friends, do but consider how

Van Hoevenberg exhorted,
When he was preaching here ere now—
It be not unreported !
He uttered glorious words, and said,
“ Guard you against all counterfeit,
And heresies attested.”
'Gainst these he (Mancius) too protested.

Lament on Death of Domine Mancius

8. Komt, laten wy tot Godt gaan
In dees bedroefte dagen ;
En roepen Hem van herten aen,
Behoet ons voor veel plagen.
Wy syn, O Heer, so min als niet,
Als gy u bystant niet en biet,
Niet wert om te spreken,—
Wiens hert en sou niet breken.

8. Come, let us now to God resort,
These days of deep affliction ;
And call upon Him from the heart
For his complete protection.
We are as good as nothing, Lord,
If then Thy help dost not afford—
Not worth to be heard speaking—
Whose heart should not be breaking ?

9. Ik heb dit nu by een gebracht
In het jaer Seventien honder t
En two en sestigh wilt verstan,
Weest daar om niet verwondert.
O God't ! geleydt ons al te saam,
Dat wij die poorten in mogen gaan ;
Om daar met hem te singen ;—
Het liet der Heemelsche Heer.

9. These thoughts, which I have written down,
This year of seventeen hundred
And sixty-two, are too well known
Not to be deeply pondered.
O God, lead us in every state,
So we may enter through the gate,
To join with him in singing
The praise Heaven's Hosts are bringing !

Sept. 6, 1762.

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WE TAKE PLEASURE in presenting to our readers this month the lament on the death of Domine Mancius, both in the original Dutch and in an English rendering by the accomplished Dutch and English scholar, the Reverend Henry Utterwick, who was the translator for the State of New York of the documents which have been incorporated in the later volumes of the Ecclesiastical Records of New York. This lament had been sought and advertised for all over Ulster county many years ago without success. It was thought to be forever lost. Domine Mancius was born in Nassau, Germany, in 1706, and came from Amsterdam to America in 1730. He took charge of the church of Katsbaan during that year. He was in Schraalenberg, N. J., during the winter of 1731-2 and came the next spring to be the colleague at Kingston of Domine Vas, resuming his charge of Katsbaan as well. He was a great organizer of churches in the valleys of the Hudson, Wallkill and Rondout. It is largely due to his efforts that Ulster county to-day contains more Reformed churches than any county in the United States. The internal evidence of the poem shows that the unknown author was a member of the church at Katsbaan and not of the one at Kingston.

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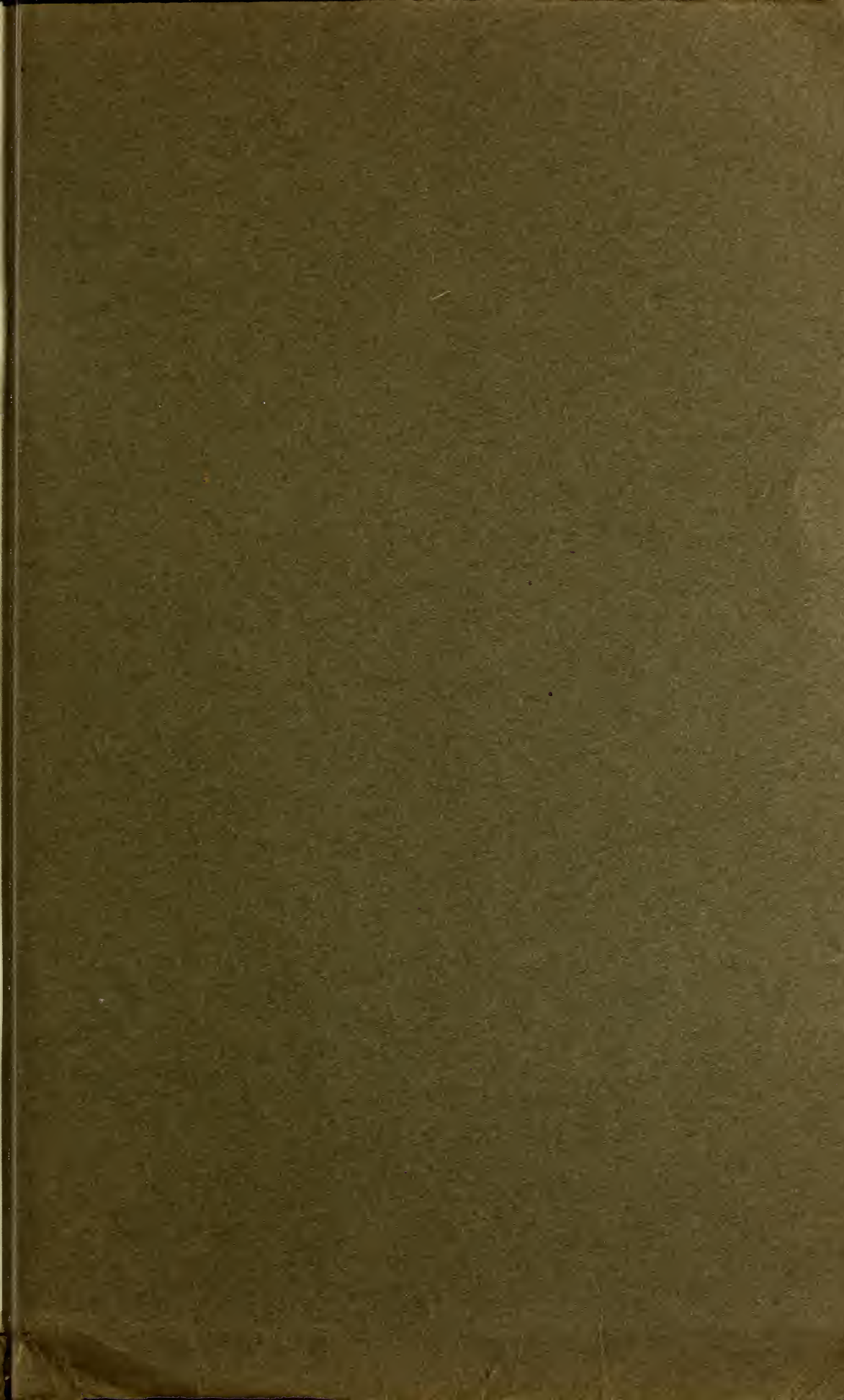
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OLDE^E VLSTER

VOL. I

APRIL, 1905

No. 4

The Esopus Settlers and the Indians



SIDE from being the earliest settlement between New York and Albany "the Esopus" was the most important spot in the whole Hudson valley below the junction of the Hudson and the Mohawk rivers, even in the days when the Indian alone possessed the continent. Here converged three great valleys through each of which flowed a magnificent stream between wide and fertile lowlands. Here the Indian trails came together; here on these broad and open savannahs were the cornfields and gardens of the red men; here in the forests was an abundance of game; here in their season were the waters of the Hudson alive with shad and herring for their food supply. And these lowland meadows were far more generally tilled by the Indians than is popularly supposed. The reports of Cregier's

expedition of 1663 show hundreds of acres under cultivation and pits for corn and beans containing hundreds of bushels.

Here in the Esopus in 1652 was an Indian settlement which could muster about four hundred and fifty warriors and must have numbered from fifteen hundred to two thousand souls.

The question naturally arises How did the settlers treat the Indians? It seems certain that the Indians welcomed the settlers. For fifty years previous to this it is evident that traders had been among them bartering for their furs and, necessarily, wants had been developed on the part of the red men for the articles of trade which, to their mind were very conducive to their comfort and enjoyment.

To the Indian land had no value. Their title to this they were willing to convey for what was more desirable and they welcomed the whites. It is on record that no land was wrested from the Indians in "the Esopus." It was all paid for at Wiltwyck, at Hurley, at the home of "the old sawyer" at Saugerties and at New Paltz.

But when the settlers came to live as neighbors to the red men the usual troubles arose. Civilized and savage men have never yet lived as close neighbors and lived at peace. When there was an abundance with the Indians they feasted; when a scarcity they starved. They were very improvident. When they were in need they saw no reason why they should not help themselves from the stores of provisions of the whites. This the whites resisted. Red men were willing to share their abundance when there was a plenty. If

his family were hungry why should not a red man kill the fat porker of his white neighbor which he found feasting upon the acorns in the forest? If that white neighbor were out of food would the Indian not throw into his white brother's door half of the deer which he had killed on his last hunt?

Besides the habits of the savages were filthy and lascivious. There is no evidence that any white woman ever suffered outrage from the Esopus savages even during the captivity of 1663. There is no evidence that the marital relations of these Indians were not comparatively pure according to their standards. But there was a universal immorality among the youth of both sexes among them. And this immorality of their savage neighbors was an occasion for offense.

More than all as a disturbing element was the appetite of the red men for intoxicating drink. The cause of what are known as "The Esopus Indian Wars" was a drunken "kintecoy" over a keg of ten gallons of brandy. It was unlawful to sell liquor to an Indian. But then, as now, men would violate this or any law if it paid in money. So these savage children of the forest, primitive in their habits, with all the elemental passions of nature, with no training in self-control obtained the brandy, became drunk and in their craze fired a gun and killed Harmen Jacobs, who was standing on the yacht of William Moore in the Rondout creek. Others set fire to the houses of Jacob Adriance and Andries van der Sluys. The settlers appealed to Governor Stuyvesant who chastised the savages. Had the irascible governor but had some of the tact with which Arendt Van Corlaer and Peter

Schuyler dealt with the Indians at Albany the whole matter could have been arranged. The Indians were very desirous of living at peace and offered to pay for all damage done and claimed, it seems with truth, that Jacobs was shot by a vagrant Indian of another tribe. But Stuyvesant would not listen to counsel or consider the justice of their claims and was determined to punish the transgressors and Ensign Smit was sent with a force against the savages. His troops captured about twenty of the Indians and these the governor sent to the West Indies to be sold as slaves. This was the cause of an undying hatred of the "Swannekins," as they called the white men of "the Esopus." And it was the origin of all the subsequent ills and outrages which Wiltwyck and Hurley suffered. It was the act of a hot-headed, obstinate and injudicious official, in which the settlers had no voice nor share but which brought a harvest of destruction and death to them, or a long captivity to their wives and children. It led to the Second Esopus War and massacre of 1663. There is nothing to show that the retribution of Stuyvesant was at all visited upon the Indians who had been guilty,— those who were sent into captivity and slavery being merely those whom the fortunes of war had thrown into the hands of the governor, so the retaliatory vengeance of the Indians was visited upon innocent women and children in the bloody summer of 1663 who suffered for the hot-headed, impulsive, inconsiderate and injudicious acts of an energetic but obstinate executive.

THE ESOPUS AS A GRANARY.

Thomas Dongan became the Governor of New York in 1683. The following year he reported to the British home government on the state of the province in these terms :

“The principal Towns within this Government are New York, Albany and Kingston at Esopus. All the rest are country villages. The buildings in New York and Albany are generally of stone and brick. In the country the houses are mostly new built, having two or three rooms on a floor. The Dutch are great improvers of land. New York and Albany live wholly upon trade with the Indians, England and the West Indies. The returns for England are generally beaver, peltry, oil and tobacco, when we can have it. To the West Indies we send flour, bread, pees, pork and sometimes horses. The return from thence, for the most part, is rum, which pays the King a considerable excise ; and some molasses, which serves the people to make drink and pays no custom.”

It follows that if New York and Albany lived wholly upon trade with the Indians and foreign commerce that the Esopus must have fed the colony, which was the case. The Governor continues : “Every town and County are obliged to maintain their own poor, which makes them bee soe careful that no vagabonds, beggars nor idle persons are suffered to live here.”

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S OLD ULSTER
ANCESTRY.**

Contributed by Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U. S. N.

NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT, son of Claes [i. e. Nicholas] Martenszen [Roosevelt], the first of the family in this country, was baptized in the Dutch Church of New York City 2 Oct. 1658. He removed to Kingston previous to 1680, and on the 26th of Dec. 1682 he married in New York Heyltje Jans Kunst, daughter of Jan Barentsen Kunst. His first four children were baptized in Kingston,—namely, Jannetje, 4 Nov. 1683; Margaretta, 11 Oct. 1685; Nicholas, 28 Aug. 1687; and Johannes, ancestor of President Roosevelt, 3 March, 1689. He subsequently removed to New York City, where he had six children baptized between 1691 and 1701. He was an Alderman in New York from 1698 through 1701, and also in 1715. He died in New York 30 July 1742. His son,—

JOHANNES ROOSEVELT married in New York 25 Sep. 1708, Heyltje Sjoerts, daughter of Capt. Olfert Sjoerts. He was assistant Alderman from 1717 until 1727, and Alderman from 1730 to 1733. His wife had eleven children (six sons and five daughters) between 1709 and 1731, all of whom were baptized in the Dutch Church in New York. One of these,—

JACOBUS [i. e. JAMES] ROOSEVELT was baptized 9 Aug. 1724, and married, 2 Dec. 1746, Annatje Bogert, and 14 July 1774 Helena Gibson. He was a private in

the State Colonial Troops, under Captains Hadlock and Blauvelt in Hay's Regiment, and also in Yates' Regiment. He had eleven children by his first wife (four sons and seven daughters), all baptized in New York between 1748 and 1767, and by his second wife a daughter, baptized in 1775.

JACOBUS, [i. e. JAMES] ROOSEVELT, son of the last, was baptized in New York 25 Oct. 1759, and married in 1793 Maria Van Schaack. He died 13 Aug. 1840 in New York and his wife died in the same place 3 Feb. 1845. He was "Commissary during the entire [Revolutionary] war, giving his services without reward." (Empire State S. A. R. Register, 1899, page 528). Subsequent to the Revolution he became prominent in the hardware business. All his six children, five sons and one daughter, were baptized in the Dutch Church in New York. One of these,—

CORNELIUS VAN SCHAACK ROOSEVELT was born in New York 30 Jan. 1794, married Margaret Barnhill of Philadelphia, and died at Oyster Bay 17 July 1871. His wife died 23 Jan. 1861. He was a successful business man in New York for nearly half a century. He was one of the founders and a director of the celebrated Chemical National Bank in New York. He had six children, all sons, and all born in New York, one of whom,—

THEODORE ROOSEVELT was born in New York 22 Sep. 1831, and was a prominent and successful business man in that city. He aided in raising and equipping regiments during the civil war and assisted in organ-

izing the New York Union League Club, the Sanitary Commission, the Protective War Claims Association, the Soldiers' Employment Bureau, the Orthopædic Hospital in New York, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History. He was the Vice-President of the State Charities Aid Association, member of the Board of United Charities, President of the State Board of Charities, Trustee of the Children's Aid Society, and Collector of the Port of New York. He married 22 Dec. 1853, Martha Bulloch of Roswell, Georgia, and died in New York 9 Feb. 1878. His wife died in the same place 12 Feb. 1884. They had four children (two sons and two daughters), one of whom,—

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States, was born in New York 27 Oct. 1858.



THE THIRD PASTOR of the old Dutch church of Kingston (1681-1687) was the Reverend Johannes Weecksteen. In a letter to the Classis of Amsterdam written "In America, Kingston, in the Esopus, Anno 1681, 27 October, O. S. 7 November, N. S." he thus describes his new home: "We find ourselves in a country where everybody but the utterly discontented, can obtain his every desire—a land flowing with milk and honey. Here everything that can be wished for in the Fatherland, can be obtained."



The New Paltz Patent



ON the seventh day of June, 1663, Wiltwyck (Kingston) and the Nieuw Dorp (Hurley) were burned by the Indians, many of their inhabitants massacred and sixty-six women and children taken captive. Of these thirty-four were soon reported as "found," leaving still in the hands of the savages thirty-two. In the weeks immediately succeeding some of these were rescued, but the larger number were in captivity for three months, and a few for six months before they were restored to their families. The story of what was known as the First Esopus War and that of the Second Esopus War are among the most thrilling of the events in the history of the Esopus region. It was the only time when the tomahawk, the torch and the horrors of Indian captivity were experienced in the peaceful infant settlements. Among the settlers in Hurley were a number of French Huguenots and among these captives were their wives and children. Husbands and brothers accompanied the military force of Captain Martin Cregier on his expedition to the Indian "New Fort," on the bluff in the present town of Shawangunk overlooking Shawangunk Kill. On their march there and on the return journey with the twenty-three captives whom they had released they passed through the Wallkill valley and

over the fertile lowlands beyond Rosendale. The beauty and fertility remained as vivid in their memories as did that of the lovely Genesee valley in the minds of the soldiers of Sullivan's expedition after his memorable campaign against the Iroquois in 1779, and deeper grew in one case as in the other the desire for homes upon such prolific acres.

It does not seem that many, if any, of the settlers at New Paltz had located in Wiltwyck (Kingston) preceding their settlement in the valley of the Wallkill. They all seemed to have made their homes at Hurley. It is true that Louis Du Bois came afterwards to Kingston and engaged in business here until his death. One at least of the "Duzine," as the twelve New Paltz patentees were called, never made his home in New Paltz at all. Anthony Crispell lived and died in Hurley. Nevertheless he was, and remained, of those who will be always known as the founders of that celebrated settlement which, despite the paucity of its numbers, in its influence and conservative character has been one of the famous places in American history.

Fourteen years passed between the disclosure of the Wallkill valley to the eyes of these Huguenot exiles and the realization of their hopes, their longings and their dreams. Meanwhile the colony of New Netherland had passed out of the possession of the Dutch into that of the English and had become New York, had been recovered by the Dutch and then finally ceded to the English. Sir Edmond Andros was now the governor of the colony and it is said that Abraham Hasbrouck, one of the subsequent patentees, had served with Andros in the British army. What-

ever be the truth of this upon the 28th of April, 1677, a license was obtained from Sir Edmond Andros, the British governor, to purchase from the Indian proprietors their lands along the Wallkill for the future home for these exiles. We are indebted to VOL. XIII of the Colonial History of New York for the translation of the agreement between the Indians and the patentees from the Dutch in which it was written. The language of this agreement and the terms upon which the Indian proprietors would convey the proposed tract are as follows:

THE ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT.

To-day, the 26th of May in the year 1677, an agreement was made by the below-named parties, pursuant to a license from the Hon^{ble} Governor *Edmond Andros*, dated the 28th of April 1677, with the undersigned *Esopus* Indians concerning the purchase of a certain tract of land on the other side of the *Rondout Kil*.

Matsayay, Nehakaway, Magakahoos, Assmarakan and Wawawanis acknowledge to have sold to *Lewis Dubois* and his associates the land within the following boundaries: Beginning at the high hill called *Moggoneck*, thence Southeast towards the *Great River* to the point called *Juffrouw's Hook* in the *Long Reach*, by the Indians called *Magaat Ramis*, thence North along the river to the island, lying in the *Crum Elbow* at the beginning of the *Long Reach*, by the Indians called *Raphoos*, thence West to the high hill at a place called *Waracahaes* and *Tawaeretaque*, along the high hill southwest to *Moggoneck*, including between these boundaries all contained therein, hills, valleys, waters etc and a free passage to the *Rondout Kil* as convenient, as it may be found. The Indians shall also have fully as much liberty

Olde Ulster

and license to hunt all kind of wild animal and to fish, as the Christians. This land the Indians have engaged to sell for the goods specified here below :

40 Kettles, 10 large 30 small	100 knives
40 axes	4 ancers of wine
40 addices	40 guns
40 shirts	60 duffels coats
100 fathoms of white wampum	60 blankets
300 " " black "	100 nails (?)
60 pairs of socks, one half of them small ones	1 schepel of pipes
100 bars of lead	Wine has been given for the horses
1 keg of powder	

The parties of either part herewith acknowledge to have agreed and have signed this with their hands.

Signed :

LOWIES DU BOOYS	MATSAYAY X his mark
CHRISTIAN DE YOO X his mark	WACHTONCK X mark
ABRAHAM HAESBROOCQ	SENERAKAN X his mark
ANDRIES LEFEBRE	MAYAKAHOOS X his mark
JAN BROOCQ	WAWAWAMIS X her mark
PIERE DOYO	Witnesses :
LOWIE BIVERIE	JAN ELTON
ANTHONY CRESPEL	JACOMINTJE SLECHT
ABRAHAM DU BOOYS	JAN MATTYSEN
HUGI FRERE	
ISAACK DU BOOYS	Agrees with the original :
SYMEON LEFEBRE	DE LA MONTAGNE Secy

THE INDIAN DEED.

Nothing further seems to have been done in the matter during the summer. In September, 1677, four months thereafter, the Indians having received their consideration, the following deed was executed :

We the undersigned former joint-owners of the land sold to *Lewis Dubois* and his associates acknowledge to have received from them full satisfaction according to the agreement and therefore convey the said land with a free passage to them and their heirs forever, relinquishing our right and title and freeing them from all further claims : in witness whereof we have signed this with the Justice, Sheriff, Magistrates and others present on the 15th day of September 1677 at *Hurley*.

Signed

Esopus Sachems

SEWAKANAMY × his mark	MATSATAY × his mark
PANNEREWACH × his mark	ASSENERAKAN × his mark
MAMAROCH × her mark	WACHTONCK × his mark
MAHENY	WAWAMIS × her mark
HAROMAN × his mark	MACHKAHOOS × his mark
PAGOTARAMIN × his mark	WAWESASKA × his mark
WINGAWIS × his mark	NAMAS × his mark
WESSENACH × his mark	TAOMCHKAPAY × his mark
MACCAMOSSINGH × his mark	SAAGAROWON × his mark
	SAWONOWIS × his mark
	MACHKAKAMOCA × his mark

Olde Ulster

Witnesses

JAN ELTON

ROELOFF HENDRICKS

JAN WAERD

JAN HARRIS

ALBERDT JANSEN

GERRET CORNELESSEN

THOMAS CHAMBERS

G. HALL

WESSEL TEN BROOCQ

DIRCK SCHEPMOOS

HENDRICK JOCHEMSEN

JOOST ADRIENSEN

LAMBERT HUYSBERTSEN

Matsayay publicly proclaimed before the surrounding Indians that the land had been paid for, and they were all satisfied with it.

Across the top of this deed Sir Edmond Andros wrote the following endorsement: "I do allow of the within Bargaine and shall Grant patents for y^e Same when payments made accordingly beefore mee or Magistrates of Esopus.

ANDROSS."

THE PATENT OF NEW PALTZ.

Fourteen days after the above deed was executed Governor Andros, on the 29th of September, 1677, issued the patent to Louis DuBois and his associates, known as the "Duzine," or the "Twelve Patentees." This historic document bears the seal of James, Duke of York (afterwards James II. King of England) and the seal bears still, plainly legible, the motto "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" (Evil to him who evil thinks). About the bottom of the seal are the words in Latin "*Provinc Nov Eboracum*" (Province of New York.)

Among the valuable documents presented to "The

The New Paltz Patent

Ulster Historical Society" in 1860 was an ancient copy, translated into French, of this celebrated document. It was given to the society by James L. Hasbrouck and is still in the possession of William Lounsbury, who is the custodian of what remains of its archives. It is extremely gratifying that OLDE ULSTER is able to lay before its readers this month *fac-similes* of both the Indian deed to New Paltz and of the charter of her existence. This patent is in English, written upon parchment and in an excellent state of preservation.

EDMUND ANDROS, ESQ^R,

Seigneur of Sansmarez, Lieu^t & Governour Generall under his Royall Highnesse JAMES Duke of Yorke & Albany &c of all his Territoryes in America. WHEREAS there is a certain piece of Land att Esopus, the which by my approbacon and Consent, hath been purchased of the Indyan Proprietors, by Lewis Du Bois and Partners; THE said Land lying on the South side of the Redoute Creeke or Kill, beginning from the High Hills called MOGGONCK, from thence stretching South East neare the Groat River, to a certain Point or Hooke called the JEUFFROUS HOOCK^E lyeing in the Long Reach named by the Indyans MAGAATRAMIS, then North up alongst the River to an Island in a Crooked Elbow in the Beginning of the Long Reach called by the Indyans RAPBOOS, and then West on to the High Hills, to a place called WARATABAES and TAWARATAQU^E and so alongst the said High Hills South West to MOGGONCK aforesaid; All which hath by the Magistrates of Esopus been certified unto mee to have been publicquely bought and paid for in their presence; As by the Return from thence doth and may appeare: KNOW YEE that by virtue of his Mat^{ties} Letters Patents, and the Commission and authority unto mee given

Andres S.

[illegible]

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Lambert H. Montgomery

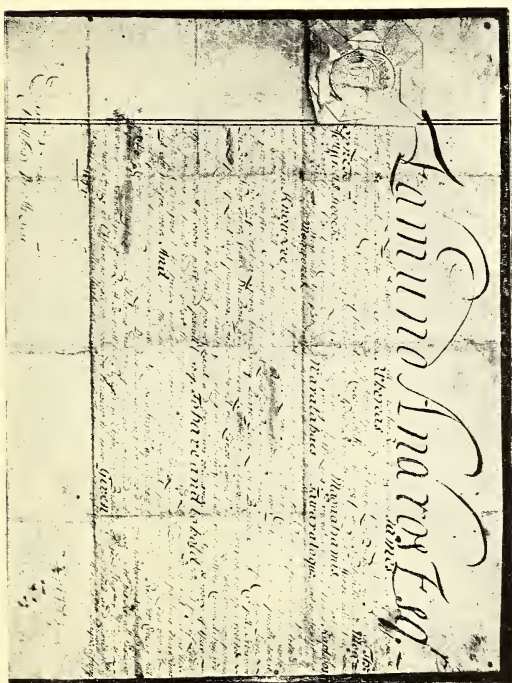
I have married probably eight persons in six months
I have been able to handle nearly two hundred
dollars today, more than I all my life before.

Tues

Wm. Augustus Turner

11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847

The Ivaian Deed to New Paltz.



The New Pullz Patent.

by his Royall Highnesse, I have given, Ratified, confirmed and graunted, and by these presents doe hereby give, ratify, confirme & graunt unto the said Lewis Du Bois and Partners; Thatt is to say, Christian Doyo, Abraham Haesbroocq, Andries Lefevre, Jean Broocq, Pierre Doyo, Laurens Biverie, Anthony Crespell, Abraham Du Bois, Hugo Frere, Isaack Du Bois, and Symeon Le Fevre ; their heyres and Assignes, the afore recited piece of Land and premisses ; Together with all the Lands, Soyles, Woods, Hills, Dales, Meadows, pastures, Marshes, Lakes, Waters, Rivers, fishing, Hawking, Hunting and fowling, and all other Proffitts, Commoditys, and Emoluments whatsoever to the said piece of Land and premisses belonging, with their & every of their appurtenances, & of every part and parcell thereof; **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said piece of Land and premisses, with all and Singular the appurtenances unto the said Lewis Du Bois and partners their heyres and assigns to the proper use and behoofe of him the said Lewis Du Bois and partners their heyres and Assignes for ever. **AND** that the plantacons which shall bee settled upon the said piece of Land bee a Township, and the Inhabitans to have liberty to make a High Way between them and the Redoute Creek or Kill for their Convenience : Hee the said Lewis Du Bois and partners their heyres and Assignes, Returning due Surveys & making improvmt^s thereon according to Law ; and Yielding and paying therefore yearely and every yeare unto his Royal Highnesse use an acknowledgment or Quitt Rent att the Redout in Esopus five Bushells of good Winter Wheat unto such Officer or Officers as shall bee empowered to receive the same: **GIVEN** under my hand and Sealed wth y^e Seal of the Province in New York this 29th day of September in the 29th yeare of his Mat^{ies} Reign; Anno Domini 1677.

ANDROSS.

Examined by mee,

MATTHIAS NICOLLS, Secr.

Accession of George III.

*ACCESSION OF GEORGE III. CELEBRATED
IN KINGSTON (1761).*

Contributed by Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U. S. N.

It is well that when the good people of Kingston were celebrating with so much enthusiasm the accession of George III. to the English throne they could not look forward to the 16th of October 1777, and see their beautiful town in flames and totally destroyed by the emissaries of the sovereign whose virtues they were extolling with sincere affection and loyalty. Their foresight would have dampened the ardor of many of Old Ulster's sons who subsequently fought in the Revolution and regarded the English King as a tyrant and despot. But at the festive occasion referred to they had a royal good time, which is best described in its original quaintness in the following communication to "The New-York Gazette" of the 16th of February 1761:—

KINGSTON, (*Ulster County*) *January 28, 1761.*

This Day our gracious and illustrious Sovereign King GEORGE the III^d, was proclaimed here : In the afternoon *Abraham* Low, Esq ; High Sheriff of this County, attended by all the Officers of the Horse and Foot Militia, the Justices, and Trustees of this Town-Corporate, and several of the principal Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County, marched in a regular Procession to the Court-House, where His most Royal and Sacred Majesty was proclaimed, in the Presence of a numerous Audience of People, with all the Solemnity and joyous Acclamations due upon such an Occasion.— The Procession returned in Order to the House from whence they came, where the following Toasts were commemorated,

Olde Ulster

viz. His Majesty King GEORGE the THIRD ; after which a Royal Salute followed from our Cannon ;—The Princess Dowager of WALES, and all the Royal Family,—when a Round followed from our Cannon ;—The KING of Prussia,—another Round ;—Mr. PITT ;—Success to the Expedition Fleet ;—Success to His Majesty's Arms by Sea and Land ;—Our worthy PRESIDENT ;—General AMHERST,—General MURRAY,—General GAGE,—The Land we live in :—With many others, unnecessary to mention.—After which followed several other Rounds from our Cannon :—And the Evening concluded with all the Demonstrations and Marks, of Loyalty and Joy—usual upon such an Occasion.——

N. B. This might have been inserted in our last Week's Paper, if the Kingston Mail had met with no Delay. [*And we know no Reason, why our Customers that Way should not be obliged with having their Loyalty express'd in print, as well as others.*]



THROUGH THE COURTESY of Mr. Charles B. Safford, of the City of Kingston, OLDE ULSTER is enabled to lay before its readers the following original letter written by George Washington :

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Augt. 10th 1782.

GENT^Y

The Masonick Ornam^{ts} which accompanied your Brotherly Address of the 23^d of Jan^y last, tho' elegant in themselves, were rendered more valuable by the flattering sentiments, and affectionate manner, in which they were presented.

If my endeavours to avert the Evil, with which this Country was threatened by a deliberate plan of Tyranny, should be crowned with the success that is wished—the praise is due

Family Vault of Thomas Chambers

to the *Grand Architect* of the Universe ; who did not see fit to suffer his Superstructures and Justice, to be subjected to the Ambition of the Princes of this World, or to the rod of oppression in the hands of any power upon Earth.—

For your affectionate vows, permit me to be grateful ;—
and offer mine for true Brethren in all parts of the World ;
and to assure you of the sincerity with which I am

Y^{rs}

G^o WASHINGTON.

Mess^{rs}

WATSON & COSSON
East of Nantes.



FAMILY VAULT OF THOMAS CHAMBERS

Contributed by Robert L. Loughran, M. D.

When the late Jansen Hasbrouck erected his brick house on the site of the family vault of Thomas Chambers on the Strand at Rondout, he removed the remains therein to Montrepose Cemetery where they were re-interred. These remains were those of

Thomas Chambers, Lord of Foxhall Manor, died 8
Apr. 1694.

Laurentia Kellenaar, wife 1st of the Rev. Laurentius Van Gaasbeeck, 2nd of Thomas Chambers
and 3rd of Wessel Ten Broeck, 3 May, 1703.

Abraham Gasbeek Chambers, aged about 80 years,
28 Sep. 1759.

Sarah Bayard, wife of above Abraham, 13 Nov.
1739.

Olde Ulster

Nicholas Hoffman, a grandchild, 13 Nov. 1739.
 Laurence Van Gaasbeek, aged one year, son of
 Abraham, 1705.
 Thomas Van Gaasbeek, aged 45 years, son of
 Abraham, 1752.
 Thomas Van Gaasbeek, son of above Thomas (died
 in infancy) 1733.
 Peter Van Gaasbeek, aged 19 yr, 4 mo, 26 d. son
 of Abraham, 17 Dec. 1731.
 Abraham Van Gaasbeek, aged 1 yr, 2 mo, 10 d. son
 of Abraham, 1715.
 Abraham Van Gaasbeek, son of Thomas, died in
 infancy, 1750.
 Elizabeth Van Gaasbeek, aged 9 years, 1734.
 Sarah, a daughter of William Van Gaasbeek.



A LIST OF THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

*Both Whites and Blacks Males and Females Each Sort
 Above and Under the Age of Ten Years in the
 County of Ulster, Anno, 1738*

| | |
|---|-------|
| Whites Males above ten years old..... | 1,175 |
| Whites Females above 10 years..... | 1,681 |
| Whites Males under 10..... | 541 |
| Whites Females under 10..... | 601 |
| Totall of whites..... | 3,998 |
| Blacks Males above 10..... | 378 |
| Blacks females above 10..... | 260 |
| Blacks males under 10..... | 124 |
| Blacks females under 10..... | 110 |
| Total of Blacks..... | 872 |
| The number of the whole in the
County Except y ^e high Lands.. | 4,870 |

Gravestone Inscriptions

GRAVE-STONE INSCRIPTIONS

In Old Huguenot Burying-Ground, New Paltz, N. Y.

Communicated by CHAPLAIN R. R. HOES, U. S. N.

These inscriptions were copied, compared and revised by Chaplain Hoes on the 18th of Nov. 1895, have never before been published, and are arranged by families in alphabetical order. They are, in every instance, exact copies of the originals, (even the punctuation marks included), and represent the condition of the grave-stones at the above date.



Continued from page 91.

16. Hampton,
son of Elias &
Fanny Coe,
died
Sept. 29, 1845,
Æ. 7 mo's.

17. In
Memory of
Hiram Dakin.
who died
May 10, 1851,
Æ. 48 y'rs 11 mo.
& 26 d's



18. anno
1747
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Olde Ulster

19. In
memory of
Capt Abraham Doyo,
who departed this life
September 12th 1805,
aged 69 years 2 months
and 15 days.



20. In
Memory
of
Simon Deyo;
who departed this life
the 26th of July 1809,
aged 43 Years 2 Months
& 2 Days.



21. In
memory of
Benjamin H. Deyo
who died
April 6, 1837,
aged 61 y's. & 7 m
My friends I bid you all adieu
I leave you in God's care,
And if I never more see you
Go on i'll meet you there.



22. 1731 x OCT 7

A x D BOIS
SVRVIVER
OF 12

PATTENTEES

Gravestone Inscriptions

23.

In
memory of
Mariah wife of
Benjamin H. Deya [Deyo]
who died
Oct. 20. 1834,
aged 57 years
6 mo. 7 d's.

Hear is the patience of the Saints here
Are they that keep the commandments
Of God & the faith of Jesus.
And I heard a voice from Heaven
Saying unto me write blessed are
the dead which die in the Lord
from hence forth yea saith the
spirit that may rest from there
labours and their works do
follow them.



24.

Sally,
daughter of
Benjamin &
Mary DeYo,
died April 10, 1818
aged 16 years
7 months &
12 days.

25.

died
June 19 1832
Cornelia
daughter of
Francis &
Elizabeth Deyo
aged 5 y'rs
9 mo. & 2 d's

To be continued.

*BAPTISMAL AND MARRIAGE REGISTERS
Of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, N. Y.*

In 1891 Chaplain Roswell Randall Hoes, U. S. N. privately printed in a royal quarto volume of 797 pages the baptismal and marriage registers of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y. from 1660 through 1809,—one hundred and fifty years. With the exception of the records of the Dutch Church of New York, which were not published until after Chaplain Hoes' work appeared, these Kingston Church registers present the largest single collection of material now extant for the elucidation of Dutch genealogy in this country. The immense size of the latter publication rendered it impracticable to include the baptismal and marriage entries subsequent to the year 1809, and we therefore deem it wise to yield to urgent requests to continue their publication from that date on the pages of OLDE ULSTER from time to time.

| NAMES OF PARENTS | NAME OF CHILD
AND DATE OF BAPTISM. |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
|------------------|---------------------------------------|

BAPTIZED BY REV. JOHN GOSMAN.

1810.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Abraham Hasbrouck | Jansen |
| Helena Jansen | 26 Feb. (b. Jan. 27) |
| 2. Phillip Follant | Ann |
| Sarah Smith | 5 Mar. (b. 4 Feb.) |
| 3. Hezekiah Van Keuren | Jonathan |
| Sarah Myers | 5 Mar. (b. 1 Feb.) |

Kingston Baptismal Register

- | | |
|--|--|
| 4. John Sauser
Polly Demyer | Benjamin Demyer
28 Jan. (b. 6 Nov. 1809) |
| 5. John V. H. Huyck
Clarissa Radcliff | Jane Amelia
11 Mar. (b. 4 Feb.) |
| 6. John Ten Broeck
Maria Dumond | at 5 o'clock Mariame
11 Mar. (b. 17 Jan.) |
| 7. Samuel Post
Seltje Van Vleit | Henrietta
18 Mar. (b. 23 Feb.) |
| 8. Abraham A. Masten
Gertrude Keirsted | Henry Keirstead
24 Mar. (b. 20 Mar.) |
| 9. William Brink
Margaret Montgomery | Sarah Ann
8 April (b. 9 Mar.) |
| 10. Cornelius Dumond Junr.
Gerritje Elmendorf | Peter
29 April (b. 4 Apr.) |
| 11. Samuel H. Phillips
Eliza Tremper | Catharine
3 May (b. 15 Dec. 1809) |
| 1808 | |
| 12. Samuel H. Phillips
Eliza Tremper | Ann Eliza
13 Dec. (b. 14 Oct. 1808) |
| 1810 | |
| 13. John Staats
Cornelia Winfield | Alexander
27 May (b. 4 Apr.) |
| 14. Phillip Dumond
Elizabeth Kieffer | Blandina Catharine
17 June (b. 10 May) |

(The publication of baptism number 15 is omitted by request.)

BAPTIZED BY REVD. P. VAN VLIERDEN

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 16. John Du Bois
Elizabeth Van Wagenner | Washington
24 June (b. 27 May) |
|--|-----------------------------------|

Olde Ulster

BAPTIZED BY REV. JOHN GOSMAN.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 17. Cornelius A Elmendorf | Peter |
| Elizabeth Sleight | 1 July (b. 13 May) |
| 18. Zechariah Schoonmaker | Sarah Catharine |
| Cornelia Marius Groen | 2 July (b. 21 June) |
| 19. Truman Cowles | Adelaide |
| Sarah Beardsley | 18 July (b. 9 May) |
| 20. John Ten Broeck Junr. | John |
| Margaret Delamater | 19 August (b. 19 Jun.) |
| 21. Benjamin S. Delamater | Abraham Howard |
| Rachel Snyder | 22 Aug. (b. 1 Apr.) |
| 22. Abraham Snyder Junr. | Arrietta |
| Sarah Swarte | 13 Sept. (b. 28 July) |
| 23. George Tappen | Sarah Harriet |
| Ann Keirstead | 18 Sept. (b. 4 July) |
| 24. Christopher Tappen Jr. | Theodore |
| Cornelia Keirstead | 18 Sept. (b. 25 Aug.) |
| 25. David Black | Harriet Catharine |
| Elsie Bennet | 28 Sept. (b. 13 Apr. 1806) |
| 26. David Black | James Alexander |
| Elsie Bennet | 28 Sept. (b. 14 Aug. 1808) |
| 27. David Black | Jennet Adeline |
| Elsie Bennet | 28 Sept. (b. 7 Sept.) |
| 28. Benjamin Akerly | Adam |
| Deborah North | 3 Oct. (b. 9 July) |
| of Middletown, Delaware | |
| 29. Garrit I. Freer | Maria |
| Geritze Van Vleet | 14 Oct. (b. 17 Sept.) |
| 30. John Beekman | Henry |
| Catharine Keirstead | 15 Oct. (b. 8 Sept.) |

Kingston Baptismal Register

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 31. John McLean Junr.
Ann Tremper | Louisa
18 Nov. (b. 16 Sept.) |
| 32. Stephen Van Keuren
Catharine Masten | James
25 Nov. (b. 27 Oct.) |
| 33. John Snyder
Mary Romme | Abraham Swart
25 Nov. (b.) |
| 34. William Van Beuren
Elizabeth Roosa | Eliza Helen
27 Nov. (b. 6 Nov.) |
| 35. Matthew C. Van Keuren
Margaret Whitaker | Catharine
4 Dec. (b. 17 Oct.) |
| 36. Thomas H. Jansen
Ann Van Gaasbeek | Abraham
6 Dec. (b. 15 Oct.) |
| 37. William Burhans
Catharine Osterhoudt | Ann
10 Dec. (b. 28 Oct.) |

1811

- | | |
|--|--|
| 38. Abraham Bezemer
Rachel Elsworth | James Elsworth
6 Jan. (b. 7 Dec. 1810) |
| 39. James Hamilton Junr.
Mary Van Keuren | Ruwyma
27 Jan. (b. 10 Dec. 1810) |
| 40. Joshua Van Keuren
Mary Delamater | Cornelius Delamater
27 Jan. (b. 27 Nov. 1810) |
| 41. Anthony Freer
Catharine McLean | Gardenier
27 Jan. (b. 24 Jan. 1809) |
| 42. Anthony Freer
Catharine McLean | Jeanette
27 Jan. (b. 24 Jan. 1811) |
| 43. Phillip Van Beuren
Elizabeth Davis | Catharine
26 Feb. (12 Jun. 1810) |
| 44. Abraham B. Smedes
Joanna A. C. VanVlieden | Georgianna
10 Mar. (b. 23 Dec. 1810) |

Olde Ulster

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 45. Benjamin Schepmoes | William Edward |
| Elizabeth Houghteling | 17 Mar. (b. 14 Feb.) |
| 46. Henry Hamilton | Charles |
| Sarah Keator | 17 Mar. (b. 14 Nov. 1810) |
| 47. Stanton S. Woods | James Masten |
| Esther Masten | 20 Mar. (b. 14 Mar.) |
| 48. Obadiah Heermance | Cornelia |
| Hannah Oakley | 24 Mar. (b. 26 Feb.) |
| 49. John Chipp | Sidney |
| Hannah Van Steenbergh | 26 Mar. (b. 31 Oct. 1810) |

To be continued.



RALLYING SONG OF THE TENTH LEGION.

BY A. D. DUBOIS.

We have come from the mountains—
We have come from the mountains—
We have come from the mountains
Of the old Empire State.
With the Stars and Stripes above us,
And the prayers of those that love us,
Every single soldier of us
Is prepared for any fate.

We have left our cheerful quarters
By the Hudson's smiling waters,
And our wives and sons and daughters,
For the fierce and bloody fight.
But they never need deplore us,
With the foe encamped before us,
For the God who watches o'er us
Will Himself protect the right.

Rallying Song of the Tenth Legion

From the Delaware we rally,
From the Mamakating Valley,
And to combat forth we sally
 When our bleeding country calls.
From the Shawangunk Mountains hoary,
And the Minisink, whose story
Tells what recompense of glory
 Waits the soldier when he falls.

From old Sullivan we muster—
She is loyal, we can trust her—
And from Orange and from Ulster,
 And from bright Cohecton's banks ;
And there's plenty in those regions
For a dozen more such Legions
All as sturdy as Norwegians,
 And prepared to fill the ranks.

Then whene'er our Country needs us,
And where'er our banner leads us,
Never heeding what impedes us,
 We will follow to the death ;
For the patriot must not falter
When his Country's foes assault her,
And profane her sacred altar
 With their pestilential breath.

May our flag float on forever
O'er a Union none can sever,
And may vile Secession never
 Spread its ruin through our land ;
May our Country's wrongs be righted.
And her children re-united,
And her flag no more be blighted
 By the touch of treason's hand.

OLD^E ULSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

*Published Monthly, at 143 Green
Street, Kingston, N. Y., by
BENJAMIN MYER BRINK.*

*Terms:—Two dollars a year in Advance. Single
Copies, twenty-five cents.*

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Kingston, N. Y.

THE MOST DREARY OF ALL SPOTS in rural regions are the burial places on farms and in pastures in which are graves more than fifty years old. In many of these are lying Revolutionary soldiers. From some the stones are gone. The people of Southern Ulster are engaged in a commendable effort to take care of and preserve such graves.



THE "RALLYING SONG OF THE TENTH LEGION," from which we quoted in the January number, has been requested by many who remembered it. It was sung to the tune of "The Old Granite State," a widely known song of the famous Hutchinson family whose concerts from 1840 to 1860 were given all over the country. When the "Tenth Legion," as the Fifty-sixth Regiment was called, returned from the Civil War they sang their rallying song in the great review before President Johnson in the streets of Washington. It was one of the features of the occasion. It is reprinted here from the *Kingston Democratic Journal* of November 13th, 1861.

~~~~~  
A LIMITED NUMBER OF COPIES  
OF MARIUS SCHOONMAKER'S  
HISTORY OF KINGSTON  
Can be purchased of H. D. DARROW,  
Kingston, New York, at the  
Special Price of \$2.00 net per Copy.  
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ZELIFF & DEFORREST,
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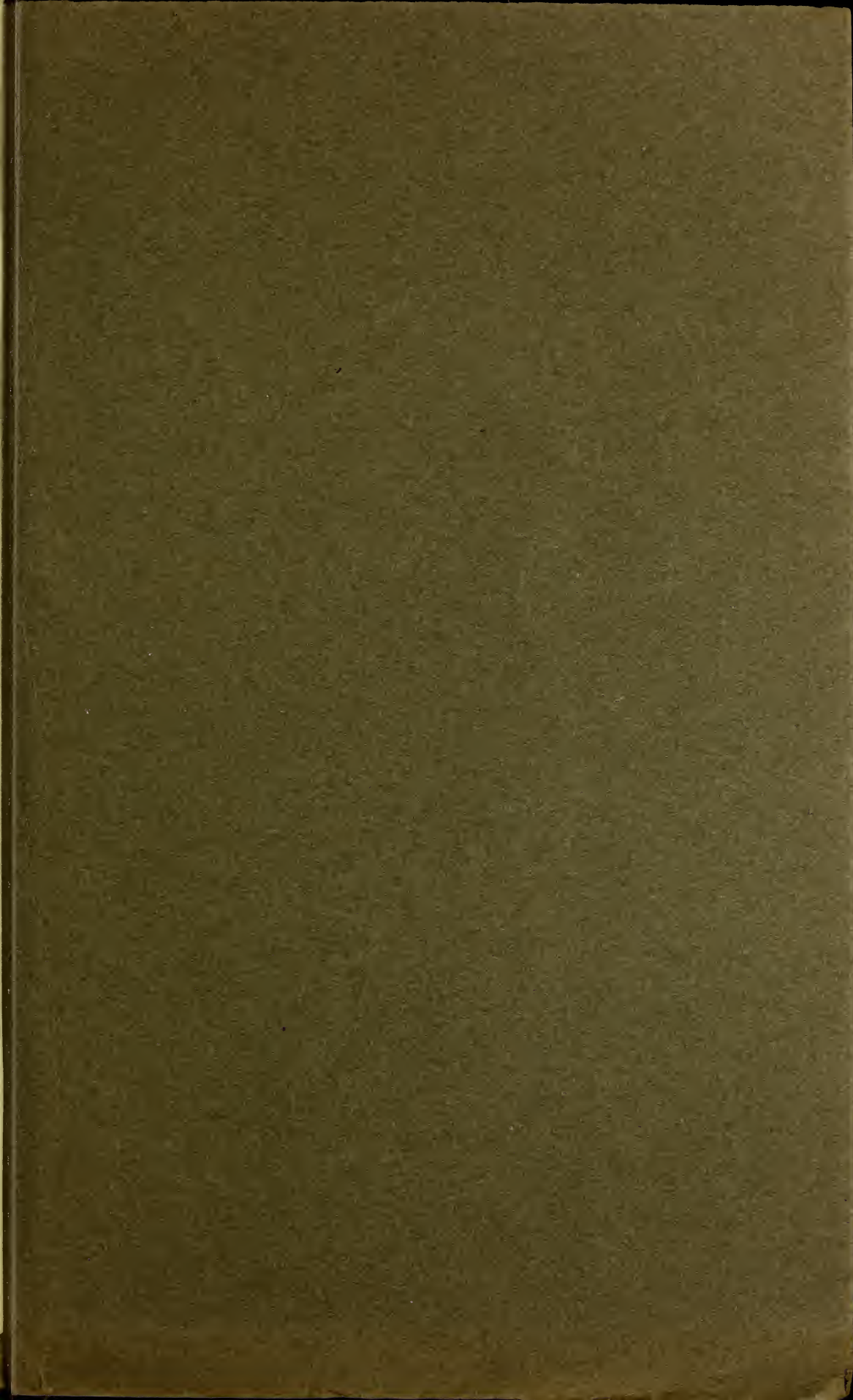
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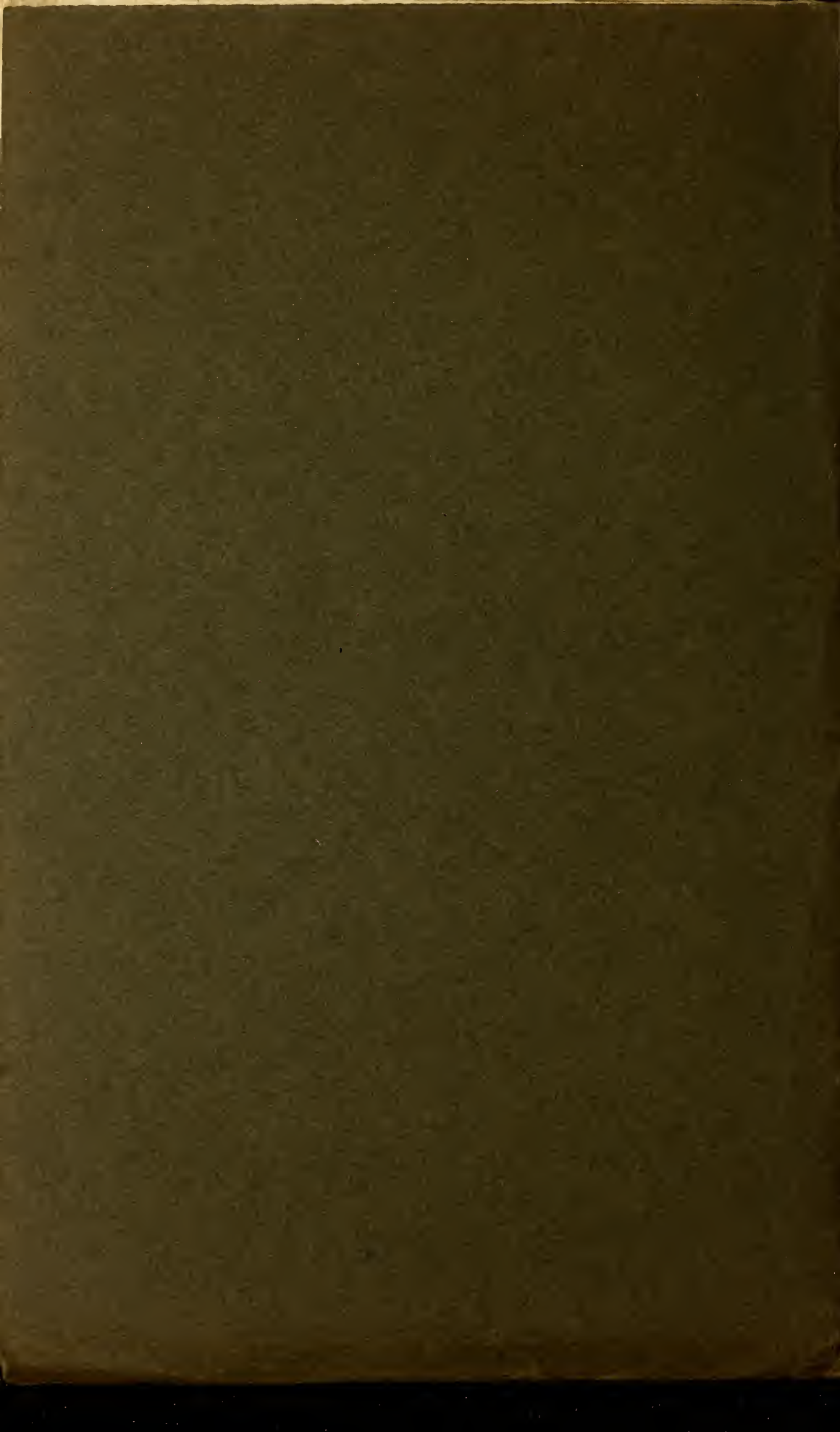
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An Historical and Genealogical Magazine



KINGSTON, N. Y.

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# OLDE<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

VOL. I

MAY, 1905

No. 5

## *The First Disturbance \* \* at Esopus*



THE March number of OLDE ULSTER mentioned the visit of two representative Esopus Indians at Fort Orange (Albany) and their sale of the lowlands of the Esopus to Thomas Chambers June 5th, 1652. This purchase was very soon followed by others. The records of these transactions are very incomplete and scanty. But it is on record that Christoffel Davids bought land at the Strand of the creek (Rondout) almost immediately and that he purchased seventy-two acres of the lowlands across the now-named Esopus creek opposite the land of Thomas Chambers September 25th, 1656, and that Johanna de Laet, widow of Johan de Hulter, received upon the 27th of March, 1657, a patent for one thousand acres which had been purchased by her husband during his lifetime. We also know that Jacob Jansen Stoll

was living at the Esopus upon January 29th, 1658, when Cornelis Teunissen complained of him that he had been slaughtering cattle there without paying an excise therefor. To which complaint Stoll had filed an answer "that the inhabitants of Esopus are exempted from every excise for the time of 4 years more pursuant to the 'Exemptions of New Netherland,' but in case they ought to pay the excise the proceeds should be used for the benefit of their place, according to the orders of the Director-General and Council of New Netherland." And it seems that Governor Peter Stuyvesant had become a large land-owner here. There is in existence a letter from Stoll to Governor Stuyvesant of the date April 12th, 1658, in which he states that he is therewith shipping to the governor 50 schepels (37 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels) of wheat and 100 schepels (75 bushels) of oats with the promise that within six weeks more will be sent. The records of most of the very early purchases of lands at the Esopus are lost. But it is known that land was sold within one year of Chambers' first purchase to Davis, Juriaen van Westphalen and Matthys Hendrickse.

In 1655 nearly all the Indian tribes of the lower Hudson valley made war on the Dutch because of the unwise Indian policy of the last preceding Dutch governor, William Kieft. As soon as the settlers at Esopus heard that hostilities had begun they all fled from their homes. Each had built his dwelling upon his farm and these "bouweries" were scattered over the lowlands and were two and some of them three miles from the river and entirely without protection. Abandoning their houses, crops, stock and implements

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*First Disturbance at Esopus*

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they left for places of security. They did not return until autumn of that year (1655) and found that much of their property had been appropriated or destroyed by their savage neighbors. The experience should have taught the necessity for living in a protected village for defense. But the lesson was not yet learned. Savage neighbors were living all around them cultivating their own cornfields and bean patches. The hogs and cattle of the whites got into these and ate the crops and trampled down much more. The squaws complained to their spouses and when these husbands went to the whites with their troubles they were met by counter charges that the Indians helped themselves freely to the growing crops of their white neighbors while the smaller cattle would often be found lying dead with an arrow piercing their sides. So two or three years passed.

But more serious troubles were close at hand. In the letter from Stoll to his landlord, Governor Stuyvesant, from which we have just quoted there is a very significant paragraph: "Sir, please not to take it amiss if I ask whether the people of Fort Orange (Albany) have leave to sell openly brandy and distilled waters to the savages, the barbarous people, as we, not only I, but all the inhabitants of the *Great Soopis* see them daily drinking, while they say that they get it from there; no good can come from it, but it must tend to the ruin of the whole country. They have also caused great inconveniences to *Jacob Andriesen* on the *Strand* while they were intoxicated." In view of what followed within the next twenty days this paragraph is significant. In this number of OLDE ULSTER

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*Olde Ulster*

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are given three letters from Thomas Chambers and others to Governor Stuyvesant and the Council setting forth the origin of the troubles and petitioning for assistance.

As set forth in those papers the Indians obtained ten gallons of brandy, held a "kintecoy," or drunken frolic, and fired at and killed Harmen Jacobs who was standing on the deck of a yacht lying in the creek. Meanwhile others set fire to the houses of Jacob Adriance and Andries van der Sluys. A panic spread through the settlement. From these letters to the authorities we learn that there were then living here from sixty to seventy people who had gathered here after the dispersion three years before.

The Council at New Amsterdam carefully considered the matter. There seemed to be no reason for undue haste. At the showing of the petitioners it was the result of a mere drunken carousal. It would not do to go to war with the savages over the death of one man when the Indians had offered to secure the murderer and had sent word that they wanted peace. On the other hand the younger and more irresponsible savages needed a lesson. They desired trouble. They were aggressive and insulting in their behavior to the whites.

On the 28th of May the Council decided upon action. Governor Stuyvesant was directed to go to the Esopus "with sixty to seventy men to guard his person, and to do what the interests of the company demand." He sailed immediately up the river in command of more than fifty soldiers taking with him Govert Loockermans. When just below the mouth of

the Rondout creek he ordered all to remain behind while he with the crew of his own yacht went quietly within. The boat grounded on a sand bar in the creek and Loockermans was sent ashore in the long boat to speak with some Indians living in two huts near the kill at Ponckhockie. He soon returned with two natives and Thomas Chambers and Andries van der Sluys. Then the other yachts came into the creek "without noise;" the party landed and, after sending the Indians to ask their chiefs to meet him at the house of Jacob Jansen Stoll, the whole party marched to the farm of Thomas Chambers and encamped for the night.

It was Wednesday when Stuyvesant arrived. The following day was Ascension Day when religious services were always held among the Dutch. As no church had yet been erected the house of Stoll had been in use instead. Just where it stood has never been determined. Stuyvesant's description is "the bouwerie of Jacob Jansen Stoll, which is the nearest to most of the habitations and plantations of the savages, where we had appointed to meet the Sachems and where on Sundays and the other usual feasts the Scriptures are read." Stuyesant attended these *Pinxter* (Ascension Day) services with most of those who accompanied him and a notice was given that he desired the people to meet with him that afternoon.

When the people assembled Stuyvesant addressed them. He said he, with the soldiers, was here at their invitation; that he did not think it wise or timely to involve the whole country in a general war on account of the murder of one man by drunken savages and of

the burning by them of two houses; that the threats said to have been made by the red men were no reasons for hasty action and more than all it was beyond the governor's power to protect the settlers while they continued to live insecure upon their scattered farms. The settlers replied that they had spent all they had in putting up their necessary buildings and they had nothing wherewith to pay the cost of others in a protected village, if they were obliged to leave their property.

Stuyvesant promised assistance if they would consent and insisted that otherwise they must remove to the Manhattans or Fort Orange with their wives, children, cattle and most easily moved property.

The discussion was long and earnest. A good harvest was growing and close at hand. This harvest the settlers claimed was their only provision against the coming winter. They conceded that they should concentrate, but claimed that there was no time to remove buildings, etc., in May or June and less still for the building of palisades around a stockaded village. They begged that the troops might remain until after the harvest was gathered. Then they asked for a day's consideration. This was granted. The next day they announced that they had unanimously acquiesced in the governor's plan. So the site of the proposed village was chosen upon May 31st, 1658, and was the ridge of land projecting into the lowlands now the part of the City of Kingston bounded by North Front, Green and Main streets and Clinton avenue which nature had made readily defensible on three sides, with only the Main street side easily assailable.

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*First Disturbance at Esopus*

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Meanwhile negotiations proceeded with the Indians. They were terrified by the coming of the soldiers as rumors had reached them that many more were to follow. The intermediary was Jacob Jansen Stoll and through him Stuyvesant upbraided the red men for their acts of aggression. He reminded them that they had been paid for every foot of land which the whites held at the Esopus and asked the plump question Why they did so?

One of the sachems replied "It was *boisson* (brandy) which had done it." He said that their young men were uncontrollable. They were spoiling for a fight; that the murder had been committed by a Neversink savage who was now at Haverstroo (Haverstraw) and that the savage who had set fire to the houses had run away. He said his people had no desire to fight, but the young men were crazy to do so. Stuyvesant replied that those young men should step forward and he would match them with man to man, or twenty to thirty or even forty and do so on the spot but it was not right to war upon farmers who had bought the land of them and paid for it; especially was it wrong to war upon the women and children. He then proposed to buy all the land about the Esopus and they could remove elsewhere. He reminded them that they had before offered to do this of their own volition and had even besought him to buy all their land.

On the next day (June 1st) the Indians asked through Stoll and Thomas Chambers that the governor would promise not to make war on them. He accompanied the delegation of chiefs to a meeting

with the tribe. Presents were exchanged and they promised to sell the site for the proposed village, but refused to pay for the burned dwellings as a tribe, insisting that the parties at fault do so.

The settlers, assisted by the soldiers began to fortify the village site on Monday, June 3rd. A moat was dug on three sides, trees were cut for palisades and hauled to the spot and a place with a circumference of 2,520 feet was marked out. As the sun was setting on the evening of the 4th forty to fifty Indians approached and work upon the stockade immediately ceased as all were apprehensive of further trouble. All hurried to the house of Stoll, the common rendezvous. But the Indian delegation said their mission was peace. They announced that they had decided to offer the village site as a present "to grease the feet" of the governor because he had made so long a journey to come and see them, and they promised to live hereafter with the settlers "like brothers." The governor replied to the representatives of the Indians in the same spirit.

By the 12th two sides of the stockade were completed. On the 18th and 19th seven carpenters came from Albany to assist in erecting buildings. On the 20th the stockade was finished and on the 25th the governor departed for New Amsterdam leaving Sergeant Andries Lourensen with twenty-four men in charge.

By this time the palisades were all set; the buildings removed from the farms into the enclosure; a bridge thrown over what has always been known as "the Tannery brook" beyond the gate at the north-

west corner of the stockade on North Front street and temporary barracks and a guard house built.

This was the beginning of the village of Kingston. So far it had had no name. "The Esopus" was the distinctive term but this name was applied to an indefinite region. Stuyvesant called the place Wildwyck, or "Village of the wild," but the name never attained to universal acceptance. The inhabitants always spoke of the town as "the 'Sopus" or "Groote 'Sopus" and to this day, whenever the old time Dutch language is heard the speakers thus designate it.



*THOMAS CHAMBERS TO DIRECTOR PETRUS  
STUYVESANT.*

*Very Noble General PETRUS STUYVESANT and  
Honorable Gentlemen of the Council of New Netherland,  
Greeting :*

To-day, the first of May, 1658, great trouble has arisen here through the fearful intoxication of the cruel barbarians and I myself with one *Pieter Dirksen* and *Hendrick Cornelissen* came to-day to the tennis-court and saw that the savages had an ancre (ten gallon keg) of brandy lying under a tree and have tasted myself that it was pure brandy, and according to all appearances they got madly intoxicated and about dusk they fired at and killed *Harmen Jacopsen*, who was standing on the yacht of *Willem Moer*, and during the night they set fire to the house of *Jacop Adrijansen*, so that the people were compelled to fly ; therefore I request, that we should receive assistance of troops, that we may make

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*Olde Ulster*

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some stronghold for our defence ; as we have been driven away once before and expelled from our property and it begins anew now, therefore, as long as we are under the jurisdiction of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> West-India Company, it is proper, that we should ask your Honor for assistance, so that this fine country might be retained and we remain in our property, for this *Aesopus* is a place, which if well peopled could feed the whole of *New-Netherland* and it would be, so to say, a sin, which could be avoided, if we should have to leave such splendid country : hence we do not doubt, but your Honor will assist us speedily and I have informed myself among the savages, who or which savage had killed the aforesaid *Harmen* and they have promised to deliver the said savage in bonds to myself and I shall then send him to your Honor, but please to be careful and not begin the war too suddenly, so that we first may have a stronghold for our defence and as there is a good chance here, to inflict great damages to the savages, we hope your Honor will quickly assist us and not desert us in our need, for we here are also Christian people and it is everybody's duty to give help in time of distress. Closing herewith, I commend your honor with many good wishes to the protection of God Almighty and am and remain

Your Excy's servant

THOMAS CHAMBERS.

*Great Aesopus*

the 2<sup>d</sup> of May An<sup>o</sup> 1658.

To the Noble Mr. *Petrus Stuyvesant*  
and the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Gentlemen of the Council  
of *New-Netherland* in the City of  
*New-Amsterdam*.

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*Farther Complaint of Chambers*

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*A LETTER CONFIRMING THE LETTER OF  
CHAMBERS.*

The Noble Honorable *Petrus Stuyvesant* is hereby informed, that the savages have used violence at the house of *Jacob Adrijansen* on the first of May, 1658, whereby I, *Andries van der Sluys*, living in the family of the said *Jacop*, was compelled to fly with the said *Jacop*, his wife and children to the yacht of *Willem Martensen Moer* towards evening, after the savages had killed *Harmen Jacopsen* on the yacht of said *Moer* and towards midnight they set fire to the house and on the morning of the 2<sup>d</sup> of May we and the yacht of *Louwrens Louwrens* left the Kil and remained at its mouth and transferred the body of the aforesaid deceased *Harmen Jacopsen* to the yacht of the said *Louwrens*, that he should take it with him to the *Mannathans*. We, the undersigned, declare all this to be true and truthful and promise to confirm it under oath and have therefore signed it with our own hands.

Actum : 2 May : An<sup>o</sup> 1658 *Great Aesopus*.

ANDRIES VANDER SLUYS,  
WILLEM MARTENSEN FUERS (Moer),  
HARMEN HARMENSEN GANSEVORT,  
JACOB ADRIJAENSEN,

The mark of X DERRICK HENDRICKSEN.

---

*A FARTHER COMPLAINT OF THOMAS  
CHAMBERS AND OTHERS.*

*Honorable, Wise, Rigorous Gentlemen.*

LOYAL GENTLEMEN ! This is to inform your Honors, that we have received your Honors' letter of the 4<sup>th</sup> of May and that we are pleased to learn of your Honors' anxiety

and great affection for us. We now have to report, that, although we have done our best to apprehend the murderer, we are mockingly refused by the barbarians and as to the seller of the brandy the savages refer us to no one, but to many now *Peter* then *Paulus*. But it is evident, that not only for the sake of selling their stock of beavers they all keep near *Fort Orange*, where as the make of the brandy-keg proves, the coopers have hardly sufficient time, to supply the demand by these people. The savages have, as we previously communicated to your Honors, set fire to the cowshed, the pigsty and then the dwellinghouse of *Jacop Adrijaensen* and not being satisfied compelled us here to plough for them, taking upon refusal a fire-brand and holding it under the roofs of the houses, to set fire to them; they use great violence every day, which we are not capable to relate to your Honors, and derisively say that if they kill a Christian or more, they can pay for it in wampum and we have so far been obliged to carry out their wishes; further, your Honors are well acquainted with this fine country and know that there are 990 schepels of seed-grain in the ground, that our dwellinghouses and furniture are here also and that between 60 and 70 Christian people live here and attend divine service on all the proper days and that we maintain a reader at our own expense; therefore we believe, that your Honors would regret sincerely, if so many innocent souls should be so wretchedly murdered and driven away by the cruel barbarians and it looks very much like it, (which the Good and Almighty God may prevent). We hope your Honors will consider, that it is useless to cover the well, after the calf has been drowned; for the common rabble of the savages do not pay any attention to their chiefs now and the latter have no more authority over them and we are obliged to remain in our houses as the savages would immediately attack us as soon as we began to stir about, and set everything on fire, so that we are in such a distress that we

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*Farther Complaint of Chambers*

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dare not turn about or move. Therefore we most humbly request your Honors, our faithful Masters, for help and a succor of about 40 to 50 men. Christ did not desert us, but assisted and saved us and gave his own blood for us, Christ has gathered us in one sheepsfold, therefore let us not desert each other, but rather help each other to alleviate our sufferings and if it may please your Honors, our faithful Masters, let some of the Honorable Council come here quickly with the desired assistance, (but arrived here at the strand, please to keep the men quiet and close to the bank and inform us of the arrival) and take a look at the situation here and if it does not seem advisable to your Honors and worth the trouble and expense, then we leave all at your Honors' discretion. While we expect your Honors' speedy assistance we commend the Honorable Council of *New-Netherland* to the protection of God Almighty and remain

The Honorable Council's of *New-Netherland*

obedient faithful servants

*Great Aesopus*  
the 18<sup>th</sup> of May  
An<sup>o</sup> 1658

JACOB JANSEN STOLL,  
THOMAS CHAMBERS,  
CORNELIS BARENTSEN SLECHT,  
The mark of × × PIETER DIRCKSEN,  
The mark of × JAN BROERSEN,  
JAN JANSEN,  
ANDRIES VAN DER SLUYS,  
then present.

To the Wise, Prudent,  
Rigorous Gentlemen,  
the Council of *New-Netherland*  
in the City of *Amsterdam*  
by the yacht *Jan Coppén*, which God may guide.

*DUBOIS TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS IN  
YARD OF OLD DUTCH CHURCH IN  
FISHKILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.*

*Contributed by Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U. S. N.*

1. PIETER D'BOIS, died 22 Jan. 1737 $\frac{1}{2}$ , aged 63 years.  
[He was the son of Jacques DuBois, (brother of Louis DuBois, the New Paltz Patentee), and was born in Leyden, Holland, 17 March 1674. He married, 12 Oct. 1697, Jannetje Burhans, daughter of Jan Burhans and Helena Traphagen. He settled near Fishkill, N. Y., in 1707. He was one of the elders and a leading member in the Dutch Church in that place. His will is dated 26 (?) March 1735].
2. CAPT. PETER DUBOIS, died 6 March 1781, aged 83 years and 9 months. [Who were his parents?].
3. JACOB DUBOIS, died 4 June 1783, aged 82 years.  
[He was bap'd 26 May 1701. Married 1st Rachel Schut; 2d., Antie Van Brummel. He was son of No. 1, above].
4. GARRETT DUBOIS, died 10 Aug. 1802, aged 32 years, 10 months and 7 days. [He was born 23 Sep. 1769 and married 1, Dec. 1796, Hannah Cooper. He was son of Christian Dubois (born 13 June 1746), who was son of Christian (baptized in Kingston, N. Y., 15 Nov. 1702), who was son of Pieter, No. 1, above].
5. HANNAH, wife of Garrett DUBOIS, died 10 June 1854, aged 75 years, 6 months, and 4 days.  
[Wife of No. 4, above].

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*Du Bois Tombstone Inscriptions*

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6. ABRAHAM DUBOIS, died 12 May 1835, aged 59 years, 13 months, and 21 days. [He was born 21 Jan. 1776, and died, unmarried, 12 May 1835. Brother of No. 4, above].
7. JACOB DUBOIS, born 1 May 1734; died 24 Nov. 1795, aged 61 years, 6 months, and 24 days.
8. PETER P. DUBOIS, died 14 Aug. 1814, aged 74 years, 8 months and 26 days.
9. HANNAH, wife of Peter DUBOIS, died 1 March 1813, aged 69 years, 10 months, and 26 days.
10. CHRISTIAN DUBOIS, died 17 Dec. 1807, aged 61 years, 6 months and 4 days. [He was born 13 June 1746, and inherited the "Old Homestead" on the west side of Sprout Creek, near Fishkill, N. Y. He was a prominent citizen and a member of the building committee of the old Dutch Church in Fishkill, which was built in 1792. He married, 17 Nov. 1768, Magdalena Van Voorhees, who was born 13 Apl. 1744 and died 4 March 1826].
11. SAMUEL DUBOIS, son of Peter P. and Hannah Dubois, died 28 Dec. 1792, aged 7 years and 7 months.
12. JOHN DUBOIS, died 14 Nov. 1869, aged 99 years, 8 months and 13 days.
13. RACHEL, wife of John DUBOIS, died 23 March 1851, aged 79 years and 6 days.
14. FREELOVE DUBOIS, daughter of John and Rachel Dubois, died 22 Aug. 1818, aged 21 years, 11 months and 0 days.
15. MARIA DUBOIS, daughter of John and Rachel

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*Olde Ulster*

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- Dubois, died 9 Aug. 1816, aged 23 years, 6 months and 20 days.
16. HENRY, son of Charles L. and Catherine DUBOIS, died 3 April 1838, aged 3 years and 6 months.
17. HANNAH DUBOIS, died 5 Sep. 1868, aged 74 years, 4 months, and 29 days.
18. BENJAMIN, ABRAHAM and ANNA DUBOIS, children of Peter and Hannah Dubois, died 1770.
19. ELIZABETH DUBOIS, died 12 Dec. 1819, aged 40 years, eight months and 24 days.



IN CADWALLADER COLDEN'S "OBSERVATIONS" in the year 1738 occurs the following description of the timber of the primeval forest covering Old Ulster; "The Southern part of the Country, that is, from the sea on both sides of Hudson's River to within 20 miles of Albany, is generally covered with oaks of several sorts, intermixed with Wallnuts, Chestnuts & almost all sorts of Timber, according to the Difference of the Soil in several parts."

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IN "THE PLEBEIAN" of Friday, May 16, 1806, is this announcement: "A new store and landing has been lately erected upon the Rondout Kill, about a mile above William Swart's, known by the name of Twaalfskill, one and a half miles from Kingston village, which landing is not only to be preferred to either of the other Kingston landings, on account of its being nearest to the village, but the road to it is so much better and easier as hardly to admit of comparison.' This seems to be the beginning of Wilbur.

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## *The Patent of the Kingston Commons*

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BEFORE 1687 the title to lands in "the Esopus" was acquired either from the Indian possessors or from the colonial authorities, or from both. The officials of the government had become chary of recognizing Indian titles almost from the beginning as there were great opportunities for fraud. They soon required that such purchases be confirmed by them. It was but a step to their next resolution to place the title to the lands here in a body corporate from whom titles could be secured by individuals.

On the 19th day of May, 1687, Governor Thomas Dongan issued a patent for a large tract of land for the benefit of the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Kingston. On the 17th of May, 1688, it was approved by the council. This patent conveyed to a body corporate, consisting of twelve trustees therein named and their successors in office, who were to be chosen each year on the first Tuesday in March, all that tract of land in the county of Ulster "to begin at the bounds of the County of Albany, [marked "1" on the map of Kingston Commons in this number of OLDE ULSTER] thence to run Southward along Hudson's river to Little Esopus Creek, [marked '2'] thence on a west line to the bounds of Hurley, ['3'] from thence along the

bounds of Hurley to a certain creek called Motthar Creek, ['4'] thence Northerly to another certain Creeke, Preemaker's Creeke, ['5'] thence upon a North line three English Miles into the Woods, ['6'] thence the same Course as the Mountains Range to the Bounds of Albany aforesaid, ['7'] and from thence along the said Bounds to Hudson's river: [to '8' and then to ['1']]. A yearly payment of one hundred and four bushels of "Good Sweett Merchantable Winter Wheat on the five and & twentyth Day of the Month of March att the Citty of New Yorke in Liew & Stead of all services, Dutyes & Demands whatsoever" was to be made.

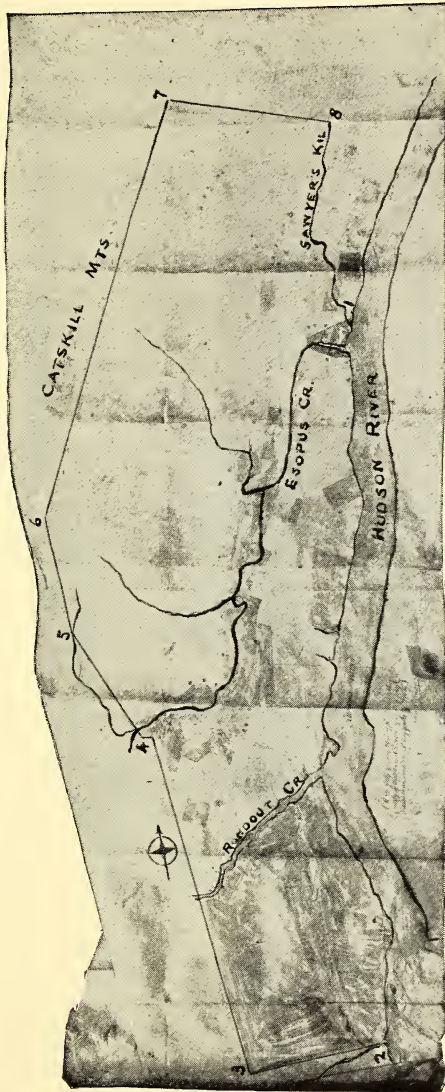
The patent then "Determines, Declares and Grants \* \* \* that the said Inhabitants & freeholders, the freemen of Kingston aforesaid Commonly Called by the name of the freeholders & Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston or by whatever name or names they are called or Named & their Successors forever henceforward are and shall be one Body Corporate & Politique in Deed & Name and by Name of the Trustees of the freeholders and Comonality of the Towne of *Kingston*." This tract soon became known as "The Kingston Commons" and will be so referred to in this magazine. Full power was given the trustees to hold and convey real estate and personal property of every kind, and to sue and be sued.

The grant contains the further provision that the trustees might at any time, upon the issue of a summons by a justice of the peace on the application of three freeholders of the town "make such acts and orders in writing for the more orderly doing of the

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*The Kingston Commons*

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*Map of the Kingston Commons.*



*Sleene Herte and Fonteyne.*

---

*The Kingston Commons*

---

premises as the said Trustees and their successors from time to time shall and may think convenient, not repugnant to the laws of England and of the Province."

It also directed that out of the twelve trustees five should be commissioned and empowered "to hold pleas of debt and trespass" of whom three "were to be a quorum to hold the court."

In the year 1738 a question arose as to the north boundaries of the Kingston Commons. In the act dividing the Province of New York into counties Albany county was to extend south to Sawyer's Creek and Ulster from the Murderer's Creek (Cornwall) to the Sawyer's Creek. Was the source or the mouth of the creek meant? Much litigation resulted before the question was settled and it was decided that the source was intended. This was a heart shaped rock over a spring and known as "Steene Herte Fonteyne." An illustration is given with this article. Schoonmaker's "History of Kingston" tells this story of an ejectment suit where the question was involved and gives the following testimony of one of the witnesses:

"Margaret Snyder, the wife of Zachariah Snyder, being duly sworn deposeth and saith, that she is the daughter of Valentine (Felte) Fiero, \* \* \* that she was born and brought up at her father's, and after being married removed to near the 'Steene Herte,' and lived there until about twenty years ago. When she was ten, twelve or thirteen years of age her father turned the cattle (as she believes about the 25th April) in the woods near the Steene Herte Fonteyne where one of the cows was entangled in the morass. She

went to see, and found a cow, which she called her own, just drawn out. \* \* \*

"Her father having cut a switch, took her to the north side of the Steene Herte rock, and taking her by the hair told her he would give her something to remember, that that side was Albany, showing her letters, and gave her a smart whipping. After which he took her to the south side of said rock and told her that side was Esopus, and pointed at letters on that side of the rock and giving her a second whipping told her to remember that he had been flag bearer, and Peter York and Nicholas Branden chain bearers on the survey, and that was the line between Albany and Esopus, etc." The rock and fountain are at the spot marked [8] on the map of Kingston Commons given in this number.

The present towns of Saugerties, Ulster, Kingston and most of the town of Esopus were covered by Kingston Commons. About the year 1804 the trustees sold off or divided almost all of the unsold lands. Then dissensions arose among the trustees and complaints against them became very frequent. They finally and permanently dissolved December 13th, 1816, after a corporate existence of one hundred and thirty years. The funds remaining in their hands were divided and assigned to the overseers of the poor of the towns of Saugerties, Kingston and Esopus, in which three towns the lands of the corporation lay.

The map of Kingston Commons given herewith was made in 1771 by General James Clinton, the father of the future Governor De Witt Clinton of the State of New York.

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## *Lineage of the Bevier Family*

---

*Contributed by General Roeliff Brinkerhoff.*

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THE Beviers are descended from Louis Bevier, who was one of the twelve patentees of a large tract of land in Ulster county, N. Y., which they named New Paltz, and upon which a colony of French Huguenots was located in 1677, a few years after they were driven from their native country by religious persecution.

These Huguenots after leaving France settled for a number of years in Germany at a place known as the Palatinate or Paltz, as they pronounced it. They all seem to have applied themselves to the industrial pursuits to which they had been accustomed at home, and thus became a valuable element among the people with whom they were sojourning.

The Huguenots driven out of France, numbered, altogether, probably, nearly a million, and of these many thousands came to America, and they settled all along the Atlantic seaboard from Boston to Florida. In South Carolina a majority of the early settlers were Huguenots, but Charleston was their favorite resting place, where there were at one time as many as 16,000. Here they added whole streets to the city, and here,

even at the present day, there is a church following the original ritual. A large proportion of the most distinguished names in South Carolina are of Huguenot origin.

No class of emigrants in proportion to their numbers, has contributed a greater share to the prosperity, intellectual progress, and refinement of the United States, than these exiles. They were almost without exception persons of superior social standing and good education, and yet accustomed by reverses to labor. Wherever they settled they were noted for severe morality and great charity, and for politeness and elegance of manners far superior to those of the inhabitants of English origin, but which has had a marked effect on the character of their joint descendants.

Of seven presidents who directed the deliberations of the Congress of Philadelphia, during the Revolution, three, Henry Laurens, John Jay, and Elias Boudinot, were of Huguenot parentage.

In the city of New York, all through its history down to the present time, a large proportion of its most eminent citizens have been of Huguenot descent.

In the state of New York, outside of the city, there were Huguenot settlements at New Rochelle, in Westchester county, New Paltz, in Ulster county, and Staten Island; of these the most important, probably, was that of New Paltz.

This colony, at its beginning consisted of twelve families, the heads of which were Louis DuBois, Jean Hasbrouck, Christian Deyo, Abraham Hasbrouck, Louis Bevier, Simon and Andre Le Fevre, Anthony Chrispel, Abraham and Isaac DuBois, and Pierre Deyo.

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*Lineage of the Bevier Family*

---

These men, under the leadership of Louis DuBois, in 1677 secured from Governor Andros a patent for a tract of land in Ulster county, and in 1678, with their families, proceeded to occupy it, and build shelters for their families, on a village site, which by general consent they named New Paltz, in fond remembrance of their first place of rest in exile from their native land. Now the task of clearing and improving the land was begun while the title was held in common, and no general division was made until 1703. The fact that no misunderstanding arose during nearly a quarter of a century of such joint occupancy, should redound to the credit of this amiable and peace-loving community.

These settlers organized a church at New Paltz in 1683, with Louis DuBois as elder, and Hugo Freer as deacon, and having Rev. Pierre Daille as minister until 1696.

---

*LOUIS BEVIER.*

Louis Bevier, one of the twelve patentees above named, was born in Lille, France, about 1648, and remained there until he was driven into exile, and with other Huguenot refugees settled in the Palatinate, near Frankenthal, in which vicinity he remained until 1675. In 1673 he married Marie Le Blanc, a member of a family of Huguenot refugees from his native place.

After coming to New York Louis Bevier remained with relatives until 1677 when he united with the other patentees in purchasing from the Indians the land for which they afterward obtained a patent from Governor Andros.

From the spring of 1678, he with his fellow patentees, remained in New Paltz without any marked change, and his children were born and reared in the faith of their parents, all of them being active in the maintenance of the Protestant church, first in New Paltz and later in the several communities where they afterwards settled.

In 1710, his wife being dead, Louis Bevier proceeded to London and procured his "denization" papers, qualifying him as an English citizen. He then went to France, where as tradition reports, he met with a rough reception, but notwithstanding this, it is highly probable that his business was in part satisfactorily adjusted, and that he recovered at least some of his property.

Coming home again to New Paltz, he bought lands in Wawarsing, upon which his sons, Jean and Abraham settled, and he likewise bought the land at Marbletown, upon which his son Louis settled, and which has remained in his family ever since, and is still owned and occupied by a Louis Bevier, of the sixth generation.

Louis Bevier himself remained upon his lands at New Paltz, with his son, Samuel. His other son, Andries, being in some manner disabled, also remained with him, and his only living daughter married Jacob Hasbrouck and settled in New Paltz.

Louis Bevier died in June, 1720, and was buried at New Paltz.

Louis Bevier had eight children, the births of all of whom are recorded in the old French Bible now owned by Louis Bevier of Marbletown, N. Y., which I have seen and examined.

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*Lineage of the Bevier Family*

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1. LOUIS BEVIER, Married in 1673, Marie Le Blanc and had 8 children.

Second Generation.

Marie, Born July 19, 1674, died in infancy.

Jean, born Jan. 29, 1676, settled at Wawarsing, died 1745. Married April 14, 1712 Catharine Montanye.

Abraham, born Jan. 20, 1678, settled at Wawarsing, died 1774. Married Feb. 18, 1707, Rachel Vernooy.

Samuel, born Jan. 21, 1680, settled at New Paltz, died 1746. Married Magdalena Blanshan, daughter of Matthese Blanshan.

Andries, born July 12, 1682, unmarried, settled at New Paltz. Died 1768.

Louis, born Nov. 6, 1684, settled at Marbletown, died Feb. 10, 1753. Married Elizabeth Hasbrouck daughter of Jean. May 6, 1713, who was born Feb. 25, 1685, died June 10, 1760.

Esther, born Nov. 16, 1686, married Nov. 7, 1714, Jacob Hasbrouck, son of Jean.

Solomon, born July 12, 1689, died young.

The Beviers of Cayuga county, N. Y., and of this section of Ohio, are descended from Abraham, the second son of Louis, and the following is an outline of descent to the seventh generation, to which I belong.

2, ABRAHAM BEVIER, eldest son of Louis Bevier. Married Rachel Vernooy.

Third Generation.

Louis, born 1708, unmarried, died in 1750.

Anna, born May 7, 1710, died in infancy.

Cornelius, born Jan. 20, 1712, unmarried, died in 1770.

Samuel, born Aug. 28, 1715. Married Sarah

LeFevre, daughter of Andries, June 10, 1739, settled at Wawarsing, died 1774.

Jacob, born Sept. 29, 1716, married Feb. 23, 1751, settled at Wawarsing, died 1800. Anna Vernooy.

Abraham, born Jan. 10, 1720, died aged 19 (see will).

Maria, born Jan. 21, 1722, married June 20, 1745, Benjamin DuBois, son of Daniel, settled at New Paltz.

Johannes, born April 26, 1724, married first Aug. 9, 1747, second Sept. 18, 1764. Wawarsing, died 1797. First Rachel LeFevre, daughter of Andries, born June 23, 1728. Second, Elizabeth Van Vliet, *nee* Gonzales.

Benjamin, born May 7, 1727, married Dec. 13, 1760, died 1803, Elizabeth Van Keuren, born July 29, 1726, daughter of Tjerck Matthysen and Maria Ten Eyck.

Daniel, unmarried, died 1786.

3. SAMUEL BEVIER, second son of Abraham. Married Sarah LeFevre.

Fourth Generation.

Andries, born April 14, 1742, married June 21, 1764, settled at Wawarsing, died 1800. Jacomyntie DuBois, born April 21, 1745, daughter of Cornelius DuBois.

Abraham, Jr., born Nov. 18, 1746, settled at Shawangunk, married Marie DuBois, born April 20, 1746, daughter of Jonathan.

Maria, born Oct. 17, 1750, married April 23, 1772. Cornelius G. Vernooy, Rochester.

Rachel, born Oct. 17, 1750, married April 19, 1776, Johannes DeWitt, Rochester.

Maria and Rachel were twins.

Matthew, born 1744, married Dec. 2, 1769, Shawan-

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*Lineage of the Bevier Family*

---

gunk, Jacomytie Bevier, born Sept. 28, 1744, daughter of Abraham S.

Elizabeth, born Feb. 18, 1753, married Arthur Morris, Rochester.

Cornelia, born Jan. 21, 1755, married first Dec. 9, 1774, Matthew Newkirk, Hurley. Second, Peter Bevier, Chenango.

4. ANDRIES BEVIER, eldest son of Samuel Bevier. Married Jacomytie DuBois.

Fifth Generation.

Sara, who died unmarried.

Samuel, (my grandfather) who had seven children.

Cornelius, who had eight children.

Wilhelminus (father of Rev. J. H. Bevier) had seven children.

Josiah, (father of Dr. Roeliff Bevier, Plymouth) had ten children.

Louis, who had six children.

Margaret, who died unmarried.

Rachel, (mother of Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff,) had 6 children.

5. SAMUEL BEVIER, eldest son of Andries Bevier, had seven children.

Sixth Generation.

Jacomyntie (my mother) was born at Napanoch, April 24, 1794, and died in Owasco, N. Y., July 4, 1830.

Mary, married Philip Bevier, and lived many years, until she died, on the farm now owned and occupied by Thomas Willett, in Plymouth township. She left no children.

Andries, who had twelve children, and died in

Plymouth township in 1846, and some of his descendants are here to-day.

Sarah, who died unmarried in Plymouth.

Abraham DuBois, who had four children.

Margaret, unmarried, who died in Plymouth.

Rachel, who married Charles Conklin, and lived and died in Plymouth, leaving five children.

-----  
The Bevier family, from the time it settled in New Paltz, 227 years ago, has preserved an honorable record, and among its members there have been many distinguished men and women in all the avocations of life, and it would seem very desirable that their genealogy and history should be preserved for the inspiration of those who come after them.

Louis Bevier, of Marbletown, N. Y., knows more of its genealogy than any one else, and I understand he prepared a chapter upon the Bevier family, for a book entitled, "The History of New Paltz and Its Old Families," which has been published by Ralph LeFevre, editor of the New Paltz Independent. Everyone interested in the Bevier family ought to have a copy, which can be procured by writing to Mr. LeFevre.

There ought, however, to be a book by itself, upon the Bevier family, which will afford room for historical and biographical details, and any one who will undertake it ought to be encouraged by the necessary pecuniary backing.

I had hoped that Louis Bevier, Jr., son of Louis Bevier of Marbletown, would undertake it. He is Professor of Greek in Rutgers College, New Jersey, and is amply equipped for the work, but whether he has any inclinations that way I do not know.

*Mansfield, Ohio.*

---

*A Kingston Boy's Lament*

---

*A KINGSTON BOYS LAMENT.*

Come tune your voices, Kingston boys, and stand up in a  
row,

And sing of him who from our town is now about to go.

We'll start a tune that's full of grief and melancholy woe,

And sigh o'er reminiscences of Billy Hamblin's, Oh.

Oh, how we'll miss the little toys what used to stand, you  
know,

Within the windows—dogs, and birds, and dolls—all in a  
row ;

And strings of beads, and wooden carts, Oh ! what a motley  
show

Used to delight the children's eyes at Billy Hamblin's, Oh !

And if perchance you cast your eyes within the open door,

How many sorts of charming things were piled about the  
store

To tempt the pennies from the boys when going to and fro ;  
'Twas hard for boys to pass that shop of Billy Hamblin's, Oh.

The oranges of golden hue, the apples polished bright,

The peanuts and the cocoanuts, the candies red and white ;

And best of all that could be found in all that goodly show,

I, with a sigh, recall the *pie* at Billy Hamblin's, Oh !

Without the door each summer night, since ages long ago,

The boys would sit and smoke cigars and talk all in a row ;

But, oh ! there never was a joy but had an end, you know ;

No more they'll sit and swing their heels at Billy Hamblin's,  
Oh.

No more they'll stand around the stove upon a wintry night,

While Uncle Billy rubs his hands full of a mild delight ;

Now, when the bitter wind doth howl, and drifts the falling  
snow,

Alas ! no more 'tis snug and warm at Billy Hamblin's, Oh.

No more within his open door, with smile serene and bland,

O'erflowing with benevolence will Uncle Billy stand,—

No more with hymn-book in his hand will he pass to and  
fro :

Alas ! we oft will think with grief of Billy Hamblin, Oh.

# OLDE VLSTER

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AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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THE PUBLICATION of the New Paltz inscriptions and the Kingston baptismal records will be resumed in a future number.



THE DEMOLITION OF THE BUILDING on the corner of Main and Fair streets, Kingston, N. Y., opposite the County Clerk's office, recalls its occupant of a generation ago, William H. Hamblin, and all his characteristics. No man in the county was better known than he. From the files of the local papers we have copied "A Kingston Boy's Lament" which graphically presents to this generation "Uncle Billy Hamblin."



THE FIRST NUMBER OF THIS MAGAZINE was issued on January 18th of the current year. In the three months which have elapsed OLDE ULSTER has gone to subscribers in nearly every state and territory of the Union, and even to one home in Holland of a family bearing an honored Ulster county name. Nine-tenths of the names upon the subscription books are those of families which have been prominent through all the county history.

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**W**E have a few copies of the ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀  
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# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

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 VOL. I

JUNE, 1905

 No. 6
 

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## *Indian Troubles ♣ ♣* *Become More Acute*

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MUTUAL distrust of each other and a failure on both sides to fulfil the promises made kept the relations between the Esopus settlers and the Esopus Indians strained. This mutual distrust occasioned each side to suspect even the simplest acts of the other if they were at all out of the common. To this was added the strange neglect of Director Stuyvesant to give the red men the presents he had promised. In short he lacked the tact of Arendt van Corlaer and Peter Schuyler. Had he had it the Esopus would have been as secure against Indian attack as Fort Orange (Albany).

Ever since the beginning of the settlement which followed Chambers' purchase from the Indians of the lowlands in 1652 the house of Stoll had been used for religious services, at which the Scriptures had been

read with books of devotion. By 1658 the settlement had about seventy-five inhabitants and supported a *voorleser* (lay reader) at its own expense. This was Andries van der Sluys, whose house had been burned by the Indians on May 1st, 1658.

On the 17th of August, 1659, Hermanus Blom, the first minister in the Esopus, visited the settlement and held services that day. He pleased the people so much that they sent him to Holland to be ordained and become their pastor on his return. Two years before (in 1657) the Reverend Johannis Megapolensis, the celebrated Dutch missionary among the Iroquois, had visited the Esopus and held the first regular service. He was a man who had exercised a remarkable influence over the Indians and this influence had been exerted even in rescuing Jesuit French priests from the Mohawks in time to save them from burning at the stake. This had been remarkably successful in so saving the life of the celebrated Father Jogues, who was a warm friend of Megapolensis. At a later date Father Jogues ventured there again and suffered that death before Megapolensis could reach him. But this service of Megapolensis at the Esopus had so far been the only regular religious service here.

This one of Blom was held, in all probability, at the usual place, the house of Stoll within the stockade. As the congregation was dispersing a party of Indians appeared at the stockade gate. The minister went with Ensign Smit, Chambers and Stoll to confer with them. The conference was held somewhere near the junction of Albany and Clinton avenues. Christopher Davis (universally known as "Kit Davis") was the

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*Indian Troubles Become More Acute*

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interpreter. The powwow was opened by one of the sachems who began :

“ We do not harbor any evil intentions against you, and what is reported is untrue. We patiently submit to the blows each of you inflicts on us. We suffered your people to take away from us four fields of corn. So many times (holding up seventeen sticks) has your nation struck and injured us at different places. We wish to live in peace. We pass many things by in silence for we are not inclined to trouble. We expect your sachem [Stuyvesant] to fulfil his promises; for so long as he does not we understand he is not inclined to peace.”

The sachems were told that Stuyvesant would be here soon and they departed. But the governor did not come, nor did the Indians receive the presents which had been promised them.

On the 4th of September ninety-six Indians appeared at the same stockade gate. Another conference was held with Davis as interpreter. He had long lived the roving life of a hunter and trapper among the sons of the forest and they had grown very fond of “ Kit.”

The delegation of the natives seated themselves on the ground in a semi-circle and an old chief stated the object of their coming in these terms :

“ Brothers: We met yesterday in one of our council-houses and took counsel. We resolved upon every point that was good. To place this beyond doubt we come now with our wives and children without arms. Now you can not misconstrue our acts, or report unfavorable suspicions about us.

“ Brothers: A *Minqua*, a *Seneca* and a sachem from the

South River, with some other Indians, have been among us and advised us to be reconciled and make peace with the Christians. They said we ought to be ashamed to act so against them. With these objects we are now come.

“Brothers: When, about three summers ago, the invasion of Manhattan took place, it is true we entered Esopus, but we did not hurt any person in any manner, as the Dutch can attest. We permitted the Christians to take possession of their property again, after which we concluded a perpetual peace with them and the *Maquas* (Iroquois), in confirmation of which we locked our arms in an iron chain and said ‘Who breaks the first link, against him war shall be declared.’

“Brothers: We are inclined to peace, and have no mischief in our hearts. We shall now go at work with a fire burning between us, around which we of both sides will lay down to rest. Other savages tell us that the Dutch will slay us while we sleep, but we will not listen to such prattle.

“Brothers: We can not conceive why you built a fort. It would have been better had each man remained on his own land. Nowhere can you get better corn. Now it is swept away by the water. Your bridge is gone. You can not reach your maize to drive away the crows.

“Brothers: We were greatly surprised you did not plow, therefore apprehending that you were brooding mischief. You ought to plow, for you have nothing to fear from us. It does not please us we can no longer use the path by the guard-house. It is fortunate indeed you beat those sachems who would make use of it, for had they been common people a terrible fight would have ensued.

“Brothers: The horses and hogs of Jacob Jansen Stol destroyed a whole plantation. When we drove the creatures out a horse fell on a stump. Had it been killed by a tree or arrow it could easily have been noticed. We think it died from starvation.

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*Indian Troubles Become More Acute*

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"Brothers: Here are forty fathoms sewan for the horse we shot and killed.

"Brothers: This is for the hogs of Jacob Jansen that we killed. (Ten fathoms.)

"Brothers: This is for taking four Christian prisoners."  
(Three fathoms.

Then the speaker presented five fathoms more and said:

"Brothers: This is to pacify you entirely; and this (handing over five fathoms more) that your warriors may not beat us in the future. For the labor we will pay in sewan."

This was certainly a frank and generous proposal. It was unfortunate that there was in authority here no one with the tact of Arendt van Corlaer to meet the chiefs half way and with the ability to meet their gifts with presents of the bright colored goods so dear to the Indian eye and the copper kettles so prized by them. Thomas Chambers, Jacob Jansen Stoll and Andries Laurensen felt this but could only reply that nothing could be done until the coming of Director Stuyvesant. This answer irritated the red men. Month after month had they been given this reply to every overture they had made. Stuyvesant did not understand Indian character and palavering and took no pains to find out. Thomas Chambers and "Kit" Davis did. Had they been granted the power of dealing with the sachems of the tribe at this golden moment a lasting peace would, in all probability, have resulted. A few generous gifts at this moment and a treaty with the Esopus might have been as lasting and as effective as "The Silver Covenant Chain" which bound the

Dutch, and their successors, the English, with the Five Nations of the Iroquois for one hundred and fifty years. But the opportunity had knocked at the door, was not seized, and it passed.

Chambers saw it. The Indians were ready and asked to be confided in. He was doing so. He had not moved into the stockaded village. He was living upon the farm which was to be made into "Foxhall Manor" in after years. He kept at peace with the savages. He put in his crops and reaped them practically undisturbed. If some of them were injured by natives unaccustomed to the regulations of civilization Chambers knew how to conveniently not notice it. This method of dealing succeeded and Chambers had surplus crops to sell every year.

On the night of the 16th of September two Catskill Indians were with a party of eight of the Esopus tribe. These had been at Fox Hall all day husking corn for Chambers. They asked him for some brandy. He told them "When it is dark." After evening compelled the huskers to suspend he gave them a big bottle. They courteously told him "We thank you very much." One of the party proposed that they go down to the brook and have a spree. This was assented to and a fire was built there and around its blaze against the darkness of the night they began a wild dance and racket. By midnight they had emptied the bottle. They returned to Chambers and offered sewan (wampum money made out of clam shells) for more brandy. They did not succeed with him but had it filled without cost by one of the soldiers. The drinking and carousing was resumed until the party became

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*Indian Troubles Become More Acute*

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very noisy and hair pulling, howling and fighting filled the air with their noise. In the midst of the tumult a savage discharged his gun. One of the party, more sober than the rest, then proposed to go home as he imagined that the cause of the din would be investigated. The others jeered him and said "We have not harmed the Dutch; why should they kill us?" But the noise was heard at the stockade and Ensign Smit detailed Sergeant Laurensen and ten men to go over and investigate. They were given strict injunctions to harm no one. The sergeant soon sent word that it was a mere drunken frolic. Had the matter been allowed to rest here peace would soon have reigned as the savages were already stretching themselves around the fire to sleep off their dissipation.

The lack of a head of affairs in the settlement was now manifest. The civilians were not under the control of the Ensign and refused to obey. Jacob Jansen Stoll determined that there was danger from the Indians and called for volunteers for an attack upon them which he would lead. There was an immediate response from Jacob Jansen van Stoutenburgh, Thomas Higgins, Gysbert Phillipsen van Velthuysen, Evert Pels, Jan Arentsen, Barent Harmensen, Martin Hoffman, Gilles de Hecker, Abel Dircksen and Jacobus Metselaer. These brave defenders of their homes and firesides all situated within a high stockade guarded by soldiers boldly marched out in the small hours of the morning and over to the brook below Fox Hall and fired a volley of musketry into a circle of drunken savages who lay quietly sleeping off their debauchery around the expiring fire. One of the late carousers was knocked

in the head with an axe and left for dead, but he revived and crawled into the bushes and escaped; one was made a prisoner; another was slashed by a cutlass in the hands of one of the valiant attacking party. The attack aroused all the drunken savages and they dashed out into the darkness and escaped.

Ensign Smit knew but too well what would be the result of all this. He set about an investigation. But the party led by Stoll cast all the blame upon the Indians and claimed that the sleeping savages had fired on them first. As the Ensign saw that nothing could be done to control the hot-headed element among the settlers he resolved to avail himself of an order of Director Stuyvesant and return to Manhattan. He announced that he would leave the next day. The whole country was immediately thrown into excitement. What would the settlement do without troops to defend it? They implored him to remain. But he would not be moved. To prevent his return and the withdrawal of the troops Thomas Chambers and Stoll shrewdly resorted to a scheme which they immediately put in operation. Every boat on the creek was hired of its owner and hidden. The baffled commander was compelled to send the interpreter, "Kit" Davis, to Manhattan with a canoe to report to Stuyvesant the condition of affairs at the Esopus. The messenger was escorted to the Strand by Sergeant Laurensen and eight soldiers. Ten citizens accompanied the detachment. On their return they were ambuscaded near the present City Hall and surrounded. The sergeant and thirteen men surrendered without firing a shot. The rest escaped and reached the gate of the stockade

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*The Line of Ulster and Orange*

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in safety. Five or six hundred Indians immediately surrounded the stockade and the First Esopus Indian War was opened. This investment of the stockade was made on the 21st of September, 1659.



"THE PLEBEIAN" OF MAY 16, 1806, contains the following notice: "For Sale,—A smart, healthy, young Negro Man well acquainted with farming business—Apply to

THE PRINTER."



"WHEREAS THE LINE DIVIDING the counties of Ulster and Orange has never been run and marked further westward than to the east side of the Shawangunk Mountains, and for want of a Continuance of that Line to the Delaware River, the Jurisdiction of those parts of the said Counties lying west of the said Mountains is uncertain and the Inhabitants thereof are frequently taxed and compelled to perform Publick Duties in both of the said Counties; To remedy which Evils,

BE IT ENACTED etc. That the said Line shall be continued, run out and marked as soon as conveniently may be, from the East Side of the Shawangunk Mountains aforesaid to the Delaware River on a course of South eighty-nine Degrees and fifty minutes west as the Magnetic needle now points." [Laws of New York, 1774.]

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## *The Purchase of the Dutch Church Bell*

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FTER the Goths and Vandals of the British army had burnt the village of Kingston, October 16th, 1777, our ancestors rebuilt their desolate dwellings and put the church in a suitable condition for Christian worship as soon as circumstances would permit. Many worthy citizens with their families from the metropolis had been indebted to their hospitality during the war and these, on the Evacuation of New York in 1783, returned with grateful feelings to their old homes. They were happy once more, as we may well imagine, amid the bustle of the city, but they could not easily forget Kingston. Among other tokens of respect for the pious zeal of those who had given them shelter in the hour of need, Colonel Henry Rutgers [whose name is given to Rutgers College] presented them with a ship's bell to hang in their steeple—the old one having been destroyed during the conflagration. But the conscript fathers of the village shook their heads at the sound of it. It would not do; there was nothing solemn in it; it reminded them of the profane tolling of the bell aboard the King's *men-of-war* that whilom frequented the harbor of New York. A new one must therefore be procured at all events; the church was rich and could easily afford it. But where was it

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*Purchase of the Dutch Church Bell*

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to be got? In America? Out upon the thought! What! Import the Domine from the *Vaterlandt* and not the bell? So, after several pipes had been smoked upon the subject, orders were transmitted to *de Heeren Jacob Le Roy & Son*, merchants of New York, to negotiate a treaty for one of orthodox tone with a founder in Amsterdam.

Now, it would be unfair to tax the patience of the reader with a detail of the hopes and fears and daily discussions that engrossed the attention of the villagers during the period that intervened between the transmission of the order and the arrival of the bell. Suffice it to say that it formed the prominent topic of conversation at every club that met, whether male or female. At length, to the great joy of the whole population, the consecrated instrument made its *entree*, carefully packed in a conical cask made on purpose, accompanied by a leather strap sewed thickly like a trace to buckle the clapper on. But the greatest wonder of all was the following letter from Mynheer Kuk, the procurator of the business in Holland.

“Wel Eerwarde Heeren!

“Op u Edelens verzoek aan myne Vrienden, de Heeren Jacob Le Roy & Zoon te New York, en door hun Edele voor uwel'dens aan my gedaan, om een Kerk Klok met een Klepel voor de gemeente van I. C. te Kingston, myne medebroederen; zoo reeken ik't my geen geringe Eer dit verzoek te mogen ontvangen, maar tevens by deezen in staat te zyn om aan't zelve te kunnen, en te mogen obedieeren of voldoen—en zende de zelve geassureerd per Capt. Gilcrist The Minerva, hoope & wensche dat zy behouden mag arriveeren,—

“En dat de zelve aan't waare oogmerk moge voldoen.

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*Olde Ulster*

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van als zy op den rust dag haare Stem laat Hooren, de gemeente vlytig mooge op Komen in't Huys Gods, om zyn woord met vrucht te Hooren en daar van't noodige gebruyk maaken.

“Deeze Klok is met al zyn toebechooren binnen deeze Stad gegoten, dus een veritable Hollandse Amsterdamse Klok. Ik heb die eenige daagen geluyden in prezentie van my & myn oudste zoon laten probereen; de zelve Klank is van na by zeer goed. Ik twyfel geen sints wanneer in de Hoogte hangt, of zal nog meer voldoen.

“Maar uwelidens gelieve den directeur te onderrechten by de ophangeng der zelve, dog wel toe te zien dat te zelve wel recht Perpendiculair, dat is te zeggen, aan alle zyden eveneens recht op & neder hangt; want gedraaid of te veel na een zyde overhangende, loopt men gevaar somtyds te bersten, en dit kan met maarzigtigheyd voorkomen worden; met zyn strop wel te plaatzen.

“De inkoop reekening heb ik aan de Heeren Ib. Le Roy & Zoon gezonden, en hon Ed: voor die prys gedebiteerd; zullende uwelidens met hun dit wel vinden. Na my in UWEDS. gunste en Liefde, aes een medebroeder van onzen Hervormden Gereformeerden Godsdienst aan bevoolen te hebben, zoo reeken ik het my Eer, met waarachtig en Vriendelyke Grote, aan uwlds. en de warde Broederen en Zusteren my te noemen.

“Wel Eerwarde Heeren!

“UWEWD & DW Dienaar

“& Medebroeder

“PAULUS KUK.

“Amsterdam, Den 10 Mey, 1794.”

[*Translation.*]

“Right Honorable Sirs:

“Upon your worshipful request to my Friends the *Heeren* Jacob Le Roy & Son of New York, and through

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*Purchase of the Dutch Church Bell*

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their worships presented to me, on your behalf, about a Church Bell with a Clapper for the congregation of Jesus Christ at Kingston, my brethren; so I reckon it no small honor to me to have received this request, but at once by these to be in a condition to know and to obey or fulfil it; and I send the same, insured, by Capt. Gilcrist of the *Minerva*, hoping and wishing that it may arrive safe, and may fulfil its true design, so that when on the day of rest she lets her voice be heard, the congregation may diligently come up to the House of the Lord to hear his word with profit and to make needful use of it.

“This bell, with all its apparatus, was cast within this City, thus it is a genuine Holland Amsterdam Bell. I have toll’d it several days in the presence of myself and my eldest son to try it, and the sound of it closely is very good. I have not doubted since but that when it comes to be hung on high it will give more satisfaction.

“But you will please to instruct the manager at the hanging up of the same to mark well that it hangs exactly perpendicular, that is to say, on all sides alike straight up and down; for if it is turned or hung over too much on one side a body runs the risk sometimes of cracking it—and this can with caution be prevented by fixing the strap to the right place.

“The account of the cost I have sent to the *Heeren* Ib. Le Roy & Son, and debited their Worships for the price. This you will well find with them. Next to having myself felt for in your Worship’s favor and love as a brother of our new-modelled Reformed Religion, so I reckon it my honor, with true and friendly greeting, to name myself to you and the dear Brothers and Sisters,

“Right Honorable Sirs,

“Your Dear and Dutiful

“Servant and Brother,

“PAULUS KUK.

“Amsterdam, the 10th May, 1794.”

This affectionate letter, of course, drew forth mutual congratulations from the villagers of Kingston, and preparations were at once made to hang the bell. Great and solemn care was taken in the unpacking and elevating of it to its airy seat. It happened about this time that one of the ancients died, and it was announced that the new bell would toll his knell. So at the hour when he was to be gathered to his fathers every ear in the village was turned up, as Sir Pertinax says, "like a duck's in thunder," to hear the sound. The Bell, after an age of suspense, at length tolled—but alas, what a disappointment!—Every head shook in the negative—pipes were knocked out and filled—sighs as heavy as millstones were drawn—in short, it would not do. The bell, though it came from the *Vaderlandt*—from the Paradise of every Dutchman—was good for nothing. Mynheer Kuk, (oh horrible thought) with all his pious professions, was a hypocrite; and, for filthy lucre's sake, he had taken them in. An old shovel, or a bar of iron would sound as well.

In the midst of this consternation the conscript fathers assembled to hold a consultation. What was to be done? Was there a remedy? After smoking a great deal of tobacco upon it the village blacksmith, Jan Haalen, gravely suggested that the difficulty lay in the leather strap. There were some who thought that they saw into Jan's scheme to cut away the strap and weld a hook but Jan insisted that it was the first time in his life that he had seen the clapper of a bell fastened on with a leather strap. But it was evident to the village fathers' minds that Jan had not probed

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*Purchase of the Dutch Church Bell*

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the matter to the bottom. They had no faith in the preposterous idea that the mere abstraction of a leather strap would remedy the defect; and one of the fathers went so far as to tell Jan plumply to his face "you have heard the bell ring but do not know *how* the clapper hung." "Surely Mynheer Kuk is not such a fool, he would not employ any material that would be of detriment to the bell. He knows well that the friction of an iron hook upon the staple will in time wear it out, while if the strap be leather it would wear and could be easily replaced."

At last the council broke up, after passing a resolution to refer the whole matter to the Domine and abide by his decision: He was well acquainted with the *Vaderlandt*, and might, perhaps, contrive a way to bring the bell to a sense of its duty. But the Domine at once cut short their hopes by declaring his utter inability to cure it of its obstinacy, adding in a jocular way, that he had enough to do to cure their souls;—so, in utter despair, an humble address was transmitted to the *Heer* Colonel Rutgers, of New York, desiring him to engage a return passage for the bell to Amsterdam.

Colonel Rutgers, with the benevolence of heart which has ever distinguished him, promptly replied to the address and assured the village fathers that they must be mistaken. It could not be that Mynheer Kuk had sent them a bad bell. There was something wrong, perhaps, about the construction of the machinery where-with they had hung it. Was it hung in the old-fashioned way upon a straight axis? If yea, the mystery was at once solved; for bells of that size must always be hung upon a crooked axis.

It was even so. The bell did hang upon a straight axis, with a stick of wood mortised into the top like the *poke* of a vicious bullock; and though the ringing of it caused the sweat to roll like rain drops, the clapper after all could not be made to vibrate with sufficient force. But when a crook had been introduced, whereby the apex became elevated midway above the horizontal part of the axis, and Jan Haalen had a little lengthened the clapper, our fathers discovered, what the world has since acknowledged, that they had one of the best, if not the best bell in America. Its sound is clear, distinct and sonorous, and has been heard at the distance of seven miles. In fine

“A better bell  
Ne’er told a knell.”

Upon the circumference near the middle it bears the following inscription in one continuous line

“C : en I : Seest Amstelodami Anno 1794. ME Fecit.”

THE HONORABLE CHARLES G. DE WITT.



THE HONORABLE CHARLES G. DEWITT was a son of the Revolutionary patriot the Honorable Charles DeWitt who represented Ulster county in the Continental Congress. The son was elected representative in Congress from the Ulster district in 1828, and after his term was appointed by President Andrew Jackson Minister to Guatemala and was continued there by President Martin Van Buren. He established the *Ulster Sentinel* in 1826 and was its editor for many years. He died April 12th, 1839.

*WASHINGTON RIDING TO TAKE COMMAND*

ON THE 17TH of July, 1775, the celebrated battle Bunker Hill was fought. On the same day the Continental Congress, assembled in Philadelphia, appointed George Washington to the command of the armies of the colonies as General and Commander-in-chief. Among the Major Generals appointed that day were Charles Lee and Philip Schuyler. As soon as Washington could arrange his personal affairs he started for Boston. This was almost immediately. When he reached New York he heard of the battle of Bunker Hill. He hurried on and arrived at Cambridge on the second of July. Here he assumed the command two days after, on the 4th, just one year before the immortal Declaration of Independence was signed. OLDE ULSTER is able to publish in this issue a letter written by a resident of Kingston, Gilbert Livingston, who was in New York when Washington and his party rode through on their way to Cambridge, Massachusetts. It is addressed to Dr. Peter Tappen :

“NEW YORK, 29th June 1775.

DEAR BROTHER :

You will see by the warrants who are nominated officers for your county. It is very likely we shall raise an additional number of troops beside the three thousand now raised. We expect all diligence will be used in Recruiting that the regiments may be formed immediately. Last Saturday, about two o'clock, the Gens. Washington, Lee and Schuyler arrived here. They crossed the river at Hoback [Hoboken], and landed at Col. Lisenard's. There were 8 or 10 companies under arms, all in uniform, who marched out to Lisenard's. The procession began from

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*Olde Ulster*

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there thus : The companies first, Congress next ; two of Continental Congress next ; general officers next ; and a company of horse from Philadelphia who came with the General brought up the rear.

In the evening Gov. Tryon landed. I walked with my friend, George Clinton, all the way to Lispenard's who is now gone home. I am very well. Hope all friends are so. 'Tories,' Caty writes, 'are as violent as ever.' Poor insignificant souls ! who think themselves of great importance.

The times will soon show, I fancy, that they must quit their wicked tenets, at least in pretence, and show fair. Let their hearts be as black as Hell. Go on, be spirited, and I doubt not success will crown our honest endeavours for the support of our just rights and privileges."



THE WINTER OF 1780 was the most severe on record. Long Island sound was frozen over in the widest parts and people passed over from Long Island to Norwalk, Connecticut, in sleighs. The New York Legislature then met in Albany and could not convene January 4th because the roads all over the State were impassable through the drifts. The heaviest of cannon were taken over from New York to Paulus Hook (Jersey City) on the ice. Provisions were transported to Staten Island from New York in sleighs and a detachment of cavalry drove across New York bay to Staten Island. An old diary of that day kept in Saugerties has this entry "*Och Gott ! het is een bedroefte tijt*" (O God ! it is a dreadful time.) Sleighs crossed the river on the ice at Saugerties that spring as late as April 18th.

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*The Old Kingston Church Beakers*

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*The Old Kingston Church Beakers*

*THE OLD KINGSTON CHURCH BEAKERS*

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These old silver beakers have been used in the communion service of this church for many generations and are still in constant service. Each is seven and one-half inches in height. The older one bears this inscription: "*Een tecken van liefden en waerhyt tot de kercke aen Kinstoun A° 1683*" (A token of love and truth to the church of Kingston, Anno, 1683).

The inscription upon the other varies a little and is: "*Een teken van liefden en waarhydt Tot de kercke van*

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*Olde Ulster*

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*Kinstoun Ano 1711. 21 november x*" (A token of love and truth to the church of Kingston Ano 1711 21 November).

The older beaker has one mark "I. B." It is richly engraved with three ovals containing figures supported by birds, fruits and flowers. Above are bands thrice interlaced. The other beaker has also one mark

"W \* K  
\* B \*"

in a heart-shaped shield. It is engraved like the first. In each of the ovals is a design. One is that of a woman standing in front of a church at her left. She bears a cross. The second oval contains the figure of a woman with a child at her breast and another child at her side who carries a tray and cup. There is a church at the right. The third oval has a woman with a church at her left. A bird, seemingly a falcon, rests upon the palm of her open right hand. These designs in the ovals are alike upon both beakers except that the child at the side of the woman in the second oval upon the earlier beaker does not carry a tray and cup.

Among the translations of the papers of the Kingston church in the office of the Clerk of Ulster county is the following entry: "To a silver beaker, G. 260, Nov. 16, 1711."



A HINT AS TO THE POPULATION OF KINGSTON in 1681 is given in a letter of the Reverend Casparus van Zuuren, of Midwoud, Long Island, to the Classis of Amsterdam dated October 30. He writes that there are in Esopus two hundred members of the church which shows a population approaching one thousand.

*WAS UZAL KNAPP A MEMBER OF WASHINGTON'S BODY-GUARD?*

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The following is taken from "The Commander-in-Chief's Guard" Revolutionary War., by Charles E. Godfrey, M. D., Washington, 1904, page 14:

"In course of my research my attention has frequently been directed to numerous men alleged to have had service in the Commander-in-Chief's Guard. In every instance their military records were inquired into with the possibility of perfecting the rolls of the Guard in the campaign of 1776. Almost invariably these allegations could not be verified. It is true, however, that after Captain Lewis's Troop of Cavalry Guards rejoined their regiment September 26, 1778, small squads of cavalymen were thereafter occasionally detailed for brief periods to escort Washington upon long journeys, or to serve as an auxiliary guard of his person in times of action, though while in the performance of these special duties they were in *nowise* what ever considered as a part of his regular Guard.

"I can readily understand the motive which prompts the descendants of these Revolutionary sires to connect their ancestor's service with this famous command if possible, but I fail to comprehend why numerous unsupported pretensions should be made unless they are deliberately done with the knowledge that the records of the Guard have heretofore been regarded as a sealed book, or by a perversion of the facts communicated to them by tradition or otherwise. A conspicuous example of the manner in which these abuses have

arisen is manifested in the case of Uzal Knapp, whose alleged service in the corps is noticed and confirmed as a fact by eminent authors, who have emblazed his portrait and autograph upon the pages of history for all time as the last surviving member of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard (Lossing's *Field Book of the Rev.*, vol I, 687. Root's *Chapter Sketches of the Conn. Daughters of the Am. Rev.*, 441.) It is related that Sergeant Knapp was transferred to the Guard at Morristown in the winter of 1780, with which command he continued to serve until his discharge in June 1783, and after his death, which occurred at New Windsor, New York, January 11, 1856, his body was laid in state in the reception room of the Hasbrouck House at Newburgh, when it was appropriately interred with military honors the following Wednesday at the foot of the flag-staff in the lawn before the former headquarters of Washington, which he had previously so faithfully guarded. (Curtis' *Recollections of Washington*, 262-3.) At an earlier date, nevertheless Dr. Lossing admits that the narrative of Sergeant Knapp's public life was obtained in the lifetime of the latter through another person. (Lossing's *Field Book of the Revolution*, vol. I., 687.) As a matter of fact the records show that Uzal Knapp enlisted for the war at Stamford, Connecticut, May 1, 1777, in Captain Stephen Butt's Company, Second Connecticut Regiment, and after being successively promoted a corporal and a sergeant he was honorably discharged from his regiment June 8, 1783; and subsequently died at New Windsor, New York, July 10, 1856. In his application for pension he negatives any service in the Comman-

der-in-Chief's Guard, which is supported by the rolls of the organization."

What are the facts of the case? Has anyone records which corroborate or disprove the above statements of Dr. Godfrey?

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THE EARLY DUTCH of Ulster county did not scruple to use hyperbole. They knew the humorous effects which could be obtained by a sudden inversion of the sublime into the ridiculous. Here is an example:

"Ach! had ik traanen kun ik schreijen;  
De smart knaagt mij hot leven af;  
Neen wanhoop spargoen folte singen,—  
De valsch Maria doen mij pyp uit."

This may thus be rendered into English:

"Ah! had I tears, so fast they'd spring;  
The stinging pains my life would wipe out;  
And black despair now racks my singing,—  
The false Maria's put my pipe out."

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THE ORIGINAL NAME of the Wallkill river seems to have been "Ashdisch." Upon the coming of the Huguenots it was first spoken of by them as "the Paltz river" and the name "Waalkill" was not applied until some time after the settlement of the region. Whether it is called after the Waal, a branch of the river Rhine which flows through the Palatinate (Old Paltz); whether it took its name from Walloon, as Louis Du Bois, the patentee was often called "Louis the Walloon," or whether its origin was in *wal*, a fortification, and given because of the precipitous cliffs of the Shawangunks which skirt its banks will always remain a mooted question.

PROCLAMATION

Of George Clinton's Election as Governor in 1777

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In Council of Safety  
For the  
STATE OF NEW YORK,  
JULY 30TH, 1777.

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*A PROCLAMATION.*

Whereas, his Excellency, GEORGE CLINTON, Esq., has been duly elected Governor of the State of New York, and hath this Day qualified himself for the Execution of his Office by taking in this Council the Oaths required by the Constitution of this State, to enable him to exercise his said Office ; this Council doth therefore, hereby in the Name and by the Authority of the good People of this State, Proclaim and Declare the said George Clinton, Esq., Governor, General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of this State, to whom the good People of this State are to pay all due Obedience, according to the Laws and Constitution thereof.

By order of the Council of Safety.

PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, President.

*God Save the People.*

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*A Wynkoop Family Bible Record*

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*A WYNKOOP FAMILY BIBLE RECORD*

Miss Sarah B. Reynolds, of the City of Kingston, has courteously permitted OLDE ULSTER to publish the following family record in the Dutch Bible of an ancestor Cornelius Wynkoop; which translated from the Dutch is as follows:

‘ I, Cornelius Wynkoop, born in the year of our Lord and blessed Jesus Christ one thousand, six hundred and eighty-eight, the thirtieth day of May in Kingston, Ulster county.

“ At the age of 18 or 19 years had I the inclination to go and see other lands over the sea. So that I, the 28th day of May, 1708, went out of my father’s house to intend to go to Karson, and on the 31st came to New York. The 18th of June I sailed from New York with skipper Phillip Sloo, and came that day just outside the Highlands, and the 22nd ditto, in the morning at sunrise, under convoy with five vessels and with a stiff west wind, the 13th of July passed by the line of the tropics, and on the 22nd ditto, in the morning we had a cape in sight from whence a French privateer came out of a corner and took us in sight of the island of Karson’s, and we with our skipper, and also one of our men went on his vessel. The 26th, ditto, we came to San Domingo, a Spanish city on the island of Hispaniola. The 18th of August sailed out from San Domingo and passed the island Saboona Moona, in Porto Rico, and came the 21st to St. Thomas. In the 16th of September sailed from there with the Bermuda skipper named Joseph Faester and arrived October 4th

again in New York. And on the 11th ditto I am again in Esopus by my parents and friends.

"On the 14th of December, 1711, was I confirmed in the blessed state [of marriage] by Domine Vas with Hendrica Nukerck, daughter of Arien Gerretsen, born 7 November, 1692. Following this is a leaf underwritten. [This is lost.]

"On the 22 of August, 1712, on Friday evening about 9 o'clock a daughter was born to us and on the 31st of August she was baptized by Domine Petrus Vas and named Judickje, and my father and mother were witnesses to the baptism.

"On the 31st of December, 1714, another daughter was born to us on Friday about 8 o'clock in the morning and on the 9th of January baptized by Domine Vas and named Elizabeth,—the witnesses were Arian Gerretson and his wife.

"On the 15th or March, 1717, another daughter was born to us on Monday about 9 o'clock in the morning, and on the 17th was baptized by Domine Vas and named Cornelia; witnesses were Jacob Ten Broeck and his wife.

"On the 19th day of August, 1719, on Tuesday about 3 o'clock in the afternoon was born to us a son and baptized on the 16th by Domine Vas and named Johanis. The witnesses were Thomas Beekman and his wife.

"On the 6th of February, 1722, a daughter was born to us on Tuesday about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. On the 18th was baptized by Domine Vas and named Cathrina. Witnesses Dirck Wynkoop and Arrienantje Newkirk.

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*A Wynkoop Family Bible Record*

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"On the 24th of May, 1724, on Sunday night at 11 o'clock another daughter was born to us, and on the 31st was baptized by Domine Vas and named Leah. The witnesses were Jacob Rutsen, Jr., and his wife Leah.

"1726 about midnight between the 28th and 29th of January our daughter Leah went to her rest in the Lord after she had been very sick on the same day.

"1726 on the 14th of August, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday a son was born to us and baptized on the 21st by Domine Vas and named Adrien. The witnesses were Jan Newkirk and Rebecca Hansee the second wife of Arian Garretson.

"1726, 21 October, Friday afternoon, is our younger son named Adrien asleep in the Lord, after that he about two days less than ten weeks was out and had no health thereafter so long as he was in the world.

"1727, 29th September, Friday, 10 hours in the morning is again a daughter born and the 7th January was baptized by Domine Vas and named Leah. Witnesses Gerrit Nukerck and his wife.

"1730, 5 April, Sunday, three hours after dinner is my one son born and on the 19th, ditto, baptized by Domine Vas and named Adrien. Witnesses Cornelius Nukerck and his sister Leah.

"1732, the 4th November, Saturday, at the break of day is my wife in travail of a son and is the day after, the 5th, baptized by Domine Mancius and named Cornelius. Witnesses, Johannes Lametter and his wife, my sister Christina.

"1734, 20th December, Friday evening, is my wife in travail of twins. On the 22nd a daughter was bap-

tized by Domine Mancius and named Maria ; witnesses my brother Johannes Wynkoop and his wife Maria and the son is named Petrus, witnesses Jacobus Elmendorf and Margriet Cole, wife of my brother Dirck Wynkoop."



*GRAVE-STONE INSCRIPTIONS*

*In Old Huguenot Burying-Ground, New Paltz, N. Y*  
*Communicated by* CHAPLAIN R. R. HOES, U. S. N.

These inscriptions were copied, compared and revised by Chaplain Hoes on the 18th of Nov., 1895, have never before been published, and are arranged by families in alphabetical order. They are, in every instance, exact copies of the originals, (even the punctuation marks included), and represent the condition of the grave-stones at the above date.



*Continued from page 121.*



26. Rebecca Deyo  
daughter of  
Benjamin H. &  
Mary Deyo,  
died Nov. 16, 1825,  
Æ 15 yrs. 8 mo.  
& 13 ds.



27. D D B  
1752  
21 My

[The three letters D D B are in form of monogram  
in the original inscription].

---

*Gravestone Inscriptions*

---

28. In  
Memory of  
Daniel Dubois,  
who died  
March 28, 1817,  
aged 66 years 6 mo.  
& 4 days.



29. In  
Memory of  
Isaac Dubois  
who died July 14<sup>th</sup> 1823  
aged 70 years 8 mo &  
12 days



30. In  
Memory of  
Daniel Dubois  
who died  
March 15, 1852,  
Æ. 56 y'rs 8 mo.  
& 2 d's



31. Died  
Nov. 8. 1831,  
Rebecca wife of  
Isaac Dubois,  
aged 74 years &  
8 mo.



32. In  
memory of  
Joseph Du Bois  
who died  
Feb. 2, 1820  
Æ. 56 yrs.  
& 11 mo.



33. In  
Memory of  
Magdalen Hasbrouck  
wife of  
Daniel Dubois,  
who died  
Jan. 13, 1858,  
Æ. 61 y'rs 7 mo.  
& 18 d's



34.

Amelia,  
daughter of  
Daniel &  
Magdalen Dubois  
died Sept. 12, 1812  
aged 13 y'rs & 24 d's  
For what is your Life! it is  
even a vapour that appeareth  
for a little time and then  
vanisheth away.



*To be continued.*



### *IN THE RAVINES OF THE CATSKILLS*

Through moss-grown rifts, along the cliffs,  
The wild surge leaps in silvery splendor;  
And sheeny sprays melt in the rays  
Of Autumn sunlights, sadly tender,  
While high above, the tremulous murmurs fly,  
And lift their liquid music to the sky.

Far up the crag the waters flag,  
And pool in hollow caverns under,  
Then break, and dash, in noisy crash,  
Adown the dizzy deeps like thunder,  
Till, faintly falling in the depths below,  
In dying laughter they forever flow.

The daisies prink the plashy brink,  
And from the rocks and lichens hoary,  
The golden-rod, with mimic nod,  
Torch-like, blooms in its silent glory;  
The trembling aster lifts its starry eye,  
To take its purple-violet from the sky.

---

*In the Ravines of the Catskills.*

---

Dull odors float o'er fen and moat,  
Or winds that sigh through piny tresses;  
White vapors fall, and mantle all  
To melt again in dream-like fleeces,  
A radiance gilds the azure dome of light,  
With rarer beauty through the chasmed height.

The eagle sweeps across the steeps  
Unchallenged by the haunts of mortals;  
The birdlings fling their caroling  
Through many hidden sylvan portals;  
And airy love revives in downy breasts,  
To wing its songs beneath the frowning crests.

Dusk twilight falls o'er towering walls,  
That Nature reared in scarréd ledges,  
Whose sullen deeps and donjon-keeps  
Are wrought with wreaths of ferny hedges,  
Where covert Solitude, serene, has slept,  
'Mid battling storms that, ages long, have swept.

And over all the sere leaves fall,  
Mute emblems of a dying beauty,  
Yet over all the sweet thoughts call  
The heart to realms of holier duty,  
Till in the mountain glow of Autumn breath  
The spirit dreams beyond the sigh of death.

O Eden springs, whose freshness brings  
Elysian promises of heaven;  
Whose lone defiles and shadowy aisles,  
To waiting souls, are visions given,—  
As paths of upper air, whose ways, if trod,  
Divinely lead from nature up to God!

STEPHEN HENRY THAYER.

# OLDE VLSTER

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AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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*Published Monthly, at 143 Green  
Street, Kingston, N. Y., by  
BENJAMIN MYER BRINK.*

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THE JULY NUMBER OF OLDE ULSTER will contain an account of the Indian massacre in Shawangunk during the Revolution. Bevier's story of the massacre in the town of Wawarsing, which was published in 1846, mentions the Shawangunk attack, but says that the writer had never been able to find a copy of the account, which was written about 1820. OLDE ULSTER has secured it for publication in the July number.



WITH THIS NUMBER OF OLDE ULSTER one-half of the first volume is issued. The publication of the magazine is a labor of love to the editor and he is grateful to all who are supporting him in the work. An effort on the part of every one who reads the numbers to increase the subscription list will not only bring the publisher other remuneration than the pleasure of bringing out the monthly issues, but will enable him to secure more and better illustrations. The income of the magazine should be such that the expense of illustrations could be met from its receipts.

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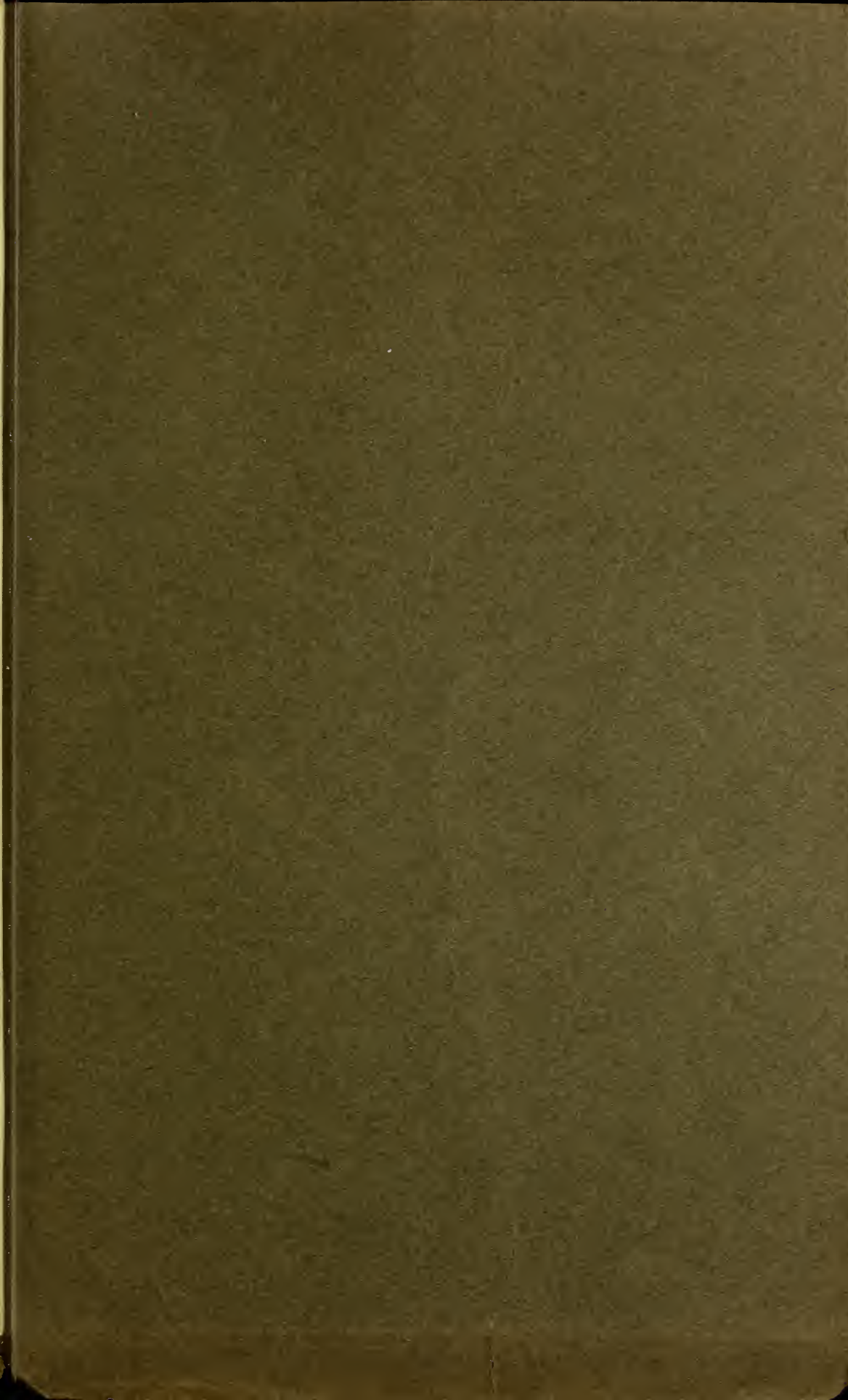
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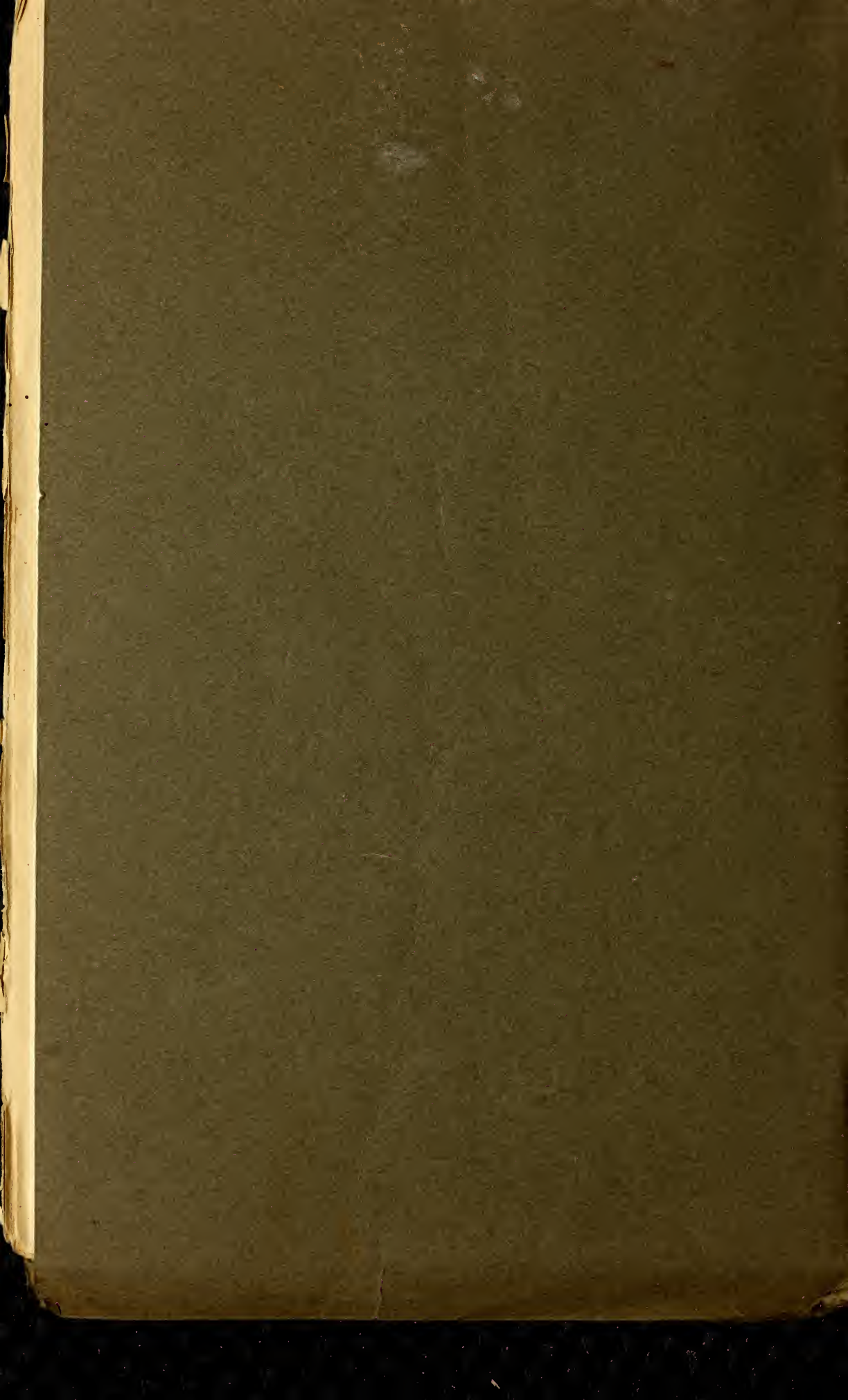
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OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

VOL. I

JULY, 1905

No. 7

*The First Esopus  
\*\*Indian War*

BLUNDER after blunder had marked the policy of the authorities in dealing with the Esopus Indians accompanied by a constant suspicion, and this was met by the savages by a distrust of the intentions and promises of the whites. The stockade was invested by about five hundred warriors on the evening of the 21st of September, 1659. All night long amid the yell from savage throats which frontier families so often heard until hearts were paralyzed with fear the stockade was attacked. The red men had as yet but few fire-arms. But arrows flew like hail. To some were attached firebrands. These set fire to the house of Jacob Sebers and it was consumed. Many barns and stacks of hay and straw and barracks containing like products were also destroyed. Under the excitement from these devastations the savage assault-

ers made a desperate attack upon the defences and nearly carried them. Providentially, the fires from the burning buildings did not spread through the enclosed village and the defenders devoted their efforts to repelling the assault. Only one man was killed and two wounded.

When morning was come the beseigers resorted to other tactics. In their haste to secure themselves from the foe the settlers had abandoned all their possessions which happened to be outside the stockade and these the Indians proceeded to destroy, particularly the horses, cattle and hogs. They then returned to a close investment of the place. For seventeen days an unintermitting siege was maintained with all the savage accompaniments of noise and the frequent discharge of showers of arrows and firebrands.

In their rage at their want of success they vented their anger upon the prisoners. They had attacked the escort which had gone with "Kit" Davis to the Strand when he was sent to convey the report to Director Stuyvesant. From this party they had captured fourteen, of whom some were civilians. Thomas Chambers had been one of them. He had been taken by a party of six warriors down the Esopus for safe keeping because of his prominence and because the Indians were on the best of terms with him personally. As night came on he had managed to get a tomahawk and brain five of his guards while they were asleep, while the sixth escaped. Another of the prisoners escaped and Peter Laurensen and Peter Hillebrants were ransomed. A son of Evert Pels, who was a youth, was adopted into the tribe and given an Indian maiden to wife.

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*The First Esopus Indian War*

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When the captives who survived were ransomed the attempt was made to obtain his return. Kaelkop, the Indian chief, returned this answer: "He is in one of our villages where he has taken a wife who became pregnant, and she is unwilling to part with him and he with her. He wishes to stay with his squaw as he ought to do."

But the blow fell upon Jacob Jansen van Stoutenburgh, Abraham Vosburg, a son of Cornelis B. Slecht and six others. They were compelled to run the gauntlet, after which they were tied to the stake where they were beaten and cut barbarously. Then they were burned alive. One at least of these, Jacob Jansen van Stoutenburgh, had been of the party who had gone out against the protest of Ensign Smit on the evening of the 16th of September and fired into the crowd of drunken Indians who had celebrated the husking of the corn of Chambers. This had occasioned the war and the savages were now revenging themselves upon those who were responsible.

The news carried by "Kit" Davis to New Amsterdam caused consternation. "Fear seized the souls of the whole colony." The farmers about abandoned their homes and crops and fled to Long Island. The settlement of New Amsterdam was already devastated by fever and even Director Stuyvesant was ill. Other diseases were prevalent. In the garrison there was but a handful of soldiers, many of whom were sick. Stuyvesant arose from his sick bed and by beat of drum went through New Amsterdam and all the neighboring villages encouraging the timid and urging them to stockade the towns and go to the assistance of Esopus.

He convened the local officials. They urged volunteers to go and told them, against the protest of Stuyvesant, that captured Indians would be good "prizes." But only six or seven men enlisted. He then sent Captain Newton and Lieutenant Stillwell to the English towns on Long Island for help. He wrote to Fort Orange (Albany) for assistance. The request reached Fort Orange just as commissioners were returning from a conference with the Iroquois in the Mohawk Valley. The news of the troubles at Esopus had reached the Iroquois during its sessions. The Mohawks had remarked if the emissaries of the Esopus Indians approached them for assistance that they would return this message: "Away with you, ye beasts, ye swine! We will have nothing to do with ye!" And it is worthy of note that in all these Indian troubles the other tribes would have nothing to do with the Esopus Indians. As for the Iroquois they had been the firm allies of the Dutch since 1618 and actively assisted them through the First and Second Esopus Indian Wars. And whenever a treaty was made here between the authorities and the Indians a representative of the Five Nations was always present to consent and subscribe.

Meanwhile Stuyvesant did not cease his attempts to secure troops. He might lack tact, conciliation or good judgment. He never knew fear; he never lacked energy. Difficulties always aroused his determination. If he could not get volunteers he could secure conscripts. He not only ordered out every soldier but every servant in the Company's employ; every man in the Company's breweries; every clerk in the service. The people of New Amsterdam denied his right to compel them to

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*The First Esopus Indian War*

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fight savages. He ordered a parade of the city militia. He appealed to their sense of honor and duty and asked that volunteers "step out." Only about twenty-five responded. Stuyvesant was mortified and ordered a draft. He remarked "if any are weak-hearted or afraid let them furnish a substitute or pay fifty guilders." This silenced the timid. He then directed the force to be ready after the Sunday evening service.

At noon of Monday, October 6th, 1659, he set sail for the Esopus with a force of one hundred citizens; a few officers and clerks; twenty-four men from the English settlements on Long Island and twenty Long Island Indians. He reached the Esopus on Wednesday at noon. He could not get into the Rondout creek, so he made a landing one-fourth of a mile below. When the force reached the stockaded village it was found that the Indians had become weary of their unsuccessful assaults and had departed early the morning of the day before after an assault which had lasted all night. They had left for their homes. A heavy rain had set in and a freshet had covered the lowlands to the depth of five feet. As this rendered pursuit impossible Stuyvesant returned down the river with his force. Its character was shown as it embarked to return when a dog barked at a sentinel who fired at the animal and the whole force was thrown into a panic at what they thought was an attack of the savages.

But he first strengthened the garrison under Smit. The force under this brave and prudent officer though small was able to give a good account of themselves. The director could rely upon them and return his valiant command to their civil occupations.

In the meantime the authorities at Fort Orange undertook a settlement of the troubles through the Iroquois. They sent two Mohawk chieftains and a Mohican to the Esopus. After a five days' stay they negotiated a truce. This was to be ended at the option of Stuyvesant. On the 28th of November he returned to the Esopus hoping to conclude a permanent peace. But the Esopus Indians would not come to meet him. They were both afraid to do so and lacked confidence in him. Presents were exchanged but neither side trusted the other.

Such conditions were too humiliating for the impatient Stuyvesant. He could not bear to be opposed by a handful of naked savages. He resolved to declare war. His secretary van Ruyven opposed it. But war was resolved upon. In the interval, and before hostilities were resumed, Goetchels, the chief of the Wappingers, appeared at Manhattan asking for peace in the names of Pegh-pegh-quanock, Pem-myrameck, Preuwamack, and See-wecham-mec, chiefs of the Esopus. They said, "The Esopus Indians have been afraid that the war would be resumed all winter. They have the sewan and beaver all ready to make peace. They would have come themselves but are full of fear." But Stuyvesant had no confidence in all these protestations. He importuned the Directors of the West India Company in Amsterdam for troops and at last obtained them.

Meanwhile the energetic Smit was pursuing the dispersed savages. On the 15th of March he marched with forty men about eight or nine miles into the interior and ran upon sixty of the enemy who fled.

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*The First Esopus Indian War*

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The Dutch fired into them and killed three or four and took twelve prisoners. Smit discovered their fort and destroyed it, and captured a quantity of maize, beans and peas. He also found there many peltries. The fort was called "Wiltmeet" and was situated somewhere in the Rondout valley in the vicinity of Rosendale.

Stuyvesant arrived at the mouth of the creek on the 18th of March. He came up to the village to meet the red men. But they would not come to meet him. He was angry and resolved to declare war. He ordered the savages driven beyond the Catskill mountains and sent the plunder and prisoners to Manhattan and sailed for Albany. Here on March 25th he issued a formal declaration of war. The Mohawks, the Katskills, the Mohicans and the tribes down the Hudson interceded without avail. They were told they would not be molested if they remained quiet but war with the Esopus Indians was resolved upon.

On the 25th of May Stuyvesant committed his greatest blunder. As a means of striking terror into the hearts of the Indians he sent twenty of the captives to the West Indies into slavery. This act rankled in the bosoms of the savages for years and occasioned the massacre of 1663. It was a very impolitic measure and the consummation of the unwise attempts to bring about a permanent peace in these fertile valleys.

Two days after the banishment Smit set out to begin operations. With seventy-five men he went up the valley of the Rondout. Near Rock Lock, in the present town of Rosendale, he saw a few Indians planting. He was told that more had concentrated about

nine miles farther up the stream. He tried to surprise them but the barking of their dogs disclosed the invaders and the Indians fled. They left behind old Preymaker, the oldest and best of their chiefs. He was the father of their guide. He was bent with years but a warrior still. Armed with a gun, six knives and a tomahawk he haughtily called out "What are ye doing here, ye dogs?" He was disarmed and put in charge of a guard. The troops destroyed all they found and as the old man was unable to walk he was killed the next day by a blow from his own tomahawk. His name survives in "Preymaker's creek." The party was attacked as it returned and one man wounded.

While this was going on the other Indian tribes were laboring for peace. Deputation after deputation visited New Amsterdam in their interest, and at last the council sent Stuyvesant, Martin Cregier and Oloff van Cortlandt to the Esopus. They reached the stockaded village the 10th of July. Days passed and the Esopus chieftains did not come. Stuyvesant became indignant. At last on the 15th of July, 1660, the Esopus sachems appeared. On the green outside of "the Strand gate," or about at the intersection of the present Albany and Clinton avenues "under the blue sky of heaven" they met and with them was a large delegation from the Iroquois, with Indians from the Katskill tribe; the Mohicans; the Minisinks; the Wappingers; the Hackensacks and Indians from Staten Island. Among the whites was Arendt van Corlaer, so revered by the powerful Iroquois that they called the Governor of New York for one hundred and fifty years "Father Corlaer" whenever they addressed him. All

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*The First Esopus Indian War.*

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the assembled chieftains condemned the Esopus Indians for making war in the first place and advised them to accept Stuyvesant's terms of peace. At last this was agreed upon and all promised "to bury the hatchet," forgive and forget all injuries, ransom the prisoners from each other and live at peace. The Indians asked back their sons and brothers from slavery in the West Indies but could not secure the promise of Stuyvesant to this. He avoided committing himself. When he visited Albany shortly after the Senecas there advised him to grant their request but the headstrong Director refused. The rankling wound would not heal and the peace was of short duration.



ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF MAY, 1904, two Indian graves were disclosed while excavating on the farm of Dr. H. C. Keator near Lawrenceville, in the town of Rosendale. The skulls and collar-bones of the buried red men were secured, but in a crumbling condition. The skeletons were in a sitting posture. In one of the graves a curious glass bottle was found. Unfortunately the neck was broken off as it was struck by a tool in the excavating. In shape the bottle resembles the common water bottle. It can be plainly seen that two varieties of glass were used in its manufacture. The bottom of the bottle has the usual conical raised base. This is highly gilded showing that the bottle was once covered with gilt. How came this bottle in the Indian grave? Was it received by some Indian sachem in payment for lands at "the Esopus" in the early days of the settlement?

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## *The Indian Incursion Into Shawangunk*

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IN the northwestern part of the town of Shawangunk there runs a long and narrow tract of land, nearly in a direction from east to west—skirted on one side by the deep and gloomy forest which clothes the southern side of the mountain, and on the other by an extensive range of woodland, which separates it from the compact part of the population. The soil of this tract being extremely fertile, and well adapted to the purposes of agriculture, at an early period of the eighteenth century it attracted the attention of two enterprising pioneers by the names of Thomas and Johannis Jansen; who soon thereafter transferred their families to the spot, and erected for themselves comfortable dwellings of stone at the distance of two miles from each other. From their remote and secluded situation during that sanguinary contest which terminated in the independence of America the homesteads of these worthy Whigs were eminently exposed to the savage horrors of the tomahawk and scalping knife.

It was the fortune of Johannis Jansen, at an early period of the Revolution, to be selected by the Convention of New York for the office of colonel of a militia regiment; and we need not wonder, therefore, that he

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*Indian Incursion Into Shawangunk*

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became at once, not only on account of his warm devotion to the cause of his country, but also on account of his conspicuous station as a military officer, a peculiar object of vengeance to the prowling Indians and Tories that lurked in the forests of the neighboring mountain. Being fully warned of his danger by the many horrible massacres that were occurring in the various parts of the country the colonel deemed it prudent to secure himself from the worst ; and accordingly, having provided suitable bars and bolts, he prepared for the defense. Here he dwelt secure and, notwithstanding their strong desire for the acquisition of his scalp, the colonel was not molested by Indians or Tories until near the conclusion of the war, when the savage tribes had retired to the lakes and the danger was supposed to have vanished.

It was on a pleasant evening of a Sabbath day in 1780, that Thomas Jansen saddled his horse and rode over to the seat of the colonel, in order to obtain the loan of a team from him in ploughing. After spending an hour or two in conversation Thomas Jansen returned and the colonel, after escorting him as far as the gate, retired with his family to rest, unconscious of the blood-thirsty wretches that then actually infested his premises, and without the most distant idea of the frightful scene which awaited him in the morning.

Supposing that all the savages had retired to the great lakes the colonel had removed the bolts and strong bars. His buildings were all erected on the gentle declivity of an eminence, rising on one side from the southern border of the tract of land before alluded to, and bounded on the other by the range of wood-

land. The barn stood nearly opposite to the western gable of the house and distant about fifty yards, and about midway between the house and barn was a barrack for the storage of grain.

The next morning Colonel Jansen arose at daylight and, repairing to the barn, ordered his negroes to clean some wheat then lying upon the floor in readiness to be carried to mill. In a few minutes he returned to the house. By this time the sun had just risen to the tops of the trees and the female slaves took their pails and went to the cowyard to milk. The cows scented strongly towards a thicket of alders standing outside the yard fence on the woodland side and, at length, became so terrified that they absolutely refused to stand still long enough to be milked. One of the slaves then remarked to her companion that there must certainly be something extraordinary behind the alder bushes and proposed going home. The other assented and they returned to the house. Meantime the colonel recollected that he had engaged to furnish Thomas Jansen with a plough and went out again in his slippers as far as the barrack to put it in order. Accidentally casting his eye towards the cowyard he saw something moving upon the top of the fence but the sun shining in his eyes it was impossible to see clearly what it was. Another look showed an Indian, armed with a musket, in the act of climbing the fence. The colonel raised the cry of "Murder!" and set off at full speed toward the house. He had scarcely proceeded five paces, however, before another Indian rushed from his hiding place near the barrack and soon came so near the object of his exertions that, several times, he stretched forth

his hands to grasp him. This was distinctly seen from a window of the bedroom over the kitchen by Miss Rachel Hardenbergh, a relative of the colonel who, on hearing the cry of *murder*, ran to the window to discover the cause. The colonel had just entered the porch and closed the door behind him when the savage came up and with all his strength endeavored to force the door. The colonel succeeded in preventing this and when the infuriated Indian found that by mere physical strength he could not obtain admittance he cast his eyes about him and, as ill luck would have it, he espied the colonel's broadaxe lying upon one of the seats of the porch. Taking this he struck four distinct blows with the head of it against the door, which rebounded at each blow ; while the colonel successfully opposed his entrance by pressing his head against the door and at length frightened him away by calling loudly to his wife for his musket and pistols. (The four impressions made by the axe remain visible on the door to this day. One of the panels was also broken, the rent of which may be plainly perceived.)

As soon as the savage had left the porch the colonel, under the torment of a most excruciating headache, occasioned by the blows against the door, took his situation in the entry with his musket and pistols, resolved at all hazards to prevent any one from entering. His wife remained for the most part in the family room, between the entry and the kitchen. Having opened the window shutters at an early hour in the morning she deemed it prudent to close them. In doing this, however, she imprudently exposed herself, for no sooner had she raised the sash than a fiendish

monster, painted in all the horrors of a savage costume, pointed his musket at her and drove her hastily within. She then ascended into the garret and had just screamed "Murder" from a small window in the eastern gable, when the same monster again appeared at the corner of the house and threatened to shoot her unless she instantly desisted. Then she recognized, by one infallible feature, that this inhuman wretch was not an Indian but a white man in disguise, for, on his looking up to take aim at her with his musket, she plainly perceived that his eyes were a light azure blue.

Miss Hardenbergh had lost her presence of mind in the first agony of her terror and fled to her room above but neglected to lock her door. This one of the female slaves did, after which Miss Hardenbergh endeavored to climb the chimney. But as this would have been ineffective she threw herself behind a large chest and covered herself with a feather bed.

The party consisted of four Indians and one Tory, each armed with a musket, tomahawk and scalping knife. The leader seemed to be an Indian who was called Shank's Ben, who had spent his younger years in the neighborhood of Colonel Jansen and labored for him many times on his farm. This fellow was well acquainted with every part of the county of Ulster, and was chiefly noted for his peculiar atrocities in time of war. It is related of him that, during the Revolution, he had frequently taken infants from their mother's breast and, holding them by their heels, had dashed out their brains against a tree. He is said to have been a brave soldier and to have fought with desperation on the side of the British colonies during

the whole of the war with the French in Canada. He was at this time about forty years of age. In person he was tall, slender and athletic; his hair was jet black and clubbed behind; his forehead high and wrinkled; his eyes of a fiery brown color and deep sunk in their sockets; his nose pointed and aquiline; his front teeth remarkably broad, prominent and white; his cheeks hollow and furrowed—in a word Shank's Ben, when arrayed in all the warlike habiliments of his nation, represented one of the most frightful specimens of human nature that the eye could rest upon. Like the others of his party he now wore a coarse wagoner's frock of a greyish color with a red handkerchief bound closely around his head, and carried his musket carelessly on the elbow of his right arm. While his comrades, like hungry wolves, were overhauling the chests of the slaves and sharing the luxuries of the cellar he marched as a sentinel in front of the house. One of these female slaves, as the party within the house were ransacking the effects of the servants, recognized the features of their leader on guard and addressed him in Dutch inquiring if he had come there to frighten people? He evaded an answer and said that there were several parties in the neighborhood besides the one under his charge. He denied that he was Shank's Ben but one of the party in the kitchen acknowledged that he was that Indian.

At this moment a negro of Thomas Jansen came and walked among those of Colonel Jansen without suspecting trouble. All the negroes were then placed under the charge of Shank's Ben.

There was residing with Colonel Jansen at this time

a young man named Scott and he had gone down to the brook at that early hour to bathe. While doing so he heard the cry of "Murder" from the colonel and rushing up the bank he hid in the currant bushes. When all seemed quiet he walked leisurely towards the house. He was hardly half way there when he encountered Shank's Ben. He retreated towards the brook as fast as his legs could carry him. Meanwhile a young woman named Hannah Goetschius, who had been visiting her uncle, Christopher Mentz, a neighbor of the colonel, at the beginning of the war and who had been turned back by the British troops as she attempted to pass through their lines to her home in New York on her return had come back to her uncle's to live. She came in at that moment, and despite her protestations and screams was compelled to take her place among the captive negroes. At this moment Mrs. Jansen called from the garret asking what was become of Scott. She was answered that he had gone to a neighbor's. At this the marauders fled taking with them the negroes and the white girl, Hannah, but not taking the female slaves.

A son of Christopher Mentz named John had been a soldier in the service of the patriots and been honorably discharged. He had married a daughter of a man named John Mack living across the mountain in the Rondout valley. Indian raids there had alarmed the Macks and for safe keeping they had brought over their clothing not in use to be more secure with their daughter, the wife of John Mentz, on the south side of the mountain. On this fateful morning they were returning, Mack and his daughter Elsie, with their winter clothing, to their home on the north side of the Sha-

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*Indian Incursion Into Shawangunk*

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wangunk range. At the suggestion of his father John Mentz had accompanied them with his horse part way. But the father had laughed John out of his proposal to take along his musket. He had assisted Mack and Elsie up the mountain and had turned back on the summit when the two horses of the party scented danger. John saw the savages the next minute and knew their leader. He knew the only safety was in flight. He sprang off his horse, which he could not ride rapidly down the steep mountain trail, and ran along its side using the animal as a shield until he could abandon it and escape. He had proceeded about one hundred yards when he ran upon another savage. He then turned and to his horror he saw his sister-in-law approaching. It is probable that she too had run upon Indians as she descended the other side of the mountain and had fled upon her backward course. John attempted to warn her of her danger but there was no opportunity and he continued his flight with the savages in pursuit. In a few minutes the scream of the girl told that she was discovered. John ran for more than two miles and escaped. He sprained his ankle and was otherwise injured, but managed to elude his pursuers and reached the house of Thomas Jansen.

Meanwhile Colonel Jansen had alarmed the neighbors and gathered a force for pursuit. To them John told his story and then went to his father's and retold it. Although in acute pain from his swollen ankle he headed the pursuing party up the path to the mountain top. When they reached the spot where the Indians had surprised John the bundle of clothing was found. Pursuing the trail they came upon the bodies of Elsie

and her father, both scalped and dead. The father had had a fearful struggle and the marks of it were visible.

The next day the searching party was led by a dog to a lonely field where the body of Hannah was found, also scalped in a ghastly manner but, like Elsie's, with clothing decently arranged. The spot where Mack and Elsie were murdered was marked and the blazed tree long remained a monument of their terrible fate.

In May of this year (1780) these same Indians, one of whom was Shank's Ben and another was named Runnip, had made a raid into the town of Saugerties and captured Captain Jeremiah Snyder and his son Elias under the Catskills near the present Blue Mountain church and taken them to Fort Niagara. On their way there Runnip had frequently boasted that he was going after higher game to Shawangunk. He was after the Jansens, he said, one of whom was a colonel and one a major. In July other Indians brought in more prisoners from one of whom Captain Snyder learned that on the journey to Niagara he had met Runnip in the Genesee valley with a band of Indians on the way to Shawangunk. A year afterwards, while Captain Snyder was confined near Montreal, Captain Anthony Abeel, of Catskill, was also brought there a prisoner. He informed Captain Snyder that he had met Shank's Ben, by whom he had been told that they had been unsuccessful in getting the Jansens, but had seized their negroes; that on the march through the wilderness the negroes had risen upon their captors, put some of them to death, among whom was Runnip, and made their escape. As they were never heard from again they must have perished from starvation.

THE FIRST PAPER PUBLISHED IN ULSTER

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The *American Historical Record* for September, 1872, edited by Benson J. Lossing, thus speaks of the first newspaper ever published in Ulster county, which was the first ever published in the colony of New York and, excepting the *Boston News Letter*, the *Boston Gazette* and the *New England Courant*, the first paper published in America. We quote:

"William Bradford commenced the *New York Gazette* in October, 1725. It was printed on a half sheet of foolscap, with a large and almost worn out type. \* \* \* The advertisements do not average more than three or four a week, and they are mostly of runaway negroes. The ship news was diminutive enough—now and then a ship, and some half dozen sloops arriving in the course of the week. Such was the newspaper published in the commercial metropolis of America one hundred and forty-one years ago (before 1872). \* \* \*

"Soon after the relinquishment of his paper by Bradford, it was resumed by James Parker, under the double title of the *New York Gazette and Weekly Post Boy*. In 1753, ten years afterwards, Parker took a partner by the name of William Weyman. \* \* In 1766 John Holt established the *New York Journal, or General Advertiser*, which in the course of the year was united with Parker's *Gazette*, the *Journal* being printed as a separate paper. Holt edited the first Whig newspaper published in the city of New York. In 1774, he discarded the King's Arms from the title of his paper, substituting in the place of it a serpent cut in



pieces, with the expressive motto, '*Unite or die.*' In January, 1775, the snake was united and coiled with the tail in his mouth forming a double ring. On the body of the snake, beginning at the head, were the following lines:

'United now, alive and free—  
Firm on this basis, Liberty shall stand  
And thus supported ever bless our land  
Till Time becomes Eternity.'

"The designs both of 1774 and 1775 were excellent—the first by a visible illustration showing the disjointed state of the colonies; and the second presenting an emblem of their strength when united. Holt maintained his integrity to the last. When the British

took possession of New York he removed to Esopus, now Kingston, and revived his paper. On the burning of that village by the enemy in 1777, he removed to Poughkeepsie, and published the *Journal* there until the peace of 1783, when he returned to New York and resumed his paper under the title of the *Independent Gazette, or the New York Journal Revived*. He fell a victim to the yellow fever in 1798. The paper was continued by his widow for a little while, but ultimately fell into the hands of the celebrated political gladiator, James Cheetham."

Page 184 of OLDE ULSTER contains the proclamation of George Clinton as Governor of the State of New York upon the institution of the new State as a free and independent government. At the bottom of this proclamation will be noticed the imprint of John Holt, "Printer of the State of New York." It was his reward for inserting the call upon Americans to "Unite or die" three years before in the expressive illustration which had been copied through the length and breadth of the colonies. We present herewith reproductions of both of his emblems.



THE FIRST PATENT ISSUED in the present Orange county was the Minisink Patent in 1697. The next was the Wawayanda Patent of 1703. These nearly covered that part of the county which was set off from Ulster to Orange when the present boundary line was established in 1798.

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## *Lineage of the Kiersted Family*

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*Contributed by Robert L. Loughran, M. D.*

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R. HANS KIERSTEDE (I.), one of the earliest and foremost surgeons of New Amsterdam, came to this country along with Governor William Kieft from Maegdenburg (probably Magdeburg, the capital of Saxony) in March, 1638. He married SARAH ROELOFFSE JANSE, daughter of Roeliff Janse and Aurientje Webber, in the Dutch Church of New Amsterdam, June 29, 1642. He died Oct. 1, 1671. Children—

- (2) Hans, bap. N. Y. Sept. 21, 1644. Married Feb. 12, 1667, Jannetje Loockermans, daug. of Govert Loockermans and Ariantje Janse.
- (3) Roeliff, bap. N. Y. Jan. 1, 1647. Married, abt. 1670, Eyke Aldertse Roosa, daug. of Albert Heymans and Wyntje Ariens.
- (4) Anna, bap. N. Y. April 23, 1651.
- (5) Blandina, bap. N. Y. June 8, 1653. Died, 1702. Married Nov. 28, 1674, Peter Bayard.
- (6) Jockem, bap. N. Y. Oct. 24, 1655.
- (7) Lucas, bap. N. Y. Sept. 23, 1657. Married July 18, 1683, Rachel Kip, daug. of Jacob Kip and Maria de la Montagne.

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*Lineage of the Kiersted Family*

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- (8) Catherine, bap. Jan. 4, 1660. Married Sept. 4, 1681, Johannes Kip.
- (9) Jacobus, bap. June 4, 1662.
- (10) Jacobus, bap. Nov. 28, 1663. Married Anna Thoones (Holmes) May 22, 1691.
- (11) Rachael, bap. N. Y. Sept. 13, 1665. Married Nov. 19, 1686, William Teller.
- (III.) ROELIFF, bap. N. Y. Jan. 1, 1647. Married about 1670, EYKE ALDERTSE ROOSA, daug. of Albert Heymans and Wyntje Ariens. Children—
- (12) Sarah, bap. April 12, 1671. Married Hendrick Traphagen.
- (13) Wyntje, bap. Mch. 25, 1673. Married 1st Jan deWit. 2nd, Derrick Roosekrans, Sept. 6, 1702.
- (14) Antje, bap. Kingston, N. Y., April 18, 1675. Married Evert Wynkoop.
- (15) Johannes, bap. Aug. 4, 1677. Born June 17, 1677. Died Feb. 20, 1759. Married Nov. 9, 1701, Ariantje Tappen, daug. of Urian Tappen and Arriantje Jacobse.
- (16) Lucas, bap. K. Dec. 24, 1679.
- (17) Blandina, bap. Jan. 8, 1682. Married Coenradt Elmendorf, Nov. 25, 1704.
- (18) Eyke, ..... Married ..... Van Aken.
- (19) Aldert, bap. K. Aug. 16, 1684.
- (20) Aldert, bap. K. Nov. 16, 1685. Married Ariaantje Delamater, Oct. 26, 1714.

(XV.) JOHANNES, born June 17, 1677, in Kingston. Bap. Aug. 4, 1677, in New York. Died Feb. 20, 1759. Married ARIANTJE TAPPEN, Nov. 9, 1701, in Kingston.

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*Oldc Ulster*

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She born in Albany. Died March 28, 1761. Daug. of  
Urian (George) Tappen and Auriantje Jacobse. Chil-  
dren—

- (21) Roeliff, bap. K. Jan. 24, 1703, Died in New York  
1750. Married Nov. 5, 1732, Ann VeZein (Ve  
Zeng).
- (22) Sarah, bap. K. Sept. 8, 1704, Married Jan. 3,  
1736, Hendrikus Sleght.
- (23) Christoffel, bap. K. Jan. 24, 1707.
- (24) Anna, bap. K. Feb. 11, 1709. Married Isaac  
Koning, May 18, 1734.
- (25) Catharine, bap. K. Feb. 11, 1709. Married Petrus  
Rykeman, July 6, 1734.
- (26) Helena, bap. K. Nov. 4, 1711. Married Petrus  
Louw, May 6, 1749.
- (27) Christoffel, bap. K. Jan. 24, 1714. Married Cath-  
arine De Meyer, Nov. 26, 1741.
- (28) Cornelia, bap. K. July 22, 1716. Married the  
Reverend George Wilhelmus Mancius, April 25,  
1738.
- (29) Hans, bap. K. Aug. 24, 1718.
- (30) Arriantje, bap. K. Oct. 15, 1721. Married Abra-  
ham Louw, Nov. 1, 1759.

(XXI.) ROELIFF, bap. Jan. 24, 1703, in Kingston.  
Married Nov. 5, 1732, ANN VE ZEIN, daug. of Jean Ve  
Zein and Anne Rezeau. Children—

- (31) John, bap. French Church N. Y. May 22, 1734.
- (32) Christopher, born Aug. 25, 1736, in New York.  
Died March 23, 1791, in Saugerties. Married,  
1st, Ariaantje Tappen, Dec. 2, 1764, in Kings-  
ton; 2nd, Lea DuBois, April 18, 1773.

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*Lineage of the Kiersted Family*

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- (33) John, born Jan. 27, 1739. Married Nancy Baccus.
- (34) Luke, born Feb. 20, 1743. Married Eliza Ann Smedes, May 20, 1767.
- (35) Arriantje, born May 29, 1748. Married John B. Moore, May 23, 1769.
- (36) Ann, born April 11, 1741. Died Sept. 24, 1804.

(XXXII.) CHRISTOPHER, born Aug. 25, 1736, in New York. Married, 1st, Ariaantje Tappen, daug. of George Tappen, Dec. 2, 1764, in Kingston; 2nd, LEAH DU BOIS, April 18, 1773, daug. of Hendrikus Du Bois and Jannetje Hooghteling. Moved to Saugerties, N. Y., in 1773, and practiced medicine there, purchasing the David DuBois farm on Main Street. All his children were born in Saugerties and baptized at the Katsbaan Church. He died in Saugerties March 23, 1791.

Children, by first wife—

- (37) Roeliff, bap. Dec. 29, 1765. Married Christina Cockburn, March 28, 1793. Died April 15, 1796, and is buried in the Finger Burying Ground opposite the Plattekill Church, in town of Saugerties.

Children, by second wife—

- (38) Ann, born Sept. 3, 1774. Married Alexander Cockburn in 1803.
- (39) Henry, born May 6, 1777. Died June 2, 1777.
- (40) Jane, born April 7, 1778. Married Jacob Trumbour, Jr., Jan. 12, 1800. Died June 12, 1825.
- (41) Luke, born Sept. 29, 1780. Married Jane Myer, Jan. 30, 1808. Died June 1, 1861.
- (42) Henry, born Nov. 15, 1783. Married Peggy Van Valkenburg in 1812.

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*Olde Ulster*

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(43) John, born Feb. 24, 1786. Married Nelly Wynkoop, Jan. 19, 1811.

(44) Christopher, born April 4, 1789. Married Margaret Gale, 1810.

(XLI.) LUKE, born Sept. 29, 1780, in Saugerties. Married Jan. 30, 1808, JANE MYER, daug. of Hendrikus Myer and Neeltjen Hermance. Was a lieutenant of Rangers from 1808 to 1811 in Saugerties. Moved to Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., in 1811, and spent the remainder of his life there. Died June 1, 1861. Children—

(45) Christopher, born Nov. 12, 1808. Died April 28, 1809.

(46) John Henry, born April 30, 1810. Married, 1st, Maria Brodhead; 2nd, Anjey Fitch. Died Jan. 30, 1883.

(47) Christopher Luke, born March 31, 1812. Married Elizabeth Palen, Oct. 21, 1839. Died Feb. 7, 1880.

(48) Alexander, born Dec. 25, 1813. Married Drusilla B. Beach, June 1, 1848. Died Jan. 20, 1890.

(49) Nelly Maria, born Feb. 25, 1819. Died July 21, 1840.

*To be continued.*



AT THE FIRST ELECTION FOR STATE OFFICERS in the State of New York in June, 1777, the electors of Ulster county voted at three polling places. These were the Court House in Kingston, "the widow Ann Smith's" in New Paltz and Mrs. Sarah Hill's house in Hanover Precinct, now in Orange county.

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*Kingston Baptismal Register*

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*BAPTISMAL AND MARRIAGE REGISTERS  
Of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, N. Y.*

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*Continued from page 126.*

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BAPTIZED BY REV. JOHN GOSMAN.

| NAMES OF PARENTS.                             | NAME OF CHILD<br>AND DATE OF BAPTISM.           |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1811.                                         |                                                 |
| 50. Hezekiah Van Keuren<br>Sarah Myer         | Hezekiah<br>7 Apr. (b. 9 Mar.)                  |
| 51. James Pine<br>Margaret Schenck            | Margaret Schenck<br>14 Apr. (b. 1 Oct. 1810)    |
| 52. John T. Schepmoes<br>Elizabeth Burhans    | Jacob<br>21 Apr. (b. 24 Mar.)                   |
| 53. Daniel Broadhead Jr.<br>Eliza Moore       | John Moore<br>19 May (b. 18 Apr.)               |
| 54. James Gillespie<br>Margery Patterson      | Alexander Hamilton<br>28 May (b. 11 Feb.)       |
| 55. Coenrad E. Elmendorf<br>Catharine Tremper | Sudam<br>31 May (b. 28 Aug. 1810)               |
| 56. William B. Felten<br>Elizabeth Swart      | John<br>2 June (b. 7 Apr.)                      |
| 57. Abraham Heermance<br>Mary VanSteenbergh   | Cornelia<br>2 June (b. 8. Mar.)                 |
| 58. Henry Ten Broeck<br>Margaret Felten       | Sarah<br>9 June (b. 27 Mar.)                    |
| 59. Henry Myer<br>Mary Persen                 | James<br>14 June (b. 31 May)                    |
| 60. John M. Van Keuren<br>Elizabeth Vosburgh  | Gertrude Masten Vosburgh<br>23 June (b. 27 May) |

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*Olde Ulster*

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|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 61. Zachariah Schoonmaker<br>Cornelia Marius Groen | Marius<br>25 June (b. 24 April)        |
| 62. James P. Radcliff<br>Lucinda Robinson          | William<br>7 July (b. 14 Feb.)         |
| 63. Thomas C. Van Gaasbeek<br>Margaret Follant     | Magdalen<br>14 July (b. )              |
| 64. Peter Burhans<br>Helena Follant                | Cornelius<br>21 July (b. 6 July)       |
| 65. Phillip Van Keuren Jr.<br>Elizabeth Quimbey    | Cyrus<br>28 July (b. 3 July)           |
| 66. Wilhelmus Tremper<br>Catharine Delamater       | George<br>6 Aug. (b. 26 Jan.)          |
| 67. John E. Masten<br>Rachel Schoonmaker           | Eliza<br>6 Aug. (b. )                  |
| 68. Abraham A. Masten<br>Gertrude Kierstead        | Anna Maria<br>14 Aug. (b. 21 July)     |
| 69. Charles Dubois Junr.<br>Catharine Hendrics     | Arrietta<br>27 Aug. (b. 9 Aug.)        |
| 70. Andries Elmendorf<br>Magdalen Elting           | Blandina<br>8 Sept. (b. 23 Aug.)       |
| 71. Henry T. Jansen<br>Lena Elmendorf              | Margaret Dubois<br>8 Sept. (b. 8 Aug.) |
| 72. Jonathan Krom<br>Joanna Degraaf                | Garret De Witt<br>9 Nov. (b. 16 Sept.) |
| 73. Abraham A. Post<br>Phebe Leroy                 | Mary Ann<br>10 Nov. (b. 19 Aug.)       |
| 74. Samuel Teerpenning<br>Susannah Vanevry         | Anna Maria<br>25 Nov. (b. 5 Oct.)      |
| 75. Jacob France Junr.<br>Jemima Heermance         | Deborah Maria<br>25 Nov. (b. 18 Sept.) |
| 76. Jacob Eman<br>Elizabeth Houghteling            | James<br>3 Dec. (b. 29 Oct.)           |

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*Kingston Baptismal Register*

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|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 77. Samuel Copp              | Catharine                 |
| Maria McLean                 | 8 Dec. (b. 24 Sept.)      |
| 78. Peter Van Gaasbeek Jr.   | Edgar                     |
| Catharine Chipp              | 17 Dec. (b. 24 Oct.)      |
| 79. Lucas Van Keuren         | John Gosman               |
| Maria Depuy                  | 17 Dec. (b. 10 Nov.)      |
| 1812.                        |                           |
| 80. Phillip Follant          | Peter                     |
| Sally Smith                  | 5 Jan. (b. 9 Dec. 1811)   |
| 81. Abraham Elmendorf        | Peter Edmund              |
| Elizabeth Misner             | 26 Jan. (b. 10 Dec. 1811) |
| 82. Christopher Van Gaasbeek | Eliza Helen               |
| Catharine Ousterhout         | 28 Jan. (b. 24 Dec. 1811) |
| 83. William Ousterhout       | William Peter             |
| Sarah Fiero                  | 2 Feb. (b. 28 Dec. 1811)  |
| 84. Coenrad C. Elmendorf Jr. | Edmund                    |
| Martha Steward               | 4 Feb. (b. 3 Nov. 1811)   |
| 85. Samuel H. Post           | Edward Bruyn              |
| Seltjie Van Vleet            | 1 Mar. (b. 22 Feb.)       |
| 86. Thomas Van Gaasbeek Jr.  | Abraham                   |
| Catharine Hornbeeke          | 5 Mar. (b. 26 Apr. 1811)  |
| 87. Francis Post             | Sally Maria               |
| Rachel Hoaf                  | 20 Mar. (b. 3 Mar.)       |
| 88. Edward Green             | Cynthia                   |
| Margaret Murdoch             | 5 Apr. (b. 14 July 1811)  |
| 89. Edward I. Elmendorf      | Catharine Jones           |
| Sarah Swart                  | 23 Apr. (b. 14 Apr.)      |
| 90. Henry Dubois             | John                      |
| Jane Myer                    | 26 Apr. (b. 28 Mar.)      |
| 91. Henry Seman              | Abraham Valkenburgh       |
| Catharine Valkenburgh        | 7 May (b. 20 Feb.)        |

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*Olde Ulster*

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|------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 92.  | John Staats<br>Cornelia Winfield               | Andrew<br>10 May (b. 21 Mar.)                    |
| 93.  | Jacob Masten<br>Cornelia Whitaker              | Cyrus<br>23 May (b. 11 Jan. 1811)                |
| 94.  | Tobias Hasbrouck<br>Jane Eckert                | Rachel Catharine<br>24 May (b. 5 May)            |
| 95.  | John De Myer<br>Alida Smith                    | William<br>24 May (b. 22 Apr.)                   |
| 96.  | John J. Delamater<br>Magdalen Hudler           | Abraham<br>24 May (b. 29 Dec. 1811)              |
| 97.  | Samuel H. Phillips<br>Eliza Tremper            | Delia<br>24 May (b. 23 Mar.)                     |
| 98.  | Abraham Hasbrouck<br>Helena Jansen             | Maria<br>31 May (b. 19 Mar.)                     |
| 99.  | Robert Johnson<br>Blandina Keiffer             | Washington<br>31 May (b. 8 May)                  |
| 100. | Cornelius Van Beuren<br>Elizabeth Persen       | Henry<br>7 June (b. 31 May)                      |
| 101. | Cornelius Winne<br>Elizabeth Bush              | John<br>14 June (b. 1 May)                       |
| 102. | John Ten Broeck<br>Maria Dumond                | Asenath<br>14 June (b. 21 Apr.)                  |
| 103. | John Crispell<br>Jane Hasbrouck                | Sarah Catharine<br>15 July (b. 24 June)          |
| 104. | Simon Kent<br>Margaret France                  | Eliza Catherine Hasbrouck<br>2 Aug. (b. 26 June) |
| 105. | Johannis Jer. Dubois<br>Elizabeth Van Waggenen | Blandina<br>9 Aug. (b. 19 July)                  |
| 106. | Daniel Broadhead Jr.<br>Eliza Moore            | Daniel Elmendorf<br>9 Aug. (b. 17 June)          |
| 107. | James Cockburn<br>Elizabeth Keirstead          | Alexander<br>19 Aug. (b. 1 Aug.)                 |

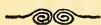
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*The Old Stone House*

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- |      |                     |                          |
|------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 108. | William P. Radcliff | Hiram                    |
|      | Hannah Masten       | 30 Aug. (b. 1 Mar. 1804) |
| 109. | William P. Radcliff | Catharine Ann            |
|      | Hannah Masten       | 30 Aug. (b. 2 Mar. 1806) |

*To be continued.*



*THE OLD STONE HOUSE*

Dear old stone house, that gave me rest awhile!  
I close its door and, closing, sadly smile;  
Then, turning there, I leave the dear old pile.

Its massive walls stand out against the sky  
And setting sun—a poem to my eye;  
And so I softly say my last “Good-bye.”

What stories could they tell, those solid walls,  
Of fights and terrors and wild, shrieking calls;  
Of helpless women, and of funeral palls!

Through Indian and through British scorching fire  
They bravely stood in spite of hate and ire;  
And still stood on, but only to grow higher.

Then after all the struggle and the strife  
With which our country's early years were rife,  
What plenty and what peace soon filled the life

Of those that lived within that sacred spot;  
It must be that sweet rest became their lot,  
For sight, or sound, or sense of else is not.

And so I leave it, while the sun's rays fall,  
And sleepy birds to one another call,  
When restful night shades soon will cover all.

*Kingston, New York.*

CALLIE THACHER GENET.

# OLDE VLSTER

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AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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*Published Monthly, at 143 Green  
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BENJAMIN MYER BRINK.*

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Copies, twenty-five cents.*

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*Entered as second class matter at the post office at Kingston, N. Y.*

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THE NEXT NUMBER OF OLDE ULSTER will contain an article on "English Equivalents of Dutch Christian Names," written at the request of a number of subscribers.



CHARLES G. DEWITT should have been called the grandson of Charles DeWitt, the Revolutionary patriot, on page 176 of OLDE ULSTER, and not his son. Charles G. was the son of Garret, who was the son of Charles.



THROUGH THE THOUGHTFUL KINDNESS of Mr. DeWitt Roosa, the executor of the estate of the late Mrs. Margaret E. Hess, the Kingston City Library has been presented with a bound file of the *Ulster Sentinel* from 1826 to 1830, the first four years of its publication. During these years it was edited by the Honorable Charles G. DeWitt.

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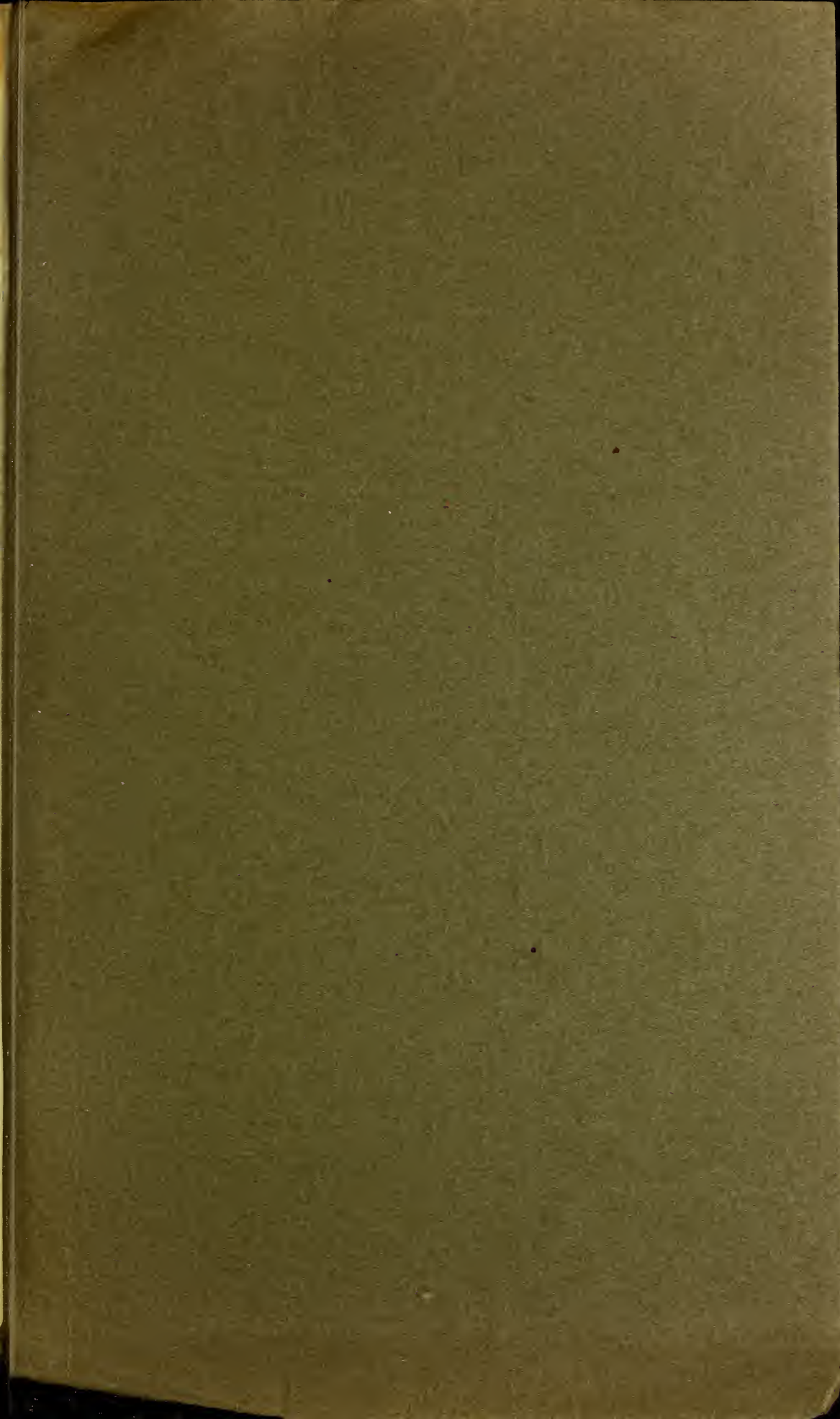
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An Historical and Genealogical Magazine



KINGSTON, N. Y.

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
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# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

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 VOL. I

AUGUST, 1905

 No. 8
 

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## *Lull<sup>in</sup><sub>the</sub> Conflict* *At the Esopus*

---



NSIGN DIRCK SMIT, the brave, energetic and level-headed commander of the Dutch forces of the Esopus, did not long survive the signing of the treaty of peace. He became ill and within a few weeks the whole community was mourning over its loss. As Stuyvesant said of him "he died before the year 1660 closed to our great regret after great and faithful services."

The settlement with the Indians which had brought to a close the First Esopus War was very welcome to the settlers but there was on every side a conviction that the peace would be short. The sending of their brethren into slavery in the West Indies rankled in the bosoms of the red men. When that treaty was signed Stuyvesant visited Albany and held a grand council with the Senecas. These faithful allies told

the Director plainly "Set now at liberty the savages ye have taken prisoners. We are sometimes obliged to pass by their path." Still Stuyvesant would not consent.

The matter did not rest here. The authorities at Fort Orange advised the same course. The Esopus Indians constantly begged their release. The settlers became more and more awake to the injustice of the action. At last the Director gave way in part. On the 16th of the following April (1661) he wrote to the Vice-Director on the West Indian island of Curagao "As the Esopus savages have kept quiet and behaved well since the peace lately made, they suggest that we would still more oblige them and show our good will and favor if we would release now and then one of their transported friends. Your Honor will therefore please to send two of them, of the better sort, hither by this or the first opportunity hereafter and with proper treatment give them hope that if they behave well the others too shall be released and sent back in due time." As there was no claim that the captives were personally guilty of anything more than being prisoners of war it did not remove the bitterness in the breasts of the Indians with whom Stuyvesant had made a treaty of peace.

It has been pointed out in a preceding paper that the peace with the Esopus Indians was the work of the Iroquois, the fast friends of the Dutch. The Esopus Indians were resentful over this. In January following (1661) a delegation of the Iroquois was about to go through "the Esopus" on its way to the Delawares. There were rumors that the Esopus Indians

had declared that they would kill the envoys, as they passed through their country. On the 22nd of that month the Iroquois ambassadors visited Albany and exchanged their usual greetings with the authorities. They were told of the threat. They replied "the covenant chain by which we and you are held together in brotherly friendship shall not be broken by the Esopus Indians." There was no probability of this. For more than one hundred and fifty years the French of Canada unsuccessfully tried to break "The Silver Covenant Chain," as the Iroquois called it, and what the powerful French found too great for their power the feeble Esopus could not effect. The Dutch authorities thanked the Iroquois chieftains for their call and the assurance, as well as for "their good fellowship," and presented them with five pounds of powder, five staves of lead, a dozen knives, a number of awls and a roll of tobacco. The delegation then sent a notice to the Esopus tribe "we will take you in hand unless you keep your tongues in check." They were wise enough to take the hint.

The treaty had provided that the Indians should not visit the Esopus settlement except in small parties. But they did not show a desire to do so. They held aloof and acted in strong contrast with their former friendliness. In the following June Claes Jansen Ruyter, the interpreter, was sent to their village to ascertain how the savages were behaving. He reported that they would not permit him to approach their village but had come out to meet him. They informed him "Since we promised you when we buried the tomahawk with you under the blue sky of heaven, that we

would forget that we had had a war and fought you we have done so. It is peace but we want our friends back. We want to see if your heart is good." They then informed Ruyter that they sent a commissioner to meet the promised two captives on their return from captivity and asked that they be delivered to him. His name was Oratam, a chieftain of the Hackensacks. There is nothing on record in the matter after this.

At this time (1661) there were at the Esopus fifteen farms under cultivation. These were supplied with laborers from among the adventurous young men who had resorted to the province, most of whom were unmarried, and who were disposed to throw off restraint. To them were added discharged soldiers whose terms of enlistment had expired. These were indisposed to settle down to hard labor on farms with the primitive methods of that day in vogue. The old court records show a succession of arrests and prosecutions as results of drunken frolics at the *tap-huis* or tavern during these years. In time these young roisterers settled down into peaceful, law-abiding citizens. But at this early day the amount of "wild oats" sown by them was entirely disproportionate to their numbers and a bountiful crop was gathered from the seed very soon.

The records do not locate the dwellings of the settlers within the stockade with such definiteness that their situation can be determined at this late day. Of these there were about thirty-five. Nearly every one was built of logs, plastered with mud and thatched with straw or reeds. Over some were slabs from the sawed timber. The barns and barracks were covered with straw until a number caught fire and burned and the

authorities forbade the custom. The reeds grew in great abundance along the Esopus creek and to a great length.

Besides the thirty-five dwellings there were the parsonage, the church, the barns and the barracks for grain. The soldiers were quartered upon private families. The log houses were one story high with a chimney built on the outside of stones. Above the lower story was the loft which was the place of storage for grain and provisions.

The church occupied the corner of Wall and Main streets within the present churchyard. Wall street was then called *Dwaars straat* (Cross street). The present "Tannery Brook" furnished the motive power by which the wants of the village were supplied. The grist mill was on the present North Front street along the brook. *Pieter, de muelenaar* (Peter, the miller) was in charge. On the south side of the mill gate of the stockade was the brewery of *Slecht*. For more than one hundred and fifty years the beer of Esopus had a great reputation. *Jan, de backer* (John the baker) was another indispensable member of the community gathered within the stockade.

Troublous as the young roisterers were at times in the stockaded village there was another spot where greater liberties were taken with the peace. This was at *de ronduit*, the little fort on the Strand. Here Evert Pels had a trading house which was a great resort, especially for boatmen of the river. A rough element was drawn here who indulged in intoxication and provoked many quarrels and fights. In these many strolling Indians became involved and were severely dealt

with to the increase of the already ominous enmity of of the sullen savages about the settlement. "Kit" Davis had his cabin across the Rondout creek. He was one of those independent spirits who would never submit to the restraints of civilized life. He was greatly liked by the Indians who admired his courage, resourcefulness and good nature. He was usually their interpreter as he became proficient in their language from living among them and intercourse with them. It was often the work of "Kit" to cross over to the Strand to reconcile fighting and quarreling disputants in those boisterous days. But the gathering storm was to wait two years before it broke.



THE CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY is not an enterprise of the nineteenth century as is supposed by many. The Schout's Court of the village of Wildwyck as far back as May 6th, 1664, had before it a case involving the possession of a "strawberry patch situate outside the curtains of the stockade." Aert Otterspoor was a gardener and claimed the piece of ground under a grant of the Director, Peter Stuyvesant, and one Aert Jacobsen disputed it. The Court decided that inasmuch as Otterspoor could not show title he should be allowed to gather the crop and then remove the palings.

*ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS OF DUTCH NAMES.*

Difficulty is sometimes experienced in the examination of church records in this region (and the same occurs in the records in family Bibles and inscriptions on tombstones) by the want of familiarity with Dutch nomenclature. OLDE ULSTER has been requested to assist the inexperienced in such matters. The following list gives the English equivalent of many of the more puzzling of Dutch Christian names. The final "je" in which so many Dutch names end bears the same relation to them which the "ie" of the English names does to the English. It is a diminutive and applied as a pet name. It is pronounced *ye*. It is usually applied to women's names but often to those of boys. There are many instances in which it is applied to men.

It was no more common for the Dutch to call Anna "Antje" than for the English to call it "Annie." A familiar instance of the diminutive given to men is yet to be found in this county in the modification of the name Cornelius. It is still common to call Cornelius "Case." This is a corruption. The diminutive is correctly given in the list as "Keesje." These instances suffice to explain the equivalent and the usage.

|                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Aaltje, Alice.             | Alyd, Adelia.                |
| Aart, Arthur.              | Andreas, Andrew.             |
| Aetje, Eve.                | Anneken, or Annetje, or Ant- |
| Agnietje, Agnes.           | je, Anna.                    |
| Adelheyd, Adelaide or Ade- | Arendt, Aaron.               |
| line.                      | Arriaantje, Harriet or Arri- |
| Alberick, Aubrey.          | etta.                        |
| Alta, Alida.               | Barent, Bernard.             |

---

*Olde Ulster*

---

|                                                           |                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Badeloch, Beatrice.                                       | Gijs, Gilbert.                      |
| Bastiaan, Sebastian.                                      | Godfried, Jeffrey.                  |
| Betje, Elizabeth.                                         | Govert, Godfrey.                    |
| Boudewyn, Baldwin.                                        | Griet or Grietje, Margaret.         |
| Bram, Abraham.                                            | Guido, Guy.                         |
| Bregje, Bridget.                                          | Gysbert, Gilbert.                   |
| Caspar, Jasper.                                           | Hansje, Joan.                       |
| Catrijn, Catharine.                                       | Hein, Henry.                        |
| Christoffel or Stoffel, Christopher.                      | Heintje, Henrietta.                 |
| Christyntje, Christina.                                   | Hendrik, Henry.                     |
| Coenraadt, Conrad.                                        | Hendrikje, Henrietta.               |
| Daatje, Alice.                                            | Heyltje, Helena.                    |
| Derrick, Theodorick.                                      | Hieronimus, Jerome.                 |
| Dientje, Diana.                                           | Hillegond, Huldah.                  |
| Dirkje, Dorothy.                                          | Hiskia, Hezekiah.                   |
| Doris, Theodore.                                          | Hilletje, Maria.                    |
| Elsje, Elsie.                                             | Huybert, Hubert.                    |
| Emmetje, Emma.                                            | Jaantje, Jane.                      |
| Engeltje, Angelica.                                       | Jaap or Jacobus, James.             |
| Epje, Egbert.                                             | Jacoba or Jacomyntje, Jemima.       |
| Evert, Everard.                                           | Jaapje or Jannetje or Jansje, Jane. |
| Femmetje, Phoebe.                                         | Jan, John.                          |
| Fletje, Sophia.                                           | Jeronimus, Jerome.                  |
| Floris, Florence.                                         | Johannes, John.                     |
| Francyntje or Fransje, Frances.                           | Jochem, Joachim.                    |
| Freek, Frederick.                                         | Joost, Justus.                      |
| Frem, Ephraim.                                            | Joris or Jury or Ury, George.       |
| Geert or Gerrit or Garrett, Gerard.                       | Josyntje, Justina.                  |
| Geertje or Geertrui or Geert-ruyd or Geertruy, Gert-rude. | Jurian, George.                     |
| Gerritje, Geraldine.                                      | Kaatje, Catharine or Kate.          |
|                                                           | Kareltje, Caroline.                 |
|                                                           | Katryne or Tryne, Catharine.        |
|                                                           | Keetje, Cornelia.                   |

---

*Equivalents of Dutch Christian Names*

---

|                                            |                              |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Kees or Keesje, Cornelius.                 | Mijntje, Wilhelmina.         |
| Kersten or Christiaan or Shaan, Christian. | Naatje, Anna.                |
| Klaar or Klaartje, Clara.                  | Neeltje, Cornelia.           |
| Klaas or Claus, Nicholas.                  | Nikolaas, Nicholas.          |
| Klaasje, Clarissa.                         | Niesje, Agnes.               |
| Kobus, Jacob or James.                     | Pietje, Peter.               |
| Koenraad, Conrad.                          | Pietje, Petronella.          |
| Koosje, Jaqueline.                         | Reindert, Reginald.          |
| Krelis, Cornelius.                         | Rip (Rijpert), Rupert.       |
| Krisje, Christiana.                        | Roelof, Ralph.               |
| Lambrecht, Lambert.                        | Rolfe, Ralph.                |
| Leen, Leonard.                             | Rutger, Roger.               |
| Leentje, Eleanor or Helen.                 | Rykaard, Richard.            |
| Letje, Letitia.                            | Saam, Samuel.                |
| Lezart, Elisha.                            | Saartje, Sarah.              |
| Lijsje, Elizabeth.                         | Sannertje, Susan.            |
| Lodewyk, Louis.                            | Seletje, Celia.              |
| Lotje, Charlotte.                          | Skiaa, Hezekiah.             |
| Louw, Lawrence.                            | Staats, Eustace.             |
| Ludovicus, Louis.                          | Stans, Constance.            |
| Luytje, Lucy or Lucia.                     | Stijntje, Christina.         |
| Lys, Elizabeth.                            | Stoffel, Christopher.        |
| Maartje, Maria or Mary.                    | Taatje, Sarah.               |
| Maarten, Martin.                           | Tanneken, Ann.               |
| Machiel, Michael.                          | Teeuwis, Matthew.            |
| Machteld, Matilda.                         | Teunis, Anthony.             |
| Manus, Herman.                             | Teuntje, Antonia.            |
| Margaretha, Margaret.                      | Tiebout, Theobald.           |
| Margrietje, Margaret.                      | Tientje, Albertina.          |
| Marytje, Maria or Mary.                    | Tijmen, Timothy.             |
| Matje, Matilda.                            | Tijs, Matthias.              |
| Matthys, Matthew.                          | Tjaatje (Chawchee), Charity. |
| Meewes, Bartholomew.                       | Tjerck (Charick), Theodorick |
| Mietje, Mary.                              | Toon, Anthony.               |
|                                            | Treesje, Theresa.            |

---

*Olde Ulster*

---

|                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Trui or Truitje, Gertrude.    | Wyntje, Lavinia. |
| Trijn or Tryntje, Catharine.  | Ydtje, Ida.      |
| Urseltje, Ursula.             | Yzaak, Isaak.    |
| Valentyn or Felte, Valentine. | Zanneke, Susan.  |
| Wouter, Walter.               |                  |



*VARIOUS VERSIONS OF "TRIP A TROP A  
TROONTJES"*

---

In Brink's "Early History of Saugerties," which was published in 1902, there was a collection of the ballads, nursery rhymes, riddles and folk songs in the Dutch language which were current in Ulster county until within the memory of the present generation. The place of honor was given to the old nursery rhyme which every one of Dutch extraction remembered, the familiar "Trip a trop a troontjes." As there given the rhyme was:

Trip a trop a troontjes,  
De varkens in de boontjes,  
De koetjes in de klaver,  
De paarden in de haver,  
De eenjes in de water-plas,  
De kalf in de lang grss;  
So groot mijn kleine poppetje was.

This was rendered into English in this manner:

Trip a trop a troontjes,  
The pigs are in the bean-vines,  
The cows are in the clover blooms,  
The horses in the oat fields,

---

*Versions of "Trip a Trop a Troontjes"*

---

The ducks are in the water-pond,  
The calf is in the long grass;—  
So tall my little baby was!

A gentleman in Saugerties submitted the lines to a friend in Zaandam, Holland, who wrote from there that it had been known in that country for seven hundred years but his acquaintance was with a different version which ran thus:

Troetje, troetje, troontje,  
Vankentjes in de boontjes,  
Koetjes in het havergras,  
Eendjes in de water plas,  
Paardjes staan op stal,  
Kuikentjes haantje om huis,  
Ook de hond komt niet aanblaffen.

To give the English of the Zaandam version we would have something like the following:

Darling's, darling's throne,—(father's knee),—  
The pigs are in the beans,  
The cows are in the oat grass,  
The ducks are in the water-pond,  
The horses stand in the stall,  
The little roosters are about the house,  
And the dog does not come a-barking.

A subscriber to OLDE ULSTER has received from a relative in Arnhem, in Holland, who is also a subscriber to this magazine, a third version which is current in Gelderland where his residence is:

Tikke, takke, toonen—  
De varkentje in de boonen;

---

*Olde Ulster*

---

De paardje in de haver;  
De schaapje in het groena gras;  
De eendje in de waterplas;  
De vischje in het netje;  
De kindje wipt in't bedje.

He furnishes the following translation :

Tikke, takke, tone,—  
Little pig in the beans;  
Little horse in the oats;  
Little sheep in the green grass;  
Little duck in the plash;  
Little fish in the net;  
Little child skips in his bed.

The gentleman last referred to furnishes another current rhyme which is :

Koene kranen;  
Witte swanen;  
Wie wil mee naar Engeland voeren?  
Engeland is gesloten,—  
De sleutel is gebroken,—  
In Engeland daar steuft het sand,  
Daar lui den de klokjes van boem!

He thus renders it :

Bold cranes;  
White swans;  
Who goes with us sailing to England?  
England is locked,—  
The key is broken,—  
In England the sand makes dust,  
There the little bells ring "Boom!"

---

*Versions of "Trip a Trop a Troontjes"*

---

Those who have the collection of rhymes first referred to will notice some similarity in this to some lines given in the history of Saugerties. We reproduce them :

Wij will mee naar Engeland vare,  
Voor Van Tromp doet Engeland zeer.  
England is opsluiten;  
De sluitel is verbreken.  
Zwarte bedelaar, wat doen gij hier?

The reference to Van Tromp is, without doubt, to his great naval victories over the British, after which the Dutch admiral sailed up the English channel with a broom at his mast-head. The translation is :

We will also to England sail,  
For Van Tromp does England sore.  
England is locked up (blockaded);  
The key is broken.  
Black beggar, what do you here?



CORNELIUS HOOGEBOOM PETITIONED THE COURT OF THE VILLAGE OF WILDWYCK on November 17th, 1668, that he be permitted to keep an evening school. His request was denied "because Wilhelmus La Montagne has been appointed, and he does it winter and summer, and petitioner is unwilling to do it in summer, therefore nobody else will be permitted to keep school in winter." In another place it is stated that the school of La Montagna is a day and evening school.

---

*Daniel Taylor,*  
*The British Spy*

---



HE expedition of Burgoyne by the way of Lake Champlain and the upper Hudson to Albany and that of St. Leger by the way of Lake Ontario and the Mohawk to the same point, to be met by Sir Henry Clinton up the Hudson from New York, was the great strategic device of the British ministry to reduce the rebellious colonists in America to subjection to the Crown. This was the work for the season of 1777.

On the 7th of October Forts Clinton and Montgomery, the defenses of the Highlands of the Hudson, were captured by the British and Sir Henry Clinton immediately organized another expedition to proceed up the Hudson. This was not to assist Burgoyne as has been often said. The plans of the British Ministry intended this. But in some unaccountable manner orders to effect such a junction had never been sent Sir Henry. His present purpose was of his own devising and it was to harass the patriots and so far as this to make a diversion in Burgoyne's favor. Accordingly the expedition which burned Kingston was planned and messengers were sent to Burgoyne with dispatches informing him of Sir Henry's doings.

One of these messengers was Daniel Taylor, a first

---

*Lieutenant Daniel Taylor, the British Spy*

---

lieutenant in Captain Stewart's company of the Ninth Regiment of the Royal Army. He proceeded up the west side of the Hudson until he reached Little Britain, Ulster (now Orange) county. Here on the next day (9th) he ran upon a picket guard of Colonel Webb's regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Howe. The poverty of the patriotic authorities interfered with a suitable clothing of the forces in the field and some of the soldiers under Lieutenant Howe were clad in red uniforms of the British, which had been recently captured in a British transport. Some of these had been dyed blue (the regimental uniform) but there had not been time to effect the change with all of them and many were still of the sanguinary original color.

As Taylor surrendered he was taken to the commander, Governor and General George Clinton, and he found that the Clinton in command was not his superior, Sir Henry, but the governor of the same name. The hand of the captive immediately went to his mouth, but the keen eye of Clinton saw it. The Governor tells the story in a letter to the Council of Safety written at "Mrs. Falls, 11th October, 1777." In this he says:

"The letter from Clinton to Burgoyne, taken from Daniel Taylor, was inclosed in a small silver ball of an oval form, about the size of a fusee bullet, and shut with a screw in the middle. When he was taken and brought before me he swallowed it. I mistrusted this to be the case, from information I received, and administered to him a very strong emetic calculated to act either way. This had the desired effect; it brought it from him; but though close watched, he had the art to conceal it the second time.

“I made him believe I had taken one Captain Campbell, another messenger who was out on the same business; that I learned from him all I wanted to know, and demanded the ball on pain of being hung up instantly and cut open to search for it. This brought it forth.”

As the bullet was unscrewed Governor Clinton read as follows:

“FORT MONTGOMERY, October 8th, 1777.

“*Nous y voici*, and nothing now between us but Gates. I sincerely hope this little success of ours may facilitate your operations. In answer to your letter of the 28th Sept., by C. C., I shall only say, I cannot presume to order, or even advise, for reasons obvious. I heartily wish you success.

“Faithfully yours,

“GEN. BURGOYNE.

“H. CLINTON.”

The C. C. mentioned in the dispatch was the Captain Campbell the governor speaks of above. He was another spy of Sir Henry who was more fortunate and reached Burgoyne on the 16th of October, the day that Kingston was burned.

The bullet and the dispatch are still in existence and are in the possession of the family of Governor Clinton. OLDE ULSTER takes pleasure in presenting illustrations of them with this.

The record of the trial of the spy is given at large in the Clinton Papers from which it is here reproduced:

“At a general Court Martial held at the heights of New Windsor the 14th October, 1777, by order of Brigadier General George Clinton. whereof Colonel Lewis Duboyse was President.

---

*Lieutenant Daniel Taylor, the British Spy*

---

Major Bradford,  
Major Huntington,  
Capt. Savage,  
Capt. Watson,  
Capt. Wyllis,  
Capt. Ellis,

Capt. Galespie,  
Capt. Conklin,  
Capt. Wood,  
Capt. Hamtramk,  
Capt. Lee,  
Capt. Huested.

“Daniel Taylor, charged with lurking about the camp as a spy from the enemy, confined by order of General Clinton, was brought before said court, and to the above crime the prisoner pleaded not guilty. But confessed his being an Express from General Clinton to General Burgoyne, when taken. And that he had been employed as an Express also from General Burgoyne to General Clinton, and was taken in the Camp of the Army of the United States near New Windsor, by Lieut. Howe. Taylor likewise confessed his being first Lieutenant in Captain Stewart’s Company in the 9th Regiment of the British Troops, and but one man in company when taken. The prisoner plead that he was not employed as a spy, but on the contrary was charged both by General Clinton and Burgoyne not to come near our camp; but meeting accidentally with some of our troops, in British Uniform, he was thereby deceived and discovered himself to them.

“The Court after considering the case, were of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the charge brought against him, and adjudged him to suffer death, to be hanged at such time and place as the General shall direct.

“A true copy of the proceedings: Test.

“LEWIS DUBOYS, *Col.*,

“*President.*”

The confession Taylor made when captured is also given in the Clinton Papers and is:

“I left Fort Montgomery yesterday evening with a charge from General Clinton to go to General Burgoyne and acquaint

him that he had landed about five miles below the Fort, clambered over the mountains, and stormed with small arms the back part of the Fort, which he carried with the loss of Lt Col<sup>o</sup> Grant, of Reg<sup>t</sup> Volunteers, Major Campbell, Major Sela, (*Sill*) a number other officers and about 300 rank and file, that the obstructions in the river were now nearly removed and that he, Gen<sup>l</sup> Burgoyne, might now move forward or go back, and to acquaint him that Gen<sup>l</sup> Howe was near Philadelphia, and had defeated the Rebels; and that the Frigates belonging to the Rebels in the River were both burnt.

“A Capt Campbell had come from Gen<sup>l</sup> Burgoyne to Gen<sup>l</sup> Clinton with dispatches, and set off on his return, on Tuesday morning ye 7th inst.

“I left Gen<sup>l</sup> Burgoyne 6 mile above Fort Edward the last of July, with orders to acquaint the commanding Officer in New York, that the Roads were so broke up it was extremely difficult, but so soon as he could clear the way he should advance.

“I was likewise to inform Gen<sup>l</sup> Burgoyne that they had now the Key of America (say the passes thro’ the Highlands of Hudson’s River.)”

As Governor Clinton was hurrying to the relief of Kingston he took no action in the matter for the moment. Kingston was burned on the afternoon of the 16th. The patriot troops arrived too late and marched to Hurley. The governor seems to have passed on to North Marbletown and the same evening issued the following order:

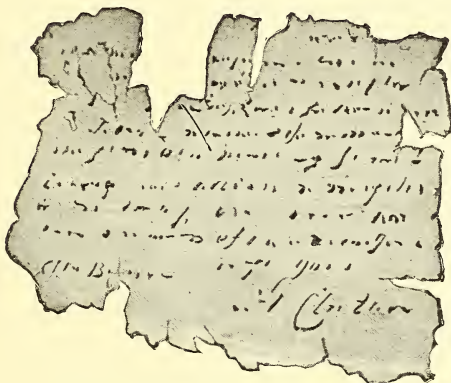
“Head Quarters at Marble Town, 16th October, 1777.

“The Sentence of the General Court Martial whereof Colo. Du Bois was president against the within named Daniel Taylor is approved & Ordered to be carried into Execution

---

*Lieutenant Daniel Taylor, the British Spy*

---



*The Silver Bullet and Dispatch*

when the Troops are paraded & before they march tomorrow morning.

“GEO. CLINTON, B. Gen,  
*Continental Army.*”

But the sentence was not executed on the 17th, for the morning report of John Ellis, officer of the guard, made at “Hurly Oct’r 18th, 1777,” still contains the name of “Daniel Taylor, taken up as a spy.” But the report of October 19th has the name of Taylor

crossed out. There were too many important matters pending on that "next day" to attend to a spy whose errand had proved abortive.

In a MS. journal kept by a person in Clinton's force, probably a chaplain, is this entry: "October 18th, Saturday. Mr. Taylor, a spy taken in Little Britain, was hung here. Mr. Romain and myself attended him yesterday, and I have spent the morning in discoursing to him, and attended him at the gallows. He did not appear to be either a political or gospel penitent."

The execution took place from the limb of an apple tree at Hurley. Its exact site was forty-two and one-tenth feet from the south corner of the Van Sickle house at a point sixty and two-tenths feet from the north-west corner of the kitchen. Here a long iron bar has been driven deep into the ground, its top being left even with the surface. It is the purpose to have a lasting memorial erected. The body of the spy was buried in a grave about ten feet in front of the flagstone in front of the front door of the Van Sickle house.

The tree stood until a few years after 1840, and bore a sweet, red apple. There are still a few residents of Old Hurley who have eaten of its fruit. From the trunk projected towards the west a large limb about ten feet above the ground. To this the noose was attached.

The Honorable Charles G. De Witt, while editor of the *Ulster Sentinel*, took pains to interview persons who had had any connection with the Revolutionary events in this county, and who were still living. In the issue of that paper for September 26th, 1827, he printed an

account of the execution of Taylor from which this passage is quoted :

“He had a long, thin rope around his neck, which was coiled and carried after him by a soldier. On halting at Marbletown he was led into the church, then used as a depot, and being seated near the pulpit the poor wretch bent himself forward to hide his face, and the rope was then coiled upon his back. At Hurley, three miles from the smoking ruins of Kingston, Taylor was hung on the bough of an apple tree in a by street, not far from the village. The contrivance for his exit into eternity exemplified the rude expedients of the times. A hogshead was placed under the bough, the culprit mounted upon it, and the rope being fastened above, the executioner kicked the hogshead over. He fainted, however, before the fatal kick was given, and thus had an apparently easy death. Jack Ketch, on this occasion, was performed by a soldier, who received, as per agreement, the dead man’s boots for his reward.”



THE STATUS OF THE INDIANS in the Province of New York was defined at a “Councill held in New Yorcke December 5th 1679” when it was

“RESOLVED, That all Indyans here are free & not slaves, nor can bee forct to bee servants, Except such as have beene formerly brought from the Bay of *Campochio* & other foreign parts, but if any shall bee brought hereafter within the space of six months, they are to bee dispose of as soone as may bee out of the Government, but after the Experagon of six months, all that shall bee brought here from those parts shall bee free.”

*GRAVE-STONE INSCRIPTIONS*

*In Old Huguenot Burying-Ground, New Paltz, N. Y*  
*Communicated by* CHAPLAIN R. R. HOES, U. S. N.

These inscriptions were copied, compared and revised by Chaplain Hoes on the 18th of Nov., 1895, have never before been published, and are arranged by families in alphabetical order. They are, in every instance, exact copies of the originals, (even the punctuation marks included), and represent the condition of the grave-stones at the above date.



*Continued from page 190.*



35. In  
memory of  
Elizabeth L.  
wife of  
Andris Dubois,  
who died  
March 2, 1833  
aged 58 y'rs 7 mo  
& 23 days.



36. In  
memory of  
Sarah,  
daughter of  
Andris &  
Elizabeth Dubois  
who died  
Aug. 10, 1835  
aged 30 y. & 7 d.

37. In memory of  
Elizabeth Hasbrouck  
wife of  
Josiah Dubois  
who departed this life  
June 9<sup>th</sup> 1815  
aged 29 years,  
3 months & 21 days.



38. In  
memory of  
Mary Hardenburgh  
wife of  
Joseph Du Bois  
who died  
May 24, 1845,  
aged 74 y'rs,  
11 mo. & 16 d's.

---

*Gravestone Inscriptions*

---

39. In  
memory of  
Jonathan Dubois  
who died  
May 11, 1832,  
aged 67 y'rs  
& 7 mo.



40. In  
Memory of  
Andris Dubois  
who died  
March 3, 1849.  
Æ 74 y'rs 8 mo's  
& 11 d's.



41. In  
Memory of  
Simon H. Dubois,  
who died  
Sept. 28, 1861,  
Æ. 49.

42. Died  
Nov. 2, 1828,  
Isaac son of  
Joseph Duboise  
ag<sup>d</sup> 1 ye' 4 mo. &  
22 da.



43. In  
Memory of  
Daniel Dubois  
who died  
May 13, 1855,  
Æ. 22 Y'rs 10 Mo.  
& 15 d's.



44. Josephine  
daughter of  
Zacharias F. &  
Jane M. Dunn  
Died  
Sept. 15, 1854,  
Æ. 3 mo, & 11 d's.

---

*Olde Ulster*

---

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>45.           In<br/>              Memory of<br/>              Noah Elting Esq. who<br/>              departed this Life Sep<sup>r</sup><br/>              27<sup>th</sup> 1778 aged 57 years.<br/>              and Jacomintje his<br/>              spouse who departed<br/>              this Life August 27<sup>th</sup><br/>              1790 aged 75 years.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">≡</p> | <p>48.           In<br/>              Memory<br/>              of<br/>              Josiah Eltinge.<br/>              who died May 15<sup>th</sup>.<br/>              1813, aged 52 years<br/>              9 Mo<sup>s</sup> &amp; 20 days:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">≡</p>                                    |
| <p>46.           In<br/>              Memory of<br/>              Roelof I. Eltinge,<br/>              who died the 21<sup>st</sup> July 1795<br/>              Aged 58 Years<br/>              6 Months &amp; 4 Days.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">≡</p>                                                                                                                                                | <p>49.           In<br/>              Memory of<br/>              Hester Broadhead<br/>              wife of<br/>              Josiah Elting,<br/>              who died<br/>              Oct. 11, 1848,<br/>              Æ. 86 y'rs. 10 mo.<br/>              &amp; 28 d's.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">≡</p> |
| <p>47.           In<br/>              Memory<br/>              of<br/>              Mary Louw,<br/>              wife of R. I. Elting, who<br/>              departed this life,<br/>              August 24<sup>th</sup> 1800:<br/>              aged 62 years<br/>              &amp; 7 days.</p>                                                                                                            | <p>50           Ann,<br/>              daughter of<br/>              Roelof &amp;<br/>              Dina Eltinge,<br/>              died<br/>              March 2, 1819,<br/>              aged 5 mo.<br/>              15 da.</p>                                                                                     |

---

*Gravestone Inscriptions*

---

51. In memory of  
Roelof Elting,  
Died  
Jan. 16, 1825 :  $\text{Æ}$ , 50 years  
5 Months & 21 da,  
Sorrow not even as others which  
have no hope. 1, Thes. 4. 13.



- |                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 52. Roelof son of<br>Roelof &<br>Dinah Elting<br>died Feb. 2. 1825<br>aged 11 ds.<br>In the morning it flo-<br>wrisheth. In the evening<br>it is cut down & wither-<br>eth. Ps. 90. 6. | 53. Catharine M.<br>daughter of<br>Richard & Mariah<br>Hardenbergh,<br>died Jan 9, 1819,<br>aged 4 years<br>11 mo. 21 da. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



54. Here Lyes The Body of Ioseph Hosbr. ouck  
Esq<sup>r</sup>: Aged 40 years 3 Months and 18  
Days Deceased January the 28<sup>th</sup> : 172<sup>3</sup> : 4

[He was baptized in New Paltz, 23 Oct. 1684,  
and was a son of Abram, the Patentee].

---

*Olde Ulster*

---

55.                    Here Lies Interred the  
                      Body of Elsje Hasbrouck  
                      Wid<sup>w</sup> of Ioseph Hasbrouck  
                      Esq<sup>r</sup>. Dec<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup>. 27. Day of  
                      July. 1764: Aged · 78 · Years  
                      8 · Months And · 3 · Days



56.                    In  
                      Memory  
                      of  
                      David Hasbrouck  
                      who died March 12<sup>th</sup>  
                      1806, aged 66 years.

[Nos. 56 to 61 are enclosed  
in a separate lot. ]

58.                    In  
                      memory of  
                      Elizabeth Westbrook  
                      beloved wife of  
                      Isaiah Hasbrouck  
                      who died July 2, 1864,  
                      aged 73 y'rs 3 mo.  
                      & 12 d's



57.                    In  
                      memory of  
                      Isaiah Hasbrouck  
                      who died April 20, 1828  
                      aged 55 yrs. 8 mo.  
                      & 5 d's.

59.                    In  
                      memory of  
                      Daniel I. Hasbrouck  
                      who died  
                      Jan. 30, 1808,  
                      aged 37 years  
                      8 mo. & 23 ds.

---

*Gravestone Inscriptions*

---

60. In  
memory of  
Margaret  
Schoonmaker,  
wife of  
Daniel J. Hasbronck  
who died  
Aug. 11, 1852,  
Aged 81 y'rs 10 ds.



61. In  
Memory of  
Jonas D. B. Hasbrouck  
who departed this  
Life July 25th. 1806  
aged 4 years 7 mo<sup>a</sup>  
& 13 days.



62. In  
Memory  
of  
Daniel J. Hasbrouck,  
who departed this life  
Jan. 31st 1808, aged 37  
Years, 8 Mos & 23 days  
[This stone is broken through  
the middle.]

63. In  
memory of  
Noah Hasbrouck  
who died  
March 7, 1856,  
Æ. 67 y'rs 3 mo.  
& 15 d's



64. Margaret H.  
daughter of  
Mary &  
Noah Hasbrouck  
died  
Oct. 13, 1832  
aged 6 years



65. Jessie E  
Jarusha C.  
Son & daughter  
of Noah &  
Mary Hasbrouck  
died  
March 14, 1834  
aged 11 months,

---

*Olde Ulster*

---

66.

In

Memory of

Margeret Hardenbergh  
wife of Jacob J. Hasbrouck  
who was born the 12<sup>th</sup> April  
1776 and departed this Life  
7<sup>th</sup> July 1796 aged 20 years  
2 months and 25 days.



67.

In

memory of  
Mary Dakin,  
wife of  
Nicholas Jacacks  
who died  
Dec. 2. 1834.  
aged 33 years.

68.

In

memory of  
Peter R. Johnson  
who died  
Jan. 23, 1837,  
aged 56 y'rs 5 m  
& 4 d's.

*To be continued.*



THE FIGHTING UNDER ENSIGN SMIT during the First Esopus War was no child's play. There is till in evidence a bill of the surgeon, Gysbert van Imbroch, for his services in attending upon one Dominicus, a soldier of the Honorable West India Company who had received eighteen different wounds. The matter was investigated and he was paid fifty guilders in beavers. This was about twenty-one dollars.

*LAST OF THE ESOPUS INDIANS*

About the year 1845 a squaw and her two sons made their appearance for a season on the Esopus shore of the Rondout, living for months in a hut they built in the woods of that rugged region. They came from Lake George. The sons were athletic young fellows and cunning fishers and trappers, while the mother was expert in herbs and simples, and all three were adroit basket makers. But both lads had a passion for intoxicating drink, especially the elder. When under the influence of ardent spirits he became a fiend. One summer evening the reprobate, who had become a terror to his neighbors, threatened the life of his family. He was taken by his mother and brother in a canoe down the Rondout and out into the river and apparently across towards Rhinecliff. The next day the mother and younger son returned alone. When questioned where the other was they invariably replied, as they pointed north, that he had gone home. He was never seen again. The others returned for a number of years until one autumn they departed as usual and were never seen in this vicinity thereafter. These Indians were the last of the Esopus tribe who ever seemed to claim anything like a heritage in the lands of their fathers during the latter half of the nineteenth century. The last Indian to reside permanently on the banks of the Rondout creek is said to have been an old man who lingered until about 1830, and died on the Esopus shore, and was buried by the side of his hut which stood at a point jutting out opposite the west end of the island below Eddyville.

*A JARNDYCE-JARNDYCE CASE*

---

ONE OF THE MOST CELEBRATED CASES ever in litigation in Ulster county was a suit between the Honorable Lucas Elmendorf, for the three terms between 1797 and 1803 the representative of the Ulster district in Congress, and Jan Freer, of Wagendaal in the town of Rosendale. This suit was begun in 1790 and ran through all the courts of this State for more than fifty-two years. Joseph Addison had been counsel in it ; Aaron Burr had tried his shrewd hand at it ; Alexander Hamilton had argued it ; John Sudam had given it a test ; Charles H. Ruggles had struggled with it when ultimately it fell into the hands of the Honorable Marius Schoonmaker who, in 1843, obtained a decree in Chancery ordering a foreclosure of the property in dispute. This did not satisfy Elmendorf. He determined to move for a re-argument and started for Saratoga to make a motion before the Chancellor to revive the old suit. While he and Schoonmaker, his opponent, were stopping over night in Albany they sat conversing while awaiting supper. Elmendorf seemed lost for a word which Schoonmaker supplied. As Elmendorf suddenly ceased the conversation Schoonmaker went to him and noticed that something was the matter. He laid his hand on his head and found his old friend was dead. The interminable case was ended.



*BENEATH THE OVERLOOK*

Didst thou commune with thy Creator on that morn  
    When joyous planets sprang to orbits wide?  
Didst thy voice harmonize when worlds were born?  
    Didst thy face flush when first the sun would ride?

What were the secrets of that natal day  
    When first void Chaos donned the beauteous robe?  
Who led the chorus of the vaulting skies  
    When diapasons shook this nascent globe?

I bow before thy presence, massive mount!  
    Thou knowest, but revealest not to men—  
Fellow with the Eternal! Within thy breast  
    Is graven the tale by His recording pen.

We know not why thy brow is raised on high;—  
    We know thou converse hast with Heaven's throne.  
We know that thou art first to greet the morn  
    Whose purple radiance is thine alone.

Upon thy bosom bared a fountain springs;  
    Beside the fountain basks a blossoming tree;  
Around the blossoming bough, with honeyed wings,  
    The courier from a hive sings merrily.

I ask not that the meaning thou shouldst tell;  
    Or what this sight or sound to me conveys;—  
From peak, from fount, from tree, from bee would swell  
    One chorus of the great Creator's praise.

Intrepid thy majestic brow has gazed  
    Down mighty æons of the time now sped;  
Thou meetest frowning skies with dauntless face,  
    And terrors wither round thy fearless head.

Oh, mountain! let me reach thy calm surcease;  
    Beneath thine awful front repose and rest;—  
A scope of ages to serenest peace;  
    My head, too, laid on the eternal breast.

# OLD<sup>E</sup> ULSTER

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---

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SOME INTERESTING DOCUMENTS relating to the Palatines who settled at Newburgh under Kocherthal in 1708 and at West Camp, in the town of Saugerties in a large colony in 1710, have come into the possession of the editor of OLDE ULSTER and will appear in an early number. It is the hope of the editor that the Scotch-Irish settlement in the southern part of Old Ulster may receive attention soon.



THE DUTCH RECORDS long lost from the office of the Clerk of Ulster County, which were so mysteriously returned a few years ago and which were translated by Mr. D. Versteeg for the Board of Supervisors, are a mine of interesting information. They should be published by the State as an additional volume in the series of "Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York" and a good index of the contents made.

---

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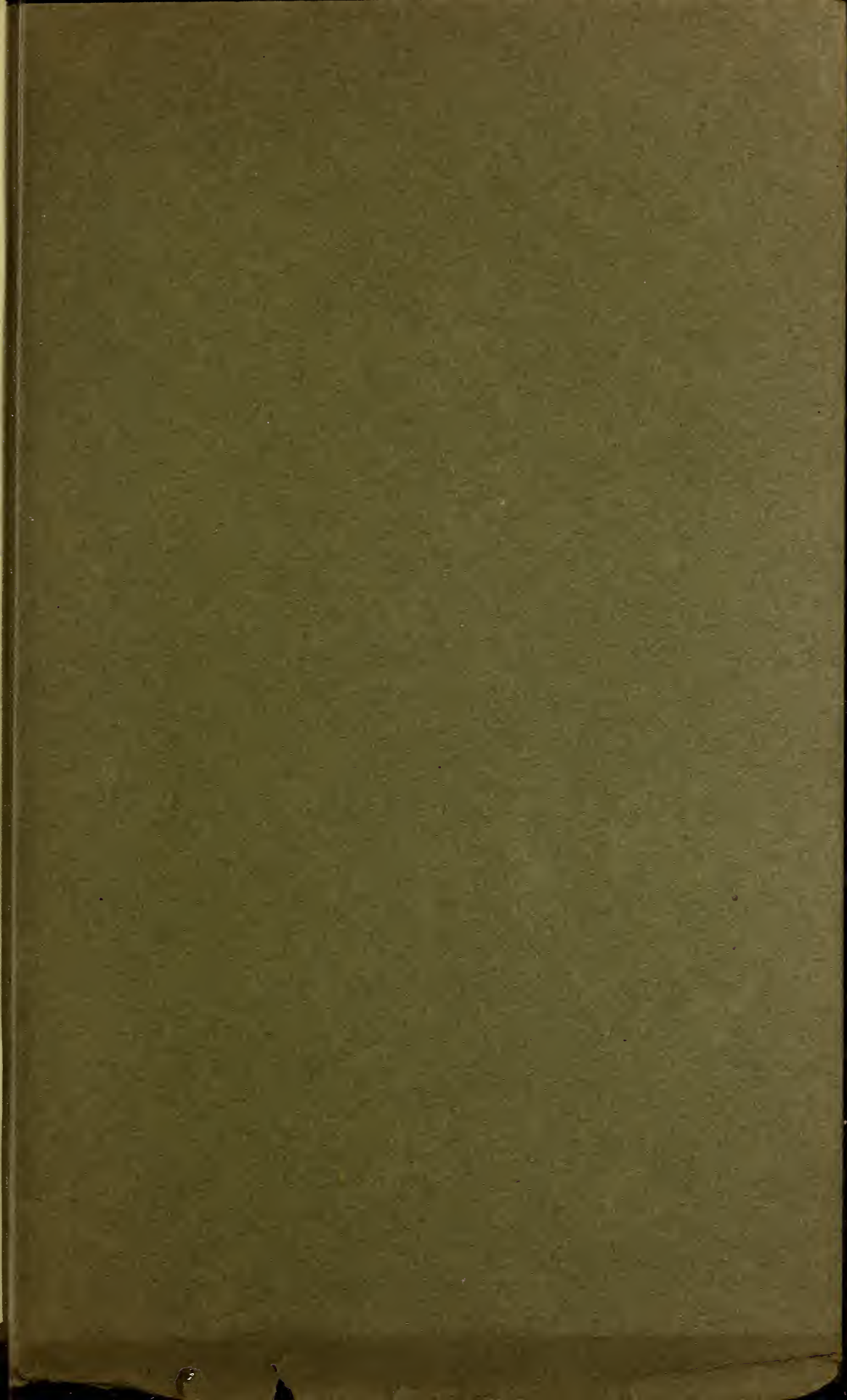
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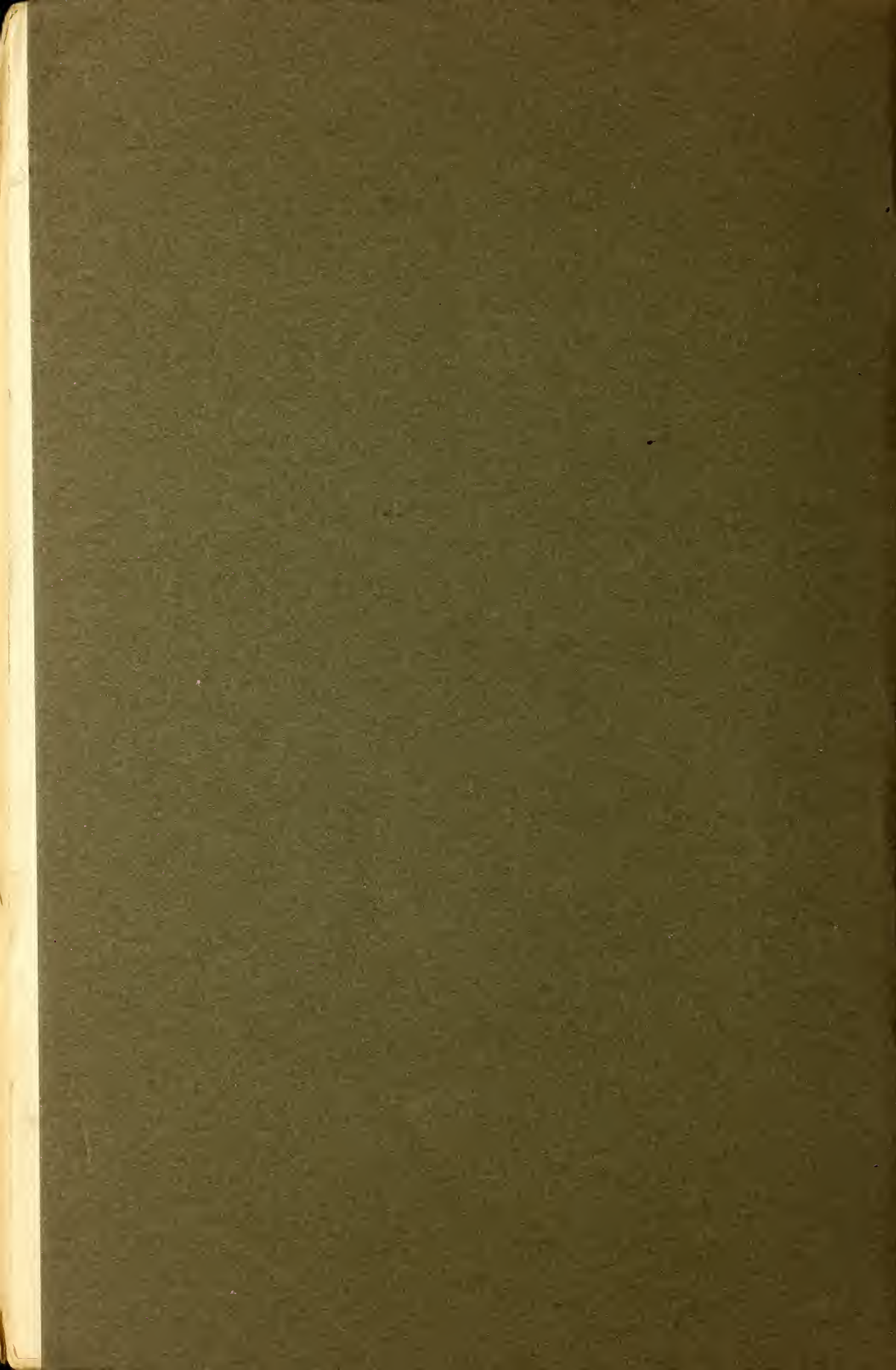
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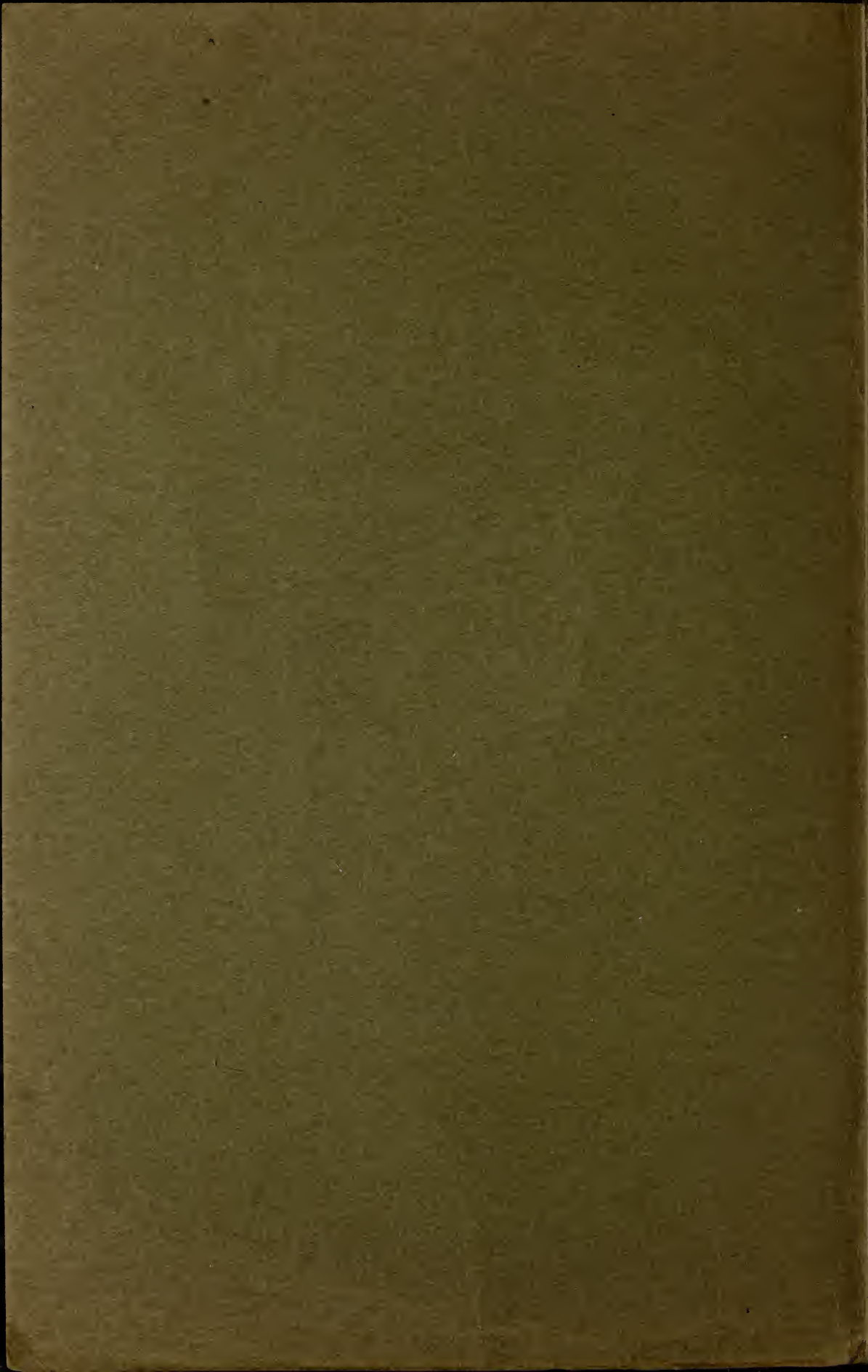
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**Mental and Nervous Diseases**

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# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

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VOL. I

SEPTEMBER, 1905

No. 9

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---

## *The Founding of the Nieuw Dorp, or Hurley*

---



NOTWITHSTANDING that the settlers were confident that the peace with the Esopus Indians would be of but short duration they set about developing the land they had purchased from the savages. Stringent regulations had been made by the local authorities to prevent any one from laboring upon the fields without a guard, but it was done every day. The records of the local court are full of complaints of this and of fines imposed without breaking up the practice.

And new lands were taken. The rich and productive lowlands at what is now Old Hurley were very inviting. They had not yet been apportioned but settlers were going upon them. Petitions were pre-

sented to the council at New Amsterdam asking that they be allowed to settle there.

Meanwhile the older settlement at the Esopus was to take upon itself the character of a permanent community. On the 16th day of May, 1661, the Director General, Petrus Stuyvesant, granted a charter to the village under the name of Wiltwyck. A court of justice was established with the Schout (sheriff) as presiding justice and three schepens as associates, who were to have jurisdiction in all cases except criminal, which were to be referred directly to the authorities at New Amsterdam. The right of appeal to the same authorities was also given in this charter. We give the order of Stuyvesant directing the naming of the village, which is :

“Anno, 1661, Den 16 May.

“Man regent, en Generael Directuur Petrus Stuyvesant, was gelast ende geauthoriseert, tot alle Saken van Directie, valende tot gemeene beste van alle landen, van Nieuw-Nederland, ende alles uyt macht, en last, van de edele heeren bewint hebbere, der Geoctroyeerde West India Company.

“Uyt welecke oorzaecke, den voorge melden vroomen, Directuur, Generael Petrus Stuyvesant, ziende den staet ende gelegentheyt van eenen Plaetz genaemt de Esoopes nu, ses, a, seven, Jaren bewoont, ende gesticht Door den Selven.

“Heeft aengesien den staet, ende pupelatie van den Selven, stelt ons plaetz tot een Dorp, en vereert den naem van Wiltwyck, waer mee het van nu voortaan sal benaemt worden.”

This, rendered into English, is :

“Governor and Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant, commissioned and authorized in the control of all affairs

---

*The Founding of the Nieuw Dorp, or Hurley*

---

falling to the public good of all the country of New Netherland, and all by power and permission of the Honorable Lords, the Directors of the Privileged West India Company;

“THEREFORE, the aforesaid valiant Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant, observing the situation and condition of a place named ‘the Esopus,’ now inhabited six or seven years, and pleased thereat, hath, in consideration of the state and population of the same, erected our place into a village, and honored it with the name of Wiltwyck, by which it shall be called now henceforth.”

On the 6th of April, 1662, Philip Pietersen Schuyler, Volckert Jansen, Goose Gerritsen van Schaick, Jan Thomas and Andries Herbersen “inhabitants of the village of Beverwyck near Fort Orange,” petitioned the Director and Council setting forth “that it is evident that the prosperity of this province of New Netherlands rests principally upon agriculture and commerce; therefore the petitioners are very desirous to establish with many more people a new village at the Great Esopus, where a great deal of uncultivated land lies,” and requested the authorities to survey and lay out a new village of as many farms as the land might make so that from forty to fifty morgens of land (eighty to one hundred acres) might be contained in each farm. The petitioners promised to enter upon the lands immediately to cultivate it and erect necessary buildings and fences should their request be granted. The council determined to “lay out the new settlement and grant their request.”

The 4th of the succeeding May leases were made and recorded for these lands under which the lessees were to have them free of rent for one year and the

lessors were to deliver free of charge at the landing on the Strand the necessary boards for houses, barns, stacks, and fences around the land and for a bridge across the Kill (Esopus creek, at Hurley) and to stock the land with the necessary horses, cattle, swine, and fowls. They were also to furnish a plow and cart and all things belonging to it except a plow-chain. The lessees were to have the use of the land for four consecutive years from 1st May 1663 to 1st May 1667. A number of these were made but most of the lessees purchased the lands leased as soon as these leases expired, as we find on record the following land grants at Hurley that year: To Nicholas Varlet and Thomas Hall, April 15, 1667, two lots at Hurley; to Philip Pieterse Schuyler, April 27, 1667, land at Hurley; to Matthew Blanchan, June 18, 1667, a lot at Hurley; to Cornelius Wynkoop, June, 1667, twenty-four acres at Hurley; to Lambert Huyberts Brink, August 5th, 1667, eighteen acres at Hurley; to the same there has been granted April 23, 1667, sixty-eight acres at Hurley; to Roeloff Swartwout July 23, 1667, land at Hurley; to Jan Tommassen April 29, 1667, sixty-six acres at Hurley; to Cornelius Wynkoop June 28, 1667, land at Hurley; to Antony Crespel June 17, 1667, sixteen acres at Hurley; to Louis Du Bois May 7, 1667, forty acres at Hurley; to Jan Volckert May 2, 1667, forty-eight acres at Hurley; to Goosen Gerritse April 25, 1667, sixty-six acres and a lot at Hurley; to Thomas Hall & Company April 15, 1667, ten acres at Hurley; and to Nicholas Varlett & Company April 15, 1667, land at Hurley. All these are on record during the spring and summer of 1667, the year the leases expired.

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*The Founding of the Nieuw Dorp, or Hurley*

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In the years immediately succeeding there are many others recorded as securing property upon these rich bottoms. As soon as they were taken up settlers flocked to the alluvial lowlands farther up the Esopus valley into Marbletown and within a year or two over the low divide between the valleys of the Esopus and the Rondout and claimed the bottoms of Rochester and Wawarsing.

But sufficient care had not been taken in locating these grants, and bounds were indefinite and more than one party were found to have title to the same parcel of land. In 1669 a commission was appointed by Governor Francis Lovelace to enquire into all disputed matters at the Esopus, the members of which were Ralph Whitfield, Captain John Manning, Captain Thomas Chambers, William Beeckman, Christopher Berrisford and Henry Pauling. This commission met on September 17th at "Aesopus" and "The Com<sup>rs</sup>" then adjourned till y<sup>e</sup> next day at 8 of y<sup>e</sup> clock in y<sup>e</sup> florenoon and went to View the Villages and nam'd the further Village *Marbleton* according to his Hon<sup>rs</sup> directions. Three places of Rendevouz were appointed for safegard of the villages, vizt. the first in y<sup>e</sup> middle of *Marbleton*, the second at Halfe way ground, the third in *Hurley*, which is the Village next to *Esopus* and then so named by them."

On September 20th the Court examined all the patents but three and the entry in their proceedings states that the Court "finde in them nothing named concerning the 2<sup>d</sup> *Styck* or peece, either by *Dutch* patent or *English*."

On the 23rd of September "Mr. *Pawlin* was voted

to be y<sup>e</sup> Officer to whom y<sup>e</sup> Indyans should repaire for Redress of Injuries in *Kingston, Hurley & Marbleton* and that hee take care noe stranger Indyans come among them. Mr. *Beresford* is chosen Chief Magistrate of *Marbleton & Hurley* to bee above a High Constable & short of a Justice of the Peace & two Overseers in in each Towne to be chosen." (This is the first time the Esopus was called Kingston as the name was not given to it until the session of this court on September 25<sup>th</sup>, two days later.)

The next day the Court took up the matter of the Hurley lands. They directed that all persons who by "former Groundbriefs or Patents claim Lotts or proportions of Land in Hurley & have neglected their Settlements there," shall settle the same by the first day of April, 1670.

The next day has the following on record: "On this day (viz<sup>t</sup> 25<sup>th</sup>) the Towne formerly called *Sopez* was named *Kingston*."

On the morning of the next day, September 27<sup>th</sup>, 1669, is the following entry: "*Ankrup*, an Indyan, petigond again Capt. *Chambers* p<sup>r</sup>tending hee was not paid for certain Lotts of Lands. It was referred to y<sup>e</sup> next morning.—Septbr. 28<sup>th</sup>. *Ankrup* the Indyan appearing, Capt. *Chambers* produced the Bill of Sale & y<sup>e</sup> Indyan then owned his marke & full satisfaction for the land; the com<sup>ners</sup> then caused that Acknowledgment to be Endors'd on the Bill of Sale; And they took care that unjust Complaints from y Indyans in that nature should be punisht." (This refers to the Indian deed of 1652 to Thomas Chambers which is given on pages

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*The Founding of the Nieuw Dorp, or Hurley*

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80-83 of OLDE ULSTER in which an endorsement confirmatory made on the deed is shown.)

On the 17th of March, 1670, Governor Lovelace determined to thoroughly survey the lands in Kingston, Hurley and Marbletown. To this end he appointed his brother, Captain Dudley Lovelace, Captain Jacques Cortileau, William Beeckman, Christopher Beresford and Henry Pawling a commission to survey and establish the lines. They were instructed to lay out the lines of Kingston first, then those of Hurley and then Marbletown. The limits of the last town were "to be sett out as farr as that extends towards the Indyans, w<sup>ch</sup> beare as I suppose South." One of the instructions says "There is a Tract of Land by y<sup>e</sup> *Cale Berge*, which I purpose to improve for a ffeeding ground, which I would have you to survey & give mee an acco<sup>t</sup> of it, it is called the *Butterfield*.—Mr *Pawling* will direct you."

It was found that there was not as much land in Marbletown as the various grants called for and on March 30th, 1670, Thomas Delavall, Lambert Huybertsen (Brink), Roeloff Swartwout, Lewis de Boys, John Joesten, Cornelis Wyncoop, Matthias Blanchan, Garrett Fokar, and Albert Heymens (Roosa) signed the following "Transport." "Wee the Inhabit<sup>ts</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Towne of *Hurley* in the *Esopus*, whose names are under-written, doe remitt & sett over unto his Hon<sup>r</sup> Coll. *Francis Lovelace*, the Governor, the several parts and parcells of Land contained in a schedule annexed to dispose of it for the better provision of *Marbleton*."

After the bounds of the various individual grants were satisfactorily established Cortilyou proceeded to

define the bounds between the three towns of Kingston, Hurley and Marbletown. The laying out of the lands promised to the soldiers caused the lands allotted at Hurley to fall short and a distribution of part of the Washmaker tract was ordered to make good. The lands distributed to the soldiers were drawn by lot on the sixth of April by a child from two hats. On the 11th of April, 1670, the Court was dissolved after a visit from Calcop, the sachem of the Esopus Indians, accompanied by his young son and another Indian, who appeared, to confirm the treaty they had made with Governor Nicholls. They were admonished to continue the custom yearly. Then the president "took horse to depart for New Yorke."

These creek bottoms were savannahs, as were those three miles below upon the same stream on which Thomas Chambers and his companions had settled ten years before, and were easily made ready for the plough. It was proposed that the settlers locate in a village and that this be stockaded for defense. The project met with opposition and nothing was done. The settlers were living as far apart as the foot of the Hurley mountain, where Lambert Huybertse (Brink) located, and the house of Albert Heymanse (Roosa), whose land was on the east side of the village while the others were scattered along what is now Hurley street. This indifference to danger from the savages was to sow trouble for a bloody harvest which would be gathered the following year. Meanwhile, the autumn of 1662 passed quietly and nothing disturbed the succeeding winter and spring.

*THE "CHEESE MINES" OF OLD HURLEY*

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From the earliest settlement of the Nieuw Dorp, as Old Hurley was called, which was made in 1662, the lowlands of Old Hurley became famous for prolific crops. When the British burned Kingston in 1777 its fugitive inhabitants were fed there as were the troops of Governor Clinton, the members of the State government and hosts of other homeless ones. It has always been a standing joke in Ulster county that Hurley has cheese mines. Nowhere is this more admirably set forth than in a Dutch jingle of questions and answers which OLDE ULSTER is permitted to lay before its readers:

Wat zullen wij met die wittebrood doen?  
Eet het met die kaas van Horley.  
Wat zullen wij met die pannekoeken doen?  
Doopt het met die stroop van Horley.  
Wat zullen wij met die maismeel doen  
Dat kwam van die buurt op Horley?  
Jannekoek bakken zoete bruin  
Met groen roomkaas von Horley.

[What shall we with the wheat bread do?  
Eat it with the cheese from Hurley.  
What shall we with the pancakes do?  
Dip them in the syrup (maple syrup) of Hurley.  
What shall we with the cornmeal do  
That comes from the neighborhood of Hurley?  
Johnnycake bake, sweet and brown,  
With green creamcheese from Hurley.]

*THE NAME OF KINGSTON AND ITS  
PREDECESSORS*

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When Europeans first came to this region a tribe of native aborigines was found residing here of Algonquin stock who called themselves Waronawonkongs, but who soon came to be known as the Esopus Indians. Their council house seems to have been near the junction of the Vernooy Kill and the Rondout in the present town of Wawarsing but the chief settlement was at the converging of the Esopus, Rondout and Wallkill valleys upon the Atharhacton or "Great Meadows" as they designated the treeless lowlands along the Esopus which spread in a savannah for miles to the north and south. This name was soon modified into Atkarkarton. But until 1661 the locality did not bear a distinctive name. It was invariably called "The Esopus". From what the name is derived has been a mooted question. The most of authorities agree that its root is in a radical found in many of the Indian tongues from which many streams derive their names. This radical is *seepus*. It is the root of the word Mississippi as well as Esopus and its application here is "place of small rivers."

The word is first found upon a map which was discovered in the Netherlands, at the Hague, upon the 28th of June, 1841. There was no mark or memorandum upon it by which its date could be definitely determined. But the government experts decided that it was the map referred to in "the octroy of the States General dated 11th October, 1614." On this day their

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*The Name of Kingston and its Predecessors*

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High Mightinesses granted to Gerrit Jacob Witsen, former burgomaster of the city of Amsterdam, and his twelve associates the right to visit and trade with the lands between the Delaware and the Connecticut rivers for three years from January 1st, 1615. They constituted themselves "The United New Netherland Company."

Upon this map there are but two settlements designated, namely: *Manhattes* (New York) and *Nassou* (Albany). The location of the Indian tribes along the Hudson river is shown. The *Waronawanka* are placed on the west side of the river where Ulster County now is, and the *Woranecks* on the eastern shore opposite. Under this name, *Woranecks*, on the eastern shore, is the word "Esopus", as if it were another name for the same tribe.

The different *hoecks* (capes) and *racks* (reaches) of the river are designated and thus *Kinderhoeck* (children's cape) and *Claverack* (clover-reach) appear among others.

Upon the granting of the charter to the settlement by Director General Petrus Stuyvesant in 1661, which is described elsewhere in this issue, he names the village Wildwyck or Wiltwyck, the "village of the wild."

With the surrender of the province to the English September 6th, 1664, a military force was placed here. But the place was still called "the Esopus" although officially known as Wiltwyck. Indeed the old name of Esopus or more frequently "*Groote Esopus*" remained until the disappearance of the Dutch language within the memory of the present generation. As stated in the article on "The Founding of the Nieuw Dorp, or

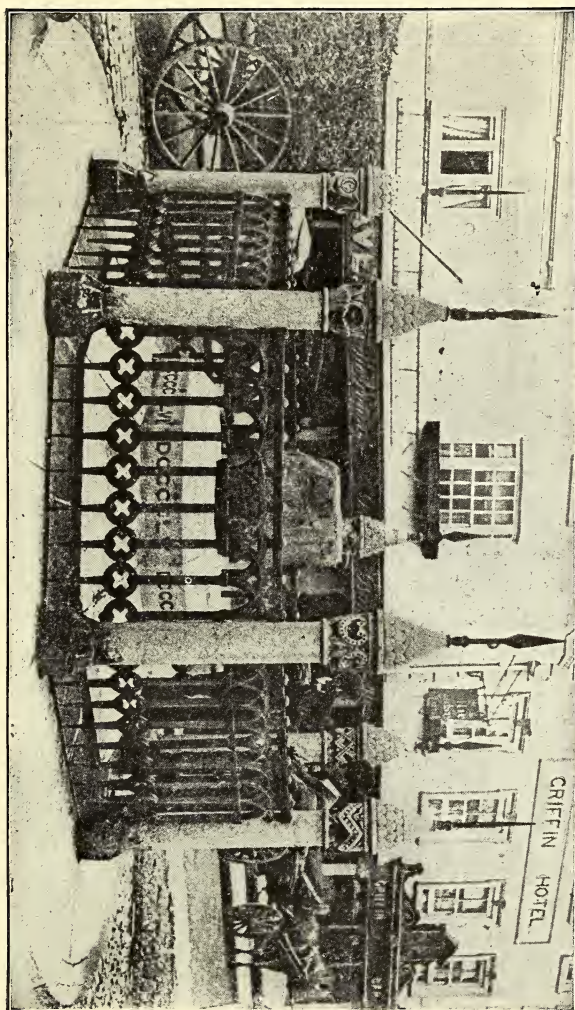
Hurley," the local court at its sitting of September 25th, 1669, directed that the "Town formerly called *Sopez* be named Kingston." No reason is given for the change but it is said to be named after Kingston-upon-Thames, in England, because of landed estates there of the family of the then Governor General Lord Lovelace under His Highness, the Duke of York. The Court also re-named the Nieuw Dorp Horley, after a village in the same vicinity. Kingston-upon-Thames derives its name from the coronation stone upon which no less than seven of the Saxon kings of England were crowned. A great council was held there in 838, under Egbert of Wessex and Ethelwolf of Kent and the coronation of the kings continued to be there until the Norman conquest. This stone was called "The King's Stone" and is still standing along one of its streets enclosed by a railing. We are privileged to present an illustration of it with this.

On the 2nd of November, 1673, the Esopus passed once more under Dutch control. Anthony Colve was made governor and one of his first acts was to re-name the place Swaenenbergh. The Dutch domination lasted but one short year and on the 20th of November, 1674, a letter arrived from the Royal Governor, Edmund Andros, releasing the people from their allegiance to the States General and re-instating the English officers whom Colve had deposed one year before. Officially the name of Kingston was resumed and has continued to this day while, actually, the name of Swaenenbergh was unknown except in a few documents and Kingston had remained the official name while every one used the name of Esopus in conversation.

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*The Name of Kingston and its Predecessors*

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*The King's Stone, at Kingston-upon-Thames.*

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## *An Ulster County Boy In the Revolution*

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ORIGINALLY the county of Ulster extended on the south to Murderer's creek at the Highlands. Here on Monday, January 5th, 1756, was born to John and Deborah van Arsdale a son whom they named John after his father. The elder John was a millwright by trade and while employed to build a grist mill on that stream by Teunis van Pelt fell in love with, wooed and won his daughter Deborah, and they were married in 1744. He associated in business with his father-in-law and they built up a large trade as millers. He was a public-spirited man and there is still in existence a commission as lieutenant in which he is styled "of Ulster County, Gentleman." A vessel, laden with flour and consigned to Central America, owned by them was lost in the Bay of Honduras and ruined them. It had been expected that the flour would be sufficient to purchase a return cargo of logwood and the proceeds of this would make it a very profitable adventure. The misfortune compelled them to give up their mill and remove to New York.

John, the younger and the subject of this article, was born on the banks of Murderer's creek. At the beginning of the Revolution the father was the owner

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*An Ulster County Boy in the Revolution.*

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of a schooner engaged in the trade of the Hudson river. His son assisted him. The younger John was with Arnold upon the ill-fated expedition to Quebec and on his return assisted his father in sinking the *chevaux-de-frize* in the Hudson, opposite Fort Washington. The day the British took possession of New York City they conveyed their family and all the refugees they could carry up the Hudson to their old home at Murderer's creek and the father made his home here until his death in 1798.

On the 25th of August, 1775, young van Arsdale enlisted under Captain Jacobus Wynkoop in the Fourth New York Regiment of which James Holmes was the colonel and Philip van Cortlandt was lieutenant-colonel. They immediately proceeded to Canada by the way of Lakes George and Champlain and took part in the assault upon Quebec in which the brave Montgomery was killed. But the attempt was not successful, as before stated, and the bitter sufferings of the troops amid the ice and snow on that terrible expedition never entirely passed from those who experienced them.

Hanover Precinct, as that part of Ulster county was then called, organized four militia companies during the winter of 1776-7 which were placed under the command, respectively, of Captains Matthew Felter, James Milliken, Hendrick van Keuren and James McBride. These were attached to a regiment commanded by Colonel James McClaughry, of Little Britain, who married a sister of Governor George and General James Clinton.

On the west side of the Hudson, opposite Anthony's

Nose, is the military defense of the river. Here the river is narrow, easily obstructed and from the elevation it can be commanded both up and down the stream. Here Forts Clinton and Montgomery were begun in 1775. Fort Clinton was below Fort Montgomery only about six hundred yards, the Poplopen Kill running between them through a deep ravine. Fort Clinton was small, but more complete than Fort Montgomery and stood at a greater elevation, being twenty-three feet the higher, and one hundred and twenty-three feet above the river. These posts were distant from the Clinton mansion at Little Britain about sixteen miles to the south-east.

The construction of these forts contemplated their defense by a force of no less than one thousand men. But they never had within their limits more than a handful of troops. During the above mentioned winter (1776-7) a small force had occupied them under General James Clinton. But the time of these militia expired on the last day of March, 1777. Then Colonel Lewis DuBois was sent there to relieve them with the Fifth New York Regiment and he occupied Fort Montgomery.

A meeting of the field officers of the Ulster regiments (then inclusive of northern Orange) was called at the house of Mrs. Falls in Little Britain for that March day at which it was determined to call from each of the regiments of militia in the county one-third of the enrolled men to the number of twelve hundred, and to form them into three regiments, of which two should be sent to garrison Fort Montgomery under command of Colonels Johannis Snyder and

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*An Ulster County Boy in the Revolution*

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Levi Pawling. These were to serve until August 1st "and receive continental pay and rations."

Among these soldiers was John van Arsdale, and early in April he proceeded to Fort Montgomery with the old and trusty musket of his brother on his shoulder. He had received the experience and drill of that campaign in Canada under the indefatigable, daring and thorough Arnold and had a knowledge of tactics. He was immediately chosen corporal, a flattering position to a boy of twenty-one. But he was of a resolute, active temperament, had an aptness to command, a good education and was an excellent penman. His command soon became well drilled and he knew no idle moments.

On the 2nd of July General James Clinton received a hint from Washington that Lord Howe, with the idea of helping Burgoyne, would probably try to seize the passes of the Highlands. He immediately came to Fort Montgomery, sending orders to Colonels McClaughry, William Allison, Jesse Woodhull and Jonathan Hasbrouck to hasten thither. The militia responded with great alacrity. Then ensued a period of impatient waiting. Day after day parties journeyed to and climbed the Donderbergh and gazed long and earnestly down the Hudson for the approaching vessels of the British. No sail on the broad expanse of the lower river rewarded their vigil. The men became discouraged and then disgusted with themselves and their life. They had left their farms at this busy season to fight for their country but not to sit here on the mountain top in idleness while the harvest was wasting that they should be gathering. They asked to return home to

secure their crops. They were not regular soldiers anyway to whom war was a profession and should not be detained when there was nothing for them to do. The commander allowed their arguments and permitted them to go in the expectation that they would hasten back when they were wanted. So the summer passed away and the date of their three months' service.

On the 30th of July General George Clinton was sworn in as Governor of the new State of New York at Kingston and the next day he called on the respective regiments, "by ballot or other equitable mode," to make up eight companies and to march with due expedition to Fort Montgomery. But as no immediate danger was apprehended the militia did not respond very promptly and the garrison continued very small. On the 5th of August Clinton was informed by Washington that the enemy was preparing to march up the Hudson. Notwithstanding this the militia did not respond and the delay was fatal. The months of August and September passed with no better success and but a handful of troops had reached the two forts by October 1st. John van Arsdale had re-enlisted and was there in his old position as corporal.

At this date Forts Montgomery and Clinton mounted thirty-two cannon and these were rated from six to thirty-two pounders. It was now Sunday evening, October 5th, 1777, and Governor George Clinton had just arrived and taken command at Fort Montgomery and had committed Fort Clinton's defense to his brother, General James. The Governor immediately detailed one hundred men under Major Samuel Logan, of the regiment of Du Bois, to go to the Donderbergh

and watch for the enemy. They returned in the morning and reported about forty boats full of British troops had landed south of the Donderbergh. Passing to the west these troops assaulted the forts in the rear. But five hundred men comprised the garrison and most of these raw militia. Besides the rude forts had been constructed to defend the Highlands from an approach up the river by vessels and were almost defenseless in the rear. The attack from that side soon succeeded and then the enemy, who numbered four thousand, were in possession. The conflict continued until after dark. Among the last to leave Fort Clinton was Colonel James Clinton, who was severely wounded by the thrust of a bayonet, while his servant at his side was killed. He then slid down a declivity one hundred feet to the stream which separated the two forts and fell into the stream and the cold water staunched the flow of blood. When morning came he found a horse and reached his home in Little Britain.

Meanwhile Governor George Clinton continued the fight at Fort Montgomery until after dark. The garrison was asked to surrender but refused and retreated across the gully to the north; while those who could not thus escape fought their way to the south breast-work, clambered over it and slid down to the river. Among these was the governor. Under the darkness they crawled across the river on the boom.

All were not so fortunate. Among the troops that day were John van Arsdale and his brother Teunis. During the fighting in the darkness this brother had been driven up against the wall. At his side an English soldier had bayoneted a patriot militiaman against

the wall. Seeing a chance of escape Teunis had dodged between the legs of the Briton and succeeded. John was not so fortunate. He was among the last to cease firing. He managed to get from the fort but was then seized. The soldier who wrenched his gun from him found it so hot from frequent firing that he ruthlessly broke it over the rocks.

Corporal John van Arsdale, with his colonel, McClaughry, and forty-four men of that regiment were prisoners. McClaughry was wounded seven times, while John van Arsdale had received a severe wound in the calf of his leg. They were taken to New York and van Arsdale suffered from confinement in the terrible "Sugar House" where so many patriots were immured, and neglected, and died. After a captivity of nine and one-half months he was exchanged.

Released he went back to the army. The Indian massacres at Minnisink, Cherry Valley, Wyoming and elsewhere determined Washington to break the power of the Iroquois and the task was committed to General Sullivan, to be assisted by General James Clinton. The former went to Pennsylvania to pass up the Susquehanna, and the latter was to proceed from the Mohawk to meet him at Tioga Point. Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Pawling was to proceed by way of Lackawack and Shandaken to the same destination. They left Shandaken on the 10th of August. They had been detained by the seizing of Stony Point by the British and other events and reached Tioga Point two days too late. Clinton had sent a party to see if any tidings of them could be obtained, but had marched on as they were not found. Among this force under Pawling was

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*An Ulster County Boy in the Revolution*

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John van Arsdale. It was a great disappointment to him and his fellow soldiers. They were returned to the Hudson and disbanded at Christmas.

The 2nd of the following May van Arsdale re-enlisted. He was sent to Fort Montgomery. On the first of August Washington gave orders for the formation of a corps of Light Infantry to be commanded by La Fayette. To this corps the regiment of van Arsdale was assigned. After the treason of Arnold and the capture of Andre the Light Infantry was at Tappan where the execution of the spy took place. On December 4th he was mustered out at Albany, but the next spring found him again in the service, this time under Colonel Albert Pawling. He was now a sergeant and stationed on the frontiers of Ulster county. Discharged on December 19th, 1781, he enlisted again on the 27th of April, 1782, and was orderly at the magazine of provisions at Marbletown. On December 28th, 1782, he received his final discharge. During the last three campaigns he and his fellow soldiers had received no pay. Afterwards the State was just to its defenders and compensated them. But it was hard to fight and suffer and receive no pay for years.

On the 16th of June, 1783, he married Mary Crawford and became part owner of the Black Prince, a vessel used as a gunboat during the war, and was its captain. While thus engaged van Arsdale was the hero of what has made him famous in American history.

The last act in the long war was the evacuation of New York by the British on Tuesday, the 25th of November, 1783. It was a cold morning and a north-west wind was blowing fresh. By agreement the British

were to retire at one in the afternoon and as they retired the Americans were to advance. On Bowling Green, near the Battery, stood the flagstaff from which for more than six years had flown the British ensign. During the interval of more than a year of truce it had been an eyesore and the day of the evacuation was eagerly awaited to see it come down and the stars and stripes arise. The American troops led by General Washington and Governor George Clinton had marched down and been saluted but over their heads still floated the hated banner. It had been nailed to the staff, the halyards removed and the pole covered with a coating of grease. Indignation knew no bounds. One after another attempted to climb the staff by "shinning" but it was impossible. No ladder could be found. The crowd had become almost a mob when John van Arsdale stepped up. It needed but one trial to find that it could not be "shinned." But he had been a sailor. He ordered a man to run to Peter Goelet's hardware store in Hanover Square for a saw, hatchet, and nails. He went for a board, cleats were sawed off and nailed to the staff until he could get above the grease and then John van Arsdale "shinned" hand over hand to the top with the halyards in his teeth. It was a moment's work to tear down the flaunting red banner and rig the halyards, and but another moment to float Old Glory amid the shouts of the crowd and the booming of cannon.

For more than fifty years it was his unquestioned privilege to raise the flag at Bowling Green every Evacuation Day until his death in 1836.

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*Kingston Baptismal Register*

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*BAPTISMAL AND MARRIAGE REGISTERS  
Of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, N. Y.*

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*Continued from page 223.*

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BAPTIZED BY REV. JOHN GOSMAN.

| NAMES OF PARENTS.                                    | NAME OF CHILD<br>AND DATE OF BAPTISM.           |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1812.                                                |                                                 |
| 110. On confession<br>of her faith                   | Ruth Amelia Smith<br>13 Sept. (b. 12 Aug. 1794) |
| 111. On confession<br>of her faith                   | Clarissa Parsons<br>13 Sept. (b. 10 Jan. 1797)  |
| 112. Phillip Dumond<br>Elizabeth Keiffer             | Alexander<br>13 Sept. (b. 18 Mar.)              |
| 113. William Keiffer<br>Rachel Roosa                 | John<br>13 Sept. (b. 7 Aug.)                    |
| 114. Egbert I. Schoonmaker<br>Mary Brouwer           | Maria Catharine<br>13 Sept. (b. 30 July)        |
| 115. John Ten Broeck Jr.<br>Margaret Delamater       | Wessel<br>13 Sept. (b. 11 Mar.)                 |
| 116. Benjamin Myer Jr.<br>Sarah Snyder               | Jane<br>20 Sept. (b. 31 Aug.)                   |
| 117. Hezekiah Van Keuren<br>Sarah Myers              | Sarah Ann<br>25 Oct. (b. 7 Oct.)                |
| 118. Abraham J. Van Gaasbeek<br>Catharine Beekman    | Beekman<br>7 Nov. (b. 7 Sept.)                  |
| 119. John Van Steenbergh<br>Elizabeth Van Steenbergh | Harriet<br>7 Nov. (b. 5 Mar. 1808)              |
| 120. John McLean Jr.<br>Ann Tremper                  | Lawrence Tremper<br>16 Nov. (b. )               |
| 121. Abraham A. Post<br>Phebe Leroy                  | William<br>29 Nov. (b. 21. Oct.)                |

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*Olde Ulster*

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122. David J. Schoonmaker                      John Davis  
Sarah Davis                      13 Dec. (b. 6 Aug. 1810)
123. David J. Schoonmaker                      Egbert John  
Sarah Davis                      13 Dec. (b. 10 Nov. 1812)
124. Coenrad Crook Jr.                      Peter  
Sarah Elsworth                      20 Dec. (b. 1 Dec)
125. Stephen Van Keuren                      Helena  
Catharine Masten                      27 Dec. (b. 5 Dec.)

1813.

126. John T. Schepmoes                      William Turck  
Elizabeth Burhans                      10 Jan. (b. 11 Dec. 1812)
127. John Chipp                      Howard  
Hannah Van Steenbergh                      10 Jan. (b. 24 Oct. 1812)
128. John Tremper, Jr.                      Jacob Henry  
Cornelia Post                      7 Feb. (b. 10 Dec. 1812)
129. John T. Henderson                      William  
Jane Houghteling                      14 Feb. (b. 6 Jan)
130. Abraham A. Masten                      Anna Maria  
Gertrude Kiersted                      16 Mar. (b. 10 Jan.)
131. Henry Hamilton                      Jesse  
Sarah Keator                      4 Apr. (b. 4 Mar.)
132. Benjamin Schepmoes                      Teunis Houghteling  
Elizabeth Houghteling                      11 Apr. (b. 9 Mar.)
133. Teunis Swart, Jr.                      Eliza Catharine  
Nelly Mysner                      11 Apr. (b. 28 Mar.)
134. Martin Crook                      Aaron Burr  
Mary Keator                      11 Apr. (b. 29 Aug. 1812)
135. Abraham I. Delamater                      Sarah  
Hannah Radcliff                      25 Apr. (b. 10 Nov. 1810)
136. Abraham I. Delamater                      Caroline  
Hannah Radcliff                      25 Apr. (b. 17 Jan.)

*To be continued.*

---

*Gravestone Inscriptions*

---

*GRAVE-STONE INSCRIPTIONS*

*In Old Huguenot Burying-Ground, New Paltz, N. Y*  
*Communicated by* CHAPLAIN R. R. HOES, U. S. N.

These inscriptions were copied, compared and revised by Chaplain Hoes on the 18th of Nov., 1895, have never before been published, and are arranged by families in alphabetical order. They are, in every instance, exact copies of the originals, (even the punctuation marks included), and represent the condition of the grave-stones at the above date.



*Continued from page 252.*

69. In  
Memory of  
Jane Deyo,  
wife of  
Peter R. Johnson  
who died  
Aug. 4, 1856,  
Æ. 70 y's 11 mo.  
& 25 d's



70. Tirzah Jane  
daughter of  
Benjamin &  
Susan Johnson  
died  
Mar. 13, 1833,  
aged 2 y'rs 3 m  
& 13 d's.

71. In  
memory of  
Ebenezer Kilby  
who died  
Feb. 16, 1845,  
aged 68 y'rs.  
8 mo. & 24 d's



72. Tirzah  
wife of Ebenezer Kilby  
died Apr, 19.  
1822  
Æ. 42 Y, 10 M.



73. Died  
March 16th 1826,  
Jonathan A Lattin  
in the 34th year of  
his age.

---

*Olde Ulster*

---

74. Died  
Jan. 24, 1829  
Johnathan L.  
Son of Johnathan  
& Maria Lattin  
ag<sup>d</sup> 3 ye. & 4.  
months.



75. A L F



76. Andris Lefever  
died Nov. 23, 1811,  
aged 71 years  
3 mo. & 10 da.

— . —  
His wife  
Magdalanah  
died Dec. 16, 1813,  
aged 69 years  
6 mo. & 3 da.



77. Hannah  
Maria  
daughter of  
David &  
Ann Eliza  
Lockwood  
died  
Apr. 8. 1842,  
aged 1 year  
10 mo. & 20 d's

78. In  
memory of  
Simeon Low.  
Born 25<sup>th</sup> Decr. 1745  
Died 8<sup>th</sup> of Augt 1815  
Aged 69 Years  
7 Months and 14 days



79. In  
memory of  
Christina  
wife of  
Simon Low,  
who died  
Jan. 25, 1833,  
aged 80 y'rs  
3 mo. & 24 d's.



80. In  
Memory of  
Marcia Baker  
wife of  
Jacob Low Jr,  
who died  
April 15, 1857,  
Æ. 63 y'rs 5 mo.  
& 3 ds

---

*Gravestone Inscriptions*

---

- |                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 81.           In<br>memory of<br>Mary Dubois<br>wife of<br>Moses Saxton,<br>who died<br>Feb. 26, 1842,<br>aged 51 y'rs 6 m<br>& 21 d's. | 82.   Catharine P.<br>daughter of<br>John B. &<br>C. Pauline Steele<br>died<br>June 30, 1851,<br>Æ. 7 mo's & 10 d's. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



83.           Jonathan Ven Wagener  
              Died April 15, 1818.  
              aged 57 years 1 month  
              & 12 days.  
          He's bid this wearied world farewell  
          We hope, in heaven, with Christ to dwell.



84.           Lucas VanWagenen  
              died June 13, 1805,  
              aged 35 years.
- - —
- Cornelia Markel  
          his wife died  
          March 21, 1819,  
          aged 42 years  
          5 mo & 20 da.

---

*Olde Ulster*

---

- |                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 85.        Jane.<br>daughter of<br>Lucas &<br>Cornelia Van Wagonen<br>died Feb. 19. 1818,<br>aged 16 years<br>10 mo & 14 da. | 86.        Catharine<br>wife of<br>Benjamin VanWagenen<br>died<br>Nov. 1, 1856,<br>Aged 61 Years. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



87.                    Benjamin VanWagonen  
                         died  
                         July 4. 1848,  
                         Aged 51 yrs, 7 mo,  
                         & 29 d's



- |                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 88.            In<br>Memory of<br>Ann Westervelt<br>daughter of<br>Benjamin<br>Van Wagenen,<br>& Catharine<br>Dubois<br>who died<br>Jan. 18. 1832,<br>Aged 2 yrs<br>& 11 mo | 89.            In<br>memory of<br>James K. Webb<br>who died<br>March 5, 1846,<br>aged 48 yrs 7 mo.<br>& 25 d's. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



90.        S C [or G]  
[A very old stone, set low in the  
ground.]

---

*Gravestone Inscriptions*

---

91. Cornelius B.  
Son of  
James K. &  
Elizabeth Webb  
died Jan. 23, 1825  
Æ. 7 m. 13 d.

Be ready you who see  
This monumental stone  
For soon your days will flee  
Like mine forever gone.



92. In  
Memory of  
Elizabeth  
wife of  
James K. Webb  
who died  
Feb. 4, 1852,  
Æ. 49 y'rs 4 mo.  
& 6 d's.

94. In  
Memory of  
George Wirtz M. D.  
who departed this life  
April 20<sup>th</sup> 1802  
Aged 55 Years 5 months  
& 6 days.



93. In  
Memory of  
Cornelius B. Webb  
who died  
April 23, 1854,  
Æ. 22 y'rs 10 mo.  
& 1 day.

95. In  
memory of  
Trintje, wife of  
Jacob Wurts,  
who died  
April 9, 1817,  
aged 38 yrs. 4 mo,  
& 1 day.

---

*Olde Ulster*

---

96.

In  
Memory of  
Esther daughter of Maj.  
Jacob Hasbrouck relict  
of doct George Wirts died  
June 4<sup>th</sup> 1820 aged 68 years  
1 months & 26 days



97.

In  
memory of  
Doct. Jacob Wurts  
who died  
April 18, 1846,  
Æ 69 y'rs 6 mo.  
& 19 d's.

Give him of the fruit of his hands and  
let his own works praise him in the gates.



98.

MD I  
1741  
—  
MART  
27

99.

E B D B

[Very old.]

---

*Mohonk Lake*

---

UPON THE REQUEST OF JAN JOOSTEN for a deed of a piece of woodland at Wildwyck on the 26th of October, 1666, the Schout's Court referred the petition to the Honorable Lord Governor of the Province as "the hon. court does not deem itself qualified to deed away any land." This continued to be the case until the patent was given constituting the corporation known for more than a century and a quarter as "The Kingston Commons." This patent was granted the 19th of May, 1687.



---

*MOHONK LAKE*

---

Exquisite gem in an emerald setting!  
Teardrop of clouds in a chalice of ages!  
Ether confluent, in liquid begetting!  
Mirror of cloudland in fixture umbrageous!

High, high on the mountain thy bright facets glisten!  
Deep, deep in the chalice thou ripplest in tears!  
And clear in thine ether, untainted and pristine,  
The process diurnal of heaven appears.

Beneath thee are all the distractions of mortals;  
Thy depths ne'er descended to the passions of men;  
Only nature's convulsions e'er knocked at thy portals,  
Or planets, proceeding, passed under thy ken.

Earth needs a last altar—let Sky Top then be one;  
Here, here be War's passions forever composed;  
Thine has been the peace of Eternity's æons;  
By thee let the temple of Janus be closed.

# OLDE VLSTER

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AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

---

*Published Monthly, at 143 Green  
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*Entered as second class matter at the post office at Kingston, N. Y.*

---

ARE ANY SONGS IN FRENCH remembered, which  
were brought to Ulster county by the Huguenots?



OLDE ULSTER HAS RECEIVED from a subscriber in Holland a volume of "*Baker en Kinderrijmen*" and would acknowledge the kindness and courtesy of the sender. When the editor was writing his history of Saugerties he was requested to collect and include the old Dutch ballads, rhymes and folk songs current in this county, and which are almost forgotten. He did so. This Holland friend has shown him that most of these are still known in the old home, although they may vary not only from the American version but from versions in other parts of the Netherlands. The volume received contains the music of many of the old songs. We would add that there are still in existence many fugitive bits of old Dutch rhymes which OLDE ULSTER would like to obtain. There is said to be more of the Hurley cheese song than is given in this issue. We would like to secure the remainder.

---

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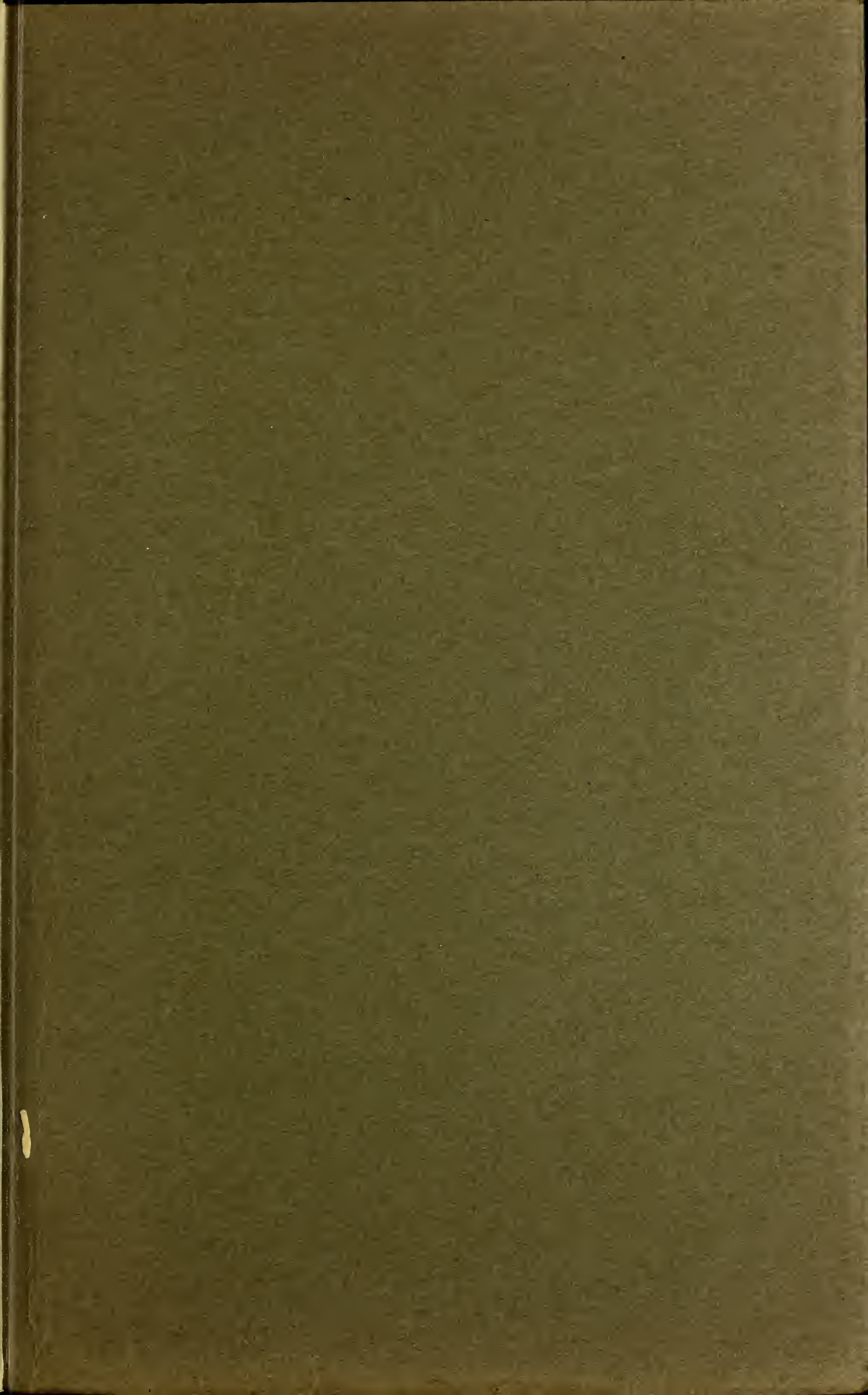
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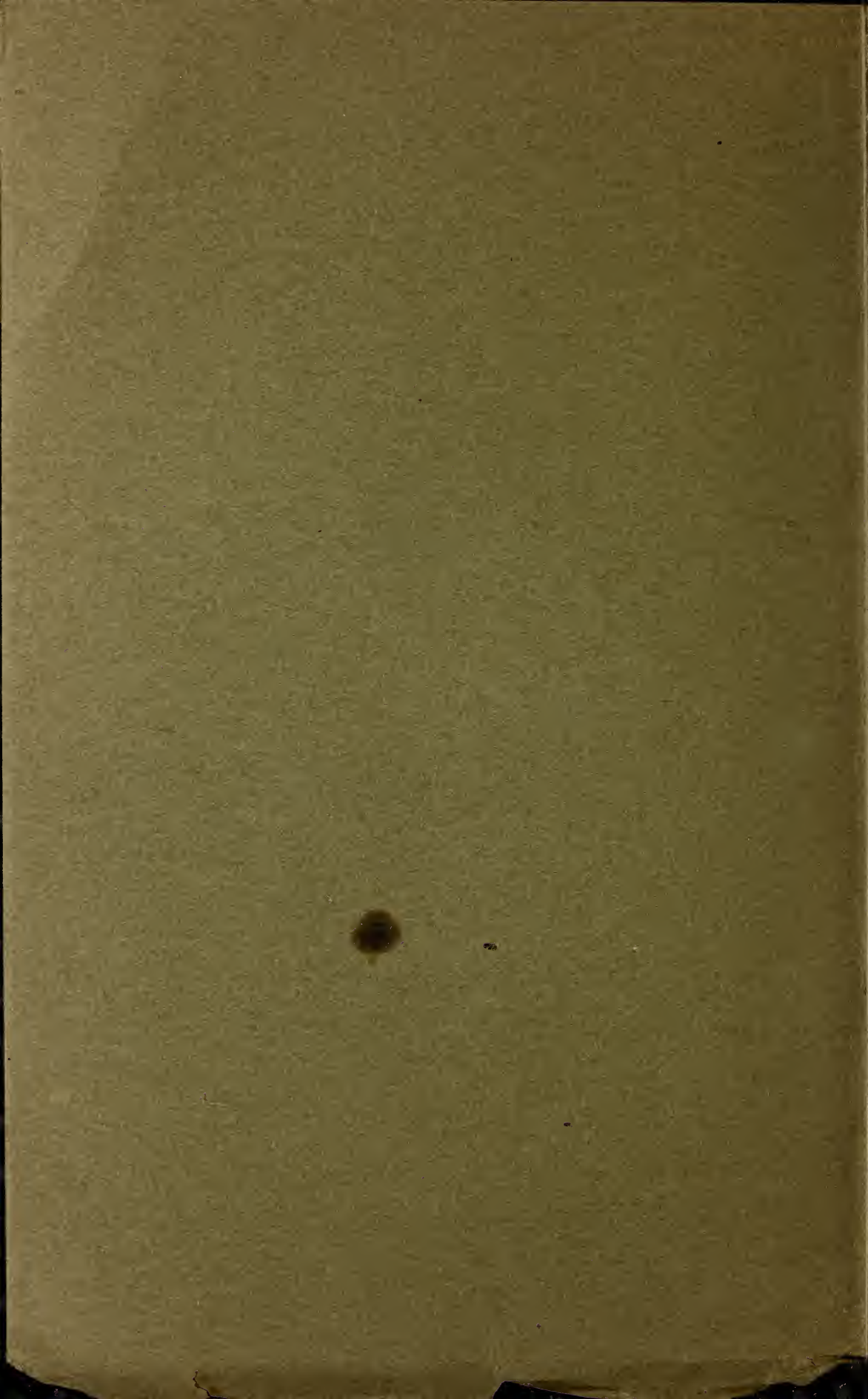
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# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

VOL. I

OCTOBER, 1905

No. 10

## *Second Esopus Indian War*



UNDER the blue sky of heaven," as the old treaty reads, the belligerent Indians and the settlers at the Esopus agreed on the 15th of July, 1663, to "bury the hatchet," settle their difficulties, forget all injuries, ransom the prisoners and live at peace. "We want our sons back" was the plaintive demand to Stuyvesant. But aside from the orders to release two of these there is no record of any compliance with the request. The injustice rankled in the bosoms of the tribe despite the apparent peace.

Other differences arose. The Indians complained that they had not been paid for a large tract of the land at the Nieuw Dorp, and as the village was rapidly settling the land was soon taken possession of. The justice of this claim was admitted. On April 7th, 1663, Albert Heymanse Roosa, Jan Joosten and Jan

Gerritsen, the Overseers of the Nieuw Dorp, petitioned the Director General and the Council that the Indians be satisfied for the second *styck* or tract of land. This was characteristic of the dealings of the Dutch with the Indians. They never settled on their lands without compensating them. This was one of the reasons for the firm friendship between the Dutch and the Iroquois.

On the 10th of May, 1663, the Council at Fort Amsterdam acted upon the petition and directed that "at the first opportunity three or four pieces of duffels, some muskets, powder and lead and some mercers or Nurembergh wares" be paid to the savages. This was only twenty-eight days before hostilities broke out.

Back of all the difficulties was the mutual distrust. The settlers at the Nieuw Dorp were constantly pleading with the authorities that the village be stockaded as was the village of Wiltwyck. The Indians notified them that they would consent that necessary dwellings be built but that the erection of fortifications would show evil intentions on the part of the whites and could not be permitted.

Besides this the Esopus Indians had been hurt in their pride. They resented the negotiation of the peace, which had been brought about by the haughty Iroquois. Soon after a delegation of these proud warriors had passed through the Esopus on its way to the tribes southward and had not stopped, nor even condescended to look at the Esopus Indians as they passed through their village. The latter complained to the Dutch who gave them no satisfaction. So the

opening of June, 1663, found a train laid for an explosion.

During the fall of 1662 great numbers of savages had met in the vicinity of Esopus. The attempts to find out the object of their assembling had been futile. Stringent rules to regulate trading with the red men were laid down, but were constantly evaded, especially in the sale of liquor to them. This was so extensively done at the Nieuw Dorp that drunken Indians lay around the place and even quarreled with each other and threw each other into the fire. Efforts to stop the traffic were constantly made but, as now, it was difficult to restrain or control the sale of intoxicating drink.

As usual, Stuyvesant could not be brought to see the necessity for a prompt and frank agreement with the savages, and a faithful performance of promises. The Court at the Esopus, the authorities at Fort Orange and Captain Thomas Chambers urged Stuyvesant to attend to the grievances. But all in vain.

On the 5th of June the Indians met the local court. Stuyvesant had at last been prevailed upon to make the Indians a present which had arrived on May 30th; so when they met the court they spoke kindly to the whites; traded with them and romped with the children. The weather was beautiful, clear and warm, and trouble was the last thing the unsuspecting villagers had reason to expect. It was the season when the farmers of these villages were scattered over the the prolific lowlands cultivating their fields of corn and the gates of the stockade were neglected and everyone off his guard.

The Indians were notified that Director Stuyvesant would visit them in a few days. They would then receive the promised compensation and presents and renew the peace. As they had been told this before they distrusted the information. When it was communicated to them by Thomas Chambers they replied: "If peace is to be renewed with us the Director should, with unarmed persons, sit in the open field without the gate as it is our custom to meet unarmed when renewing peace or in other negotiations."

Thursday, the seventh of June, 1663, was a warm cloudless day. Over the settlement at Wiltwyck and the Nieuw Dorp peace reigned. The husbandmen went to the fields to their work suspecting nothing and only intent upon taking advantage of the fine weather with their corn. The gates into the stockade were open and left unguarded. A little after eleven o'clock in the forenoon Indians began dropping through all the gates in small bands which immediately divided and dispersed

"Among all the houses and dwellings in a friendly manner, having with them a little maize and some few beans to sell to our inhabitants, by which means they kept them within their houses, and thus went from place to place as spies to discover our strength in men. After they had been a short quarter of an hour within this place, some people on horseback rushed through the Mill gate [corner of North Front and Green streets] from the New Village crying out 'The Indians have destroyed the New Village!' And with these words the Indians here in this village immediately fired a shot and made a general attack on our village from the rear, murdering our people in their houses with their axes and tomahawks and firing on them with guns and pistols; they seized whatever

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## Second Esopus Indian War

---

women and children they could catch and carried them prisoners outside the gates, plundered the houses and set the village on fire to windward, it blowing at the time from the South. The remaining Indians commanded all the streets, firing from the corner houses which they occupied and through the curtains outside along the highways, so that some of our inhabitants, on their way to their houses to get their arms, were wounded and slain. When the flames were at their height the wind changed to the west, were it not for which the fire would have been much more destructive. So rapidly and silently did Murder do his work that those in different parts of the village were not aware of it until those who had been wounded happened to meet each other, in which way the most of the others also had warning. The greater portion of our men were abroad at their field labors, and but few in the village. Near the mill gate were *Albert Gysbertsen* with two servants, and *Tjerck Clasen de Wit*; at the Sheriff's he himself with two carpenters, two clerks and one thresher; at *Cornelius Barentsen Slegt's*, himself and his son; at the Domine's himself and two carpenters and one laboring man; at the guard house a few soldiers; at the gate towards the river *Hendrick Jochensen* and *Jacob*, the Brewer, but *Hendrick Jochensen* was very severely wounded in his house by two shots at an early hour. By these aforesaid men, most of whom had neither guns nor side arms, were the Indians, through God's mercy, chased and put to flight on the alarm being given by the Sheriff. Captain *Thomas Chambers*, who was wounded on coming in from without, issued immediate orders (with the Sheriff and Commissaries) to secure the gates; to clear the gun and to drive out the savages, who were still about half an hour in the village aiming at their persons, which was accordingly done." \* \* \*

"They have burned twelve houses in our village, murdered eighteen persons, men, women and children and carried away as prisoners ten persons more. The new village has been

burned to the ground and its inhabitants are mostly taken prisoners or killed, only a few of them have come safely to this place, so that we find about sixty-five persons to be missing in general, either killed or captured, besides these nine persons in our village are severely wounded." \* \* \* "After these few men had been collected against the barbarians, by degrees the others arrived who, it has been stated were abroad at their field labors, and we found ourselves when mustered in the evening, including those from the new village who took refuge amongst us, in number sixty-nine efficient men, both qualified and unqualified. The burnt palisades were immediately replaced by new ones, and the people distributed, during the night, along the bastions and curtains to keep watch.

\* \* \* \* \*

"On the 10th ten horsemen were commanded to ride down to the Redoubt and to examine its condition. They returned with word that the soldiers at the Redoubt had not seen any Indians." \* \* \* \* \* "On the 16th, towards evening, Sergeant *Christiaan Niessen* went with a troop of soldiers, sent us by your Honors, being forty-two men, and three wagons, to the Redoubt with letters for the *Manhattans* and to bring up ammunition. On their return the Indians made an attempt at the first hill to take the ammunition from the troops. The Sergeant having divided his men into separate bodies, evinced great courage against the Indians, skirmishing with them from the first to past the second hill and defending the wagons so well that they arrived in safety at the village. He had, however, one killed and six wounded. The dead man was brought in next morning, having been stripped naked, and having had his right hand cut off by the Indians. Some of the Indians were also killed, but the number of those is not known. The skirmishing having been heard in the village, a reinforcement of horse and foot was immediately ordered out, but before they arrived

---

*Second Esopus Indian War*

---

the Indians had been put to flight by the above named Sergeant."

Domine Blom wrote to the Classis of Amsterdam an account of the attack and massacre in which he graphically describes the scene :

"They intended to destroy this church altogether, and to devour it alive, had not the Lord our God wonderfully protected it, and they fled, having taken a fright in their heart, when no person drove them away, so that we escaped with the most part of the inhabitants and have still retained the place. The Lord be thanked therefor, not men, for men's help was far from us, for the soldiers whom we had before were discharged and sent to Holland. There lay the burnt and slaughtered bodies, together with those wounded by bullets and axes.

"The last agonies and groans and lamentations of many were dreadful to hear. I have been in their midst and have gone into the houses and along the roads to speak a word in season, and that not without danger of being shot by the Indians ; but I went on my mission and considered not my life mine own." \* \* \* "The burnt bodies were most frightful to behold. A woman lay burnt with her child at her side, as if she were just delivered, of which I was a living witness. Other women lay also burnt in their houses, and one corpse with her fruit still in her womb most cruelly murdered in their dwelling with her husband and another child. The houses were converted into heaps of stones so that I might say with Micah 'We are made desolate,' and with Jeremiah 'A piteous wail may go forth in his distress.' "

The list of the sufferers was:

"Of men Barent Gerretsen, murdered in front of his house; Jan Alberts, murdered in his house; Lichten Derrick, murdered on the farm; Willem Jansen Seba, murdered before

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*Olde Ulster*

---

his door; Willem Jansen Hap, murdered in Pieter Van Hael's house; Jan, the smith, murdered in his house; Hendrick Jansen Looman, murdered on his farm; Thomas Chambers' negro, murdered on the farm; Hey Olferts, murdered in the gunner's house. Three soldiers killed: Hendrick Martensen, Dominicus and Christiaan Andriesen. Women killed: Lichten Derrick's wife burnt with her lost fruit behind Barent Gerritsen's house; Mattys Capito's wife killed and burnt in the house; Jan Albertsen's wife, big with child, killed in front of her house; Pieter van Hael's wife, shot and burnt in her house; Jan Albert's little girl murdered with her mother and Willem Hap's child burnt alive in the house.

"The prisoners taken at Wiltwyck were Master Gysbert's (van Imbroch) wife; Hester Douwes and daughter Sara; Grietje, Dommelaer's wife and Femmetje, recently married to Joost Ariaens. Also the oldest daughter of Tjerck Claesen de Witt; Dommelaer's child; Ariaen Gerritsen's daughter and two little boys of Mattys Roeloffsen.

**In the Nieuw Dorp (Hurley) the killed were:**

"Martin Harmensen, found dead and stripped naked behind the wagon; Jacques Tyssen, beside Barent's house; Derrick Ariaensen, shot on his horse.

"The prisoners at the Nieuw Dorp were Jan Gerritsen; Louwis du bois' wife and three children; Mattheu blanchan's two children; Antoni Crupel's wife and one child; Lambert Huybertsen's (Brink) wife and three children; Marten Harmensen's wife and four children; Jan Joosten's wife and two children; Barent Harmensen's wife and one child; Grietje Westercamp and three children; Jan Barent's wife and one child; two children of Michiel Ferre; one child of Hendrick Jochemsen (Schoonmaker); one child of Hendrick Martensen; two children of Albert Heymans (Roosa).

"The new village was entirely destroyed except a new uncovered barn, one rick and a little stack of reed."

---

*Second Esopus Indian War*

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The attack had been carefully planned and everything carefully adjusted to ward off any suspicion. Through some Providential interposition the enemy attacked the Nieuw Dorp too soon and allowed a rider to race the three miles to warn the inhabitants of Wiltwyck before the Indians in the older settlement were quite prepared. This disarranged their plans and led to the attack. It will be noticed that there was but little loss of life at Hurley. While the men were in the fields the women and children were seized and no effort was made to seize the men there. Nor was any attempt made to capture the men on the fields at Wiltwyck. Had their plans not miscarried it seems evident they would have captured the women and children here while the men were away and set fire to the place and departed. And although many of these women and children were three months in captivity not one of them was maltreated nor misused. There can be but one explanation—the Indians were attempting to secure hostages and prisoners wherewith to compel a return of the enslaved lads who had been sent to the West Indies. The criminal folly of this proceeding was now made evident to everybody.



THE SETTLERS AT WILTWYCK must have had among their numbers the insurance agent for we read in the records of the Schout's Court of March 22nd, 1670, that "The Court directs that Roeloff Swartwout insure his barn against fire or other accidents because of the grain therein stored."

---

*OLD ULSTER ABJURING THE PRETENDER*

---

In English history "The Oath of Abjuration" is the name used to describe the oath which the Jacobites were compelled to take in allegiance to the present House of Hanover and against the Pretender, the son of James the Second. It may not be known that that oath was prescribed here in Ulster county upon the accession of George I. in 1714.

The government of New Netherland passed from the possession of the Dutch into the hands of the English on 27th of August, 1664. Previous to that date, on the 12th day of March of that year Charles the Second, King of Great Britain, granted to his brother, James, the Duke of York, by a royal patent, Long Island and all the islands in its neighborhood, and all the lands and rivers from the west side of the Connecticut river to the east side of the Delaware bay. Thus James became the proprietor of the colony of New York. In February, 1685, Charles II. died and James ascended the throne under the title of James II. Thus his proprietary realm became merged into his royal possessions. The tyranny and duplicity of James led to the Revolution of 1688 when he was driven from the throne and William and Mary succeeded him. Mary died in 1694 and William followed her in 1702 and Anne, the sister of Mary, succeeded to the throne. She had borne seventeen children to her husband, Prince George of Denmark, but at her death in 1714 she was childless. Great Britain was convulsed by the conflicting claims to the throne of the son of James the Second and George of Hanover, as heir of his mother

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*Old Ulster Abjuring the Pretender*

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Sophia, who was a granddaughter of James the First. George was seated upon the throne, but a son of James II., born in the year of his abdication (1688) immediately claimed the throne and is known in English history as "The Elder Pretender." With the troubles in England and the claimants OLDE ULSTER has nothing to do. But the colony of New York had been in possession of James, the Duke of York, who was the father of the pretender to the throne and within its borders, especially in Ulster county with its people, most of whom were of Holland, France and the Palatinate, were a large number who were natives of lands where England had no sway. As the supporters of the Pretender and the money by which he carried on his attempt upon the throne came largely from Continental Europe it became a wise precaution to secure the allegiance of all not born English subjects.

Some years ago there was found in this city the parchment document which was this oath. It is beautifully engrossed and contains the names of all then resident within the county who were not natives of it or of Great Britain or its possessions. It possesses the greatest of historical interest as it is not only an oath of allegiance to King George but an oath of abjuration of the Pretender and all his claims. It is a matter of especial interest that the people of Ulster county of other than English birth, or birth in lands where England did not rule, were compelled to abjure the claims of the Pretender in manner similar to the English Jacobites. Besides the oath it required that the party taking it "disclose, reveal and make known all Treasons, and Traitorous Plots which I shall know

against his (King George's) Person or Sovereignty." The document is given in *fac-simile* with this article and is as follows :

COUNTY OF }  
ULSTER } ss.

Records of the Names of Persons of Forreign Birth who are made his Majesties Natural born Subjects pursuant to the Directions of an Act of General Assembly of this Colony made in the first year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George by the Grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland Defender of the faith &c Entituled an Act Declaring that all persons of forreign birth heretofore Inhabiting within this Colony and dying Seized of any Lands Tenements or Hereditaments shall be forever hereafter Deemed taken and Esteemed to have been Naturalized and for Naturalizing all Protestants of Forreign birth now Inhabiting within this Colony taken at a Court of Record Held at Kingston in the County of Ulster called the Court of Common Pleas held for the said County which Persons Respectively hereafter named and subscribed did in the Court of Record above mentioned take the oaths by Law appointed to be taken instead of the oaths of allegiance and Supremacy subscribe the Test and make repeat and swear.

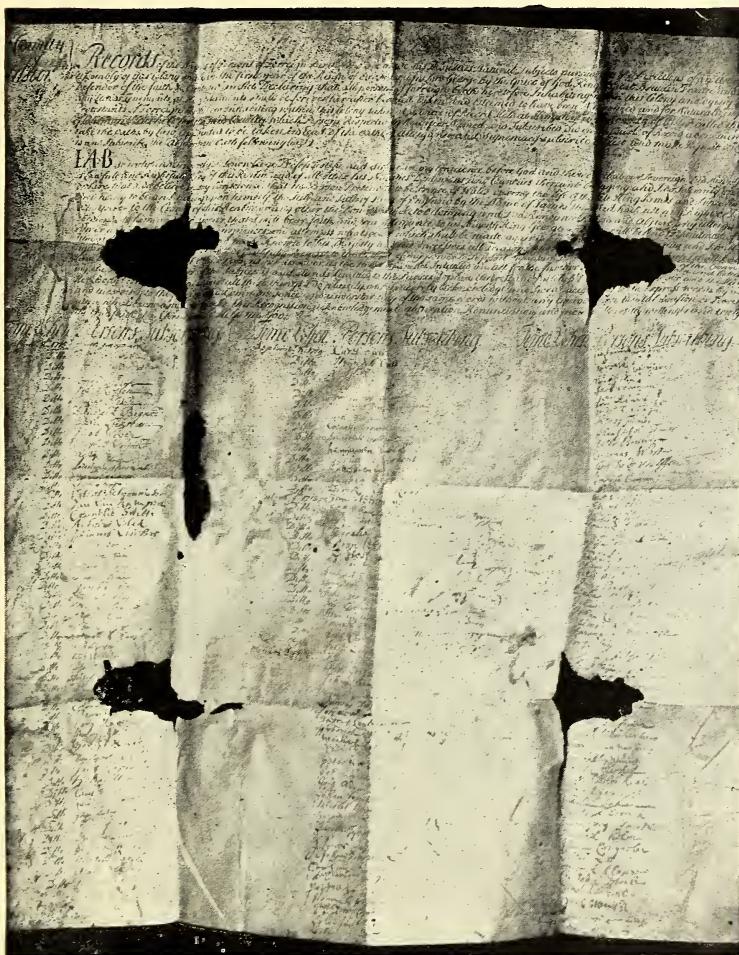
I A B

do truly  
and Sincerely Acknowledge Profess Testify and declare in my Conscience before God and the world that our Sovereign Lord King George is Lawfull and Rightfull King of this realm and of all other his Majesties Dominions and Countries thereunto belonging and I do Solemnly and Sincerely declare that I do believe in my Conscience that the Person Pretended to be Prince of Wales during the life of the late King James and since his decease Pretending to be and taking upon himself the Stile and Title of King of England by the Name of James the third hath not any right or Title

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*Old Ulster Abjuring the Pretender*

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*The Oath of Abjuration*

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*Olde Ulster*

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whatsoever to the Crown of this Realm or any other the Dominions hereunto belonging and do Renounce, Release and Abjure any alleigance or obedience to him and do swear that I will bear faith and true alleigance to his Majesty King George and I will defend to the utmost of my Power against all and any Conspiracies and attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his Person or Sovereignty and I will do my utmost to disclose reveal and make known to his Majesty and Successors all Treasons and Traitorous Plots which I shall know against his Person or Sovereignty and I do faithfully promise to the utmost of my power to support maintain and defend the rights of the Crown against all other Persons whatsoever as the same by an Act Intituled an Act for the further Limitation of the Crown and better Securing the Privileges of the Subject is and Stands Limited to the Princes Sophia Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover and the Heirs of her Body being Protestants and all these things I do plainly and Sincerely Acknowledge and Swear according to the express words by me spoken and according to the plain and Common Sence and understanding of the same words without any Equivocation Mental Evasion or Secret Reservation whatsoever and do make this Recognition Acknowledgement Abjuration Renunciation and promise Heartilly willingly and truly upon the true faith of a Christian.  
SO HELP ME GOD.

September 8th, 1715.

The act of the General Assembly of the Colony of New York referred to was passed July 5th, 1715, and naturalized all Protestants of foreign birth in the colony, but there is nothing in the act requiring an abjuration or renunciation of the Pretender. Was this inserted in the oath by Governor Hunter and, if so, why?

To this oath of allegiance to King George and abjuration of the Pretender are subscribed the names

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*Old Ulster Abjuring the Pretender*

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of hundreds of the residents of Ulster county. The names of those of the Dutch are relatively few. With the passing under English control in 1664 Dutch immigration ceased. This was fifty-one years before 1715 and those born in Holland had almost passed away. Their sons were born English subjects. And many of the old men remaining had taken the oath of allegiance. The French Huguenots had come later and some of these appear. Besides these had come from France whose king was furnishing the Pretender with the money to prosecute his claims. The larger number were Palatines. These Rhineland Germans were recent comers. The earliest of these were those who had come to Newburgh in 1708 and the large colony which arrived at West Camp in 1710. One of the most distinct and prominent of the signatures is that of the Reverend Petrus Vas, the pastor of the Dutch Church of Kingston, who came from Holland in the latter year.

There is one sentence in this oath of allegiance and abjuration that is remarkable. It is that the act referred to is for "the further limitation of the Crown and better securing the privileges of the Subject." The principal reason for the hatred of the House of Stuart and its overthrow was its tyranny and contempt for the rights of the people. It is significant that this is given as a reason why those here who had fled from tyranny across the seas should have the oaths thus presented to them. OLDE ULSTER will contain an article in some future number upon the fight for and development of liberty within its borders. The above oath is a not unimportant event in the long conflict.

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## *Old Ulster's* ❁ ❁ *Unmarked Graves*

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OW many a homily has been written and preached upon the "Vanity of Human Wishes" both before and since the day of Samuel Johnson's famous poem. It is not needed that

"Observation, with extensive view,  
Survey mankind from China to Peru,"

to learn the truth that the world cares little for its benefactors; that those who toil hard to leave behind them a permanent memorial of their achievements sometimes most signally fail. This truth is taught here in Old Ulster in the utter neglect of the graves of three of her most celebrated sons, each of whom lies in a spot unmarked by a line to show who slumbers beneath.

The first permanent settler in Old Ulster was Thomas Chambers. He had lived in and about Fort Orange (Albany), and the wide domains of the van Rensselaers and the Schuylers had awakened in him the desire to possess a large landed estate of his own. He came to the Esopus in 1652 and then, and in the years succeeding, accumulated acres upon acres of fertile bottom lands which he persuaded the colonial authorities to erect into a manor. Having no children, he adopted the son of his wife by a former husband, com-

pling him to assume his name, and left to him his estate, after entailing it. The children of that adopted son broke the entail, divided the estate, and resumed their own family name. "The Manor of Foxhall" is but a dim remembrance of the distant past to-day. No one can define its bounds; no two persons agree as to the site of its manor-house.

Thomas Chambers deserved a better fate. He was a true democrat. He led the people in their first battle in this county for civil rights and, when fined, paid his fine and became security for the payment of the fines of his fellow-petitioners. Not only is he practically forgotten but few know where he was buried. Page 117 of *OLDE ULSTER* tells of the removal of his remains to Montrepose Cemetery, but a stranger in those grounds could not find his tomb, which is under a plain bluestone slab lying on the ground without a word inscribed thereon to tell the inquirer who lies beneath. The grave of the leader in the petition for civil rights for the people of Ulster county in 1684 deserves a memorial stone to tell the passer-by who reposes there. The first citizen of the infant settlement, the commander of its militia, the earliest local magistrate, the man most trusted by his savage neighbors of all the whites should have at least a graven line to say "Here lies all that is mortal of Thomas Chambers."

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Before the death of Thomas Chambers in 1694 another name was becoming noted in Old Ulster. This was Jacob Rutsen. He too came hither from Albany. About the year 1670 he is found in Kingston

with Maria Hansen Bergen, his wife, where he engaged in business. He soon acquired a large property and became the owner of an extensive landed estate along the Rondout creek, reaching from Rock Lock to Coxing. To this was added many fertile tracts in Ulster county and he, and his son-in-law, Colonel Johannis Hardenbergh, became the possessors of a domain greater in extent than many of the Grand Duchies of Germany. Rutsen soon became the leader in Old Ulster of the people in their fight against privilege. He sided with Jacob Leisler in his contest for popular rights about 1690, and aroused the wrath of Domine Nucella, and the followers of Livingston, Bayard and the aristocratic faction of Albany. But the people fought with him and under his lead. They chose him to represent them in the Colonial Assembly in 1699, 1700 and 1701 and again each year from 1713 to 1726. He was successively captain, major and colonel of the militia, a local magistrate and active in the church of Kingston and prominent in its consistory. Until his death in 1730 he was the most eminent leader in Ulster county. He lived after 1700 upon his estate at Rosendale in the residence still standing, and now known as the Cornell place and, dying that year, was buried upon the crown of the knoll in the little burial place near the house. A large red-cedar tree was dressed down to the solid red heart and set as a marker at his grave. This still stands as his sole monument with no line of inscription, no graven word to tell whose ashes it guards or what the sleeper there did for the land he loved or the people he led. One hundred and seventy-five years of storm and frost have beaten in vain upon that cedar

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*Old Ulster's Unmarked Graves*

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heart. It is still sound and true ; it is still undecayed. It will last down the ages to bid the passer-by walk gently for one to whom Ulster county owes much is sleeping here. But it seems that Colonel Jacob Rutsen deserves a graven line to tell who he was and what he did to those who know not of it.

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When Colonel Rutsen died a little lad was living near the Rondout, a short distance down the stream, who was to become the patriot leader of the following generation. He too was to serve for years in the Colonial Assembly ; was to be a member of the Provincial Congress ; of the Committee of Safety during the Revolution ; of the State Assembly and of the Continental Congress. He was to be the colleague of George Clinton in the debates which preceded the Revolution, and known like him as "a fiery young Radical," with ardent spirits such as Samuel and John Adams in Massachusetts and Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry in Virginia. This was Charles De Witt, of Greenkill. In the contest for liberty and popular rights he was in the foreground. He became a colonel of the Minute Men in the dark hours immediately preceding the Revolution. He became the trusted counsellor and leader in "the times that tried men's souls." He was the first of four of his name who became Ulster's Representatives in Congress and the first of eight or nine of that name who have represented this county in the State Legislature. Honored by his people he went to his final rest in 1787 and was buried beside his wife, Blandina Du Bois, in the old cemetery in Old Hurley. His wife had preceded him and conjugal love had

erected a stone at her grave to testify of her worth. But no stone has ever marked the grave of Charles De Witt, the patriot, who reposes at her side. Would one who knows what he did for the land and cause he loved visit the spot where a patriot father sleeps he must needs press through a tangled mass of briars, vines and brush to the resting-place to find the spot solely by means of his tribute to a beloved wife; or because it lies at the side of a stone reared to the memory of an honored grandson. Does not Old Ulster owe enough to Charles De Witt to mark his grave and clear the approach to it from briars?

Patriotic societies abound and they strive to inculcate patriotism. But could patriotic piety be taught in more graphic language than in a line upon the monument a patriotic society might place upon the neglected grave of a forgotten patriot, which might tell of the patrimony he won for succeeding generations of Americans?



WANTED:—Information of Hannah ———, wife of Leonard Lewis; daughter Rebecca Lewis married Stephen Roe on April 16, 1784; born Feb. 19, 1767; died Jan. 8, 1854. Who was Hannah? Whose son was Leonard Lewis? The family is of Huguenot origin and lived in Lewisborough. Stephen Roe was a Soldier of the Revolution; enlisted in Esopus 1775–6.

Benjamin Woolsey (son of Richard Woolsey and Sarah Fowler of Bedford, Westchester county, New York) married Margaret Teller of Fishkill. The date and place of marriage wanted.

Henry Woolsey (son of Richard Woolsey and Sarah

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*Savage Hearts Full of Love*

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Fowler) married Abigail ———. What was Abigail's family name and when and where were they married? Their children were: Richard, Daniel, Sarah and John. John married Deborah ———. What was Deborah's family name? When and where were they married? Their children were: John, born in Newburgh; Wright, Thomas, Elijah, Johanna (married John Shaw), Rebecca, Chloe and Sarah.



ON JANUARY 12th, 1673, some savage sachems appeared before the magistrates at Wildwyck and they were asked "whether they did not know that by virtue of the concluded peace they are obliged to give warning when the savages are restless; and also whether any of the Christians has offended them. If any body has offended them they shall give notice of it and they shall be satisfied."

The savages answered and said that "our hearts are as free from any evil as the early morning and likewise as full of love (*lieffelyck*) as sweet spring (or spring in its sweetness)."

Again having been asked whether any body has offended them they answer that no one in the three villages (Kingston, Hurley and Marbletown) has offended them.

But they say that the pigs have eaten their maize, being twelve in number, and they at first chased them three times away and they agreed (to settle) for twelve cans of wine and a piece of cloth, but have received nothing. Having been asked if they have any more to say they answer "No." [*From Court Records.*]

*WILL OF HUGO FRERE, THE PATENTEE*

OLDE ULSTER, by the courtesy of Mr. Ralph Le Fevre, is permitted to place before its readers the will of Hugo Frere, the New Paltz Patentee. This will has been in the possession of Mr. Le Fevre for a number of years and is not on record in Kingston, Albany or New York. It had never been published before its recent appearance in the *New Paltz Independent*. It was written in French and is given both in the original and in the English translation, which was made by Miss Margaret K. Smith of the New Paltz Normal School. There are no accented letters in the original. The will was probably written by Jean Cottin, the village school-master, whose name appears as one of the witnesses. Cottin afterward removed to Kingston and married the widow of Louis Du Bois, the Patentee, and carried on the mercantile business of the latter there for more than twenty years.

Nostre aide soit au nom de Dieu qui a fait le ciel et la terre. Amen.

Par devant Abraham Hasbroucq, Justicier de paix au palle Comtes de Ulster et Louis Beviere et Jean Cottin demeurant au dit Palle comparu Hugue Frere, labourer, demeurant aussi au palie de sa pure et franche volonte estant tres saint d'esprit et d'entendement, sachant quel'heure de la mort est incogneue a tous les hommes desirant qu'apres son trepas tous ses enfants vivent en bonne union et concorde nous a declare sa volonte pour son testament pour a qui regarde tous ses biens, meuble et immeuble, premierement a dit que hugue Frere son fils aisnes aura dix pieces de huit pour son droit d'aisnes aussi a dit que trois de ses plus jeune enfans Jacob, Jean et Sara apres son trespas ils jouiront de toutes les terres

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*Will of Hugo Frere, the Patentee*

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et sa maison et tous ses parterre en fin de tous les immeujusques a ce que la dite fille Sara soit parvenue a l'age de seize ans sans payer aucune louage a leur autres frere et soeurs et apres que la dite fille Sara aura seize ans ils pourront partager tous ensemble tous les meuble et immeuble egalement apres quil auront payer toutes les dettes la reserve que sa fille Sara aura un lit de plume et un traver et deux couver et une vache et elle aura cecy hors de part et par dessus les autres et son fils Jacob aura en cheval a choisir dans son escurie. Il aura le dit cheval hors de part et par desu les autres, et son fils Jean prendra aussy un cheval a choisir et ils aura aussy le dit cheval hors de part et par dessus les autres pareillement a leur autres freres et soeurs que ont pris cy devant chacun un cheval et Marie Frere une vache.

La dit hugue Frere, testateur, establie et suplie son fils huge Frere de maintenir le bon droit et interest de ses freres et soeurs jusque a ce quils seront en age, les dit enfans Jacob, Jean et Sara jouiront aussi bien des meubles que des immeubles jusque specifics cy dessus.

Le dit testateur recommande tous ses enfans a la sainte protection du bon Dieu et qu'il le benis de ses benedictions, temporel et spiretuel.

Fait au palle le quatrieme jour de Januie mil six cens nonnante sept. 1697/8.

Marq × hugue Frere.

Jean Cottin, temoin;

Abraham hasbroucq, temoin;

louys bayvyr, temoin.

[*Translation.*]

May our help be in the name of God who made the heaven and the earth. Amen.

Before Abraham Hasbrouck justice of the peace at the Paltz, county of Ulster, and Louis Bevier and Jean Cottin living at the Paltz appeared Hugo Frere, laborer, living also at the Paltz, of his (own) pure and free will, being of sound mind, and understanding that the hour of death is unknown

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*Olde Ulster*

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to all men, desiring that after his death all his children may live in good unity and concord has declared to us his desire for his testament in regard to his properties, moveable and immovable.

First, to wit that Hugo Frere his eldest son shall have ten pieces of eight as his birthright; also to wit that three of the younger children, Jacob, John and Sara after his death they will have all the lands and his house and all the garden plat, in a word all the fixed property, until the said daughter Sara shall reach the age of 16 years, without paying any rent whatever to their other brothers and sisters, and after the said daughter Sara shall be sixteen years old they may divide equally among themselves all the household stock and the fixed property, after they have paid all the debts; with the reservation that the daughter Sara shall have one feather bed, one bolster, and two covers (blankets) and one cow, and she shall have these over and above the others; and the son Jacob shall choose from his stable a horse and he shall have the said horse, over and above the others; and his son Jean shall also choose a horse which shall be over and above the others, similarly to their other brothers and sisters who have taken each a horse, and Marie Frere a cow.

The aforesaid Hugo Frere, testator, appoints and entreats his son Hugo Frere to maintain the good rights and interests of his brothers and sisters until they are of age. The said children Jacob, Jean and Sarah will have the household things and the fixed property until the time specified above.

The said testator commends all his children to the divine protection of the good God and asks the blessing of his beneficence, temporal and spiritual.

Made at the Paltz the fourth day of January, one thousand six hundred ninety-seven. (1697½.)

Mark X Hugo Frere.

Jean Cottin, witness;

Abraham Hasbroucq, witness;

Louys Bayvyr, witness.

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## *Lineage of the De Witt Family*

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*Compiled by Sutherland De Witt*

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THE first mention in this country of (I.) TJERCK CLAESEN DE WITT, the ancestor of the DeWitt family is found in the register of marriages of the Reformed Dutch Church of New York City, where it is recorded that on the 24th of April, 1656, "TJERCK CLAESEN DE WITT van Groot-hold en Zunderland" married "BARBARA ANDRIESSEN van Amsterdam."

### Children:

- (2) Andries: Born in New York City in the early part of 1657; married 7 March, 1682, Jannetje Egbertsen, daughter of Egbert Meindertse and Jaepe Jans. For some years he lived at Marbletown on a farm given him by his father, but later removed to Kingston, previous to 1708. On 22 July, 1710, "Captain Andries De Witt departed this life in a sorrowful way through the breaking of two sleepers (beams);—he was pressed down and very much bruised; he spoke a few words, and died." He was buried in the churchyard at Kingston, New York.
- (3) Tjaatje: Was born at Albany about 1659; died

previous to 1724. She was carried into captivity by the Indians at the burning of the villages of Kingston and Hurley 7 June, 1663, but was rescued after a time. In 1677 she married Matthys Matthysen (Van Keuren) son of Matthys Jansen (Van Keuren) and Margarette Hendrickse, who in 1685, was commissioned a captain in the army and later served against the French on the northern frontier. (After the death of her husband Margarette Hendrickse, Matthys Matthysen's mother, married Thomas Chambers, Lord of the Manor of Foxhall, at Kingston.)

- (4) Jannetje: Baptized 12 February, 1682; married Cornelis Swits; died in 1744, having had no issue.
- (5) Klaes: Baptized 17 February, 1664; died previous to 1698.
- (6) Jan: Baptized 14 February, 1666; married Wyntje Kiersted, daughter of Roeloff Kiersted and Eyke or Aagje Roosa. (Roeloff Kiersted was the son of Dr. Hans Kiersted and Sarah Roeloffse Janse, daughter of the famous Anneke Janse, by her first husband, and Eyke Roosa was the daughter of Albert Heymanse Roosa, one of the first schepens of Wiltwyck.)
- (7.) Geertruy: Baptized 15 October, 1668; married 24 March, 1688, Hendrick Hendricksen Schoonmaker (baptized 17 May, 1665); son of Hendrick Jochemsen Schoonmaker and Elsie Janse. He died previous to 1718.
- (8) Jacob: Married Greetje Vernooy, daughter of Cor-

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*Lineage of the De Witt Family*

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nelius C. Vernooy and Annetje Cornelis. In 1705 Jacob was one of the trustees of Rochester, Ulster county, and served a number of years. He was still living in 1753.

- (9) Rachel: Married Cornelius Bogardus (died 13 October, 1707), son of Cornelius Bogardus and Helena Teller. Cornelius Bogardus, Sr. (born 9 September, 1640; died 1666) was the son of Anneke Janse by her second husband, the Reverend Everardus Bogardus. Helena Teller (born 1645) was the eldest daughter of William Teller, who settled in Albany in 1639, moved to New York in 1692 and died there in 1701. After the death of Cornelius Bogardus, Sr., his widow married Francois Rambrents, a noted French merchant of New York City. Cornelius Bogardus, Jr., taught school in Albany in 1700, but soon after went back to Kingston. His widow, Rachel, was living in 1738.
- (10) Lucas: Married 22 December, 1695, Annetje Delva, daughter of Anthony Delva and Jannetje Hillebrants. She was a Roman Catholic. Lucas died in 1703. On 31 March, 1706, his widow married Gerrit van Benschoten and removed to the vicinity of what is now Catskill, New York. Becoming again a widow, she married 26 October, 1721, Hendrick Rosekrans, whose first wife was Antje Vredenberg.
- (11) Peerck: Married 2 January, 1698, Maritje Janse Vandenberg of Albany, and, second, 21 December, 1723, Maria Teunis (born in Germany) widow of Jacob De Mott. At the time of his

first marriage he was living in New York City. Subsequently he went to Dutchess county, New York, where he settled on land purchased by his father from Colonel Petrus Schuyler, of Albany, 6 September, 1698. In 1715 he exchanged this land with Colonel Henry Beekman for land in Ulster county, whither he removed.

(12) Tjerck: Mentioned in his father's will as the youngest son. No record of him.

(13) Marritje: Married, first, 3 November, 1700, Hendrick Hendricksen (Kortreght), son of Hendrick Jansen (Kortreght) and Catharine Hansen Webber, and having divorced from him she married, second, 6 September, 1702, Janse Macklin.

(14) Aagge: Baptized 14 January, 1684; married 23 August, 1712, Jan Pawling (baptized 2 October, 1681), son of Henry Pawling and Neeltje Roosa (daughter of Albert Heymanse Roosa.) Removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(II.) ANDRIES, married JANNETJE EGBERTSEN.

Children:

(15) Jierch (Tjerck): baptized 12 January, 1683; married 18 January, 1708, Anna Pawling (baptized 19 June, 1687), daughter of Henry Pawling and Neeltje Roosa, by whom she had six children. One of these was Petrus, the grandfather of Peter De Witt, an eminent New York lawyer in the early part of the nineteenth century. For his second wife Tjerck married 16 October, 1739, Deborah (baptized 14 September, 1684),

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*The Wallkill River at Walden*

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daughter of Egbert Hendricksen Schoonmaker and Annetje Berry. Tjerck died at Kingston 30 August, 1762, having had no issue by his second wife.

- (16) Jacob: Baptized 28 September, 1684; died in infancy.
- (17) Barbara: Baptized 22 August, 1686; died in infancy.
- (18) Klaes: Baptized 30 April, 1688; died in infancy.
- (19) Barbara: Born 30 October, 1689; married 25 March, 1715, Johannes van Leuven; died 11 November, 1715.
- (20) Jacob: Born 30 December, 1691; married 9 May, 1731, Heyltje van Kampen (baptized 6 October, 1700), daughter of Jan van Kampen and Tietje Janse Decker.
- (21) Maria: Born 21 January, 1693; married 30 October, 1713, Jan Roosa, Jr. (baptized 6 November, 1692), son of Jan Roosa and Hillegard van Buren.

*To be continued*



*THE WALLKILL RIVER AT WALDEN*

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Beneath long lashes of the drooping willow  
Flash thy blue waters ; and the cedar shade  
Bends from its cliff above the rushing billow,  
As if to guard the solitude it made.  
Here can we find a dial in the flower,  
What time the opening blossom flushed or fell,  
And mark at vesper, from its rocky tower,  
The deadly night-shade swing its purple bell.

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*Olde Ulster*

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There are high rocks above thy waters peeping,  
And the vexed wave sighs heavy to the shore ;  
Yet many a foam-wreath o'er their rough sides creeping,  
Have touched with beauty what was dark before.  
Let the mind gather wisdom, ne'er to falter,  
Thus meet its incident, yet hold its power,  
And graceful yield to ills it cannot alter,  
Yet leave its sparkle on the darkest hour.

Winding through shade, or glancing by the meadow,  
Flinging the spray-bead over rock and tree,  
One cannot think that direful storm or shadow,  
Beautiful river, ever rose from thee.  
Yet many a cloud the morning sky embraces,  
Death, as a sunbeam, to its bosom gave ;  
And still at night they come with pallid faces,  
And flitter ghost-like o'er the trembling wave.

O ! who would ever think this tiny bubble,  
Pillowed on beams would float in glory there,  
Or swell the mighty aggregate of trouble,  
When gathering tempests shudder through the air ?  
And yet these very drops through ether driven,  
As tears may wander from the storm's dark eye ;  
Or tumble o'er the cloudy cliffs of heaven,  
Adown the thunder mountains of the sky.

O, it is strange ! Philosophy that traces  
The path of stars, the spray-mist from its wave,  
Resting on thought, assigns to worlds their places  
Yet sinks the mind that lifts it to a grave ;  
Or probing earth, unveils its deep attraction,  
The secret balance that its powers control,  
And yet denies the world of human action,  
The poise of God—the magnet of the soul.

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*The Wallkill River at Walden*

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But darkness o'er the distant wood is creeping ;  
The valley, couched in shadows, sinks from sight ;  
The mountain in its robe or mist is sleeping ;  
And e'en my household hills are touched with night,  
Yet ere I leave this shore, perhaps forever,  
Thoughts gathered here I'll yield it ere we part,  
A feeling stronger than the rushing river,  
And deeper than the veins that feed its heart.

Here has the morning talked to me of heaven,  
As the wave flushed beneath its waking kiss ;  
And the soft fresco of the cloud at even,  
Shadowed a world more beautiful than this ;  
The Rock, the Fall, the Wooded Walk, the River,  
The wild flower dangling from the cliffs above,  
All lift the soul to Thee, Almighty Giver,  
And syllable to faith Eternal Love.

And as the spirit turns in adoration  
Earth's varied page, the volume Mercy gave,  
Where thus bright streams italicize Creation  
With the rude emphasis of wind and wave,  
O, guide the heart, Creator, lest Thy creature  
Read not Thy glory in the earth and sky  
And, from the thrilling eloquence of nature,  
Translate Omnipotence as destiny.

All power is Thine, yet Mercy power is guiding ;  
Love, infinite as power, still guards its own ;  
As the dread tempest, 'neath a ray subsiding,  
Sinks to a breeze, and floats the thistle down,  
Existence springs from Thee ! Thy glance all-seeing,  
The wide magnificence of Heaven surveys ;  
Yet turned to earth—falls brightly on our being,  
As falls the moonbeam o'er the tide it sways.

*A. D. 1830.*

MISS SOPHIA F. WALDEN.

# OLDE ULSTER

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WE ARE INDEBTED for the beautiful poem in this number, "The Wallkill River at Walden," to the annual of the "Wallkill Valley Farmers' Association" for 1902.



TWO OR THREE GENERATIONS AGO there was an old Dutch political expression current in this region which OLDE ULSTER would like to learn about. All that can now be discovered after diligent inquiry are two lines:

"Gij geve mijn een heele goede praat ;  
Maar als gaat Waughunk so gaat de Staat."

[You give me a very good argument ;  
But as goes Waughunk, so goes the State.]

Waughunk was the Indian name for the region above the Sawkill reservoir. It is now called Zena and was formerly known as Vandale.

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An Historical and Genealogical Magazine



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# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

VOL. I

NOVEMBER, 1905

No. 11

## *Negotiating for the Captives*



FIVE days passed before the tidings of the massacre at the Esopus and the captivity of the women and children reached New Amsterdam. But on the evening of June 12th (1663) the messengers reached the Director General and the energetic Stuyvesant lost no time in his efforts for relief. Councillor de Decker was immediately dispatched to Fort Orange to raise volunteers while Stuyvesant attempted the same on Manhattan and Long Islands. The efforts of the latter were not very successful upon Long Island, especially among the English settlements there. Runners preceded the messengers of the director who advised the settlers not to pay any attention to Stuyvesant's request. The Director then attempted to secure their assistance by an offer which is found in a minute of his visit to Hempstead which reads: "To induce some of the Eng-

lish to take part in the expedition to the Esopus, the Director General promised them free plunder and all the savages whom they could capture; this was proclaimed by a handbill."

As this effort failed a proclamation called for volunteers. Those who would consent to enlist were offered, 1st: Free plundering of the savages; 2nd: Exemption from tithes for six years; 3rd: Indemnification for all bodily injuries from three hundred florins for the loss of one eye to one thousand florins for the loss of both hands. This proclamation was made on June 25th and was so successful that Captain Martin Cregier was able to reach Wiltwyck with a force of considerable strength to which were added forty-six Marespinck Indian allies.

Meanwhile the authorities at Fort Orange were calling upon the Iroquois for help. All through the Esopus troubles the alliance of the Dutch with the Five Nations and the amicable relations with those fierce warriors stood the Dutch in good stead. The kind and humane treatment of these Indians by such men as van Corlaer and Schuyler and their tact and patience bore constant fruit. But at present the Iroquois were engaged in one of their ceaseless, though intermittent struggles with the French of Canada and could not for the moment help. Nevertheless individual Indians of the different tribes of the Iroquois tendered their services. Among the captives was the daughter of the Vice-Director, Montagne. She was Rachel, the wife of the physician and surgeon at Wiltwyck, Gysbert van Imbroch. With the anxiety of a father he sought the especial efforts of the Iroquois for the rescue, and above all of his daugh-

ter. They promised him to effect this and they fulfilled the promise.

While this was transpiring the Esopus Indians were awake to what was taking place. Although they had no allies among the red men the Katskill Indians were very close to them. A delegation of Katskills appeared at Albany in behalf of the Esopus savages and intimated that the Dutch of Albany keep quiet "else we burn all the houses on this side of the Sagerskil." That is, between what is now Saugerties and Albany.

Then an Iroquois sachem, a Mohawk named Smits Jan, offered Montagne to rescue his daughter. He came suddenly to Albany with three others of his tribe and two Mohicans with the proposal. It was accepted and they departed for the Esopus in a vessel, accompanied by Jan Dareth.

Arendt van Corlaer then tried his influence. There never lived in the bounds of this State a man more thoroughly respected and liked by all the Indians than he. He sent out savage scouts to locate the captives who found that the Indians had scattered with most of them. One of these scouts had found Hester Douw ("deaf Hester"), her child and two other women among the Katskills. The scout had advised that she make the Indians intoxicated and that these women escape as their captors lay drunk. But the women feared to undertake it.

Meanwhile Smits Jan and his party penetrated the wilderness. Nearly thirty miles from Wiltwyck they discovered the fortress of the Esopus savages. Future articles will describe it and OLDE ULSTER will give photographs of the spot. Here they found Mrs. van

Imbroch among others. The savage who was in possession of her was Pam-ir-aw-ach-ginck. He was offered a ransom for her and consented and took it. They then attempted to obtain the release of others but this was refused. The ransom was then distributed by the savage among the others. But the next morning the Indian, with Mrs. van Imbroch, was gone. The other Indians then offered to return their share of the ransom but Smits Jan refused it. The proud Iroquois was indignant and denounced the Esopus savages and told them that if his party had only with them their arms they would take the captive they had ransomed by force from such villains. He would return to his country and select forty warriors and chastise the whole tribe.

Mrs. van Imbroch was taken by her captor to what is now the vicinity of the present village of Esopus. Here she escaped in a few days, but losing her way and not finding the path over which she had come returned to the wigwam of her captor. Another attempt was successful and she reached her home in Wiltwyck. One account says this escape was effected by the assistance of the Mohawks.

Meanwhile Cregier had arrived. He was a prudent, capable and determined commander. He thoroughly organized his force and the citizen guard. A captive squaw was brought in. Cregier questioned her as to the whereabouts of the prisoners. She told him that the captive women and children were conveyed into the woods outside of the Indian fort and scattered about every night for fear of rescue, while the warriors remained inside the fort to defend it; that it was surrounded by three rows of palisades; that the Indians

had nine horses with which they drew palisades to strengthen the defenses; that the fort was a square and stood "on the brow of a hill and all around is table-land." This was confirmed by Mrs. van Imbroch. Two Wappinger Indians were also examined who affirmed the same and offered to guide Cregier to the fort. But he declined for the present while awaiting the return of five Mohawks whom he had sent to the Indian fort with a captive Indian girl and some wampum. Three days after this embassy returned bringing with them three savages, two of the captive women and two children. They told the captain "The Esopus Indians have fled to a high mountain through fear of the Dutch, and they lie here and there in small bands. Their prisoners are also distributed and dispersed among them here and there; they will not trust them in the fort and the Indians daily threaten to kill them if the Dutch attempt their rescue. At night we were tied to trees by thongs."

This tale aroused the officers and soldiers as well as the settlers. Smits Jan and his Mohawks, accompanied by Jan Davis, a son of "Kit," offered to go immediately to the Indian fort. They were permitted and took with them a squaw and two Indian children. In four days they returned after securing the ransom of one more woman but were the bearers of this message: "We will not release any more prisoners unless we can secure peace thereby. If Corlaer and Rensselaer will come to our fort and bring goods with them we will conclude peace and release the prisoners." This determined Cregier to break off negotiations and march.

But it was harvest and all were busy at their crops.

He called upon the farmers for teams to bring up the supplies for the expedition from the Strand to the stockade at Wiltwyck. Some responded with alacrity but many could not be prevailed upon to lend a hand until the harvest was gathered. It was very exasperating to Cregier and ungrateful for while he had been trying to secure the captives by negotiation he had sent his soldiers to help the people of the two villages rebuild their burned buildings. Notwithstanding this many refused to cart up the army supplies. The reason is not given. Was it because Cregier had let a whole month pass without advancing on the Indians to rescue their captive wives and children?



AT A MEETING OF THE SCHOUT AND COMMISSARIES of the village of Wildwyck on Tuesday, February 12th, 1664, Mattheus Capito, Provisional Schout complained of Mattheu Blanshan and demanded of the defendant fifty guilders fine because on the Day of Fasting and Prayer, after the second beating of the drum, she had been churning.

The defendant answered that the drum was beaten only once, and that they had no milk for their calf, and that she, for her life, had not done more. The Honorable Court, having heard the Schout's demand, and defendant's defense, sentenced the defendant to pay six guilders, one half for the church.

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## *Wallkill Valley Families in Central New York*

---

*Contributed by the Reverend Charles Maar*

---



THE present generation is losing track of those who left the Wallkill Valley and vicinity a hundred years ago to become pioneer settlers of the then unbroken but promising wilderness of central New York. The fathers and grandfathers used to visit back and forth. The grandsons do little or no visiting.

As an interest in family trees and early local history is manifest just now, it will not come amiss to gather up some account of those who "went west" from Ulster and Orange counties after the Revolution and cleared the ground where now stand the busy cities and villages that stretch from the headwaters of the Mohawk to the Genesee river.

To begin with, it needs to be understood that the region west of the Mohawk valley was public land, and that a promise of land grants was made during the Revolution in order to encourage enlistments. The powerful and semi-civilized Six Nations had held this region and had cleared some ground; but their power was broken in part at the battle of Oriskany and in part by Sullivan's expedition.

About 1790, surveys had been made, townships plotted out and allotments made of one hundred acres to privates and two to five hundred acres to commissioned officers. These allotments were occupied or sold almost immediately, and no little stir was made along the Hudson, through New Jersey and Pennsylvania by hundreds of families bidding farewell to homes and kin that might see them no more. Those from New Jersey and Pennsylvania followed the valley of the Susquehanna north, and then spread out among the lakes that lie like so many fingers between Syracuse and Rochester. Those from New England and the Hudson river made their way to Albany and so out along the Mohawk river.

An ox-team carried and an ox-team drew a meagre supply of household effects, together with the wife and children, to what was called in a general way "the Genesee country." So leisurely was travel in those days that after the canal packets began operations, when a good dame of New Jersey made her sister a visit at Auburn and found it took just a week to return by way of the Erie canal and the Hudson and Raritan rivers to New Brunswick, she wrote back the news excitedly as though she had not caught her breath all the way.

Among the first from this region to feel the drawings of the west was Colonel John L. Hardenbergh of Rosendale. He had served as captain in the Revolution, and was surveyor and engineer by profession. While traversing that section with Sullivan's expedition, his practiced eye was drawn to the Owasco river as a source of power. On his return home he secured

the adjoining six hundred acres and in 1792 settled upon it, building a grist and saw mill, around which grew up Hardenbergh's Corners—now the beautiful city of Auburn.

Colonel Hardenbergh was a cousin of the Reverend Doctor Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh, first president of Rutgers College, and took with him from Ulster county his wife, Mary Bevier. After her death shortly, he married Martina Brinkerhoff of Owasco. The first church organized in Cayuga county, the Owasco Reformed church, was organized in his house and he was elected an elder of it.

In 1792 went also Samuel and Benjamin De Puy and Moses Cortright from Orange county and settled to the south of the founder of Auburn in Owasco township.

Samuel Gumaer followed soon after and married a daughter of Samuel De Puy.

Samuel Hoornbeek was born at Minisink, Orange county, in 1753, and moved his family to Owasco in 1799.

Martin Cuykendall was born in the same vicinity. His wife was Anna Cole. They migrated with their thirteen children to the same place, where the elder Cuykendall farmed it and operated a grist and saw mill.

In 1793 also went Abram and Martin DePew, brothers, to Owasco. Abram's wife was Ann Cortright.

David Bevier, of Rosendale, Ulster county, erected a grist mill in Owasco in 1798. Josiah Bevier, M. D., was born there probably also, in 1784.

Henry Hunsiker went from Orange county with his

---

*Olde Ulster*

---

parents about 1806 and settled on two hundred acres in the town of Owasco.

John C. Legern, fifth child of Charles and Margaret (Clinton) Legern, was born in New Windsor, Orange county, in 1816. He migrated to Genoa township, Cayuga county, in 1819.

Abraham, son of Henry and Mary Van Etten, was born in Orange county in 1800 and moved to Niles township, Cayuga county, in 1819.

Simeon Swartwout went to Owasco in 1813 and settled on the east side of the lake. He was brought up near Huguenot and was a son of Peter and Jane (Westfall) Swartwout. Numerous descendants of the same name still live about Port Jervis and Auburn.

In the town of Florida near by was born and reared Lincoln's great secretary. After finishing school and college and being admitted to the bar William H. Seward was attracted to Auburn by a school friend of his sister, who was a daughter of County Judge Elijah Miller. His settlement and marriage followed in the fall of 1824. William H. Seward, Jr., is a banker and occupies the homestead.

In more recent years a son of Montgomery, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Miller, found his way to the same attractive spot and has been professor of Church History now for eight years in Auburn Theological Seminary.

James Blauvelt, Jr., was a native of Orange county and at the age of twenty-five married and went to New York. In 1839, when past middle life, the western fever seized him and he set out for Cayuga county, with his wife and three children and all their worldly goods

in a wagon drawn by a team of horses. He bought a farm in the town of Mentz. His wife was Catharine Post, daughter of Peter Post, of New Jersey.

Onondaga county, on the east of Cayuga, also shared the exodus from the Wallkill region.

David S. Miller, born in Ulster county in 1796, settled early on a farm near Messina Springs and for a time conducted a hotel.

Andrew Elliot, an early settler of Geddes township, came from Ulster county.

Daniel Knapp went from Orange county to Pompey about the year 1800.

Moses Rogers, son of Israel, of Ulster county, settled in Van Buren township about 1800.

Jacobus De Puy went to Baldwinsville from Orange county in 1805 and bought a large tract just east of the village, for which he paid \$1.25 per acre in cash. Tradition says he had half a bushel of silver dollars left. He cleared fifty acres the first year and sowed it to wheat the second and cut the crop with a sickle.

No doubt other families yielded to this first spell of western fever and shared the pioneer labor of Yankees from the east and Dutch and Germans from the south, who flowed into the counties named and those farther west.

According to the *New Paltz Independent* of a recent date, Abraham H. Deyo left New Paltz about 1818 and settled first in Seneca county and soon moved to Ontario county.

*Wallkill, New York*

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*Olde Ulster*

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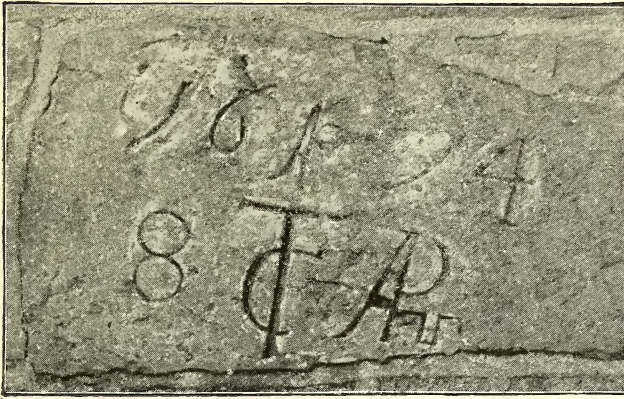
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, Christopher a Yates of the Manner of Renselar in the County of Albany for and in Consederation of the Sum of Sixty five Pounds Current Money of the State of New York to me in hand paid at and before the Ensealing and delivery of these presents by Cornelius Parsen of Ulster County at the Cautsbawn the Receipts whereof I do acknowledge myself to be Herewith fully Contented and paid have therefore granted bargained & sold Released and by these Presents do fully Clearly and absolutely grant bargain sell & Release unto the said Corneles Parsen, my Negro Boy Called Jack to have and to hold the said Negro Boy his Hears Excutors Administrators and Assigns For Ever In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my Hand & Seal this first day of September Anno Domini One Tousand Seven Hundred Seventy Seven

Sealed & Delivered  
in the Presence of  
Benjamin Masten  
Anna Yates

Chris<sup>r</sup> a Yates [L. S.]



ISRAELITES WERE IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK and were at Kingston as early as 1668, for at a session of the Schout's Court held in Kingston on March 13th, of that year Assur Levy appeared as attorney for Rabbi Cohen (or Coety) and brought a suit against Reyner van Coelen for three thousand guilders of sewant (clam-shell wampum) to be paid in good winter wheat. Also against Cornelis Slecht for twenty-eight schepels of wheat. Judgment was given for the plaintiff. Levy frequently appears at subsequent sessions-



*The Stone at the Grave of Thomas Chambers*

*THE STONE AT THE GRAVE OF THOMAS  
CHAMBERS*

---

Attention was called on page 304 of OLDE ULSTER to the lack of any mark at the grave of Thomas Chambers to tell the passer-by who is lying there. At the head of this article is given, by the favor of the publishers of "Picturesque Ulster," an illustration of the stone placed at his original resting-place. When his remains were removed in 1850 to Montrepose Cemetery at the erection by the late Jansen Hasbrouck of his residence on the Strand in the present City of Kingston, the stone was imbedded in the northeast corner of the foundation of Mr. Hasbrouck's house where it can be distinctly seen. It is at least a graven memorial to the man, but in its rude initials it needs an interpreter to tell the tale it would convey to the loiterer who chances to see its Runic lines.



*The Chambers Pear Tree*

*THE CHAMBERS PEAR TREE*

---

We give herewith, through the courtesy of the publishers of "Picturesque Ulster," an illustration of the old pear tree still standing upon the hill in the rear of the house of Abraham Hasbrouck on the Strand in the City of Kingston, which tree dates back to the time of the settlement. It has always been known as "The Pear Tree of Thomas Chambers." He died April 8th, 1694, as is stated in the epitaph on the preceding page. If the tree was actually planted by Thomas Chambers it must be more than two hundred years old.

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# *Journal of \* \** *Henry Pawling*

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*Contributed by Sutherland De Witt*

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APTAIN HENRY PAWLING was a son of Colonel Levi Pawling of the Third Regiment of Ulster County Militia during the Revolution and a brother of Colonel Albert Pawling of the Levies in the same war. The contributor of this article is in possession of the original manuscript journal which has been literally copied for OLDE ULSTER and is as follows:

Oct. 5, 1777: In the morning received intelligence that the British had landed near King's Ferry on the east side of the river. In the afternoon Maj. Logan was sent with a detachment consisting of about 80 men to observe the motions of the enemy; tarried there overnight.

Oct. 6: In the morning about daylight he discovered the enemies' boats crossing the river and landing on the west side at or near King's Ferry; he returned back about 9 o'clock in the morning to the Forts Clinton and Montgomery and brought the aforesaid intelligence, soon after Maj. Logan's return, Lieut. Jackson was sent out with a small party, being about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to watch the motions of the enemy. About 12 o'clock a small firing was heard

supposed to be Lieut. Jackson's who it was thought had met with the enemy, the drums were immediately ordered to beat to arms, the men paraded, Col. Brown sent off with a detachment consisting of about 80 men, four officers among which I was one, on our march to Doodle Town met Lieut. Jackson who informed Col. Brown that the enemy were at or near June's in Doodle Town; we then marched on as far as Brown's, the beginning of Doodle Town, where we had a fair prospect of the enemy. Seeing a vast body of them, Col. Brown thought proper to draw back some distance and take the advantage of the ground; about 3 o'clock the enemy was within musket shot, we then attacked them and were obliged to retreat to prevent being surrounded and then they pursued our retreat until we came to our lines where we made a stand for a considerable time, but being too weak was not able to maintain our ground, was obliged to retreat into Fort Clinton; by this time we began to play upon the enemy with our cannon from the forts, they soon came in reach of musket shot when the noise of cannon and small arms was heard on every side. The shipping crowded all the sails they possibly could and fired smartly from their row gallies. His Excellency, Gen. James Clinton, ordered Col. Brown with his detachment of Continental Troops to Fort Montgomery in order to reinforce the troops under the command of Gov. Geo. Clinton posted in the redout on the left. About 5 o'clock Col. Campbell sent a flag of truce in at Fort Montgomery and demanded the fort, saying if the fort was not given up in five minutes he would put every soul to the sword. Lieut. Col. Livingston who

received the flag sent word back that he might do his worst and be d—md, that we were determined to hold it as long as we could make any resistance but if *he* would lay down *his* arms and march into the fort he should have good quarters. A short time after the flag was sent in Col. Campbell was shot with a musket ball through the breast and sent into eternity. A brisk firing was kept up; Lieut. McArthur, who was on my right, was shot with a musket ball in the cheek, his jaw bone broke and the ball lodged down alongside his throat. A very brisk firing continued, the upper redout was stormed and carried by the enemy, they then gave three huzzas; we answered it by huzzaing three times for the congress. Showers of balls were then poured among us but did no damage, about one o'clock we were stormed and made prisoners, few of our party made their escape. Capt. Godwin and myself were knocked down by the side of each other, strip'd of hat and watch and buckles by one Dr. ———, formerly an inhabitant of Dutchess county, precinct of Rhinebeck; kept but a short time in the redout, removed to a room in the barracks where Capt. Hanstranch and Capt. Johnson before had lodged. The officer that had the guard over us the first night was Richard Vanderburgh a Lieut. in the new corps, who gave Lieut. Mott a blow aside the head and knocked him almost down for calling him by his former familiar name, being well acquainted with him heretofore.

Oct. 7: In the morning a number of officers came to see us, some spoke very politely to us and others insulted us in the grossest manner. Some of the British sent us some rum which greatly cheered our spirits, we could

look out of the window and see the inhabitants that lived near about the fort, coming and taking protection as we supposed as we saw them come from headquarters with papers in their hands; likewise we could see the inhabitants driving in cattle; also we saw the enemy carrying our dead across snaggy poles naked as they were born head and heels hanging down, also saw the enemy walking about the fort with our clothes selling them to each other,—this day passed very tedious.

Oct. 8, Wednesday: In the morning they brought us some biscuit and rum which refreshed us greatly, about 10 o'clock we were paraded and a shocking appearance we made, scarce a hat amongst the whole, some without coats and some without shoes, not more than two or three had buckles on their shoes and knees. We had about 2,000 spectators, some showing us the gallows swearing they would be hangmen for us. We were marched down the river and crowds of people on every side insulting us the whole way. We embarked on board of a row boat and were rowed down below the Dunderbergh past some shipping where we received showers of insults from the sailors and wh—s that were on board the ships, we were put on board the ship *Archer*, commanded by Capt. Coats, and confined in the hold,—about 200 in number, until night we were allowed the privilege of going one at a time on deck as our necessary occasions required, but as soon as it was dark they let us down a bucket of rum, being a gill and a quarter per man, and shut down the hatchways, presenting two pieces of cannon down upon us, not one was allowed to go up 'till morning though many had the flux.

*To be continued*

---

## Lineage of the Pawling Family

---

*Contributed by Mrs. F. Frank Kitts*

---



ENRY PAWLING, who settled in Ulster county in the latter part of the seventeenth century, was a man prominent in his locality in his day and one who served Old Ulster in various official capacities until his death in 1692. That he must have been a man of education and ability is certain, for he held many important offices in Ulster county, and served on numerous commissions for regulating affairs and shaping the government of Esopus in the early days. He came to America a soldier in the Duke of York expedition under the command of Colonel Richard Nichols in 1664. We learn from the Penn manuscripts, under land grants or purchases, that he come from Padbury, Buckinghamshire, England. He served in the British army with distinction, attaining the rank of a captain, if not that of a colonel, until the spring of 1670 when, as it was "times of peace" and he had "behaved himself well and as becomes a Souldyer," on the 18th day of April of that year, he was honorably discharged "so that he hath our consent to follow his private affairs without any further Lett or interruption."

In 1668 Henry Pawling was instructed by Governor Francis Lovelace to lay out lots further inland than Esopus for a new and additional settlement.

In 1669 he was one of a commission of seven men ordered by Governor Lovelace to go up to Esopus to regulate the affairs of that place and of the "Nieuw Dorp", now Hurley. This commission was in session from September 17th to the 29th of that month, during which time they passed a number of ordinances in relation to Esopus, located sites for the villages of Marbletown and Hurley, made arrangements for the government of that locality and chose officers for the new villages, appointing Henry Pawling officer over the Indians.

In 1670 he was again commissioned by Governor Lovelace, together with the Governor's brother, Captain Dudley Lovelace, Jacques Cortelyou, William Beekman and Christopher Beresford, to proceed to Kingston to establish the boundaries of the new towns and lay out and define the lots of the new villages and make the necessary allotments and grants thereof.

In 1676 we find Henry Pawling signing a petition for a minister able to "preach both English and Duche" at Esopus.

In 1685 he was appointed by Governor Thomas Dongan High Sheriff of Ulster County, and held that office for four years. He is further mentioned in Documentary History of New York, Vol. II., pp. 159-162, where it states that "February 13th 1689, Captain Palin came from Sopus with thirty men to aid againft the French and Indians," and that he attended "two meetings of a convention held in Albany in February 1689."

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*Lineage of the Pawling Family*

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Henry Pawling had a grant or purchase of land from William Penn of one thousand acres in Providence township, then in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, and it was to this tract that later his two sons, John and Henry, removed. The location of it may be seen on the map between the pages 158-9, Vol. II., of Fiske's "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America," where two lots are marked "H. Pawling." He was about having a patent of land in Dutchess county, New York, executed when he died; this was afterwards (May 11, 1696) made out to his widow. It is said to have been about four thousand acres, and was known as the "Pawling Purchase," a part of which is now the village of Staatsburgh.

HENRY PAWLING (I.) married NEELTJE ROOSA, daughter of Albert Heymans Roosa and Wyntie Ariens. The "Kingston Register" gives the date as November 3, 1676, but adds that it is uncertain whether this is the marriage or the first publication of banns. They had children:

- (2) Jane: Married Jan Cok of Marbletown.
- (3) Wyntie: Baptized July 20, 1679; married Richard Brodhead.
- (4) John: Baptized October 2, 1681; married Aagje De Witt.
- (5) James: Baptized November 25, 1683; died young.
- (6) Albert: Baptized March 29, 1685; married Catharine Beekman Rutsen.
- (7) Anne: Baptized June 19, 1687; married Tjerck De Witt.

- (8) Henry: Born about 1689; married Jacomyntie Kunst.
- (9) Mary: Baptized October 30, 1692; married Thomas Van Keuren.

Henry Pawling died in Marbletown in 1692, leaving a widow and six children. His daughter Mary was born after her father's death. In his will dated 1691, old style, and probated March 25, 1695, he bequeathes, after ordering that all his just and lawful debts be paid, his entire estate, real and personal, to his wife at whose death it was to be equally divided among his children. His widow was living as late as 1745 as on August 27th of that year she is mentioned in her son Albert's will as still living. Of the children of Henry Pawling, have found nothing further concerning his daughter Jane (2) except that she married Jan Cok of Marbletown, the first publication of banns occurring on the 27th of October, 1706.

(III.) WYNTIE PAWLING in 1698 became the second wife of RICHARD BRODHEAD, son of Captain Daniel Brodhead and Ann Tye. She died 1703. Children:

- (10) Henry: Baptized November 5, 1699.
- (11) William: Baptized January 18, 1702.
- (12) Magdaline: Married May 15, 1724, Jacob Esselstine, son of Cornelius Martense Esselstine and Cornelia Vredenburg of Kingston.
- (13) Ann: Baptized September 28, 1707; married December 3, 1739, Andrew Oliver of Marbletown.
- (14) Nellie: Baptized November 10, 1710; married February 21, 1734, Stephen Nottingham of Marbletown.

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*Lineage of the Pawling Family*

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- (15) Elizabeth: Baptized August 9, 1713; married April 3, 1739, Christopher David of Marbletown.
- (16) John: Baptized June 28, 1716; married April 12, 1737, Ann Nottingham of Marbletown.
- (17) Mary: Baptized April 26, 1719; married June 11, 1736, Robert McGuiness of Canada.
- (18) Rachel: Baptized February 18, 1722; married April 20, 1742, Wood Furman.

(IV.) JOHN PAWLING served in the militia during the colonial period, holding the rank, in 1711, of a lieutenant and participating in the expedition to Canada. About 1720 he removed to Pennsylvania, settling in Bebbertown, afterwards Perkiomen Township, then in Philadelphia county, where he became owner of a large tract of land along the Perkiomen creek, mills, slaves and considerable personal property. "Pawling's Mills" became a well known landmark for many years and for many miles around. At the death of John Pawling they passed over to his son Henry and in 1747 were sold to Peter Pannebacker, who added a fulling mill to the grist mills and they then became known as Pannebacker's (or Pennypacker's) mills and under this name became famous in Revolutionary history as the camping ground of Washington's army before and after the battle of Germantown.

JOHN PAWLING married in Kingston, N. Y., August 23, 1712, AAGJE DE WITT, daughter of Tjerck Clausen De Witt and Barbara Andriessen. He died June, 1733, leaving a widow and seven children, and is buried in the family burying-ground, which he provided for in

his will and which is still existing on the east side of the creek. Children :

- (19) Henry: Baptized in Kingston, November 1, 1713 married Eleanor Hicks.
- (20) Ellin (Ellinor): Born February 22, 1715; married Henry Pawling (32), her first cousin and son of Henry Pawling and Jacomyntie Kunst.
- (21) Hannah: Probably died young.
- (22) Deborah: Married Christopher Ziegler.
- (23) Rebecca: Married Abraham De Haven.
- (24) John: Born August 28, 1722; married Elizabeth De Haven, daughter of Herman De Haven and Anne or Annica Opdegraef.
- (25) Joseph: Married Elizabeth —.

(VI.) ALBERT PAWLING appears as ensign in the list of military officers of Ulster county for Marbletown October 7, 1717, and was a Member of Assembly from Ulster county in 1726-37. He married November 26, 1726, CATHARINE BEEKMAN, daughter of Henry Beekman and widow of John Rutsen. They left no issue. He was living in 1745, although he probably died soon after. His will of August 27, 1745, disposes of a large estate, including land, buildings, slaves and personal property. He provides liberally for his wife and mother, leaving the residue of his estate to his nephew Levi, son of his brother Henry Pawling and Jacomyntie Kunst.

*To be continued*

**LINEAGE OF THE DE WITT FAMILY**

*Continued from page 317*

- (22) Helena : Born 7 December, 1695 ; married 6 June, 1719, Jacob Swits (baptized at Albany 29 October, 1693), son of Isaac Swits and Susanna Groot, and nephew of Cornelius Swits, who married Jannetje De Witt (4). Among her children was Colonel Swits, of Schenectady, prominent in the Revolution.
- (23) Andries : Born 1 April, 1697 ; died 2 July, 1701.
- (24) Egbert : Born 18 March, 1699 ; married 4 November, 1726, Mary Nottingham (born 19 May, 1704), daughter of William Nottingham and Margaret Rutsen. He settled at Napanoch, in the town of Wawarsing, Ulster county and had a family of ten children, nine sons and one daughter, Mary. She married General James Clinton and became the mother of Governor De Witt Clinton
- (25.) Johannes : Born 26 March, 1701 ; married 27 June, 1724, Mary Brodhead (baptized 6 August, 1699), daughter of Charles Brodhead and Maria Ten Broeck. His eldest son, Colonel Charles De Witt, who married Blandina Du Bois, was very prominent in colonial affairs and a leader in the Revolution.
- (26) Andries : Baptized 20 February, 1703 ; married 3 December, 1731, Bredgen Nottingham (baptized 3 December, 1711),—a sister of his brother Egbert's wife. He died at Rochester, Ulster county, leaving a large family of children.

(XXV.) JOHANNES DE WITT, married MARY BROD-  
HEAD. Children :

- (27) Ann : Baptized 28 March, 1725 ; married 13 May, 1749, Conrad Newkirk (baptized 14 May, 1722), son of Gerrit Newkirk and Grietje Ten Eyck.
- (28) Charles : Born — — 1727 ; died 27 August, 1787. He married 20 December, 1754, Blandina Du Bois, daughter of Gerrit Du Bois and Margaret Elmendorf. Charles De Witt was one of the most prominent men in Ulster county in the political events which preceded and accompanied the War of the Revolution. From 1768 to 1775 he was a member of the Colonial Assembly and, as a member of the last legislative body which sat under Royal authority, was one of the nine resolute and patriotic men (Ten Broeck, De Witt, van Cortlandt, Boerum, Seaman, Schuyler, Clinton, Woodhull, and Philip Livingston) who voted to approve of the proceedings of the Continental Congress then recently organized in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Provincial Convention of April, 1775, and of the third and fourth Provincial Congress, where he was associated with John Jay, William Duer and others on the committee for detecting and defeating conspiracies. He was a member of the Provincial Congress which ratified the Declaration of Independence. On 21 December, 1775, he was commissioned colonel of a regiment of Minute Men. When the State government was organized Colonel De Witt was made a member of the committee

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*Lineage of the De Witt Family*

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to draft a Constitution and from 1781 to 1785 he sat in the State Assembly. In 1784 he was elected to the Continental Congress.

- (29) Andries: Baptized 10 November, 1728; died 26 June, 1813; married 1753 or 1754 Blandina Ten Eyck (baptized 11 May, 1735; died 2 June, 1807), daughter of Abraham Ten Eyck and Jaunche Elmendorf.
- (30) Maria: Baptized 17 April, 1737.

(XXVIII.) CHARLES DE WITT, married BLANDINA DU BOIS. Children:

- (31) John C.: Born 22 October, 1755; married Cornelia Cantine (born 29 March, 1757; died 23 April, 1814) 15 November, 1778; died 31 December, 1833. He was member of Assembly in 1792, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1798 and 1800.
- (32) Gerrit: Born 8 August, 1762; died 5 February, 1846; married 15 November, 1786, Catharine Ten Eyck (born 27 October, 1765; died 3 April, 1840) of Hurley, Ulster county.
- (33) Blandina: No record.
- (34) Polly: No record.
- (35) Margurette: Born in 1758; died at Shawangunk, Ulster county, 26 September, 1827; married Johannes Bruyn.

(XXXII.) GERRIT DE WITT, married CATHERINE TEN EYCK. Children:

- (36) Maria: Born 29 August, 1787; died 18 March, 1861; married 18 October, 1812, Matthew T. E. Veeder, of Schenectady.

- (37) Charles Gerrit: Born at Greenkill, Ulster county, 7 November, 1789; baptized by the Reverend George J. L. Doll, of Kingston, 7 December, 1789; died at Newburgh, New York, 12 April, 1839; married at Hoboken, New Jersey, 25 April, 1811, by the Reverend Gerardus Kuypers, of New York City, Catharine Bogert Godwin (born in New York City 10 May, 1792), eldest daughter of David and Catharine Waldron Godwin. In November, 1810, Charles became a student at law in the office of Peter De Witt, a noted New York City lawyer at the time. Shortly after he was appointed to the clerkship in the Navy Department at Washington where he was thrown into close business relations with Commodore David Porter, which was the commencement of a lifelong friendship. On giving up his Washington position he returned to Kingston, and opened a law office. At the same time he founded the *Ulster Sentinel*, a weekly journal, of which he was both editor and proprietor. The paper was very successful and had a large circulation, and warmly advocated the cause of the Jackson Democracy. At the election of Jackson to the Presidency he was elected Representative in Congress (1828) and at the close of his term he was appointed Charge d'Affaires to Central America, residing in the City of Guatamala. Charles was proud of his Holland ancestry; proud of the honorable and patriotic record of his grandfather, and his highest ambition was to make a name worthy of such

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*Lineage of the De Witt Family*

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ancestry. Before leaving for Central America he placed his eldest son, David Porter, in West Point Military Academy and his eldest daughter, Anna Wynkoop, at Miss Willard's Troy Female Seminary. His second son, Charles Adolphus, was to enter the Navy, and his youngest, Sutherland (then an infant), was destined for the law. Before leaving for Central America he called on his old friend and fellow-Dutchman (as they called each other), Martin van Buren. On bidding each other good-by van Buren said: "Charles, while in Central America you will doubtless become master of the Spanish language, so that when you return, if I am President, I will send you to the Court of Madrid." After a residence of about six years in Guatamala he returned. Van Buren was president, but the remark never bore fruit. Then David, the son of Charles, without consulting his father, resigned from the army, and above all his beloved daughter had made a thoughtless marriage. The torrid climate of Central America had undermined his constitution. He had been home for a short time, when, on his return from Washington, on board of a steamer opposite Newburgh, on the Hudson, his proud spirit passed away in the prime of life. In accordance with his earnest desire, as often expressed during life, his remains were interred by the side of Charles De Witt, his grandfather, in Hurley.

*To be continued*

*CIVIL MARRIAGES IN KINGSTON*

---

The following marriages by the magistrates are in the records of the Schout's Court :

September 11, 1667, were lawfully married before the Honorable Court Jan Matthysen, young man, and Magdalena Blangon, young daughter. (This marriage is number 21 in Chaplain Hoes' "Kingston Marriages" where "date of marriage not given.")

September 13, 1667, were lawfully married before the magistrates Antene Konk, young man, being a soldier in the service of the King of England, and Jannetie Crafford, young daughter. ("Kingston Marriages" number 22 where date of marriage is not given.)

January 18th, 1668, were here publicly married by the magistrates Jacobus Coenraets van Elmendorp, young man, and Griete Aertsen, daughter of Aert Jacobs, with knowledge of her mother living here. ("Kingston Marriages" number 23 where date of marriage is not given.)

March 11, 1668, were here legally married by the magistrates Jan Hendrix and Annetie Matthysen, both with the knowledge of their parents. ("Kingston Marriages" number 24, where date of marriage is not given.)

May 11, 1668, were here legally married by the magistrates Jan Cornelis, van Gottenborch, young man, and Willempie Alberts, widow of Albert Gerrits. ("Kingston Marriages" number 25 where date of marriage is given.)

October 28, 1668, Joost Adriaensen, of Opynen,

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*Indian Summer in Woodland Valley*

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widower of Femmetie Hendrix, was married before this hon. court to Elisabet Willemsen Krom, young woman of Pynacker, after three publications of banns. ("Kingston Marriages" number 26, where date of marriage is given.)

December 14, 1672, Hendrick Jansen, young man, born at Breest, in Gelderland, and Catharine Hansen, born at New York. Had their banns registered. (This marriage is not in "Kingston Marriages.")



*INDIAN SUMMER IN WOODLAND VALLEY*

---

An autumn haze  
These mellow days  
Comes creeping over Woodland Valley ;  
Outlines grow dim  
Of tree and limb  
Down mountain sides continually.  
  
O'er hill and plain  
A golden rain  
Falls ever where the sunbeams shimmer ;  
While lights and shades  
Mottle the glades,  
Where softly murmuring fountains glimmer.  
  
In myriad dyes,  
Before our eyes,  
New festal robes the trees are showing ;  
With distant knolls  
Cerulean stoles  
Round rough and rugged shoulders throwing.  
  
Ripe is the year ;  
Soon will the sere  
And yellow leaf fall as a curtain :  
To-day the glow  
Of colors show  
How rich its fullness, and how certain.

# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

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*AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE*

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BENJAMIN MYER BRINK.*

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ATTENTION IS CALLED to an error upon page 289 where the date of the treaty made "under the blue sky of heaven" is given as "15th of July, 1663"; when it should have been 15th of July, 1660. OLDE ULSTER tries to be accurate in dates.



AS RECENTLY ANNOUNCED we are very desirous of securing for preservation before it is too late all that remains of whatever was brought to Old Ulster in the shape of literature (especially songs) from Holland, France or the Palatinate. There must be remnants of old French or German songs as well as of the Dutch.



ARTICLES UPON LINEAGES of many families in Old Ulster are in preparation and in the future it is hoped to run at least a part of one in each monthly issue. As these require much time and care in the preparation it was impossible to publish family lines more frequently in earlier numbers.

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 Vol. I

DECEMBER, 1905

 No. 12
 

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## *Captain Cregier's Active Operations*

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APTAIN CREGIER had arrived at Wildwyck with his force on the 4th of July, 1663, and on the 6th had brought his force and supplies from the Strand up to the village. On the 7th the two Indians arrived with a deer and some fish. They were detained but proved to be Wappingers from the east side of the Hudson. The next day was Sunday. After church service five savages appeared to ask the reason of the detention of their brethren. They were told that circumstances required that Indians be kept away. If they came near they should come with a white flag. They replied: "It is well: adieu," and went their way. The two of the previous day were still detained and after the afternoon service the older one was questioned if he would not guide some troops to where the captive women and children were. Cregier had been informed that there was an Indian village two miles away and proposed to

visit it with fifty men. The Wappinger advised against it and said that he had seen eight men, nine women and eleven children on the east side of the Hudson near Magdalen Island, just south of what is now Tivoli. On Monday a force was sent under Sergeant Niessen to this place. It returned on Thursday, the 12th, having found the band numbering twenty-eight, besides the squaws and children. They brought back as captives one squaw and three children, and five armed Indians and one squaw were killed. But they obtained no captive whites. One of the soldiers was slain.

The next day the squaw was examined. She said there were some Katskill Indians encamped at Sauger-ties, but they would not fight the Dutch. From this captive squaw Cregier secured the information of the Indian fort at Shawangunk from which the rescue was made in September. But her information was too vague to definitely locate the site. Her description was very clear as to its construction, and exact regarding the surroundings. She said :

“The fort is defended by three rows of palisades, and the houses in the fort encircled by thick cleft palisades with port holes in them, and covered with bark of trees ; the fort is square, but the angles are constructed between the first and second rows of palisades, and the third row of palisades stands full eight feet off from the others towards the interior, between the two first rows of palisades and the houses ; and the fort stands on the brow of the hill and all around is table land.”

The escape of Mrs. van Imbroch was described and her confirmation of this description by the squaw is given on page 325 of *OLDE ULSTER*. She added that

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*Captain Cregier's Active Operations*

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the Indians had built on that spot as they could secure water there.

Day after day parties were sent out scouting or to obtain tidings of the women and children and usually returned weary and disheartened. Occasionally a few captives were rescued which had been held by savages who were not with the main body. It became more and more patent that the Dutch must call upon their good friends, the Iroquois, for assistance. The five Mohawks mentioned on page 325 promised their help and faithfully redeemed the obligation.

A council of war was held on July 24th to which came the five Mohawks and Jan Davets, just returned from the Indian fort at Shawangunk. They said the Indians would not exchange any more captives unless peace were made. And they brought the sad tidings that the savages had but four of their captives at the fort, and had scattered the rest far and wide to prevent a rescue. During the afternoon of the 25th came information that the women and children were at "the old fort" up the valley of the Rondout.

Cregier was a man of action. On the afternoon of July 26th, taking as a guide one of the rescued women, the energetic captain set out: He says he took of his company

"A detachment of 91 men; of Lieutenant Stilwil's, 30 men; Lieutenant Couwenhoven's 41 [Long Island] Indians; volunteers from the Manhattans, 6; volunteers from the Esopus, 35 men, of whom 11 were horsemen, and 7 of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Company's negroes with two pieces of cannon and two wagons, the whole party provided each with one pound of powder and a pound of ball, 2 lbs. of hard bread and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a

soft loaf, with 2 lbs. of pork and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a Dutch cheese ; left in garrison at Wildwyck 36 soldiers and 25 freemen. Marched out about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and came in the evening about two great miles [six English] from Wildwyck, where we remained until the moon arose. We then started anew, but could not march more than a long half hour on account of the cannons and wagons, which we could not get through the woods at night. We then bivouaced until morning at daybreak.

“27th ditto :—We got on the right road when day dawned and continued our march. On our way we passed over much stoney land and hills, and had to tarry at the swampy, long, broken and even frequent kills where we halted and must cut down trees to make bridges to pass over ; and divers mountains were so steep that we were obliged to haul the wagons and cannon up and down with ropes. Thus our progress was slow. When about two miles from the Indian fort sent forward Captain Lieutenant Couwenhoven, Lieutenant Stilwil and Ensign Christaen Niessen with one hundred and sixteen men to surprise it. I followed meanwhile with the remainder of the force, the guns and the wagons, but on coming within a short mile of the fort found the way so impassable that I was under the necessity of leaving the cannon, as I could get it no farther. I left forty men there and gave them orders to fortify themselves and set palisades around, which they did, and I followed the preceding troop with the remainder towards the Indian fort. On arriving there found our people in possession of it, as it had been abandoned by the Indians two days before. Our Indians had caught a squaw in the cornfield whither she was coming to cut maize. Now the evening falling, for it was about six o'clock when we came to the fort, we passed the night there, having found three horses at their fort. \* \* \* No savages could be caught, as they were everywhere fully informed of us. \* \* \* I convened the Council of War. \* \* \*

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*Captain Cregier's Active Operations*

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It was unanimously resolved to cut down their corn and burn it, together with last year's maize, which they still had in pits, in great abundance in their cornfields and around their fort. Whereupon I went out of their fort with fifty men to a distance of full half a mile ; there cut down several plantations of maize ; threw into the fire divers pits full of maize and beans, returned to the fort at sundown and saw that divers Indians and horsemen found some pits with plunder in the vicinity of the fort, which they brought in. \* \* \*

"29th ditto :—Four parties went out again to cut down the corn and to burn the old maize. \* \* \*

"30th ditto :—We in two large parties, each of eighty men, cut down all the corn, and burnt the old maize which remained in the pits. Returned to the fort all together in the evening, and made preparations to set out in the morning. Meanwhile the Indians, who the day before had called out that they would come and fight us, did not make their appearance. We cut down nearly one hundred morgens [215 acres] of maize and burned above one hundred pits full of corn and beans.

"31st ditto :—In the morning at the dawn of day set fire to the fort and all the houses, and while they were in full blaze marched out in good order. \* \* \* Arrived safely at our fort [Wildwyck] about nine o'clock in the evening with our cannon and wagons. Remarkd scarcely anything on the way. The road or course from Wildwyck to the fort of the Esopus Indians lies mostly Southwest, about ten [Dutch] miles from our fort."

Various spots have been mentioned as the site of this fortress of the Esopus Indians. Dr. Charles Scott, nearly fifty years ago, with careful study of the whole question after carefully examining the topography of the Wallkill and Rondout Valleys located the fort near the line between Rochester and Wawarsing. He read

a paper on the subject before the Ulster Historical Society from which this description is taken :

“Brodhead in his History of New York assumes that the fort, or ‘old fort,’ was in the present town of Shawangunk, and that the new or second fort, was in the town of Mamakating, near Bloomingburgh. He would place them both, therefore, on the east side of the Shawangunk mountains. O’Callaghan seems to be of the same opinion. Both of these distinguished antiquarians have been misled by the want of a local knowledge of the country, and by a too nice calculation of the distances mentioned by Kregier. It may not be presumptuous, perhaps, to say that the exact spots where these transactions occurred may yet, after the lapse of so many years, be pointed out for the benefit of the future historian.

“The fort destroyed on the 31st of July was on the south side of the Kerhonkson, near the line between Rochester and Wawarsing, and just north of what is called Shurker Hill. By the present roads the spot is twenty-two or twenty-three miles from Kingston, two miles from Pine Bush, and about the same distance from Middleport. From the mouth of the stream to Shurker Hill is nearly two miles, and from thence to the head fountain less than one mile. The fine lowlands of the Rondout and of the Mombaccus spread forth many an inviting acre for the cultivation of the maize.

“The nature of the ground made the place a strong defensive position for the savage occupants, and any one standing below in the valley can easily comprehend why Kregier should be compelled to leave his cannons and his wagons where he did.

“An Indian trail led up from the mouth of the Kerhonkson to the village and thence, turning to the south, passed over the hills to Lackawack and continued to the upper waters of the Delaware. On either hand an Indian dance-chamber spread the floor which Nature furnished, and the

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*Captain Kregier's Active Operations*

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aged men of Wawarsing can yet point out the spots where the chieftain sat plumed and painted on the rocks, and where the yelling warriors of the tribe *Kintekoyed* beneath the azure vault of heaven.

“The locality is suited in all respects to the descriptions of Captain Kregier. The direction, the route, the situation, the distance and the surroundings are precisely as related by him in his journal excepting that he marched by an untried path, and through unknown forests while the present wayfarer travels a country improved by the happy appliances of civilized life. To us the hills cannot be quite so steep, nor the streams be quite so frequent and difficult of passage as to him with his cumbersome equipage. And more especially would the twenty-two miles which the modern stage coach measures from Kingston seem to him on his anxious march as long as a half score more. The soldiers that could tramp in a day from Wiltwyck to Kerhonkson through the woods and over an Indian trail, and besides that, could drag cannon, and cut trees, and build bridges most certainly did the work of a day without sending them to Leurenkill to suit a modern measurement. The journal before us then sends the inquirer to the vicinity of Shurker's Hill.

“Tradition has preserved us no memorial of Kregier's expedition along the Rondout, but it has fortuitously noted the Kerhonkson as one of the main centres of the red men's power. The old men have spoken to the writer on the subject with definiteness, and one of them indicated the spot where, in his younger days, he had picked up the relics of Indian occupation in profusion, and where his grandfather told him a fort had existed. This is the spot selected above as the locality of the captured Esopus village.

“The mother-in-law of Isaac Alliger, of Middleport, often mentioned in her lifetime as a fact coming from her ancestors that before the white men came the savages had two fortified encampments—the one on the Kerhonkson, and the other twelve miles distant on the opposite side of the Shawangunk

mountains. Other traditions of the same kind may exist, but they can only be known to those who have long resided in Rochester or Wawarsing.

“A more conclusive evidence in favor of the locality named is found in Governor Nicoll’s treaty with the Esopus Indians in October, 1665. In May, 1664, they had agreed with Governor Stuyvesant to give up the conquered lands. In fulfilling this agreement they ceded to Nicoll’s the tract south and southwest of the Kerhonkson to the verge of the bills which separates it from the Lackawack. The text of the treaty mentions that ‘old fort’ situated at or near the head of the stream. What old fort? A valued member of this society says: ‘That which was destroyed on the 30th of May, 1660, by Ensign Smit during the First Esopus War.’ But what evidence is there that Smit, at the time in question, found more than a temporary encampment, or that he came higher up on the Rondout than to the borders of Rochester? No, this old fort can be no other than the palisaded stronghold which Kregier captured on the 27th of July, as distinguished from that ‘New Fort’ where the battle of September 5th was fought, and where the Dutch captives were recovered to their homes.”

Foot sore, weary and sad the expedition returned. Another month of rumors, scouting and fruitless negotiation passed. Towards the close of August Lieutenant Couwenhoven returned from the Wappingers and reached Wiltwyck on the 30th. He brought with him a Wappinger sachem who had just come from the “new fort” as the stronghold of the Esopus savaffes at Shawangunk was called, with the intelligence that they were strengthening the defenses and the captives were, probably, there. Cregier decided to march the next day.

The morrow was rainy. So was the next and the

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*Journal of Henry Pawling*

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days following and not until the third of September could the expedition set out. The streams were overflowing their banks, the fords too deep to wade and the march was halted and a party sent back for axes and ropes that rafts might be made to cross the swollen torrents. At last, at two o'clock of the afternoon of the 4th of September, 1663, did Cregier get his forces across the Rondout in the vicinity of Rosendale and the march actually begin. The rescue of the women and children from their three months among savages was at hand.



*JOURNAL OF HENRY PAWLING*

*Continued from page 338*

The 10th they opened the hatchway and pitched down boiling hot chunks of pork amongst us; some caught in their hats, some in their fists, some fell on our heads and some under foot among the filth, they had been so kind as to take away every knife and razor—(NOTE: Here a part of the manuscript is lost. S. D. W.)—storm and had forfeited our lives according to the laws of the nation. The number of the officers confined in the room with me was 12 as follows:

Col. William Ellison, Lieut. Cols. Livingston, Bruyn, McClaughrey, Majors Logan and Lush, Capt. Godwin, Capt. Swartwout, Lieut. Fenno, Lt. Powelson, (myself), Ensign Swartwout, A. D. Q. M. to Gen'l Glover. The room opposite, Maj. DuBois, Capt. Humphrey, Capt. Gilleland, Lieuts. Jackson, Forman, Dodge, Halstead,

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*Olde Ulster*

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Mott and Thurston, Ensigns Leggett, McClaugrey, Q. M. Carpenter ———

The 13th Widow Smith living near St. Paul's Church, that heavenly and charitable woman, sent a fine breakfast to both rooms of the officers taken at the Forts Clinton and Montgomery.

The 14th and 15th nothing material occurred.

The 17th Lewis Pintard, agent for the American prisoners, brought to each of us a blanket and shirt. Two prisoners were brought to this city, taken by the British troops, one was Mr. Anthony who formerly lived in this city, the other was—Oakley; both were put in the dungeon. They informed some of the officers of our corps that Maj. Daniel Hammell came down in the same vessel with them as far as Fort Constitution, a *rascal* we sometime before suspected as a traitor.

The 18th. This day we received some hope that we shall be enlarged, that our confinement is entirely owing to the slow match being found in the room in which we were confined, a fact which, however true, we utterly deny having a hand in and are ready and willing to clear up by oath or any other way in our power. This day received a backgammon board and other pieces of amusement; spent the time agreeably as could be expected.

Sunday, 19th. Passed the time agreeably, paying due respect to the day.

Monday, 20th. Nothing material happened, only felt rough and by examining found my body covered with measles; unexpected, having no sickness worse than a bad cold.

Oct. 21st, 1777. This morning received the agree-

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*Journal of Henry Pawling*

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able intelligence from Mr. L——t of the capture of General Burgoyne and total defeat of his army. Reviving news, indeed ; great rejoicing in the prison.

Oct. 23rd. Being informed by good authority that a grand council was held by the British officers in the city concerning the prisoners that were taken at the Forts Clinton and Montgomery.

Oct. 24th. Got some firewood which rendered our situation far more comfortable.

Oct. 25th. Received some hopes of being paroled.

Oct. 27th. This day the weather is very stormy ; nothing material occurred.

Oct. 28th. All the officers taken at Forts Clinton and Montgomery signed a certificate that we knew nothing of any slow match or candle left burning in the room in which we were confined at Fort Montgomery. Mr. Winslow, Deputy Commissary of prisoners, tells us, as we have signed a certificate, that we know nothing of any slow match or candle being left in the room at Fort Montgomery we should have the privilege of our paroles on condition that we pay two dollars per week each for our board, to be paid weekly which we unanimously agreed to do, though not capable of raising one farthing but feeling confident that the cause in which we fought was just and the God whom we adore through his providence would support us.

Oct. 29th. Weather very stormy, nothing material occurred.

Oct. 30th. Fine weather, but could obtain no parole, the reason assigned, that we could not be admitted on parole unless we gave security for our board.

Oct. 31st. This day Commissary Lorin came to us and offered us our parole, and we engaged to pay our board ; in the afternoon signed our parole.

1777. A true copy of the Parole signed :

" We whose names are hereunder written do pledge our faith and honor to His Excellency Sir William Howe that we will not depart from the house we are placed in by the Commissary of prisoners or go beyond the bounds prescribed by him, and further that we will not do nor say anything contrary to the interests of his Majesty or his Government. Dated New York, Oct. 31, 1777."

Nov. 1st, 1777. We were taken out of the Provo guard and sent upon Long Island to the town of Bedford. Capt. Godwin and myself got a billet from Lefert Lefferts, Esq., upon Miss Van De Waters in Bedford to furnish us with quarters until further orders, which she utterly refused to comply with and said we should have nothing to eat in her house, neither would she suffer us to lie down on her floor. We then returned to the Justice delivering to him her message ; he ordered us to said house again, but we refused to go ; told him we would rather go to the Provo guard than pay Miss Van De Waters \$2.00 per week for our board. He then gave us a billet upon Mr. Cornélius Duryea, Cripple Bush, where we immediately went and were taken in.

Nov. 2nd. Remained at our quarters until afternoon, then took a walk to Bedford, saw many of our brother officers, drank some punch together and returned, spent the day very agreeably, likewise heard the agreeable news from the Southard that the brave Gen-

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*Journal of Henry Pawling*

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eral Washington had taken 1,500 Hessians and 300 British troops near Red Bank, also blown up 64 gunships and one of a smaller size.

Nov. 3rd. The officers from Bedford went to Flatbush lines where we met with a number of officers from Flatbush, being in the same predicament with ourselves.

Nov. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. Nothing material happened, passed the time agreeably.

Nov. 9th. The inhabitants on York Island and Long Island were advised to go to work in cutting fascines and repairing the old forts; orders were given to turn out every fifth day. In the night about 11 o'clock expresses were sent to each captain of militia to muster his company immediately and march with two days' provisions to oppose the Rebels, that they were landed on Long Island which gave a company of Yankee volunteers (Tory's) the fright; they fled from Flushing to Bedford in the night (well might we say the wicked fleeth when no one pursueth.)

Nov. 10th and 11th. Nothing material occurred.

Nov. 12th. Being informed that General Howe had sent to New York for all the troops that could be mustered we heard they examined the hospitals and took out every man that was able to carry a gun and embarked them on board ship for Philadelphia to General Howe's assistance.

Nov. 13th and 14th. Nothing material occurred.

*To be continued*



*Patriotism*

*Courtesy "Kingston Leader"*

*THE STATUE OF PATRIOTISM*

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There are a number of monuments within the bounds of the original county of Ulster dedicated to the soldiers and sailors from this historic region who fought in the War for the Union. But at the corner of Main and Fair streets in the City of Kingston is one erected that has not its like. It is a monument reared by the commander of a regiment to commemorate the valor of the men who composed it. It was dedicated on Saturday, October 17th, 1896, and was erected to the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment of New York Volunteers by its commander, Colonel, but then General, George H. Sharpe. This regiment went out one thousand strong, received during its time of service one thousand more to its ranks, and yet when it was mustered out upon Academy Green in this city on the 9th of June, 1865, but three hundred and fifty voices answered the roll call. The monument bears a tablet upon its granite base on which is inscribed

“TO THE UNDYING RENOWN  
OF THE RANK AND FILE  
OF THE  
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH  
INFANTRY  
NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS  
ONE OF  
THREE HUNDRED FIGHTING REGIMENTS  
IN THE  
WAR FOR THE UNION.”

On a corresponding tablet on the rear of the base is

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a list of the battles in which the regiment participated. While it is a monument to this regiment it is regarded as a testimonial to the valor and sacrifice of all the sons of Old Ulster in the army and navy in that mighty struggle.

OLDE ULSTER presents a picture of this unique statue. The female figure, of heroic size, represents patriotism, and the figure is often called "The Daughter of the Regiment."



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*A LIBRARY AT THE ESOPUS IN 1665*

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The first physician and surgeon to establish himself at the Esopus was Dr. Gysbert van Imbroch. The early records are full of him as a physician not only, but he was very prominent in civil affairs. His wife was Rachel, the daughter of William de la Montagne, the Vice Director of New Amsterdam. The October and November numbers of OLDE ULSTER described her captivity at the time of the burning of Wiltwyck in 1663, and her escape. In October, 1664, she died and the death of the doctor, her husband, succeeded on the 29th of August, 1665. They left three minor children—a daughter named Lysbet, aged six, a son Johannes aged four and a son named Gysbert about one year old. Guardians were appointed and an inventory of the personal estate of the physician filed with the Schout's Court is of considerable interest as it discloses what books were to be found in a library in Old Ulster at that early day, both professional and in general literature.

The inventory enumerates the following Folios: A Dutch Bible; History, by Emanuel van Meteren; Titus Livius, in Dutch; Medicine book of Christopher Wirtungh; Medicine book of Ambrocius Paree; Medicine book of Johannes de Viga; Book on the mixing of landwine; A Vessaly & Valuerda Anatomy; Frederick Henry of Nassau, his Life and Work;—The Quartos: Johan Sarcharson, General Exhibit of Holy Writ; Bacchus Wonderworks; Bernhard van Zutphen, Practice; Sebastiaen Frank's World Mirror; Recueil of Amsterdam; A German work on Medicine and Products of Art; A written medicine book; Another written medicine book; A German Manual of the Catholic Faith; Another written medicine book; Redress of the Nobility of Holland, by Johan Genl.; Two books on the Perfection and Perspicuity of the Word of God, by Albert Hutteman;—The Octavos: A French Catechism; Bee-hive, by Aldegonde; Arithmetic, by Jan Belot Dieppois; Chronicles of the Lives and Works of the Kings of England; Medical Remarks, by Nicolaes Tulp; German Medical Manual, by Q. Apellinare; d'Argenis, by J. Barcklaj; Confession of the Faith, by P. Paulus van Venetien; Treatise on the Faith, by Henry Haxman; Examination of Surgery, by Mr. Cornelis Herbs; A written medicine and student book; German Song Book; Book on surgery without a title; Arithmetic, by Sybrand Hansen, Cardinal;—The Duodecimos; Characteristics of the Children of God, by Jan Taffin; The Golden Harp; Royal Road to Heaven; Two tracts by Petrus Moling;—16 Mos: Meditations on the 51st Psalm; Twelve "Attentions" (or "Devotions"), by Philip Regel, in German; also One

Everlasting Almanac; and the following school books in quarto: 83 written and printed histories of Tobias; 8 histories of David; 3 last-wills; 7 Hours of Death; 17 Exquisite Proofs of Man's Misery; 3 General Epistles:—School books in octavo: 100 catechisms; 23 Histories of Joseph; 102 A B C books; 27 Arts of Letters; 19 large Succinct Ideas; 9 Steps of Youth; 13 Exquisite Proofs of Human Misery; 8 books of the Gospels and the Epistles; 48 Succinct Ideas, by Jacobus Boistius; 1 Short Way, by Megapolensis.

An auction was had of his personal effects and the school books were bought by Henry Palingh (Pawling); while there was a very general bidding upon those of a general and a religious nature. It raises a question as to the number and character of the books among the first settlers in Ulster county.



#### *A MATTER OF DATES*

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Two of OLDE ULSTER's subscribers have asked the assistance of the magazine in a matter of dates. There are to be found in the records of the office of the county clerk many dates in old documents of which the following is a sample: "Given under my hand and seal this  $\frac{7}{17}$  day of February, 173 $\frac{4}{5}$ ." Why are these fractional dates in both the month and the year?

The two fractions refer to two methods of reckoning time as to the day of the month and to two as to the beginning of the year. We will consider the first. The Julian calendar was in universal use in Europe until 1582. This made the year three hundred and

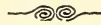
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*A Matter of Dates*

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sixty-five days and six hours. But astronomers and mathematicians were pointing out that this made each year eleven minutes and eleven seconds too long and that ten days had been lost already by such reckoning. Then Pope Gregory XIII. determined to correct it and ordered that the ten days from October 5th, 1582, be dropped and the 5th should be reckoned the 15th. The new calendar was called "The Gregorian Calendar," and the new mode was called "The New Style," and the old "The Old Style." They were designated by the letters O. S. and N. S. Where both methods of writing the date were used the old was made the numerator of a fraction and the new the denominator. This is the meaning of the fraction  $\frac{7}{17}$  in the question. The change by the pope was acquiesced in immediately in Italy, France, Holland, Portugal and Spain. In 1584 most of Germany did so, and Switzerland. In 1700 the rest of Germany adopted. But Great Britain and Ireland did not agree until 1752. Thus Ulster county, which took its methods from the Dutch, and was under English rule, was compelled to use the two dates. By 1752, when it was changed in England, the Julian calendar was twelve days behind. Russia clings to the Julian calendar and is now thirteen days behind the rest of the civilized world. The rule by which future losses of time are prevented is that the last year of a century as 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900 and 2,000 is not a leap year unless divisible by 400. This was the reason why the three hundred and sixty-sixth day was omitted from each of the closing bissextile years of the past three centuries.

The second fraction refers to an entirely different matter. Who was to decide when the different years were to begin? Even when the popes reigned in undisputed supremacy they did not agree with each other nor even with themselves. Pius II. sometimes began the new year with December 25th; sometimes with January 1st and sometimes with March 25th. Some popes began the year with the date of their election; some with the date of their coronation. Different countries began the years with the day on which the then king began to reign. But by the time the old records of this county begin custom had settled down to two dates. One of these was that of the beginning of the civil year on January 1st and the other was the commencement of the ecclesiastical year at the vernal equinox, or the 25th of March. The same act in Great Britain that established the Gregorian calendar in 1752 fixed the date of the year as January 1st. Before this the year had begun on March 25th. Here again Holland customs had clashed in Ulster county where the year began with January as in Holland. So that in the example given at the beginning of this article the numerator refers to the old ecclesiastical reckoning and the denominator to the civil. If the former be used the year was 1734. If the latter the year was 1735. Fractions in the year were not used after the 25th of March as there could be no question of the year after the civil and ecclesiastical years had both begun.



THE CURRENCY AT THE ESOPUS was *sewan* or *wampum* (clam shell beads). The standard was the value of beaver skins.

*LINEAGE OF THE PAWLING FAMILY*

*Continued from page 344*

(VII) ANNE PAWLING married January 18, 1708, TJERCK DE WITT, son of Andries De Witt and Jan-  
netje Egbertsen. They spent the greater part, if not  
all, of their lives in Kingston, N. Y. Anne died about  
1738, and has many descendants scattered throughout  
the country, many of whom are men of large attain-  
ments and prominent in the social, professional, educa-  
tional and business world. Children :

- (26) Andries: Baptized May 7, 1710; died in infancy.
- (27) Neeltje: Baptized April 22, 1711; married 1st,  
September 5, 1734, Wessel Jacobse TenBroeck,  
and 2d, Samuel Stout.
- (28) Henry: Baptized January 24, 1714; married  
November 10, 1738, Maria TenBroeck, daugh-  
ter of Jacob TenBroeck and Elizabeth Wyn-  
koop. Henry was a merchant in Kingston and  
for some years held the offices of town clerk  
and county treasurer.
- (29) Johannes: Baptized August 8, 1717; died unmar-  
ried in Bermuda in 1749.
- (30) Petrus: Baptized July 15, 1722; married June 8,  
1749, Rachel Radcliffe, daughter of Joachim  
Radcliffe and Hillitje Hogeboom. Petrus was  
an eminent lawyer in New York in the early  
part of the eighteenth century.

- (31) Andries: Baptized March 3, 1728; married December 17, 1757, Rachel DuBois, daughter of Isaac DuBois and Neeltje Roosa.

(VIII.) HENRY PAWLING lived in Ulster county, where he was born, until about 1720 when he and his brother John removed to Pennsylvania. He settled in Lower Providence township, then in Philadelphia county and lived in 1734 on the Wetherill farm opposite Valley Forge, where he owned five hundred acres of land. This property was then, as it is now, one of the finest in Pennsylvania, lying at the junction of the Schuylkill river and the Perkiomen creek. Henry Pawling was a farmer of considerable wealth for the times, which is shown by the fact that his widow gave bonds for the sum of two thousands pounds in taking out administration papers on the estate of her husband, and also by a perusal of the inventory which is a quaint and interesting list of the estate. Among the items are eight slaves: Jack, Bess, Cate, Olliver, Jane, Tom, Tim and Bet, valued at various sums aggregating two hundred and two pounds. There are also listed eight horses, twenty-five head of cattle, thirty-one sheep and fourteen pigs. Henry Pawling was a warden of St. James Perkiomen church in 1721. Many of the Pawling family were prominently identified with this church and not a few served as wardens and vestrymen. Local histories state that "the Pawling family was a large and influential one and honorably identified with the affairs of Pennsylvania."

HENRY PAWLING married in Kingston, N. Y., June 26, 1713, JACOMYNTIE KUNST and died in Lower Provi-

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*Lineage of the Pawling Family*

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dence, Pa., August 30, 1739. He is buried in the grave yard of old St. James Perkiomen church, the grave being marked by a small granite stone bearing the following inscription: "In memory of Henry Pawling who died August 30, 1739. Aged 50 years." Children:

- (32) Henry: Baptized June 27, 1714; married Eleanor Pawling (20) daughter of John Pawling and Aagje DeWitt.
- (33) Sara: Baptized July 8, 1716.
- (34) Elizabeth: Baptized March 22, 1719.
- (35) Barney: Married Elizabeth James, daughter of Josiah James, before 1746. He was living as late as 1792.
- (36) Levi: Married October 12, 1749, in Kingston, N. Y., Magdalena Burhans, daughter of William Burhans and Grietjen TenEyck.
- (37) John: Born December 27, 1732; married in Kingston, N. Y., Neeltje VanKeuren, daughter of Mary Pawling and Thomas VanKeuren. First publication of banns May 23, 1754.
- (38) Ellinor: Married some time prior to 1746 James Morgan.

(NOTE.—The names of children of Henry Pawling (8) as here given are taken from certain deeds which state that he died leaving children as here named. It is thought by some descendants of the Pawling family that Rebecca Pawling who married David Schryver of Staatsburgh, was Henry's daughter also, but as she is not mentioned in the deed and judging from other data at hand, it is very probable that she was the daughter of Henry's son Barney.)

(IX.) MARY PAWLING married April 11, 1730, THOMAS VANKEUREN of Marbletown, N. Y. The one child that we know of Neeltje (39), married in Kingston, John Pawling (37). First publication of banns May 23, 1754.

Of the children of Henry Pawling (8) and Jacomyn-tie who settled in Pennsylvania two, Levi (36) and John (37) removed at an early date to New York state.

(XXXVI.) LEVI PAWLING settled in Marbletown, Ulster county, presumably on his uncle Albert Pawling's estate as he was his uncle's principal heir. He achieved distinction in the militia, in his profession and in politics in Ulster county. He rose to the rank of colonel, having been commissioned on the 25th of October, 1775, as colonel of the Third Regiment of Ulster County Militia; was the first judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was a delegate from Marbletown to the Provincial Congress held in the City of New York April 20, 1775, to elect delegates to the second Continental Congress of the Colonies. He was married October 12, 1749, to MAGDALENA BURHANS, daughter of William Burhans and Grietjen TenEyck. He died about March 1, 1782. Children:

(40) Albert: Baptized April 22, 1750; married 1st, April 28, 1782, Grietjen TenEyck, daughter of Matthew TenEyck and Cornelia Wynkoop. He married, 2d, May 3, 1812, Mrs. Eunice Porter Stanton, widow of Judge Joshua Stanton of Burlington, Vt., and daughter of Colonel Joshua Porter, M.D., of Salisbury, Conn. She

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*Lineage of the Pawling Family*

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was first married to John Bird, Esquire. Albert Pawling acquired no little fame by his courageous conduct on several memorable fields of battle and his energy and enterprise in business. He joined the Revolutionary Army as second lieutenant June 1775; in 1776 he received the commission of brigade major under Governor George Clinton and afterwards colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of General Washington. He took a conspicuous part in the assault on Quebec, at the taking of St. John's and at the battles of White Plains and Monmouth. He was the first sheriff of Rensselaer county and one of the founders and first mayor of the city of Troy.

- (41) Henry: Born April 22, 1752; married March 12, 1782, Anna Brown, daughter of Rev. John W. Brown of Schenectady, N. Y., and died at Hagaman's Mills, N. Y., December 29, 1828. Later in life he married, second, Mrs. Sila Wells, a widow. His descendants are principally settled in Steuben county, N. Y., where Henry removed shortly before his death. He served in the Revolutionary War, being promoted to the rank of captain. He was captured at the fall of Forts Clinton and Montgomery and confined for months on the prison ship "Archer" and later on the "Myrtle."
- (42) William: Baptized July 3, 1757; died single.
- (43) Levi: Born October 12, 1759; married October 16, 1787, Jane Wilson, daughter of Alexander Wilson and Jane Armour.

- (44) Margriet: Baptized July 1, 1764; married Levi Deyo, son of Peter Deyo and Elizabeth Helm.

(XXXVII.) JOHN PAWLING, son of Henry Pawling and Jacomyntie Kunst, settled in Dutchess county, N. Y., where he spent the remainder of his life as a soldier and a farmer. He served his country with fidelity and honor in the colonial days and was an active patriot during the Revolutionary period. He attained the rank of major in his military career and was a man of no little influence in his community, numbering among his acquaintances, many of the prominent men of the times. He lived for many years in the stone house that he built in 1761 near Rhinebeck on the Post road. The estate upon which this house stood (it was burned down a few years since) was originally a part of the Pawling Purchase, the patent for which was made out to his paternal grandmother, Neeltje Roosa Pawling, in 1696. It is a most charming spot commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson river. JOHN PAWLING married, first, his cousin NEELTJE VANKEUREN, daughter of Thomas VanKeuren and Mary Pawling. The first publication of banns was on May 23, 1754. He married, second, on April 15, 1670, MARIETJE VANDEUSEN, daughter of Jacob VanDeusen and Alida Ostrander. He died December 30, 1819, at the home of his daughter Eleanor (wife of Peter Brown) in Rhinebeck and is buried in the graveyard of the old Dutch Reformed church. Children by first wife;

- (45) Henry: Born November 30, 1755; married Eliza-

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*Lineage of the Pawling Family*

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beth ———. He was an officer in the Revolutionary being a captain of militia. He died in Johnstown, N. Y., in 1825 and both he and his wife are buried in the Presbyterian cemetery there.

- (46) Cornelius: Born January 22, 1758; also served in the Revolution.
- (47) John: Born October 24, 1760. He, like his two brothers, took an active part in the war for independence.
- (48) Mary: Baptized November 11, 1764; married ——— Kane.

Children by second wife :

- (49) Levi: Born January 29, 1771; married, first, Gertrude Knickerbocker, daughter of Harman Jansen Knickerbocker and Susannah Barsoon. He married, second, May 18, 1816, Hannah Griffing, daughter of Stephen Griffing and Elizabeth Uhl. He lived his entire life at Staatsburgh and died there February 12, 1858.
- (50) Eleanor: Born March 11, 1772; married Captain Peter Brown. She lived in Rhinebeck and died there September 11, 1862.
- (51) Rachel: Born February 13, 1774; married Christopher Hughes. She lived in Staatsburgh and died there November 22, 1850.
- (52) Alida: Married Peter Ostrom.
- (53) Catharine; Born May 21, 1778; died young.
- (54) Jesse: Born March 2, 1780; married October 14, 1804, Leah Radcliff, daughter of William Radcliff.

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*Olde Ulster*

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- (55) Jacomyntie: Born May 25, 1782; married December 18, 1803, Wait Jaques.
- (56) Elizabeth; Born August 5, 1784; married June 5, 1803, William P. Stoutenburgh. She died September 27, 1872.
- (57) Rebecca: Born April 4, 1785; married Frederick Streit Uhl and died June 13, 1832.
- (58) Jacob: Born March 4, 1787; married February 27, 1822, Martha Russell, daughter of Captain Isaac Russell and Hannah Fairbanks. He died in Watertown, N. Y., March 23, 1877.
- (59) Catharine: Born December 28, 1789; married, first, Jacob Conkln and, second, John Coyle, widower.



*LINEAGE OF THE DE WITT FAMILY*

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*Continued from page 349*

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- (38) Ten Eyck: Born 28 March, 1792; died 22 April, 1883; married, first, 10 March, 1814, Catharine Newkirk; married, second, 20 March, 1832, Ann Crispell.
- (39) Cornelia: Born 1 February, 1794; died 5 July, 1885; married 2 February, 1820, John G. Vee-der, of Schenectady.
- (40) Alexander: Born 2 December, 1796; died 30 May, 1887; married 26 December, 1820, Maria Newkirk, of Hurley.

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*Lineage of the De Witt Family*

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- (41) Blandina: Born 17 June, 1800; died 20 October, 1863; married — February, 1821, Benjamin Newkirk, of Hurley.
- (42) Richard Ten Eyck: Born 23 September, 1802; died — —; married 23 June, 1864, Eliza C. Newkirk, widow of George S. Wood. Their son, Charles Richard (43) was born 23 August, 1865.

(XXXVII.) CHARLES GERRIT DE WITT married CATHERINE B. GODWIN. Children:

- (44) Catharine Waldron: Born at Hoboken, New Jersey, 4 February, 1812; died in infancy.
- (45) Rachel Maria Elizabeth: Born at Hoboken, New Jersey 14 January, 1813; died in infancy.
- (46) David Godwin: Born in Washington, D. C., 1 October, 1815; died 1 September, 1816.
- (47) David Porter: Born in Hoboken, New Jersey, 10 July, 1817; died 26 February, 1889; married, first, 29 January, 1843, Catharine A. Seymour (born 27 January, 1820; died 22 May, 1849), of Rhinebeck, New York; married, second, 16 February, 1853, Antoinette King (born 31 December, 1829; died 25 December, 1889), daughter of the late Thomas King of Middletown, Orange county, New York. David Porter De Witt was graduated from West Point Military Academy about the year 1834. Soon after graduating he resigned from the army and entered a corps of engineers employed in the construction of the Erie Railway; in which employment he remained from its commencement at Piermont until its completion at Dunkirk in 1850. He

then accepted the position of Chief Engineer in the construction of a railway from Toronto in Canada to Lake Huron. On the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861 he immediately offered his services to the government and was appointed major of the Second Maryland Regiment. After serving thus he was offered the command of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth New York Regiment by citizens of Sullivan county and accepted. He served to the close of the war when he was honorably discharged for disabilities received in the service and resided in Middletown, New York.

- (48) Anna Wynkoop: Born at New Paltz, Ulster county, 5 September, 1819; married 26 April, 1838, at Kingston to George Wesley Bard (born 2 March, 1814; died 16 June, 1865) of Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, New York.
- (49) Charles Adolphus: Born in New York City 31 March, 1822; married 1 September, 1845, by the Reverend Charles Smith to Zarada L. Marquet of Rhinebeck, New York (born 16 May, 1826), daughter of Louis and — Marquet. Charles A. De Witt received his education in Central America (Guatamala). On his return home he entered the corps of engineers employed in building the Erie Railway. He then entered the service of an express company and became General Superintendent of the United States Express Company and held the office until July, 1887, when he was retired on a life salary.

*To be continued*

*SUNRISE FROM THE CATSKILL  
MOUNTAIN HOUSE*

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Friends of my heart, lovers of Nature's works,  
Let me transport you to those blue mountains wild  
That rear their summits near the Hudson's wave.  
Though not the loftiest that begirt the land,  
They yet sublimely rise, and on their heights  
Your souls may have a sweet foretaste of heaven,  
And traverse wide the boundless : From this rock,  
The nearest to the sky, let us look out  
Upon the earth, as the first swell of day  
Is bearing back the duskiuess of night.  
But lo ! a sea of mist o'er all beneath :  
An ocean shoreless, motionless, and mute.  
No rolling swell is there, no sounding surf ;  
Silent and solemn all ; the stormy main  
To stillness frozen, while the crested waves  
Leaped to the whirlwind, and the loosened foam  
Flew o'er the angry deep.

See ! now ascends  
The Lord of Day, waking with pearly fire  
The dormant depths. See how his glowing breath  
The rising surges kindles ; lo ! they heave  
Like golden sands upon Sahara's gales.  
Those airy forms disporting from the mass,  
Like winged ships sail o'er the wondrous plain.  
Beautiful vision ! Now the veil is rent,  
And the coy earth her virgin bosom bears,  
Slowly unfolding to the enraptured gaze  
Her thousand charms.

*From "The Wild."*

THOMAS COLE.

# OLDE ULSTER

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AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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Street, Kingston, N. Y., by  
BENJAMIN MYER BRINK.*

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A TITLE-PAGE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS for Volume I. of OLDE ULSTER will be sent with the January, 1906, number, if requested, to all who wish to preserve the volume by binding.

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WITH THIS ISSUE OF OLDE ULSTER the first volume is concluded. The editor acknowledges his obligation to those lovers of the old county who have assisted him. The task was undertaken with a clear conception of the fact that only hard and ceaseless work could make the effort pay expenses, and this has been willingly given and the receipts have been sufficient to pay the bills. It has been decided to carry the magazine through another year. OLDE ULSTER had no subscribers one year ago. It will begin the new year with a list just sufficient to bring out the next volume. It is the hope of the publisher that the renewal subscriptions may be promptly paid. If the financial side is attended to by those who appreciate the magazine the editor can devote his time to the collection and preparation of material.

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