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OLD^E VLSTER



An Historical and Genealogical Magazine



KINGSTON, N. Y.

Published by the Editor, Benjamin Myer Brink

R. W. Anderson & Son, Printers, W. Strand, Kingston, N. Y.

VOLUME SEVEN

JANUARY-DECEMBER 1911

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VOL. VII

JANUARY, 1911

No. 1

The Shawangunk Mountain Range ❖



XTENDING in a northeast and southwest direction through Ulster, Orange and Sullivan counties, New York, and reaching from the Hudson to the Delaware river is a remarkable range of mountains, one of the spurs of the great Appalachian system. From near

Carpenter's point on the Delaware to the vicinity of Kingston on the Hudson there is a beauty attached to them peculiarly their own, which rises in a number of places to sublimity. Along the eastern slope the ascent is so gradual that in most places the soil can be cultivated to the top of the mountains. The western slope is abrupt in its descent, with many wild ravines where rocks lie in confusion and the conflict of irresistible terrestrial forces is written on every side.

Geologically speaking, the rocks are the Oneida conglomerate, locally known as "Shawangunk grit."

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From the earliest days of the colony of New York these rocks have been the quarry from which millstones have been cut, and these early received the name of "Esopus mill-stones." The town of Rochester has always been the principal source of supply. To a less extent than formerly the manufacture of these millstones is carried on.

It is not with these features of the Shawangunk mountains this article would deal. The history of this State has been written along these mountains in a number of chapters. Along the northern side of the range flows the Rondout creek and along the southern base the Wallkill. Both streams have a northerly course until they unite their waters near the Hudson before losing themselves in that river.

The northern base of the range was skirted by the "Old Mine Road" of the earliest settlement (OLDE ULSTER, Vol III., pages 33-41). When it was built and by whom, remains an unsolved problem. "Who were the miners and what did they mine?" is another question awaiting solution. The magazine has discussed the Revolutionary lead supply from Ulster county and the connection of Manuel Gonzales with mining. This mining was in this range.

The Shawangunks came into history early in the story of this county. When the Esopus and the Nieuw Dorp were attacked and burned by the Indians June 7th, 1663 it was to the foothills of the Shawangunks that the captives were carried. This issue of the magazine, pages 6-12, attempts to locate "old fort," the first Indian stronghold which Captain Martin Cregier

The Shawangunk Mountain Range

destroyed when seeking the rescue of these women and children who had been made prisoners by the savages. It was during the last week of July of that year that he came to this stronghold, then abandoned, and destroyed it. The writer of the article presents strong reasons in support of his contention that the fort was at Indian Hill, in the present town of Wawarsing. This hill is a detached elevation of the Shawangunk range. As the captives had been removed another expedition in September found them and released them at "new fort," in the present town of Shawangunk, on the south side of the mountain range and in the Wallkill valley (OLDE ULSTER Vol. II., pages 1-9).

It was in the same town of Shawangunk that the attack was made upon the house of Colonel Jansen (OLDE ULSTER, Vol I., pages 202-10), and the captives, Hannah Goetschius, Elsie Mack and John Mack, her father, taken to the top of the Shawangunks, killed and scalped. This was in 1780 during the Revolution. Meanwhile the northern side of the range, the valley of the Rondout, had suffered from Indian attacks for years during both the French and Indian War and that of the Revolution. For more than a generation this was the frontier and all the terrors of savage warfare were endured by the pioneers and settlers.

There came the Delaware & Hudson Canal. During the year just closed this magazine has told the story of the building of this great water-way. Over its course unnumbered millions of tons of coal, not speaking of the millions of tons of other products, found their way to tide water and the markets. It

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was along the northern base of this mountain range that that canal was constructed.

The later history of the Shawangunks is still more glorious. For a generation or two the mountains have become the summer home of thousands. At Mohonk, Minnewaska, Meenahga and other beautiful spots in the mountain range great summer hotels have been erected, mountain roads constructed, mountain parks laid out and the landscape artist's hand and brain have developed the beauty and grandeur of the mountain region. The chief spot on all the mountain range is Mohonk. Here the Smileys have a beautiful resort. In May and in October two notable gatherings have been assembling here each year upon invitation, for almost a generation. The one to consider the Indian question and that of dependent peoples of the United States. The most prominent men and women of the land have gathered at Mohonk to consider the question and to the conference the prominent red men of the West have been gathered. The Indian question has been largely solved here on the Shawangunk mountains. Lake Mohonk has thus become famous throughout the land. The Indian Conference at Mohonk is rivaled by the International Arbitration Conference. Once a year this other great assemblage meets on the shore of Mohonk. It comes here to consult how to hasten the time when war shall be no more. Men and women gather from many lands with this object. Wherever the question of international arbitration and peace between the nations of the world is discussed the work and effect

The Shawangunk Mountain Range

of the annual Mohonk conference is appreciated.

One of the remarkable features of the Shawangunk mountains within the county of Ulster is the wonderful clearness of the lakes scattered about upon their summits. Some of them, as Lake Minnewaska, are of a depth of from seventy to ninety feet. This lies like a bowl upon the mountain top at an altitude of 1,600 feet. Lake Meretanza is near Sam's Point, the highest spot in the Shawangunks in New York State and is about a mile in circumference. Awosting Lake lies about four miles north of Meretanza and is about two miles long by one-fourth of a mile wide; while the most noted of all, Mohonk Lake, which lies like a brilliant gem before the doors of the famous mountain resort of the Smileys, is half a mile in length, of great depth and clearness and shut in by headlong precipices.

“ 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.”

Washington Irving never learned to know the charm of these mountains and his genius never peopled their peaks and glens with the children of his fancy. The Catskills stood out in the western sky so boldly that the traveler on the Hudson saw their beauty. The Shawangunks revealed themselves only to those who sought them out. There are legends without number relating to the Shawangunks but they lack the literary artist and dreamer to clothe them in imperishable drapery.

Site of "Old Fort" and ❖ ❖ Wawarsing's First Settler

Contributed by Thomas E. Benedict



LD E ULSTER, in its issues for April and May, 1910 contains articles concerning the first settler within the present township of Wawarsing, and mention of the opinion of the late Edward M. Ruttenber of Newburgh, the historian of the Indians of the Hudson valley, regarding the location of the Indian fort of 1663 (known as "old fort"), destroyed by Captain Martin Cregier. In the very interesting and complete history of "The Rochester Patent" in the April number it is stated:

There are reasons to suppose that the earliest settlement within the bounds of the original town of Rochester was within the present town of Wawarsing.

While this may be true it does not seem reasonable that the first settlers, in moving up the valley of the Rondout, passed beyond the wide, fertile valley of the Accord neighborhood to settle in the narrow valley of Wawarsing with its swamps and low lands of that period. A part of the Rochester records shows three land grants "at ye Mombackers in 1676."

Site of "Old Fort" and Wawarsing's First Settler

The first land grant and settlement in the present town of Wawarsing was induced, no doubt, by the water-power it covered at Wawarsing, and this inducement was, probably, in part suggested by the milling needs of the settlers lower down the valley in the Accord neighborhood. It is there stated correctly from the records that the first land grant was the historical "Anna Beake Patent." Its lines were first marked by the Indian purchase and its southeast corner was located at the point of the Rondout, that the Indians had named *Wa-wa-a-sink*. This point is on the west bank of the Rondout, about an eighth of a mile northeast of the Nordland house at Napanoch, and is to-day known as "the lost corner." At this point the Rondout in its downward course flows for a stretch a straight course to a high hill, which turns it at a right angle, a large rock being embedded in the hill thrusts itself nearly across the stream, causing a circulating eddy and a deep pool. In the untutored Indian mind, this change in the course of the stream in the deep gloom of the forest was an object of wonder and superstitious awe and he exclaimed: "*Wa-wa* (circulating or turning water) *a-sink* (a stone)." Hence the name Wawarsink. The Indian proprietors deeded this tract definitely and clearly by locating the starting point in the wilderness at this, to them, a well-known point, and did so in 1680 by the purchase of William Beake, who later died and the colony of New York patented the tract to his widow, Anna Beake and her two children in 1685. The grant described the tract as follows:

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Beginning at a point on the High Hills and being upon Rount-out-kil and known by the name of Wawarsink . . . stretching in the woods . . . and to the hills west and bounded on the east, south and west by the Kings Woods, on the north by the Round-out-Kil or river.

The grant covered the site of the present village of Wawarsing and included the mill site on the stream later developed by Cornelius Ver Nooy, who purchased the tract of Anna Phenix, formerly Anna Beake, and her children, Altie Beake and Deborah Beake. This purchase was made near the close of the year 1701, and the record mentions Cornelius Ver Nooy who "was then" already "living at Wawarsink." This original deed is still in existence here.

Cornelius Ver Nooy came to New Amsterdam (New York) in the "Good Ship Faith" in January, 1664. He later settled at Wildwyck. He brought from Holland grist-mill machinery and erected it on the stream which now bears his name at Wawarsing. The next settlers in the town, as land owners, were Louis Bevier and Abraham Bevier, who came from New Paltz about 1705 or 1708 and settled at Queasinck, now Napanoch, on lands purchased of Jacob Rutsen. Peter Low purchased lands along the Rondout above Honk in 1703, but he did not leave Cripple Bush until 1709.

The May, 1910 number of OLDE ULSTER mentions in regard to the much-disputed site of the old Indian fort destroyed by Captain Cregier July 21st, 1663, that

Site of " Old Fort " and Wawarsing's First Settler

"the late Edward M. Ruttenber always insisted that the old fort stood on Indian Hill, at the village of Wawarsing."

I was long acquainted with Mr. Ruttenber. About eight years ago he, in a letter, urged me to investigate the site of the old fort, which he termed "the Mecca of New York's colonial history." I acted upon his suggestion. I became convinced that Captain Cregier's estimate of the distance was not to be relied upon as a guide, as there was no evidence of the line of his march whereby the Dutch miles could be compared. It became plain to me that Cregier had left his cannon on the hill at Pine Bush, above Kerhonkson, as the swamp lands below deterred him from taking them further. Then west over the hills at Shurkers and Turkeys Hill he dropped down into the corn and bean fields below Indian Hill, and found the fort above him. Here all the physical characteristics he describes are found, with an unbroken local tradition, as well as ample evidence of Indian occupancy all convinces me that "old fort" was on Indian Hill at Wawarsing. In my correspondence with Mr. Ruttenber I could not convince him that that point was not distant enough from Kingston, according to Cregier's Journal. He utterly repudiated the theory of the Reverend Charles Scott, D.D. that the site was Shurker Hill. On December 11, 1905 Mr. Ruttenber wrote me these words:

It seems to me certain that the old fort was in the vicinity of the Sandberg, and so far as I have read not one of the sites bear analytical comparison with Cregier's or Treaty Records.

I then urged Mr. Ruttenber to visit me and go over the matter on the ground. He accepted my invitation, but his health and strength soon failed, owing to his great age, and no other opinion from him was given me.

Volume XIII. of the Colonial History of New York, page 272, contains a summary of testimony given before the authorities of Wildwyck by Mrs. van Imbroch, one of the prisoners taken at Wildwyck massacre in 1663, and who had escaped from the old fort and returned to her home. From this testimony I copy the following :

To the first question, in what direction the fort of the savages was lying from Wildwyck, she says, towards the south at a distance of about eight hours march.

To the second, the road there is a good footpath and it is possible to get by wagon in about one or two hours from *Wildwyck* to their fort, there are only one or two bad hills on the road.

Thirdly : on the road there 3 or 4 little creeks will be found, about one or two hours' march from their fort, the creeks are almost dry and easily crossed, the largest is 5 or 6 paces wide.

Fourthly : their fort is situated at the foot of a hill and leans on to it on one side; on the other sides the land is flat, a creek washing one corner of the fort.

Fifthly : the fort is fortified with palisades on the creek side and all around ; the palisades could easily be pulled out ; the creek is not deep near the fort and at 3 or 4 places there are rocks in it

Site of " Old Fort " and Wawarsing's First Settler

so that it is easy to get across ; the creek is as wide as the creek near *Ebbingh's* land.*

Sixth : there is a good view of the surrounding country from the fort.

Seventh : the fort is large, a little larger than the fort at *Fort Orange*, where his Honor, Mr. La Montagne lives ; it has two rows of palisades put up like *chevaux-de-frise*, through which it is easy to pass ; they are putting up a third row of palisades close to each other, with port holes like those in *Wildwyck* ; the fort has two gates, one to the south ; the other to the north.

Eighth : ten dwellings are in the fort and she has not seen more than about 30 men, who guard the fort and she says further, that they were in great anxiety about their wives and children and that they lodge them outside of the fort during the night, sometimes with the prisoners when a startling rumor reaches them and they do not rely much on escape.

This evidences but a cursory knowledge on the part of the witness of the distance, time and points of the compass at the old fort and the road thereto ; or else the crude and imperfect method of reporting testimony at that primitive period is responsible for the contradictions it contains. Cregier's journal of the expedition shows great discrepancies between the two, but it is evident from these sources of information that the expedition did not cross the Rondout creek where it turns to the north at Napanoch. The physical and topographical conditions Cregier notes all point to a hill site. Mrs. van Imbroch confirms this by her statement

* Ebbingh's land was on the Esopus at Wildwyck.

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that a good view of surrounding country was obtained at the fort. Her statement that it contained ten Indian dwellings and was larger than the one at Fort Orange (Albany) makes it certain that the fort covered the hill and reached down to the base of it on the southeast side. There the Council House stood, which was no doubt within it. At that period the Rondout stream coursed in a channel west of the present stream and joined the Ver Nooy Kill. Together they flowed near the southeast side of the hill as indicated by Mrs. van Imbroch's testimony; and the stream was the water supply of the fort.

With these authorities before me of a confirming nature, with a full investigation with an Indian archæologist convinces me that the old fort was on Indian Hill. It to day bears incontestable evidences of it in the relics which still exist after two centuries of spoliation. We have gathered dozens of Indian hammer stones large and small, arrow and spear heads, flint knives of several sizes each for special use, and the bushels of flint spalts still on the site show beyond doubt that the old fort here surrounded a busy village of Indians, and near on the lowlands was the Council House, the site now well established, and here Captain Martin Cregier, with his regular Dutch troops and Indian allies came into the wilderness in 1663 led by Mrs van Imbroch, an escaped prisoner, to rescue the remaining prisoners and destroy the savages that had burned the Esopus. It is truly a Mecca in New York colonial history and worthy of commemoration at the hands of State and patriotic societies.

First Riflemaker in America an Ulster Huguenot ❧ ❧

Contributed by Chaplain Roswell Randall Hoes, U. S. N.



PROMINENT among the Huguenots of France, prior to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685, were the LeFevre and Ferree families, who, upon the revocation, fled from thence into the Palatinate of Bavaria; met almost upon the eve of their arrival by the Germersheim succession war; at Lindan eight members of the LeFevre family were massacred. Isaac, the only survivor, fled with the family of the Hon. Daniel Ferree to the village of Steenweiler in the vicinity of the Black Forest, close to the border of the Grand Duchy of Baden. In less than two years thereafter the Hon. Daniel Ferree died, leaving a widow and six children, the youngest, Philip, an infant. In this strange country they remained for twenty-three years. In 1704 Isaac LeFevre, the only survivor of that family, married Catherine, the daughter of the widow, Madame Marie Warembier Ferree, and in 1708 this entire family emigrated to America on the ship Transport Globe, arriving at the port of New York, December 31, 1708, went to the Huguenot colony at Esopus, New York

(now Kingston) and in the fall of 1712, with other Huguenots of this colony, emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled a colony in Pequa valley, now Lancaster county.

Prior to leaving New York, on March 16, 1710, was born at Esopus, Philip LeFevre, the gunsmith of the Pennsylvania Huguenot colony. A grant of 10,000 acres of the Province of Pennsylvania from William Penn was made to the Palatines, as these Huguenots were called (see Rupp's Hist. Lancaster Co., pub. 1844.) Besides a grant of 2,000 acres from William Penn and Queen Anne, Isaac LeFevre purchased 1,500 acres in Strasburg township, Lancaster county (see Penna. Archives, 2nd series, p. 247, 334, 335, 529, 559, 587, 607, 609, 628, in Vol. XIX). On this land, four miles from Lancaster city, at a place called Big Spring, in Beaver valley, Philip LeFevre, son of Isaac, made guns or rifles from 1731 to 1766. (See Rupp's Hist. Lancaster Co., pub. 1844, page 98).

Philip Ferree, born 1687 in the Palatinate, married Leah DuBois May 10, 1713, at Esopus, New York. She was the daughter of Abraham DuBois, one of the twelve original patentees of New Paltz, New York, and Philip Ferree was the son of the Hon. Daniel Ferree and Madame Marie Warembier Ferree.

Joel Ferree, son of Philip Ferree and Leah DuBois, born 1731 in the Huguenot colony, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, undoubtedly learned his trade with his relative, Philip LeFevre. He was a gunsmith who manufactured guns in Leacock Township, Lancaster county, a few miles from the city of Lancaster. His

shop was on the land granted his father by William Penn. In 1777, when the united colonies called for more arms, he extended his works, employed a larger force of men, and turned guns out for the Government at the ratio of from thirty to forty per week. (See Penna. Archives, 2d series, page 583, Vol. I.; see also same Vol., page 504). Gunlocks were said to have been imported by a German.

This French Huguenot colony, from long residence in the Palatinate and in a German community in Pennsylvania, spoke German as fluently as a native born German and but for their name would have been taken for that nationality. The Germans refusing to use other than their own language for several generations, being in the majority, their rule was the inevitable, hence the French Huguenot colony was almost forgotten, having conformed to the Germans, after the manner of the Esopus French Huguenot colony, which became known and distinguished as the Dutch or Holland colony. Therefore, this French Huguenot family of gunsmiths is undoubtedly the family to which Baron Truro referred in 1885 when he addressed the Smithsonian Institution concerning the German family [which he claimed to have been the first American makers of rifles].

Other members of this family, not engaged in making guns or rifles, erected gunpowder mills and manufactured gunpowder. Prior to the Revolutionary War Isaac Ferree, a son of Joel Ferree, had a mill on Wiconissisco creek, in Lykens valley, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. In 1777, Jacob Ferree, born August 8

1750, son of Isaac Ferree, made gunpowder on French creek in the employ of the Government (see Vol. I., Pennsylvania Archives, page 535) where their magazines were located.

Jacob Ferree married twice ; first to his cousin, Rachel Ferree, the daughter of Joel Ferree, who made guns for the Revolutionary War. The eldest child of Jacob and Rachel Ferree was the famous Colonel Joel Ferree in the War of 1812 ; born January 26, 1771 ; died April, 1813. Jacob Ferree lost his first wife, Rachel, in 1782. In 1784 he married Alice Powel and with his family came to Allegheny county that same year, and took up a vast tract of land on Peters creek, about twenty-four miles up the Monongahela river from Pittsburg. There he erected a powder mill and gunsmith shop, where his son Joel assisted him. These guns found ready market in Doddridge county, Virginia ; in Kentucky and North Carolina, where the Ferree and LeFevre families formed settlements ; the one in Surrey county in 1754, by the Jones, Gardener and Ferree families, the two first families having married into the Ferree family ; in Kentucky the Steeles, Griffiths, Critchfields, Marlotts and Ferrees, the four former having married into the Ferree family. Into Doddridge and other counties in Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts and New Hampshire went this family of French gunsmiths.

The wife of Jacob Ferree, *nee* Alice Powel, was a fine shot and at that early date had no rival in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. It was she who tested the guns and powder which the skill of her husband

produced. Isaac Ferree, their son, also a gunsmith born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1786, was armorer to the First Pennsylvania Regiment, stationed at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, from 1818 to 1822, where he died from malignant fever, which was so fatal within the garrison at that period. His two sons, Joel Thornton and George Spencer Ferree, made rifles in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, up to 1840, the last gunsmiths in this family. The archives of Pennsylvania tell that they not only knew the mechanism of the American rifle but how and when to use it.

The hero of Gettysburg, General John Fulton Reynolds, was a lineal descendant of Isaac LeFevre, the patriarch of that family of gunsmiths, the Colonel John Ferree and others in the War of the Revolution, Colonel Joel Ferree, Colonel LeFevre, Captain Samuel LeFevre, Lieutenant John and Ensign LeFevre, War of 1812. The late Civil War had more than the one hero whom I first mentioned who yielded up their lives to sustain the Union which the patriotism of their ancestors had helped to establish; not only officers but privates, whose gallantry is recorded in the several National Cemeteries, distinguished only by the number of the graves, section and division. The 30,000 immigrants which are recorded in the Pennsylvania archives—referred to by your correspondent—were afterward raised by the State to 50,000. I would here state that D. I. Rupp, who compiled them in volumes, and the compiler of Lancaster County's History, published in 1844, and numerous other works, was interested enough in the descendant of the first riflemaker

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of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, Philip LeFevre, as to wed his great-granddaughter, Caroline K. Aristide.

The gunsmith bench and tools have long since been deserted by the LeFevre family for that of the judge's. No other tool than the pen exists to remind them of those used by their skillful ancestor.

A visit to Samuel Evans of Columbia, Pennsylvania, compiler of the Lancaster County History of recent date, was the result of securing the following, which he preserved among his archives, but did not use in his history. It was given him by 'Squire William Slaymaker Ferree, who contributed other material to said history. I give it in original form :

Abstract from letter of William Slaymaker Ferree, justice of the peace, Nickel Mines, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, now deceased ; to Mr. Samuel Evans, J. P., and compiler of Lancaster County History, resides Columbia, Pa.

Daniel Slaymaker was my grandfather, and was out nearly all the time of the Revolutionary War with a team. At one time, when in an engagement with the British and Hessians, the Continentals were forced to retreat. Three of my grandfather's horses were killed, but a blind one on the off side of the tong, which he cut loose and escaped on, preserving in his flight the gun I now have in my possession. It is a powerful gun to shoot off at distance. I have often put an ounce ball through a two-inch oak plank at 220 yards.

An inquiry was made by the writer for this old rifle, which she desired to see. She learned that it

had been sold, together with other personal property of the old squire. by his widow, and she was unable to learn the name of the purchaser. The rifle was undoubtedly one of those made by the Ferree gunsmiths, as search among the family archives proclaims that they transacted all business possible among their own kinfolk, a peculiar characteristic among all early settlers.

The honor of having manufactured the first American rifles belongs to the French Huguenot who settled the colony in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Horace Kephart writes that the Austro-German Tyrol rifle was made in Philadelphia about 1730 or 1732 by Leman & Lescher. Leman or Leaman, is the corruption of the French LeMont, while Lescher was originally LeChaar. In 1715 or 1717 these two families settled in the French Huguenot colony; not Swiss or German but French.

To the Huguenot colony in Pequa valley, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, America is also indebted for another gunmaker, the celebrated William Henry of that place. The progenitor of the Henry family was Robert Henry, a Scotchman, who emigrated to America in 1722 with his wife Mary and three sons—John, Robert and James. They first settled on a tract of 300 acres of land located on Doe run, a tributary to the Brandywine in Chester county (see Penna. Archives, 3d series, Vol. XIX.. page 728) in 1724-5.

Thomas Lewis, the original patentee of the land, entered complaint in the land office, and the Henry family was forced to remove from Doe run. It is pre-

sumable that they, at this period, went to the Huguenot colony in Pequa valley, as John Henry, the father of the foregoing William Henry, married the daughter of Hugh DeVenny, French Huguenot of the Pequa colony. The issue of this marriage was five sons and several daughters, William Henry being the eldest. This gunsmith was not only the armorer to General Braddock, but was a member of the general congress and treasurer of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania (see 1st Vol. of Notes and Queries by State Librarian William H. Egle). William Henry was a member of the Council of Safety from Lancaster county in 1777 and was in all probability the Lieutenant and Colonel William Henry of the Revolutionary War.

CORA A. WEBER LINDSAY

From "Shooting and Fishing," New York 18 February 1897



THE HOUSE OF JUDGE HASBROUCK

We present this month an illustration of the residence of Jonathan Hasbrouck on Green street, Kingston, one of the old houses remaining of the early days of the town. It is to be regretted that these buildings disappear so rapidly. They are features of this colonial city that attract visitors year by year. It is a sad commentary upon the appreciation of the citizens that the Judge Wynkoop house, on the same street, in which Washington was entertained in 1782, lies in ruins.

County Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck was the son of

The House of Judge Hasbrouck



The House of Judge Hasbrouck, Green Street

Olde Ulster

Colonel Abraham Hasbrouck who was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775, and Catharine Bruyn, his wife. At that time Colonel Hasbrouck resided here. His dwelling was consumed by fire during the afternoon of October 23rd, 1776 (OLDE ULSTER, Vol. IV., page 147). His buildings were once more burned one year thereafter (October 16th, 1777) by the British at the destruction of Kingston. After this the house was re-erected and was the residence of Jonathan Hasbrouck, who became county judge in 1798. It was the birthplace of Abram Bruyn Hasbrouck, LL. D., representative in Congress in 1825-27; president of Rutgers College in 1840-50 and president of Ulster Historical Society. The house stands directly upon the stockade, on the western or Green street line, and nearly faces John street. It had been altered somewhat in appearance twice during the nineteenth century and was sold out of the family.

*JOHN PERSEN'S WILL*

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN! ye tenth day of August one thousand seven hundred and eleven; I John Pierson of Kingstowne [now Saugerties] being minded to take a journey in hand upon ye expedition for canada but of good and perfect memory thanks be to almighty god for, and calling to remembrance the uncertain estate of this transitory life and that all flesh must yield unto death when it shall please god to

John Persen's Will

call, do make, constitute, ordain and declare, this my last will and testament in manner and form following revoking and annulling by these presents all and every testament and testaments, will and wills heretofore by me made and declared, either by word or writings, and this to be taken onely for my last will and testament and none other, and first being penitent and sorry from the bottom of my heart for my sins past, most humbly desiring forgiveness for ye same, I give and commit my soul unto almighty god my savior and redeemer in whom, and by ye merriits of Jesus Christ I trust and believe assuredly to be saved and to have full remission and forgiveness of all my sins, and that my soul with my body at the General day of resurrection, shall rise again with joy, and through ye merriits of christ's death and passion possess and inherit the kingdom of heaven prepared for his ellect & chosen and now for the settling of my temporal Estate, and such Goods, Chattels and debts, as it has pleased god, far above my deserts to bestow upon me, I do order, give and dispose the same in manner and form following, that is to say, First that all those debts and duties as I owe in right or conscience to any manner of person or persons whatsoever, shall be well and truly contented and paid, or ordain to be paid, within convenient time after my decease. Item I give and bequeath in witness; &c: I leave my loveinge wife Antie Persen in full possession where she now lives; so long as she remains unmarried after my decease; and if she should come to marry again ye estate to be vallewed by two sufficient men for my children each to have

Olde Ulster

their share ; & to my son John Pierssen I leave my gun
yt I leave at home ; & to my son Abraham : I leave yt
I shall gett att Albany ; signed sealed and delivered in
presence of us

ye
of JOHN P. PIERSEN
marck

ye ; I I P of JOHN : POST ;
marck

MATTHEW CORT
for Gabe Cort



RECORDS IN THE PERSEN FAMILY BIBLE

(In the handwriting of Adam Persen)

One thousand, seven hundred and five, the seven-
teenth of November, am I, Adam Persen, born, about
six or seven hours after midday.

1702, the 13th of February is my wife, Cattlyntie
Swart, born on a Friday.

1737, the 25th June, am I, Adam Persen, married
with Cattlyntie Swart.

1731¹/₂, March 4th, is my sister Sarah Persen with
Abraham Eltinge married.

1732, September 8, is my brother-in-law, Abraham
Elting with my sister Sara from here to Merrilandt
(Maryland) removed (*getrocken*) in Prince George
county.

1752, November 26, *de Heer Domine* Mancius' text
at the dedication of the new church in Kingstoun out

Records in the Persen Family Bible

of 1st Kings, 8 chapter and 29 verse: "That Thine eyes may be open towards this house night and day, even toward the place of which Thou hast said, My Name shall be there ; that Thou mayest hearken unto the prayer which Thy servant shall make towards this place."

1708, the 22nd of March is my grandfather Jan Persen [Sergeant Jan Hendrick Persen of the Netherland troops] dead.

1723, the 3rd February, is my grandmother Anna Persen [Annetjie Jansen van Ceulen or Keuren] dead on Sunday at the beginning of (*aangang*) the first church service.

1729, the 22 July, is my sister Maria, with illness from God besought and on the 26th is she dead about four or five hours after midday and on the 28th buried, at the age of 10 years, five months and five days.

1734, the seventh of October, is my brother-in-law Abraham Eltinge dead in Maryland, Prince George county.

1747, June 25th, is my brother Cornelis' wife Catharina, dead on Thursday in the afternoon.

1747, October 1st, is my sister Annatie dead at the setting of the sun (*met ander gaen van de zon*).

1751, 21 April, is my worthy father (*waarde vader*) Matthys Persen dead on Sunday about an hour before the beginning of service, in the one and eightieth year of his age.

1752, 5th February, is my sweetheart wife (*mij beminde huys vrouw*) Catlijntje dead about nine to ten

Olde Ulster

in the morning of Wednesday in the fiftieth year of her age.

1763, the 5th of August, is my worthy mother, Tanna Persen, dead on Friday, one hour after midday.

1769, the tenth of August, is Thursday. Between two and three in the afternoon my brother Cornelis Persen died aged 56 years, 9 months and five days.

1769, the thirtieth of November is my sister's son, Cornelis H. DuBois dead aged 30 years, seven months and 6 days.

1770, the second of February, is my sister Sara dead three hours in the afternoon.

Johannes Persen, he is born in the year of our Lord 1737, June 23 (O. S.) and is married to Sara van Bunschooten in the year of our Lord 1786, February 3rd. (N. S.) and she is born in the year of our Lord 1728, Sept. 17 (N. S.). She died June 15, 1818.

(In the handwriting of Cornelius Persen, the second)

1712, October 12, is my father, Cornelis Persen born on Friday seven o'clock in the evening.

1735, July 16, is my sister Marya born on Wednesday afternoon. She died May 2nd, 1761.

1737, June 23, is my brother Johannis born 10 o'clock in the evening. He died April 4th, 1800.

1739, June 21, is my brother Matthews born about 3 o'clock.

1741, March 11th, is my sister, Jannetje born about 11 o'clock.

1744, February 18th am I, Cornelius Persen born on Saturday about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Records in the Persen Family Bible

1751, April 5th, Elizabeth Masten, wife of Cornelius Persen was born.

1709, June 2nd, my father-in-law, Benjamin Masten was born. He died May 27, 1782.

1715, August 31st, my mother-in-law, Mariya Masten, was born.

1739, 7th April, my brother-in-law, Benjamin Masten was born.

1778, February 2, my uncle Adam Persen died about one hour after midnight, aged seventy-two years two months and sixteen days.

1827, January 20th, is my housewife, Elizabeth Masten dead about six in the morning.

1827, 7th February is our father Cornelius Persen dead about ten in the morning. (The last in another hand).

1770, August 27, am I, Cornelius Persen, married to my wife, Elijzebeth Masten.

1771, August 14, is my daughter Cattrina born about three in the afternoon.

1772, October 4th, is my daughter Maria born about ten o'clock in the morning.

1774, September 30th, is my daughter Elizabeth born about eleven o'clock at night.

1776, November 9th, is my son Cornelius born about nine o'clock in the evening of a Saturday.

1777, January 11th, my son Cornelius died about six to seven o'clock in the morning.

1778, December 20th, my second son Cornelius was born about six in the morning.

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1779, February 8th, my second son Cornelius died during the night.

1780, July 5th, my daughter Marregriet was born about three o'clock in the morning.

1783, January 15th, my third son, Benjamin was born about six o'clock in the evening.

1783, February 5th, my son Benjamin died about three in the afternoon.

1786, May 28th, my daughter Annatie was born five o'clock in the morning.

1789, July 24th, my son Cornelius was born about twelve o'clock in the night.

1789, July 30th, my son Cornelius died about three o'clock in the afternoon.

1790, October 10th, my daughter Jannetie was born about eleven o'clock in the night.

1792, June 13th, my daughter Jannetie died during the night.

1829, September 9th, our sister Elizabeth Van Beuren died.

1831, October 22nd, our sister Catherine Post died



FROM A ROOSA FAMILY BIBLE

(This Bible is in the possession of Mr. John P. Roosa of Hurley, New York. The family records are part of the Bible, with an extra sheet inserted. These records were translated for De Witt Roosa of Kingston, New York, by Berthold Fernow, formerly New York State Archivist.—EDITOR.)

From a Roosa Family Bible

THE EXTRA SHEET

1692, May 30, Sunday before dinner Jan Roosa is born.

1693, 23 Jan'y at noon Maria de Witt born.

1716, May 7, my eldest daughter Jannetje Roosa born.

1717, Oct. 12, my oldest son Jan Roosa born.

1719, May 18, my daughter Hilligonde Roosa born.

1721, Aug. 20, my son Andreas Roosa born.

1725, Dec. 16, my son Jacob Roosa born.

1728, Dec. 16, my daughter Marya Roosa born.

1730, Oct. 5, Helena Roosa born.

1731, Aug. 23, Petrus Roosa born.

1733, Dec. 15, Geertyen Roosa born.

1736/7, Feb. 10, son Egbert Roosa born.

“Andreas Roosa's handwriting.”

Jennetje Roosa, her Bible 1744.

1762, May 1, our mother, Maria de Witt died.

THE FAMILY RECORDS IN THE BIBLE

1784, Jan'y 9, Egbert Roosa bought this Bible from the widow of Wm. Konstapel for £3.

1736/7, Feb. 10, I, Egbert Roosa was born.

1759, Dec. 1, I have been married to Lena Ostrander, and she was born Aug. 25, 1734.

1761, Jan'y 23, our son Jan was born, baptized by

Olde Ulster

Dom. Mancius, and witnesses were my father and mother.

1762, Mar. 31, Lena, my wife, died.

1765, Sept. 1, I have been married to Elsje Delamater. Elsje was born Oct. 26, 1731.

1766, Jan'y 28, our oldest daughter Maria was born, baptized by Dom. Meyer; witnesses my sister Geertie and my brother Jan.

1769, July 25, our youngest daughter Rachel born, baptized by Dom. Kock in the house of Johannes Beekman; witnesses, Abraham A. and Rachel Delamater.

1783, Aug. 17, John married Elizabeth Hoogtaling.
1762, May 21, Elizabeth was born.

1784, April 25, daughter Lena was born to John and baptized by Dom. Doll.

1785, Sept. 3, daughter Elizabeth born to John and baptized by Dom. Doll.

1787, Aug. 10, his daughter Maria born.

1787, Oct. 14, our daughter Maria married to Jeremia Hoogteling.

1788, Sept. 15, Maria's daughter Elsje born.

1790, Jan. 9, John's daughter Rachel born.

1790, Oct. 28, Maria's son Egbert born.

1792, Feb. 19, our Rachel married to Martin Elmendorph.

1792, July 30, John's oldest son Egbert born.

1792, Sept. 9, Rachel's son John born.

1793, May 11, Maria's daughter Elizabeth born.

1794, Aug. 17, Maria's 2nd son Egbert born.

1795, Mar. 21, Rachel's daughter Elsje born.

1795, June 19, John's daughter Yemsetie born.

New Year Morn O'er the Catskills

1795, Aug. 17, Then is my wife Elsjje deceased about 8 in the evening.

1797, May 8, Maria's 3rd daughter Elizabeth born.

1797, Dec. 30, John's son Teunis Hoogteling born.

1799, Dec. 15, Maria's daughter Maria born.

1800, April 15, Rachel's daughter Maria born.

1800, June 27, John's son John born.

1802, Oct. 20, Maria's daughter Ennie born.

1802, Oct. 23, Rachel's son Egbert born.

1803, July 2, Rachel's daughter Maria died.

1821, Dec. "*was Eck met myn kinderken huis kwamen 76.*"

1829, Aug. 4, Egbert Roosa died & aged 93 years 5 months and 25 days.

1837, July 27, Died Elizabeth Houghtaling, the wife of John E. Roosa, 75 years 2 months 6 days.

1838, Nov. 6, John E. Roosa married to Maria van Vliet.



NEW YEAR MORN O'ER THE CATSKILLS

The Labradorean blasts all night have howled
Around the Catskill peaks the year's departure;
The death-throes have resounded through the vales
and plains,

And all the night an ermine robe descended.

'Tis morn at last—a virgin New Year morning.

Each height and slope and glen is spread a page—

An unwrit page awaiting to receive

The annals of a new, pulsating, all-expectant year,

Bound 'tween the lids of two eternities.

OLD^E VLSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

*Published Monthly, in the City of
Kingston, New York, by
BENJAMIN MYER BRINK*

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

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

NO COUNTY IN THIS STATE, and few in the United States, have a more thrilling history of the first one-third of a century of their existence than this old county of ours. Then for a generation or two there was little unusual or exciting to record. There were struggles for local self-government and the rights of the people against privilege. These this magazine has endeavored to set forth. The pioneers and early settlers builded well but having laid the foundations, it was for their successors to establish a self governing community. The steps taken were wise and successful. But they left little to tell of the means employed. Then came, about the middle of the eighteenth century, the first test when the frontier of Old Ulster was at the mercy of a savage foe incited by the emissaries of the French government of Canada. The men and women of Ulster withstood the onset. The qualities that it was found they possessed were put to a further and more violent trial by the War of the Revolution. We have attempted to show these and how they were met. There are further gleanings to be made.

FORD HUMMEL

Teacher of the Violin

A graduate of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music, studied with pupils of Dr. Joachhim and Ysaye; now studying at the Metropolitan College of Music, New York City, with Herwegh von Ende, a pupil of Carl Halir.

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OLD^E VLSTER



An Historical and Genealogical Magazine



KINGSTON, N. Y.

Published by the Editor, Benjamin Myer Brink

R. W. Anderson & Son, Printers, W. Strand, Kingston, N. Y.

County Public Library
Post Office Street
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Bloomington, IN 46801-2270

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Mental and Nervous Diseases

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**W**E have a few copies of the Dutch Church Records of Kingston (baptisms and marriages from 1660 through 1810) elegantly printed on 807 royal quarto pages, with exhaustive index containing references to 44,388 names, edited by Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U. S. N., and printed by the De Vinne Press, N. Y. But few Knickerbocker families can trace their ancestry without reference to this volume.

~~~~~

Dr. Gustave Anjou's Ulster County Probate Records from 1665 ; invaluable in tracing ancestry—in two volumes.

~~~~~

**The History of the Town of Marlborough,  
Ulster County, New York by C. Meech  
Woolsey.**

# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

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VOL. VII

FEBRUARY, 1911

No. 2

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## *Wiltwyck Chapter*

### *House* ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁

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THE Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter House at Kingston, New York, is of stone, fifty feet square, on a triangular lot formed by the intersection of Crown and Green streets, being two hundred feet on either street, situate on the west side of the stockade erected under the direction of Governor Peter Stuyvesant in 1658.

Anthony Crispell, whose daughter Jannatje married, January 14, 1705, Nicholas Hoffman, son of Martinus Hoffman, seems to have been the first owner of this triangular lot, which was near the substantial stone house afterwards built by his grandson Anthony Hoffman, still standing on the corner of Green and North Front streets, and which was used as a fortified outpost or fort, on the northwest corner of the stockade, commanding the great Indian trails to the Hudson, from the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers as



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## *Olde Ulster*

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they approached Kingston from the South and West.

The dwelling on this lot is laid down on Dr. John Miller's map of the village of Kingston, made in 1695, while the first mention of the lot on the real estate records remaining in the office of the clerk of the county of Ulster, is that it was conveyed by Anthony Crispell to Mathys Van Keuren, a carpenter, December 27, 1705; though the Trustees of the Freeholders and Corporation of Kingston gave a further conveyance of the property to Mathys Van Keuren March 2, 1719, who on March 2, 1735/6 conveyed it for one hundred and twenty pounds, money of the Colony of New York to Hendrikus Sleght, designated as a merchant, by deed, which describes the premises as the house, barn and lot then

Lying opposite the lot of Cornelius Masten, now Gysbert Van Denbergh, being a triangular figure and end lot, bounded on all ways by the streets, except the northwesterly end which is bounded by the lot of said Van Keuren.

This Hendrikus Sleght, born June 9, 1715, was the fourth in line from Cornelis Barentse Sleght, one of the first three schepens appointed in the Charter given to Wildwyck May 16 1661 by Director-General Peter Stuyvesant on behalf of the States General of the United Netherlands; and married January 3, 1736, Sarah Kiersted, the fourth in line from Dr. Hans Kiersted and Sarah Roeliff, daughter of the famous Anneke Jans and was the nephew of Jacomyntje Sleght who married Jan Barentse Kuntz of Albany, the mother of Tryntje or Heyetje Janse Kuntz, who

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*Wiltwyck Chapter House*

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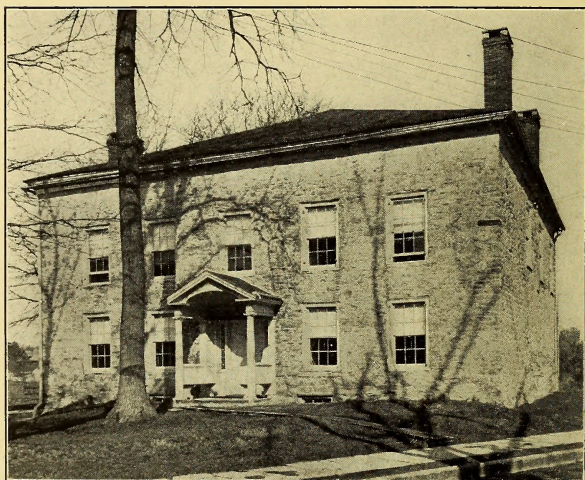
married December 16, 1682 Nicholas Roosevelt the ancestor of Theodore Roosevelt ; and was prominent in the affairs of the village during the Revolution, and when General George Washington visited Kingston November 16, 1782 on his way from New Jersey to Newburgh and West Point, was president of the village trustees, and at the head of the trustees and a great number of citizens met Washington and his escort, between Hurley and Kingston, and conducted them to the public house of Evert Bogardus, on the northwest corner of Fair street and Maiden Lane. It is known that at this time General Washington dined at the residence of Judge Dirck Wynkoop, on Green street, only recently torn down ; and it may be supposed that a gentleman of Washington's well known attainments, fully understanding the punctilious requirements of ceremonial intercourse, and exact, as we know him to have been, in the discharge of every social obligation would have called at the home of the village President, at least, to pay his respects to the ladies of its household, therefore it can be believed that General Washington, the Father of our Country and the first President of the United States has been in this house. Although this house was burnt by the British soldiers under General Vaughan October 16 1777, it must have been rebuilt and occupied by Hendrikus Slegt and family before November 1782, because on June 27 1784 Hendrikus Slegt conveyed these premises to Helena Jansen, his daughter, and the wife of Henry Jansen, for \$400, and the "natural love and affection which he hath and beareth unto his said daughter." This deed or indenture is on parch-



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*Olde Ulster*

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*Chapter House, Wiltwyck Chapter, D. A. R.*

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*Wiltwyck Chapter House*

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ment beautifully engrossed and well preserved, has been through the generosity of Chaplain R. R. Hoes of the United States Navy, appropriately framed and now adorns the walls of the entrance hall of the building. This deed describes the property then as a stone dwelling house and "message" of a triangular figure; bounded in the rear by a lot of ground belonging to the Corporation of Kingston, "whereon the Latin School House stands."

Henry Jansen died August 14, 1794, and on April 13, 1805, his widow, Helena Jansen conveyed this lot to John Tappen, who married her daughter Sarah Jansen, January 2, 1792, "reserving a room, such as she might choose in said dwelling house for and during her life time."

Here John Tappen for many years upon the second floor on the west side of the building, access to which was had by an outside stairway, printed and published "The Ulster Plebeian." He also had a book and stationery store for a time in the lower front corner on Green street.

John Tappen died intestate at Kingston, New York, April 20, 1831, leaving his widow Sarah Tappen and Peter Tappen Jr., Henry Tappen, John J. Tappen and Sarah C. Tappen his only children.

Peter Tappen Jr., died unmarried; and John J. Tappen conveyed his interest in said lot July 26, 1839 to Egbert Jansen who subsequently died leaving Catherine Jansen his widow, and Sarah Ann, the wife of James Kiersted, his sole heirs at law.

March 21, 1851 James Kiersted and Sarah Ann, his wife; Sarah C. Tappen and Catherine Jansen conveyed



their undivided  $\frac{2}{3}$  interest in the said property to Henry Jansen Tappen. The said deed states that the interest of James Kiersted and wife being  $\frac{1}{3}$  in right of his wife who is the only child and heir at law of Egbert Jansen deceased ; Sarah C. Tappen's interest being an undivided  $\frac{1}{3}$  part and Catherine Jansen being the widow of Egbert Jansen deceased. At or about the same time by deed dated March 22, 1851 Henry Jansen conveyed his  $\frac{1}{3}$  interest in the said property to Henry Jansen Tappen.

At this time the lot was two hundred and fifty feet on both Crown and Green streets and on the same day that Henry Jansen Tappen purchased the property he conveyed a strip off the rear fifty feet wide running from street to street to Henry Tappen and gave a mortgage, to secure part of the purchase money of the whole lot, to Sarah C. Tappen covering the residue of the lot, after deducting the fifty foot lot sold to Henry Tappen.

This mortgage was foreclosed in 1867 and on such foreclosure the said premises were bought by Eliza E. Tappen, who afterwards married Nathaniel W. Starr and died May 18, 1888, leaving a last will and testament wherein William S. Kenyon and Charles D. Bruyn were appointed executors with power to sell her real estate.

William S. Kenyon died February 5, 1896 and on June 12, 1896 Charles D. Bruyn the surviving executor of Eliza E. Tappen-Starr, conveyed the said premises to John Rudolph Kenyon, who July 2, 1907 conveyed them to Wiltwyck Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

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*Wiltwyck Chapter House*

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The house on the lot so conveyed was built in such a substantial manner that its walls were well preserved after over two centuries use. It was not originally of its present size, but bears evidence of having been added to, at different times, probably having been enlarged when the wood-work was replaced after it was burned by the British in 1777. After it was purchased by Wiltwyck Chapter, the interior was entirely removed and remodeled ; the entrance hall and stair-case having been copied from the hall and stairs at Mount Vernon ; and the building as a whole is now restored to an excellent type of colonial architecture, to be used as a chapter house and repository for Revolutionary relics and mementoes.

Here, during the 250th anniversary of the erection of the stockade, May 30th and 31st and June 1st 1908, when among other things, the remains of George Clinton, first governor of the State of New York, were transferred from Washington to Kingston and re-interred in the Old Dutch Church yard with solemn ceremonies, a brilliant reception was held, in which Governor and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes received guests with Mrs. De Witt Roosa, Regent of the Chapter.

On the 13th day of June 1908, this house was formally opened as its chapter house by Wiltwyck Chapter by appropriate Flag Day exercises participated in by officers of the National and New York State Societies of the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution.

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The above article was contributed, at the request of the editor, by a friend of this magazine.



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## *Provincial and Revolutionary Military Organizations*

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N complying with the request of "The Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands" to prepare a paper on the early military organizations in this section of the State, I have no apologies to make for the imperfections in the work which I have performed. It was presumed, no doubt, when the request was made, that the task would be disposed of in a few hurried pages—that where so little was generally known little could be said. At the moment of accepting I thought the work might be accomplished in a thirty minute sketch without any special trouble, but found on examining my notes that a much longer time would be required in which to present even the outlines of the subject, and that I must abridge those materially to bring them within the limit of your experience—your patience, and my own convenience, hoping that even within that limit to at least enlist the attention of others and perhaps bring out records and traditions which are now hidden from the public eye.

### FIRST PERIOD

Military organizations of some character have been known to all nations. The law of force is natural to man, and appeals to the law of association as necessity

or inclination may dictate. The early settlers on the banks of Hudson's river, as well as their contemporaries elsewhere in our broad country, came hither expecting to encounter this law of force and prepared to meet it as best they could. They found a native race who could be subjected or held in check only by force. Perhaps there were exceptional communities where the law of kindness had favorable influence, but almost universally the gun became a recognized necessity at the side of the plow, found its place in the family circle, was with the Bible in the house of God. Wherever two or three were assembled, there was at least an inchoate military organization—wherever immigrants settled in numbers the rude block-house was erected—in some cases regularly appointed soldiers stood guard while yeoman cultivated the fields or gathered the crops. This is true especially of the settlement at Kingston when the Province was under the government of Holland, and it was these regular men of war that in the main finally broke and destroyed the local native possessors of the hills and fields around us. The heroes of the final fray were Captain Martin Kreiger and his company of soldiers from Fort Amsterdam (New York), who, landing at what is now Rondout on the 4th of July, 1663, carried the war into the heart of the enemy's country, destroying their forts in the Shawangunk district, burning their cornfields along the banks of the Wallkill, and extinguishing forever the fires which for ages had been kindled at the Danskammer in worship of the Indians' God. Beyond the results of that conflict which we enjoy—beyond the sites of the ancient forts on which we may look and the



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narrative which we may read—there is an added interest when we recognize in a WILTSIE a descendant of one of the soldiers in that strife.

Whatever may have been the military organization during the succeeding years, it is not until three-quarters of a century later that we have a record. In 1738 an Ulster county regiment of militia was organized of which A. Gaasbeek Chambers was colonel, Wessel Ten Broeck lieutenant-colonel, Coonradt Elmen-dorf major and Cornelius Elmendorf quartermaster. The regiment was composed of three companies in Kingston, one in Marbletown, one in Wallkill, one in Hurley, one in Rochester, one in New Paltz and one in the precinct of the Highlands, which then embraced what is now New Windsor, Newburgh, Plattekill and Marlborough. The latter company was under the command of Captain Thomas Ellison of New Windsor—John Young ensign, David Davids, Patrick McClaughry and Moses Garrison, sergeants, Jacobus Bruyn, James Stringham and Jonah Hazard, corporals and Charles Clinton, clerk. It numbered 86 men, rank and file. Thomas Ellison of New Windsor, was one of the oldest merchant traders on the Hudson. His descendants are among us. Charles Clinton gave to the Revolution General and Governor George Clinton and General James Clinton, and from the latter came DeWitt Clinton. From Patrick McClaughry came Lieutenant-Colonel James McClaughry, whose name is written honorably in the defense of Fort Montgomery. Corporal James Stringham of 1738, was the progenitor of the late Commodore Stringham. and Sergeant Jacobus Bruyn was the father of Lieu-

tenant-Colonel Jacobus Bruyn, who will be met again presently.

The Wallkill company covered Montgomery, Crawford, and our present town of Wallkill. It had 114 men on its rolls—John Bayard, captain, William Borland, lieutenant, William Kelso, ensign, John Newkirk, sergeant, Lendert Cole, corporal. The Rochester company took in the present county of Sullivan and part of the town of Deerpark.

Orange county was then divided from Ulster by a line west from the mouth of Murderer's creek, and had a regiment under command of Vincent Mathews colonel, Solomon Carpenter lieutenant-colonel, George Remsen major, Michael Jackson adjutant, James Thompson quartermaster. The first, second, sixth and seventh companies were probably located in what is now Rockland county; the third was a Goshen company—John Holly captain, Michael Dunning lieutenant, Solomon Carpenter, Jr. ensign—and had a roll of 121 men. The fourth company was from the Deerpark and Minisink district—Jacobus Swartwout captain, Johannes Westbrook, Jr. ensign—and had a roll of 95. The fifth was a Cornwall, Blooming-Grove and Monroe company—Nathaniel DuBois captain, David Sutherland lieutenant, Isaac Henmon ensign—and an enrollment of 73. In addition to these companies was a troop of horse—Henry Youngs captain, William Mapes lieutenant, Michael Jackson cornet, two sergeants, two corporals, one trumpeter, fifty-two privates in all 60. Have the kindness to keep this company in mind—it was the plant of a cavalry company which forty years later was active in the service of Washing-



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ton. The regiment returned "595 officers and soldiers—sub-officers 56, foot." Colonel Mathews was a lawyer and lived at Mathewsfield in the vicinity of Salisbury Mills. He was an active leader in local affairs, and very much respected.

The Ulster regiment was divided, in 1756, the northern embracing Kingston, etc., and the southern covering Highlands, Wallkill and Shawangunk. The latter was placed under command of Colonel Thomas Ellison. The Orange regiment was also divided, Colonel Mathews retaining the eastern portion, and the western being organized under Colonel Thomas DeKay of Goshen, the third land owner in the present town of Warwick.

In common with its associate regiments in Orange and Ulster, Colonel Ellison's regiment had no little service in the French and Indian war of 1756, on the western frontier of the county, where the Minsis were scattering firebrands and death in their rebellion against the domination of the Six Nations and for the recovery of the lands in the Minisink Patent of which they had been defrauded; and in 1757 marched to Fort Edward to aid Sir William Johnson. How great was the service performed or by whom personally, we may never know. The depredations of the Minsis were terrible—the settlements west of the Wallkill were perpetually harassed and many of them broken up—men were killed in the fields and in their houses—women and children became victims of the tomahawk and scalping-knife. Writes Colonel Ellison in 1757:

It is but too well known by the late numerous murders barbarously committed on our borders,

that the county of Ulster and the north end of Orange is become the only frontier part of the province left unguarded and exposed to the cruel incursions of the Indian enemy, and the inhabitants of these parts have been obliged to perform very hard military duty for these two years past, in ranging the woods and guarding the frontiers, these two counties keeping out almost constantly from fifty to one hundred men ; sometimes by forced detachments of the militia and at other times by voluntary subscriptions—nay often two hundred men, which has been an insupportable burden on the poor people, and yet all the militia in these parts were ordered to march to Fort Edward, while the officers had no orders to leave a detachment to guard the frontiers. . . . The generality of them marched as soon as it was possible to get so scattered a people together ; and I would say for the three hundred who went out of the little distressed Second Regiment of Ulster, that men never marched with more cheerfulness.

The changes in the regiments, after the French and Indian War were naturally many. In September, 1773, the Southern Ulster regiment was under the following officers : Thomas Ellison, colonel ; Charles Clinton, lieutenant-colonel ; Cadwallader Colden, Jr., major and Johannes Jansen, adjutant. Its first company was located in Newburgh—Jonathan Hasbrouck, captain ; Samuel Sands, first lieutenant ; Wolvert Acker, second lieutenant ; Cornelius Hasbrouck, ensign ; four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer.

Jonathan Hasbrouck was the builder, owner and occupant of Washington's headquarters. His descend-



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ants have a continuous record of active usefulness in this community. Wolvert Acker was a descendant of Jan Acker of Irving's "Wolfert's Roost." He resided near Marlborough. Samuel Sands was a farmer living near Coldenham. Our secretary, Mr. Estabrook, can tell you something about him.

At this point the record of the Colonial military organizations may be closed. The long lists of names of those who were connected with them are necessarily omitted from this paper. So far as they have been given they serve to connect their generation with that succeeding in many cases to the present time. In three if not four wars we meet the names of DuBois, Burnet, Humphrey, Weygant, Edmonston, Kidd, Milligan, Hunter, Dunning, Carpenter, Mapes, Jackson and a host of others some of whom may be noticed later.

### SECOND PERIOD

One of the first and most important duties that devolved upon the Revolutionary authorities in this State was the reorganization of the militia. This was accomplished by the Provincial Convention on the 22nd of August, 1776, when the old establishment was swept aside and the militia of that period erected under the command of officers, both of the old and the new order, who were known to favor the movement for redress. There was some sifting out as the movement developed, but when the reorganization was perfected the counties of Orange and Ulster formed the Fourth Brigade under Brigadier General George Clinton. This brigade was composed of five regiments in Orange

and four regiments in Ulster. The Orange regiments were commanded respectively by Colonels William Allison, of Goshen; Jesse Woodhull, of Cornwall; John Hathorn, of Warwick; Abraham Lent, of Haverstraw and A. Hawkes Hay, of Orangetown, and the Ulster regiments by Colonels Johannes Hardenbergh, of Kingston; James Clinton, of New Windsor; Levi Pawling, of Marbletown and Jonathan Hasbrouck, of Newburgh. I will only refer especially to a few of the officers of these regiments. Colonel Allison's had for its lieutenant-colonel Dr. Benjamin Tusten, whose subsequent tragic death in the battle of Minisink is familiar to you. Colonel Allison was a pronounced rebel, a member of the Provincial Convention and active in all political relations. He was in the defense of Fort Montgomery where he was taken prisoner and his son killed. It is a matter which I cannot explain why the people of Goshen have permitted his memory to fade from among them unless it be from the overshadowing fate of those who fell at Minisink. Colonel Hathorn, of the Warwick regiment, was in command of the militia at Minisink, Allison's and Hathorn's regiments being represented in that action. Hathorn went out with such of his men as he could collect, and joining Tusten with a similar force of Allison's regiment, took command by virtue of his rank.

In Woodhull's Cornwall regiment—Jesse Woodhull, colonel; Elihu Marvin, lieutenant-colonel; Nathaniel Strong and Zachariah DuBois, majors; William Moffatt, adjutant; Nathaniel Satterly, quartermaster,—was the reorganized company of cavalry which had had its first enrollment in 1738, under Colonel



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Mathews, and of which Ebenezer Woodhull now became captain; James Sayre lieutenant; William Heard, cornet and Azariah Martin, second master. Major Nathaniel Strong was murdered by Claudius Smith's band of cowboys. Major Zachariah DuBois was a hotel keeper of the period at Salisbury Mills and was taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery. His son, Nathaniel DuBois, for many years an active miller at West Newburgh, attained the rank of brigadier-general of militia years later.

The Newburgh regiment had for its officers, Jonathan Hasbrouck, colonel; Johannes Hardenbergh, Jr., lieutenant-colonel; Johannes Jansen, Jr., and Lewis DuBois, majors; Abraham Schoonmaker, adjutant and Isaac Belknap, quartermaster. I have already spoken of Colonel Hasbrouck in connection with his captaincy in Colonel Ellison's old regiment. Hardenbergh and Jansen were from Shawangunk; Lewis DuBois from Marlborough. We shall meet him again in another connection. Isaac Belknap, it is almost needless to say, was a Newburgh man. Contemporaneous in our local history with that of the Hasbroucks, representatives of the family have had honorable place in our business and official circles for over one hundred and twenty-five years.

The New Windsor regiment gave perhaps more fighting men than were drawn from other militia organizations. Its officers were: James Clinton, colonel; James McClaughry, lieutenant-colonel; Jacob Newkirk and Moses Phillips, majors; George Denniston, adjutant and Alexander Trimble, quartermaster. Its captains were: John Belknap, James Humphrey,

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*Provincial and Revolutionary Military Organizations*

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John Nicoll, Matthew Felter, William Jackson, Cadwallader C. Colden, who was soon succeeded by James Milligan, John J. Graham, John Gillespie, Samuel Watkins, William Faulkner, Isaac Velie and William Denniston.

From these regiments were subsequently drawn companies of minute men, and special organizations under draft. Thus we have in the minute men Isaac Nicoll, the sheriff of the county, and Thomas Palmer colonels; Gilbert Cooper and Thomas Johnston, Jr., lieutenant-colonels; Arthur Parks and Samuel Logan, majors. So we have Captain Isaac Belknap's, Captain DeWitt's and Captain Elias Hasbrouck's companies of rangers, of which Belknap's figures in Cooper's "Spy" as Captain Townsend's. So, too, we have in the draft combinations Generals John Morin Scott's and George Clinton's brigades, representing one-fourth each of the militia in their brigade districts, and in creditable service under Washington in the defense of New York City in 1776. So, too, we read of Colonels Snyders's, Pawling's and Hardenbergh's and other regiments and commands of "New York State Levies." These and other special organizations were but temporary; the minute men especially were soon disbanded.

With this brief survey of the militia, I turn to regiments of the first "Continental line," so called, although organized by the Provincial authorities of New York. They were organized in 1775, for the term of six months; were four in number, and were commanded respectively by Colonels Alexander McDougal, Goosé Van Schaick, James Clinton and James



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Holmes. Colonel Clinton's (third) regiment was mainly composed of Ulster and Orange county men, and was known as the "Ulster regiment." Its roster embraced the following names:

James Clinton, colonel; Edward Fleming, lieutenant-colonel; Cornelius D. Wynkoop, major; George Slosser, adjutant; James Hamilton, quartermaster; Samuel Cooke, surgeon.

Captains—Daniel Griffin, John Nicholson, Jacobus Bruyn, Andrew Billings, Lewis DuBois, John Hulbert, Elias Hasbrouck, John Grinnell, Daniel Denton, Robert Johnson.

*To be continued*



*TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS IN KINGSTON  
CHURCHYARD*

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In memory of Col. Johannis Snyder, who departed this life 22<sup>nd</sup> Aug. 1794, aged 74 years, 7 months and 18 days.

In every walk of life, the poor man's friend,  
His country's patriot, sought no private end;  
Intent on virtue and the chiefest good,  
He practiced piety as the road to God.

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In memory of Mary, the daughter of Anthony Hoffman and wife of John Addison, who departed this life Jan'y 7<sup>th</sup> 1795 aged 42 years.

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*A Threat From Joseph Brant*

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“Hail, sister spirit,” angels said,  
“What though thy body’s numbered with the dead,  
For thee eternal bliss is here prepared;  
Thy piety and virtue’s just reward.”

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Sacred to the memory of Wessel Ten Broeck who  
departed this life Dec. 18<sup>th</sup> 1823, aged 86 years 6  
months and 14 days-

Death’s iron sceptre levels all,  
The old, the young, the great, the small,  
The rich, the poor must bow their head  
And mingle with the vilest dead.

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Levi Jansen departed this life Jany 10<sup>th</sup> 1824 aged  
47 years 5 months and 20 days.

He met mankind on the level  
And parted with them on the square.



*A THREAT FROM JOSEPH BRANT*

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During the Revolutionary War it is well known  
that Ulster county suffered all the anxieties and horrors  
along its frontier to which the advanced settlements in  
America have ever been exposed. Daniel Boone and the  
settlers of Kentucky had no more thrilling experiences  
and endured no greater sufferings than the dwellers in  
the Rondout, Esopus, Neversink and Delaware valleys.  
Indian and Tory spies and emissaries haunted the vicinity  
of the cabins of the



pioneers and carried off the cattle, and the goods, and during the years 1779 and 1780, the scalps of many murdered victims or the settlers themselves to the British authorities of Canada. It was during these years that Captain Jeremiah Snyder and his son Elias, the Abeels of Catskill and others were thus taken and the house of Lieutenant-Colonel Jansen of Shawangunk was attacked.

This magazine has frequently spoken of the efforts made by Governor George Clinton to prevent these Indian and Tory raids by patrolling the frontier. While this largely protected the settlements and gave timely warning of approaching raiders it did not entirely stop the outrages. That it did deter the savage enemies there is ample proof. There is a striking evidence of this in a warning sent by Joseph Brant, the celebrated Mohawk Indian leader, to Colonel Peter Vrooman, a patriot leader of Schoharie. Two of Brant's spies had been captured while scouting in the vicinity of the Esopus during the summer of 1780. The Indian chieftain threatens to make reprisals upon some patriots captured in Schoharie if his emissaries were injured. The letter of Colonel Vrooman is:

Schoharie August 24th 1780

May it please your Excellency ; Inclosed I send you a Threatment of Joseph Brant. I did not Receive it till this date; it was Delivered me by a woman who lives at the West Branch of Delleware; your own prudence will teach you what will be best to do in the Case. Ephraim Vroman has send a Letter with a List Dated on the Dellaware the 11th Instant, of those taken prisoner with him on the

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*A Threat From Joseph Brant*

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9th Instant, by Brant in this place, of which List I sent you a Copy. The Inhabitants of this place are greatly alarmed of the murder and Destruction Committed by Brant and his Indians; they have made no appearance since the murder, but expect they will, if not provided to stop them. I remain with Esteem, Sir, your most obedient hum. Ser.

PETER VROMAN.

To his Excellency, Gov. CLINTON.

The threat of Brant was couched in these words:

Sir, I understand that my friend Hendrick Huff & Cool is taken Prisoners near at Esopus, I wou'd be glad if you wou'd be so kind as to let those people know that took them, not to use my friends too hard, for if they will use hard or hurt them, I will certainly pay for it, for we have several Rebels in our hands makes me mention this for it would be disagreeable to me, to hurt any Prisoner; therefore, I hope they will not force me. I am, your Hu'ble S't

JOS. BRANT

August 11th 1780

To Coll VROMAN

The list of patriots Brant held as prisoners Colonel Vrooman sent to Governor Clinton follows:

A list of the prisoners names who were with Brant on the Delaware, the 11th of August 1780, and taken the 9th Instant viz : Ephraim Vroman his two sons Bartholomew and Josias ; Simon Vroman his wife and one son Jacob, three Sons of my Brother, namely John, Barent and Tuenes all that was Left; himself his wife and one son kill'd;



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John Vroman and his son Martines; Thomas Marienes; Abraham Delly and Hendrick Heger. The names of those fourteen persons was sent by Leut. Ephraim Vroman.

While the letter of Brant was a threat it reveals the man. Brant was not the monster he was formerly painted so often. There have been many things brought to light since the Revolution which show his faithfulness to his plighted word. In the above threat he expresses his dislike of injuring any prisoner and merely asks that the patriots would not "use his friends too hard or hurt them."



### *THE WILL OF ANTOINE CRESPEL*

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*Translated from the Dutch in the office of the Clerk of  
Ulster County and contributed by Chaplain  
Roswell Randall Hoes, U. S. N.*

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#### IN THE NAME OF THE LORD AMEN.

Be it hereby known to everybody, that to-day, this 6th day of November in the year of our Lord 1707, I, Antoin Crespel of Kingstoune in the County of Ulster, being sick of body, but in full possession of my mind and memory (praised be the Lord), considering the shortness and frailty of human life, the certainty of death and the uncertain hour thereof and desiring to set everything in order, make this my last will and testament in form and manner following, revoking, annulling, declaring null and void by these presents all

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*The Will of Antoine Crespel*

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such will or wills, testament or testaments heretofore made or published, either in words or by writing, and this alone to be taken as my last will and testament, no other.

First. 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 it came, to be buried in a Christian manner, and there to rest, until my soul and body shall be re-united on the Day of Judgment and enjoy the eternal gladness of immortality, which God in his grace has, by the sole merits of our Saviour, promised and prepared for all, who sincerely believe in him and repent in their hearts.

2d. And concerning such worldly estate of land, houses, goods, accounts, money, gold, silver, coined or uncoined and what else belongs to my estate (as the Lord has been pleased to grant far above my merits) I order, give and dispose as follows :

3d. I acknowledge, to have conveyed to the children of the late Pieter Crespel, my oldest son, to wit Antoin, Johannis and Aryaentie Crespel, all that certain parcel of land, situate at Hurley, or within the jurisdiction thereof, beginning at a marked tree near the wagon road and stretching to a certain fountain (spring) called the great fountain, which empties into the great kill, also six acres of woodland on the other side of the path and the third part of my land, (according to calculations made by me) with the privileges, lying within the boundaries of the patent for the village of New Paltz ; further a lot in the valley of Hurley, lying between the lot of Jan Elting's heirs and the



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lot of Pieter Pieterse, all according to the conveyance bearing date of the 27th day of December 1705, without that said children of my said son shall or may claim anything further out of my estate, this, in my opinion, being fully their share.

4th. I hereby make known, that my son Jan Crespel has bought from me myland at Hurley (excepting what hereabove has been devised to the children of the late Pieter Crespel) for the sum or quantity of 100 schepels of wheat, which sum has partly been paid, the said Jan Crespel has further directed, that what is due to him from Walrand du Mont on account of his inheritance from Mattys Blanchan, shall be received by me in part payment ; the said Jan Crespel has also had from me a negro, named Fredrick and it is my will and wish, that my said son Jan Crespel shall have and enjoy for himself, his order or heirs forever all, which is due to me from the land purchased and the negro, belonging to me, and he shall have nothing more from my estate nor be allowed to claim it.

5th. I acknowledge, that before now I have given to my daughter Maria Magdeleen, wife of Mattys Slegt, her order or heirs, as I hereby do give, a young negro woman, named Margriet, also that I have conveyed to her the third part of my land (according to calculations made by me), lying within the boundaries of the patent for the village of New Paltz ; I further give to my said daughter, her order or heirs as reward for boarding me during several years and for the great services done me (as she continues to do daily), all the money, due me by the mortgage of Moyse Le Cont and all the money due me from Stephanus Gascherie

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*The Will of Antoine Crespel*

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according to mortgage and she shall not be allowed to claim anything else from my estate on this account.

6th. I acknowledge, to have conveyed to my daughter Jannetie, wife of Nicolaes Hofman, all the house and lot, bought by me from Jan Gacherie, upon which is a mortgage, of which £23 Courant money of New York are still due ; it is my wish and will, that this sum of £23 shall be paid out of my estate excepting what has been devised above and I give to my said daughter Jannetie, her order or heirs the third part of my whole estate, excepting what has above been devised and she shall make no further claim upon my estate.

7th. I acknowledge to have been conveyed to my daughter Elizabeth, wife of Elias Uin, the third part of my land (according to calculations, made by me) with the privileges, situate within the boundaries of the patent for the village of New Paltz ; I further give to my said daughter Elizabeth with my daughter Jannetie the third part of my whole estate, excepting what has been devised above and she shall make no further claim upon my estate.

8th. I make it known that my son-in-law, Huybert Suylandt, has bought from me my orchard and ground, lying in the village of Hurley, according to conveyance executed to him, for which he has never paid more than 100 schepels of wheat ; I have also advanced to or paid for him several sums and paid to him, what was due to my daughter Sara, his wife, on account of her inheritance from Mattys Blanchan and it is my will and wish, that my said daughter shall have and enjoy, for herself, her order or heirs, for ever, all



that is due to me on account of the orchard and ground, also my advanced money. I further give to my said daughter Sara, her order or heirs, the third part of my whole estate together with Jannetie and Elizabeth, excepting what has above been devised, and she shall not have nor claim anything else from my estate.

9th. I appoint as Executors of this, my last will and testament my son-in-law Mattys Sleght and Nicolaes Hofman, desiring, that it be fully obeyed and carried out. Thus done at Kingstown, on the day and year as above.

ANTOIN CRESPEL [L. S.]

Signed etc etc etc

JOHANNIS WESTBROEK

PAIRE GUIMARD

JACOBUS ELMENDORP

WM. NOTTINGHAM

Proved 10 Jan. 1707/8



*LINEAGE OF THE CHRISTIAN MEYER FAMILY*

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*Continued from Vol. VI., page 383*

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(DXXII.) REV. HENRY WELLS BRINK<sup>7</sup> (Benjamin M.<sup>6</sup>, Louisa Myer<sup>5</sup>, Benjamin C.<sup>4</sup>, Christian<sup>3</sup>, John Wilhelm<sup>2</sup>, Christian<sup>1</sup>) was born at Katsbaan in the town of Saugerties, New York 3 July, 1875. He married 28 June, 1900 in Katsbaan JENNIE FRELIGH YORK, born 15 June, 1876, daughter of Daniel York and Leah Caroline Gray. Henry Wells was graduated from Rutgers

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*Lineage of the Christian Meyer Family*

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College in 1896 and from New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1899. He was pastor of the Reformed Church of New Hempstead, Rockland county, New York 1899-1906 and of the Reformed Church of Shokan, Ulster county, New York from 1906 to date. Children:

b (549) Dorothy Gray<sup>8</sup>: Born 11 March, 1904.

b (550) Daniel York<sup>5</sup>: Born 12 October, 1906.

(DXXIV.) PERSEN MYER BRINK<sup>7</sup> (Benjamin M.<sup>6</sup>, Louisa Myer<sup>5</sup>, Benjamin C.<sup>4</sup>, Christian<sup>3</sup>, John Wilhelm<sup>2</sup>, Christian<sup>1</sup>) was born in Katsbaan, New York 30 January, 1879. He married 21 April, 1904 at Elizabeth, New Jersey LUCIA DUTTON WRIGHT, born 19 February, 1881, daughter of the Rev. Ormond Wright and Minnie Starr. Persen M. was graduated from Rutgers College in 1900 and is an electrical engineer by profession. After following his profession for seven years he took charge of the insurance interests of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company in Western New York and Western Pennsylvania and removed to Buffalo, New York. Children:

b (551) Ebenezer Cobb<sup>8</sup>: Born 18 March, 1905.

b (552) Cornelius Persen<sup>8</sup>: Born 24 November, 1908.

(DXXV.) MARY BRINK<sup>7</sup> (Benjamin M.<sup>6</sup>, Louisa Myer<sup>5</sup>, Benjamin C.<sup>4</sup>, Christian<sup>3</sup>, John Wilhelm<sup>2</sup>, Christian<sup>1</sup>) was born in Katsbaan, New York 8 January, 1881. She married 3 June, 1908 at Katsbaan, New York, NORMAN PAUL GERHARD, born 2 June, 1884 in New York City, the son of William Paul Gerhard, C. E. and Selma Weiskirch. Norman Paul was graduated



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from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in June, 1906 and is a civil engineer by profession. He is connected with the New York City Board of Water Supply. Child:

b (553) Paul Myer<sup>8</sup>: Born 5 February, 1910.

(DXXVI.) IRVING BRINK<sup>7</sup> (Edward<sup>6</sup>, Louisa Myer<sup>5</sup>, Benjamin C.<sup>4</sup>, Christian<sup>3</sup>, John Wilhelm<sup>2</sup>, Christian<sup>1</sup>) was born in the village of Saugerties, New York 14 November, 1877. He was educated at the Central University of Kentucky and married 29 November, 1905 ELEANOR MARIA O'REILLY, born 12 August, 1881, daughter of John Joseph O'Reilly and Eleanor Segrue of Ansonia, Connecticut. Irving is connected with the American Can Company of New York and resides in the City of New York. Children:

b (554) Irving O'Reilly<sup>8</sup>: Born 5 December, 1906.

b (555) John Edward Taliesin<sup>8</sup>: Born 1 July, 1908.

b (556) Frederick Bookstaver<sup>8</sup>: Born 29 August, 1910.

(DV.) JULIA ELEANOR MYER<sup>6</sup> (Peter William<sup>5</sup>, Benjamin D.<sup>4</sup>, David<sup>3</sup>, Petrus<sup>2</sup>, Christian<sup>1</sup>) was born in Katsbaan, town of Saugerties, New York, 11 April, 1868. She married 1 November, 1893 CHARLES GRANT SMITH, born in the town of Saugerties 30 Sept., 1867, son of Zachariah T. Smith and Sarah Person. They reside in the town of Saugerties at Asbury where Charles G. is a farmer and proprietor of a grist and saw mill. Children:

b (557) Marguerita Van Vlieden<sup>7</sup>: Born 29 June, 1895.

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*Lineage of the Christian Meyer Family*

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- b (558) Leon Harold<sup>7</sup>: Born 30 January, 1899.  
b (559) Herbert Kendall<sup>7</sup>: Born 9 July, 1902; died  
17 July, 1902.  
b (560) Mary Eleanor<sup>7</sup>: Born 23 February, 1910.

(DVII.) VIOLETTA MYER<sup>6</sup> (Peter William<sup>5</sup>, Benjamin D.<sup>4</sup>, David<sup>3</sup>, Petrus<sup>2</sup>, Christian<sup>1</sup>) was born in Katsbaan, New York, 31 August, 1873. She married 20 February, 1901 GEORGE BRINTON SNYDER, born 23 August, 1863, son of Peter Snyder (301) and Sarah Osterhoudt. George B. is the superintendent of the property of the John G. Myers estate, on the banks of the Hudson at Saugerties, New York. Child:

- b (561) Evelyn Myer<sup>7</sup>: Born 8 March, 1904.

(DVIII.) JENNIE MABEL MYER<sup>6</sup> (Peter William<sup>5</sup>, Benjamin D.<sup>4</sup>, David<sup>3</sup>, Petrus<sup>2</sup>, Christian<sup>1</sup>) was born in Katsbaan, New York 10 May, 1878. She married 3 April, 1907 ROBERT A. TERWILLIGER, born 13 September, 1879 at West Hurley, Ulster county, New York, son of Ananias Terwilliger and Mary Berkins. Robert A. is a farmer residing in Katsbaan, New York. Child:

- b (562) Elizabeth Myer<sup>7</sup>: Born 12 July, 1910.

(CCCCXVII.) CHRISTIAN MYER WELLS<sup>5</sup> (Catherine Myer<sup>4</sup>, Christian<sup>3</sup>, John Wilhelm<sup>2</sup>, Christian<sup>1</sup>) was born in the town of Durham, Greene county, New York 30 July, 1806. He removed to Katsbaan in the town of Saugerties, Ulster county about 1815, where he was a farmer. He married 12 September, 1842 MAHALA MYER (387) born 25 February, 1805, daugh



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*Olde Ulster*

---

ter of Cornelius Myer and Mary Britt. Christian Myer died 29 January, 1893. Mahala died 31 May, 1873. Children :

- b (563) Cora<sup>6</sup>: Born 24 July, 1843 ; married 10 June, 1874 Benjamin M. Brink (492) (OLDE ULSTER, Vol. VI. page 378) Cora died 17 January, 1898.
- b (564) Henry<sup>6</sup>: Born 22 April, 1845 ; died 14 October, 1859.
- a (565) Frederick Myer<sup>6</sup>: Born 12 April, 1847 ; died 6 February, 1904.

(DLXV.) FREDERICK MYER WELLS<sup>6</sup> (Christian Myer Wells<sup>5</sup>, Catherine Myer<sup>4</sup>, Christian<sup>3</sup>, John Wilhelm<sup>2</sup>, Christian<sup>1</sup>) was born in Katsbaan, New York 12 April 1847 ; married 12 September, 1871 MARTHA JANE FRELIGH, born 9 May, 1848. daughter of Peter H. Freligh and Margaret Ransom. Frederick M. died 6 February, 1904 ; Martha Jane died 6 December, 1900. He was a farmer in the town of Saugerties and largely engaged in quarrying bluestone. Children :

- b (566) Adaline Freligh<sup>7</sup>: Born 29 August, 1872 ; died unmarried, 22 April, 1901.
- a (567) Harry<sup>7</sup>: Born 14 July, 1873.
- b (568) Charles DeWitt<sup>7</sup>: Born 20 May, 1875 ; died unmarried, 24 December, 1901.
- b (569) Frederick<sup>7</sup>: Born 12 September, 1877 ; died 5 February, 1878.
- b (570) Margaret<sup>7</sup>: Born 4 April, 1884 ; died 4 December, 1902.

(DLXVII.) HARRY WELLS<sup>7</sup> (Frederick Myer

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*"The Mountains of the Skys"*

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Wells<sup>6</sup>, Christian Myer Wells<sup>5</sup>, Catherine Myer<sup>4</sup>, Christian<sup>3</sup>, John Wilhelm<sup>2</sup>, Christian<sup>1</sup>) was born in the town of Saugerties, New York 14 July, 1873; married 27 October, 1898 JESSIE MAY FIERO daughter of Jesse Fiero and Mary Jane Calkin. Harry is a farmer residing in the town of Saugerties. Children :

b (571) Mary Freligh<sup>8</sup>: Born 30 July, 1905.

b (572) Frederick Fiero<sup>8</sup>: Born 29 July, 1909.

(DXXXV.) BENJAMIN S. MYER<sup>6</sup> (Jesse<sup>5</sup>, Benjamin<sup>4</sup>, Teunis<sup>3</sup>, Benjamin<sup>2</sup>, Christian<sup>1</sup>) was born in the City of Kingston, New York 6 February, 1846. He married 12 October, 1869 ALICE FRIES, born at Flatbush, Ulster county, New York 26 August, 1848, daughter of Henry Fries and Mary Ann Kipp. Benjamin S. resides in the City of Kingston. Children :

b (573) Evelyn<sup>7</sup>: Born 4 October, 1871; died 18 July, 1872.

b (574) Edith<sup>7</sup>: Born 11 November, 1873. Unmarried.

b (575) Mary S<sup>7</sup>: Born 23 August, 1876. Unmarried.

*To be continued*



*"THE MOUNTAINS OF THE SKYS"*

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The Catskills to the northward rise,  
With massive swell and towering crest,—  
The old-time "mountains of the skys,"  
The threshold of eternal rest.

WALLACE BRUCE



# OLD<sup>E</sup> ULSTER

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AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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*Published Monthly, in the City of  
Kingston, New York, by  
BENJAMIN MYER BRINK*

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*Terms:—Three dollars a year in Advance. Single  
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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WE PRESENT THIS MONTH a historical address written for the "Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands" by the late Edward M. Ruttenber and delivered by him on Tuesday evening, December 7th, 1885. It deals with the military organizations of Ulster and Orange counties from earliest colonial times, through the French and Indian War and the reorganization of the militia at the opening of the War of the Revolution. It does not deal with the regiments of militia of the present Ulster county during that conflict but proceeds with the formation of the regiments of the Line, the regulars, the "Continental," as they grew to be called. The address was of such length that this magazine will be compelled to publish in two or three installments. The service rendered by those of Ulster county in the Continentals during that war was of the highest value and was especially so at Saratoga, on Sullivan's expedition and at Yorktown. The brigade of General James Clinton was the pride of the army and of Baron Steuben.

---

FORD HUMMEL

*Teacher of the Violin*

A graduate of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music, studied with pupils of Dr. Joachhim and Ysaye; now studying at the Metropolitan College of Music, New York City, with Herwegh von Ende, a pupil of Carl Halir.

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MARCH 1911

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# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER



An Historical and Genealogical Magazine



KINGSTON, N. Y.

*Published by the Editor, Benjamin Myer Brink*

*R. W. Anderson & Son, Printers, W. Strand, Kingston, N. Y.*





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**Mental and Nervous Diseases**



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**W**E have a few copies of the Dutch Church Records of Kingston (baptisms and marriages from 1660 through 1810) elegantly printed on 807 royal quarto pages, with exhaustive index containing references to 44,388 names, edited by Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U. S. N., and printed by the De Vinne Press, N. Y. But few Knickerbocker families can trace their ancestry without reference to this volume.

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# OLDE<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

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VOL. VII

MARCH, 1911

No. 3

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## *De Witt Clinton's*

### *✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ Birthplace*

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*Contributed by Thomas E. Benedict*

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THE recent articles in OLDE ULSTER concerning the mooted question of DeWitt Clinton's birthplace contribute no new facts and would pass without mention from me, except that the conclusions drawn by one of the writers are so erroneous that they should not pass without correction. It must be admitted as a fact that DeWitt Clinton was not born at the home of his father in Little Britain, near Newburgh. The traditions of his mother's family, as well as his own brother's, are stronger than any fact advanced by others. Histories and biographies edited by book makers, without examination as to facts, have named his birthplace at his family home, but these are not accepted by any authority that has examined into the matter. The article in the number of OLDE ULSTER for November, 1910 of Miss DeWitt



and that of Mr. DeWitt Roosa in the succeeding number for December repeat the well-known DeWitt family tradition that General James Clinton, with his wife Mary DeWitt, was on a visit in this valley west of the Shawangunk mountains at the time of the birth of her second child, the babe being named DeWitt Clinton.

Each of these writers are members of branches of the family of Egbert DeWitt from which springs this divided authority as to the place of birth, one claiming Napanoch, the childhood home of Mary DeWitt, wife of James Clinton, the other Peenpack (near Port Jervis), the home of her brother. Each writer bases authority upon the statements of DeWitt Clinton's son, and it is most likely that the same son made inquiry at each point with a view of satisfying himself as to his father's birthplace without entering into the merits of the local controversy.

Mr. Roosa seeks to set aside the claims presented by Miss DeWitt in these words :

It is natural that Miss DeWitt, being informed by DeWitt Clinton's son in 1880 that his father was born in a house of a relative, might have inferred that he was born while his mother was visiting at the house of her father at Napanoch, but it is more natural to infer that her husband, an officer, would be more desirous to have his young wife during that time in such a place of safety as Fort DeWitt, the fortified home of her brother, than in the home even of her father, a settler, at or near Napanoch which was near the established trail of the Indians coming down the valley of the Rondout Kill.

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*DeWitt Clinton's Birthplace*

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Egbert DeWitt's house at Napanoch was in an established neighborhood of over fifty years settlement, in a stone house, near a stone fort, now standing, with a company of experienced soldiers at hand in 1769, under command of Captain Andreas Bevier. The home of the son of Egbert DeWitt at Peenpack was on the frontier with but few settlers near. But the year of the birth of DeWitt Clinton in 1769 was a year of peace in the Colony of New York. The French and Indian War had closed six years before, and the gallant soldier, General James Clinton, with his wife, was living in private life at his birthplace, Little Britain. During that war of 1756-1763, he, marching with his command to Canada, fighting at Fort Frontenac, in an open boat captured a French sloop of war on Lake Ontario. This born soldier was sent back before the war closed to take charge, with four companies of troops, of the western frontier of the Hudson, a line of fifty miles from Kingston to the lower Delaware river, along the "Old Mine Road." While in this service he courted Mary DeWitt, and at the close of the conflict in 1763 he married her. For twenty years General Clinton had fought the Indians and he had no fear of them, especially in a time of peace. Had any such question as that of safety been involved he would have considered it before undertaking a winter's journey to visit his wife's relatives and his old campaign friends in the valleys of the Rondout and Delaware.

It is most reasonable that in this family matter, concerning a noted man in our state history, that the DeWitt family would naturally take the most pride in



all matters of DeWitt Clinton's history. It is no mean honor to find a man of DeWitt Clinton's prominence in one's family line. The DeWitt family, in all its branches, has always held to the fact that DeWitt Clinton was born at his grandfather's home in Napanoch, except the tradition existing in the Peenpack branch, and from authority of collateral kinsmen.

There was nothing unusual in the undertaking of a winter's visiting journey, by people of the heroic mould of this father and mother in 1769. The winter was the season of family visits. From Kingston to Napanoch relatives and friends resided with open doors to welcome the visitors. The easiest route was by the Wallkill valley roads. Any other road direct over the mountains was difficult, and any route through western Orange county to Peenpack was almost impossible at that period. The journey ended probably at the old home at Napanoch, where the young wife was received by her fond parents. It is most reasonable to believe that DeWitt Clinton was born there. John T. DeWitt, an intelligent and influential representative of the most stable branch of the family which had resided here about two hundred years held to the positive belief that DeWitt Clinton was born at Egbert DeWitt's house, Napanoch. Simeon DeWitt, a cousin, had in his possession here a fireplace kit of crane, kettle, andirons, etc., said to belong to his great-great-grandfather which was in use at the time DeWitt Clinton was born.

It is not reasonable that this expectant mother would pass her old home, father and mother at Napanoch to go to her brother's home, thirty miles through the wilderness, at such a time. It is more reasonable

to expect that when the mother was able to travel she with her babe, left her father's home and visited her brother at Peenpack, and from her presence there with her young son grew the tradition of that neighborhood that the place of his birth was at that point.

*Napanoch, February 3, 1911.*



*PROVINCIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY  
MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS*

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*Continued from Vol. VII., page 50*

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First Lieutenants—Benjamin Marvin, Isaac Belknap, Thomas DeWitt, Ezekiel Cooper, Elias VanBenschoten, John Davis, Cornelius T. Jansen, William Phillips, Jr., Balthazar DeHart, Martin Goetchius.

Second Lieutenants—Nathaniel Norton, David DuBois, James Gregg, John Langdon, Cornelius Adriance, William Havens, Albert Pawling, Philip Conkling, Jonas Bellows, Philip DuBois Bevier.

I have given the names in the order in which they stand in the companies and the classification by companies is easily made by arranging captains and lieutenants in succession. This explanation will apply also to lists which may be given hereafter.

These regiments were more especially recruited for the invasion of Canada—a popular craze at that time which did much to fritter away the resources of the colonists and yielded no other return than the development of capacities for leadership and experience in the



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## Olde Ulster

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service. It was a severe school, but men marched to it with a shout. They were well armed and uniformed. The first regiment had *blue* broadcloth dress-coats with *crimson* cuffs and facings; the second had *light brown* coats with *blue* cuffs and facings; the third or "Ulster regiment" had *gray* coats with *green* cuffs and facings; the fourth had *dark brown* coats with *scarlet* cuffs and facings. The breeches and waistcoats were of Russia drilling; the former were short (to the knee), and the latter long (to the hips). The stockings were long (to the knee), of "coarse woollen homespun," low shoes, linen cravats and low crowned broad-brimmed felt hats. It requires but little effort of the imagination to add the "cue" to the hair and re-create the appearance of any of these regiments, nor will military men of the present day deny that the uniform of the Ulster regiment—gray coats with green cuffs and facings, short breeches, long waistcoats, long stockings, low shoes, a broad-brimmed felt hat and a cue—was not tasty. Unfortunately it was better adapted to the dress parade than a winter campaign in Canada, and probably had a substitute there. Indeed there soon came a time to the army generally when Washington was obliged to say (General Orders, July 26, 1776)

As it is absolutely necessary that men should have clothes, and appear decent and right, he earnestly encourages the use of hunting shirts with long breeches made of the same cloth, gaiter fashion about the legs,

and thereafter whole regiments were clothed in homespun tow. The poor fellows did not always have even tow shirts and overalls.

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*Provincial and Revolutionary Military Organizations*

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The regiments were brigaded under General Montgomery and were with him in all his movements. At Point aux Trembles, on the 1st of December, the entire force under his command had dwindled to about 900 effective men. In fruitless attempts to force an entrance into Quebec three weeks were wasted and then an assault was made. Montgomery, at the head of his New York men, descended from the plains of Abraham upon the upper town, in the neighborhood of St. John's and St. Louis' gates and Cape Diamond bastion. At the narrowest point under Cape Diamond the British had planted a three-gun battery. On the river side was a precipice, and on the left rough crags of dark slate towered above them. The guard at the battery in front stood ready with lighted matches. Montgomery halted a moment to reconnoiter, and then into the jaws of death charged the nine hundred over heaps of ice and snow. When within forty paces of the battery its fire was opened on the advancing column and a storm of grape-shot swept the narrow pass and continued for ten minutes. Montgomery and both of his aides and several privates were killed—the unwounded living fell back.

There were some successes in Canada—you can quote them from memory perhaps—can learn them from printed history at least. From that far-off field little of the personal record of our own men comes down to us. George Clinton writes in 1776:

Major DuBois (who had been promoted from Captain) is highly recommended to Congress as well by the general officers as the committee who lately returned from Canada. Capt. Bruyn, I



believe, is the oldest captain who continued in Canada, and from my brother's (Col. James Clinton) character of him, well deserves the post which his rank will entitle him to. He is a young man of education and fortune, and bears an unblemished character. I wish and believe young Richard Platt may be properly provided for in the (new) regiment. He was with Major DuBois and Capt. Bruyn at Point Lacey at the engagement between our people and a number of Canadians, in which the latter was defeated and behaved well, as Major DuBois can testify.

It may be added that Captain Bruyn was the grandson of Sergeant Jacobus Bruyn of 1738, who was one of the company who laid out the "old town of Newburgh plot" in 1729.

The term of service of the New York regiments soon expired. Some of their members were willing to remain for another six months, others had broken down, and others had aspirations in another direction. The outcome was that from those who were willing to remain a new regiment was formed, which may be called the fourth of the First Continental Line, although I am not aware that it has that place in official records. Captain John Nicholson of Clinton's third regiment, who had been therein promoted to lieutenant-colonel, was appointed colonel of the new organization. The following were commissioned officers:

John Nicholson, colonel; John Vischer, lieutenant-colonel; John Brogdon, adjutant; Israel Evans, chaplain; Joseph Marvin, surgeon.

Captains—Gershom Mott, Elisha Benedict, John

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*Provincial and Revolutionary Military Organizations*

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Graham, Robert Johnston, Ezekiel Cooper, Benjamin Evans, Derick Hansen, John Copp.

First Lieutenants—Digby Odlum, John G. Lansing, William Martin, Timothy Hughes, Isaac Hubbel, John Brogdon.

Second Lieutenants—Isaac Nicoll, Nathaniel Henry, Francis Brendly, Thomas Nicholson, William Belknap, Thomas McClelland, Isaac Guinon, John Blanckney.

Ensigns—Charles F. Van Weisenfels, Francis Shaw, Asa Holmes, Peter Hartan, Thomas Lemington, Samuel Preble, John Blanckney, Thomas Logan.

The regiment remained in Canada until the further prosecution of the invasion was abandoned, and on its return was sent to the western frontier and stationed at Johnstown, in the present county of Fulton, where its term of service was completed.

Colonel Nicholson retired from the service and spent his remaining days at Neelytown, in the town of Montgomery. In early manhood he was clerk of the town of New Windsor. In 1775, he was a member of the first Provincial Congress of New York, and of the State Assembly 1782-3-4, and in 1810. His remains now repose in the cemetery at Neelytown in his native town.

Ensign Weisenfels subsequently went into the Third New York and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Gershom Mott became captain in Lamb's Artillery. He was stationed at Fort Constitution at the time of the capture of Forts Clinton and Montgomery. His descendants of the same name have served in the United States Army until a recent period.

In other organizations most of the officers of the regiment found subsequent place, of whom Ezekiel



Cooper, William Belknap, Isaac Hubbel, Isaac Guinon and Nathaniel Henry served during the war. William Belknap has descendants among us in Edward S. Belknap and the Sanxays. Chaplain Evans was the originator and designer of the Temple at New Windsor. Time is not at my command for a more specific record of them, or of very many of those connected with other regiments, and I must be content with an occasional note in reference to those who, though deserving, have but slight mention in general histories.

On the 8th of January, 1776, the Continental Congress issued its first formal call for troops to reinforce the army in Canada, under which a single battalion was furnished by New York. A second call was issued on the 19th of the same month and required four battalions from New York. These battalions were assigned respectively to Colonels Alexander McDougall, James Clinton, Rudolphus Ritzema and Philip Van Cortlandt. The quota of Orange county was two companies, but three were raised under command respectively of Captain Daniel Denton of Goshen, Captain William Roe of Cornwall, and Captain Amos Hutchins of Orangetown and were assigned to Colonel Ritzema's (3rd) regiment. Ulster county was required to furnish three companies, which were speedily recruited under Captain John Belknap of New Windsor, Captain William Jackson of Montgomery and Captain Cornelius Hardenbergh of Hurley, all were assigned to Colonel Clinton's (2nd) regiment. These regiments were all short term men. The first, second, and third were assigned to the defense of New York City and were brigaded under Brigadier

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*Provincial and Revolutionary Military Organizations*

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Generals Alexander McDougal and James Clinton, who had been promoted to that rank. In the Battle of Long Island (August, 1776) and in the action at Harlem Heights, the regiments were present, but not engaged. The Second New York, under Lieutenant-Colonel Henry B. Livingston, was sent to Saybrook, Connecticut on special service. The First and Third were in the Battle of White Plains and were conspicuous for their valor. "Indeed the principal part of that action was borne by McDougal's brigade to which they belonged," says Asa Bird Gardner, and General Putnam, referring to these troops in the action at Chatterton's Hill, writes :

The British in their advance were twice repulsed, at length, however, their numbers were increased so that they were able to turn our right flank. We lost many men, but from information afterwards received, I have reason to believe they lost many more than us.

Brigadier General George Clinton's and Brigadier General John Morin Scott's brigades of militia were also present in the defense of New York. General Clinton's brigade embraced one-fourth of the militia of Orange, Ulster and Dutchess counties. Ritzema's (3rd) regiment, then under Lieutenant-Colonel Weisenfels, suffered the greatest loss. In the retreat through New Jersey the First and Second formed part of General Lee's division, which subsequently joined Washington, and were in the surprise and capture of the Hessians at Trenton. Immediately after they were ordered home, their terms of enlistment having expired.

*To be continued*



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## Ulster Lodge, No. 193, \* \* F. & A. M., Saugerties, N. Y.

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*Contributed by DeWitt VanBuren*

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REEMASONRY made its first appearance in the old Village of Ulster (now Saugerties) at the Exchange House, on Tuesday evening, February 15, 1848. There were present the following Masons: Peter Hoag, who was selected Master; Solomon Roosa, Senior Warden; William S. Burhans, Junior Warden; Samuel Crawford, Secretary; Jonathan Roosa, Senior Deacon and Jeremiah Russell, Treasurer. They met under a dispensation authorized by St. John's Grand Lodge and immediately applied for a charter. A second meeting was held Tuesday, February 29, 1848 at Jeremiah Russell's office, and the first By-Laws, composed by William S. Burhans, were then read and approved. Russell's office was chosen as the Lodge room, at the rate of \$24 per year, Brother Russell "to procure the necessary furniture to be made without delay." On March 7, 1848 Lambert Van Valkenburgh, Jacob Fett and James Swart made the first applications for admission. The fees for all degrees were then \$14. Peter Hoag resigned May 23, 1848, and on June 20, 1848 Solomon Roosa was made Master, "he having been appointed and installed as such by the Grand Lodge in New York City." Roosa

resigned September 12, 1848, and was succeeded on September 19, 1848 by William S. Burhans, who in turn, on December 5, 1848 was succeeded by Jacob Fett. Valentin Burgevin, the florist, was one of the early members of the Lodge.

At a session of St. John's Grand Lodge held June 6, 1850 a warrant was granted to Ulster Lodge, but it was not received until December 23, 1850, the officers named therein being Jacob Fett, Master; Lambert Van Valkenburgh, S. W. and Francis Haber, J. W., and giving them power to confer the Blue Lodge degrees in Masonry. This charter Ulster Lodge has always retained. The Lodge was known as No. 15 upon the register of St. John's Grand Lodge and received its present number at the Union meeting of St. John's Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of the State of New York held December 27, 1850. The minutes of the Lodge of this period show the spirit and character and the anxious solicitude of its members for the advancement of the Fraternity in the resolution adopted June 19, 1850, concerning this change. It reads as follows:

Resolved: That this Lodge has heard and read with pleasure a communication containing propositions to form the basis of an Union between the Grand Lodge and the St. John's Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and responds in approval to the action had in respect to the same; and as we view the prosperity of Freemasonry as commensurate only with the unity and good feeling of all worthy brothers, we will favor every indication of peace and good will, of friendship and fellow-



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## *Olde Ulster*

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ship, of concession, and compromise which will bring about this cherished end.

On May 22, 1849 the Lodge removed to the Odd Fellows Hall and sometime between 1857 and 1868 removed to the Davis building, where they continued to hold their communications until the removal to their present quarters in the Russell building. The first meeting held there was on July 14, 1875, and the first candidates to receive the first degree in the Russell building were Abram A. Post, William Mould, Benjamin F. Crump, and James C. Mitchell.

During the infancy of the Lodge the records disclose many curious and interesting incidents. The roll of members used to be called to see "who, if any, were missing;" what were known as "legal excuses" were necessary to excuse non-attendance. The first aprons were of muslin, and fifty were purchased on March 27, 1850; books and papers were kept in a trunk or box. The Lodge was first opened in the E. A. degree and then raised to the M. M. degree; there were no lamps, sofas or upholstered chairs; at first, ordinary pine boxes were used; these were supplanted by rough board benches placed around the walls; adjournments were "to meet again at early candle-light." On January 24, 1855 Brother Nathan Krohn presented the letter "G," two columus, a level, and a plumb, to the Lodge. The altar was made by Don Albert French. On October 5, 1855 the Master was fined 50c for absence. Additions have been made to its furniture from time to time and among them, the installation of a large organ, and today the Lodge is

one of the handsomest appointed in the State. It has in its possession several valuable paintings; one, a picture of the three gates of the Temple, by Vanderlyn, whereon is depicted every symbol connected with the first three degrees; another, shows the immortal Washington in the act of opening his home Lodge in Virginia. The minutes of the Lodge, from the date of its organization, with the exception of ten years, are intact. Those missing are between the meeting of December 30, 1857 and that of October 27, 1868; no one seems to know where they could have gone or in what manner they disappeared from the books. Among the early records, those of July 3, 1850 show that the following resolutions were adopted :

Whereas : information has been received by this Lodge that Bro. B— has been made guilty to an enormous extent in violation of all rules and principles of a Mason, consequently being unfit to associate with Brother Masons and any worthy Brother ;

Resolved : therefore, that he be precluded hereafter from entering this Lodge; and,

Resolved: that it is the duty of all Brothers of this Lodge to refuse any further association with Bro. B—, and that it is the duty of the W. M. to notify “ Bro. B— accordingly, and advise him to leave this Town at once.”

The Lodge has never participated in any public ceremonials although from time to time the records show speeches delivered by Brethren who had visited many scenes of Masonic Craftmanship. At the meeting of January 1, 1851 the Lodge was honored by the visit of W. M. John VanBuren of Kingston Lodge,



---

## *Olde Ulster*

---

No. 10, and at the meeting of January 17, 1855 the Lodge, in a body, travelled to Kingston to attend his funeral. At the meeting of December 3, 1873 the officers and members prepared and signed a forcible document relating to the Spanish outrages against Masons, their widows and orphans, in Santiago de Cuba.

When the martyred Lincoln called for volunteers there were many members who responded and who became eminently distinguished upon the field of battle; among these can be mentioned the following:

Edmund Mac C. Russell; Adjutant, 120th N. Y. Vol., wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Walter F. Scott; Major, 120th N. Y. Vol.

William J. Lackey; First Lieutenant, N. J. Vol., wounded at Williamsburg.

Jacob L. Burhans; Private, 9th N. Y. Vol. ("Hawkin's Zouaves").

Gilbert Dederick; Private, 128th N. Y. Vol.

Ezra Whittaker; Naval Service.

Robert B. Scott; Captain 11th N. Y. Vol.

Edgar Elmendorf; Private, 41st N. Y. Vol. ("Ellsworth's Avengers").

Theodore B. Gates, James D. Balen, Henry D. VanLeuven, William H. Maxwell, Robert Loughran, D. Wesley Whittaker, Carrol Whittaker, J. M. Murphy and Henry A. Hilderbrandt.

Members who may be named as having honored the Lodge by faithful adherence in public political office are as follows:

Supervisors: John D. Fratsher, John A. Snyder

Thomas S. Dawes, Albert Carnright, David W. Maxwell, Seaman G. Searing, Fordyce L. Laflin, Robert A. Snyder, William S. Burhans, John Maxwell, Peter B. Myer, Thomas Maxwell, Jeremiah P. Russell, Herman Winans, Egbert Cooper, Robert Loughran; County Clerks: John D. Fratsher, David B. Castree; Daniel Finger (by appointment of Governor Cornell); Assemblymen: Robert A. Snyder, Fordyce L. Laflin, Cyrus Burhans, Thomas Maxwell, Seaman G. Searing, Jesse F. Bookstaver, John Maxwell, Benjamin M. Freligh, Robert Loughran; Surrogates: Jesse F. Bookstaver, Peter Cantine, Charles Davis; Sheriff: Robert A. Snyder; State Senator: Charles Davis; Congressman: Jeremiah Russell; Mayor: Henry M. Boies, Mayor of Scranton, Penn.; Inspector of State Prisons: Fordyce L. Laflin.

Among the long terms as Master the following are examples:

William Hanna, five years; William G. Morgan, eight years; Jacob Fett, Nathan Krohn, William E. VanBuskirk, William Zeigler and William G. Sickles, each four years; the present Master of the Lodge being John A. Snyder, with craftsmen numbering 116.

From the first the work of the Lodge has appealed to its members in that strange and mysterious manner which has been felt only by those who have received the light. Its charities are extensive, and its care of those who have been in distress has been a source of gratification to every Mason. During the sixty odd years since its inception the Lodge has yielded the palm to none in its exemplification of the



work. Founded in a locality rich in historical associations it has joined hands with many noble characters, whose high aim and lofty resolve meant much to the Lodge in the rightful interpretation of the work in which it is engaged. Many have sought admission but, with scrupulous care and watchfulness, the Lodge has acted upon these applications, with the result that its roster has not yet been dimmed by the passing of any cloud of calumny across its pages.



*A GLIMPSE OF KINGSTON FIFTY YEARS AGO*

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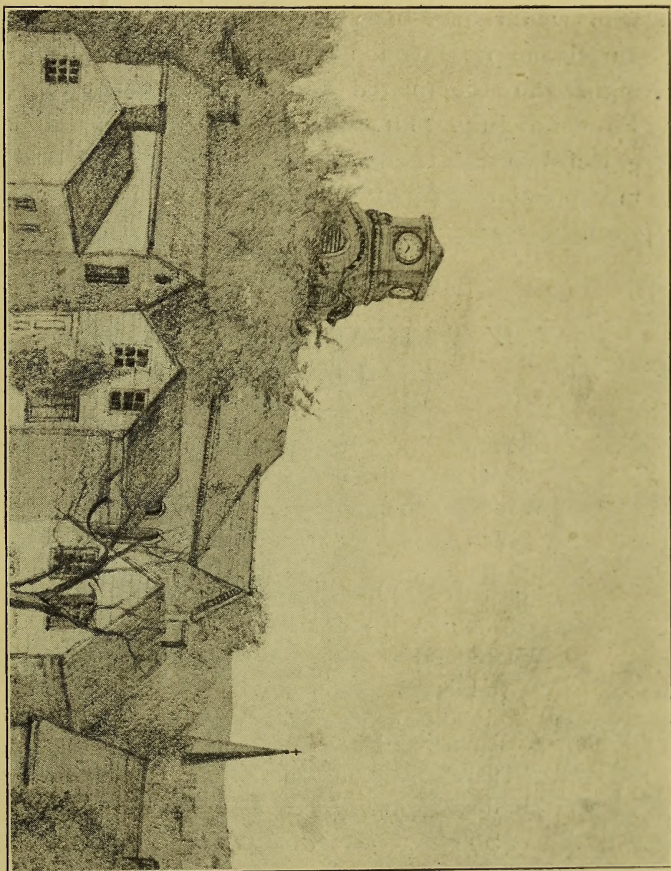
A friend of this magazine has handed the editor a pencil sketch of a part of Kingston, drawn in 1860 from the second story in the rear of the residence of the late Augustus H. Bruyn, corner of Pearl and Fair streets. The most noticeable object is the steeple of the First Dutch church bereft of its spire. In the distance is the spire of St. John's Episcopal church.

The corner-stone of the present edifice of the First Dutch church was laid May 20th, 1851. The church was dedicated September 28th, 1852. During the night of December 24th, 1853 a tornado struck the town and in the morning the stately and graceful spire had been overthrown and had so injured the building that it was not used again for public worship until May 7th, 1854. For seven years the steeple stood without a spire. The spring in which the Civil War began the congregation determined not to delay the erection any longer. Plans were drawn by the late

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*A Glimpse of Kingston Fifty Years Ago*

---



*A Glimpse of Kingston Fifty Years Ago*



---

## Olde Ulster

---

Edward Brink, of Kingston, who had been the contractor for the carpenter work when the church was erected in 1851-2, and the erection of the new spire was committed to the just deceased John P. Foland, who would have concluded his ninety-third year during the present month of March. Preparations to build were completed and immediately after the Fourth of July, 1861, the work began. The present graceful spire is twenty-two feet shorter than the former one and its beauty has won the admiration of all for fifty years.



### NEW SHAVING AND TONSURAL ESTABLISHMENT

---

Come all who're blest with feet and sconce,  
And listen to the muse,  
Who sings the praise of Rosekrans,  
Who shaves and blackens shoes.

For he of late has op'd a shop  
Adjoining Pardee's Inn,  
Where he'd be glad your hair to chop,  
And likewise scrape your chin.

At shaving and at cutting hair  
There's none does him exceed ;  
He'll skin your face (t'is true, I swear,)  
And never make it bleed.

His mode of blacking boots, egad,  
All others does demolish ;  
He'll to your *understanding* add  
The most exquisite polish.

---

*Henry Rosekrans' Advertisement*

---

Razors and instruments he sets  
With skill and expedition,—  
In style and manner that well fits  
The surgeon and physician.

And to accommodate his friends,  
He'll circumvent the town,  
And at their homes oft attends  
To rid their face of down.

He's served a full apprenticeship  
In the first shop in town ;  
And all he wants is custom now  
To fetch him the *laisson*.

He thinks his long experience  
Befits him for his station,  
And would solicit all his friends  
To give him a *probation*.

He hopes by assiduity  
To give satisfaction good,  
And by unceasing industry  
To gain a livelihood.

HENRY ROSEKRANS.

*Kingston, March 14, 1836.*

The above advertisement is taken from *The Ulster Sentinel* of November 23, 1836. Henry Rosekrans, the barber, a member of the negro race, was known to everybody a generation ago. His mother had been brought up in the Tappen family and he was a treasure house of incidents of the Clintons, the Tappens, the Wynkoops and the other Revolutionary families of the town. He was a great collector of manuscripts, old



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*Olde Ulster*

---

papers, relics, documents and other curious things which he delighted in exhibiting and commenting upon. He loved to impress the gullible with marvelous stories. Some of the descriptions attached to his relics would hardly bear investigation, as the fiddle of Rip Van Winkle, which was in his collection.



THIS IS TO CERTIFY that Petrus Felton of Kingston entered in the service of the Continent with Horses and Waggon to Carry Provisions and other Necessaries to Support the Continental Army in Canada by order of the Committee                      Kingston May 10, 1776

(signed) WILLM ELLSWORTH Chaiiman

*(The above certificate was sent by a friend of Olde Ulster)*



*THE WILL OF WESSEL TEN BROECK*

---

*Translated from the Dutch in the office of the Clerk of  
Ulster County and contributed by Chaplain*

*Roswell Randall Hoes, U. S. N.*

---

IN THE NAME OF THE LORD, AMEN.

Know hereby everybody, that I, the undersigned Wessel ten broeck Senior, at present living at ffox hall in the County of Ulster, being in good health and in full possession and use of my mind and memory

---

*The Will of Wessel Ten Broeck*

---

(praised be the Lord), considering the shortness and frailty of human life, the certainty of death and the uncertain hour thereof and desiring, to place everything in order, make this my last will and testament in form and manner as follows, revoking, annulling, declaring null and void by these presents all and every testament or testaments, will or wills, heretofore made or executed, either by word of mouth or in writing and this alone to be taken for my last will and testament, no other.

First. I commend my soul to God Almighty, my Creator, to Jesus Christ, my Redeemer, and to the Holy Ghost, my Sanctifier, and my body to the earth, whence it came, to be buried in a Christian manner and there to rest, until my soul and body shall be re-united on the Last Day and enjoy the everlasting gladness of immortality, which God in his grace has, by the sole merits of our Savior Jesus Christ, promised and prepared for all, who sincerely believe in him and repent. And concerning such worldly estate of houses, lands, goods, accounts, gold and silver, coined and uncoined, horses and cattle, and what else belongs to my estate (as the Lord has been pleased to grant beyond my merits), I order, give and dispose as follows:

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

2d. It is my will and wish, that the marriage contract made with my wife, Laurentje Kellenear, shall fully be carried out.

3d. I give to my oldest son Wessel ten broeck or



---

*Olde Ulster*

---

his order or heirs four morgens of land out of my farmland, now belonging to me, for his privilege of first born, without his claiming any more on that account. Item, I give to my said son or his order or heirs one just fourth part of my whole farm besides the four morgens above specified, and my farm shall be divided into four shares by number of morgens and my said son or heirs shall have the choice of them in one piece, provided that my said son or heirs shall turn over and pay to my other three sons, named below, what said share shall be appraised higher at by impartial parties under oath, when my sons, mentioned below, shall have come of age; I further give to my said son Wessel ten broeck or heirs the just eighth part of my house and ground in Kingston and all the just eighth part of all my personal estate; it is also my will and wish, that he, my said son, shall be allowed to take for his property a negro, selected from my negroes and he shall therefor be allowed\* in the inheritance of the personal estate the sum of £38 Courant money.—Item, I order, that none of my heirs shall be allowed to prevent or cause to be prevented the damming, to preserve the water, and the use of the ground necessary for the damming, and the run of the water for the use of my said son's mill. It is further my wish and will, that my said son or his order or heirs shall be bound to pay the quantity of 1000 schepels of wheat to my four daughters or heirs, named Maria, Elsie, Geertruy and Sara, each one just fourth part of said sum in the time of four

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\* Might be "allow or pay."

---

*The Will of Wessel Ten Broeck*

---

years, one just fourth part every year and if said sum is not paid by inability or for other reason at the prescribed time, then he shali be held to give proper interest, until said sum is paid.

4th. I give to my son Coenraat ten Broeck or his heirs, the just fourth part of my whole farm, except what heretofore has been devised to my son Wessel ten Broeck. Item, I give to my said son Coenraat or heirs the eighth part of my house and ground in Kingston and the eighth part of my whole personal estate and he is bound. to turn over and pay to my four daughters or heirs, named Maria, Elsie, Geertruy and Sara 1000 schepels of wheat, to each the just fourth part of said sum during the time of four years, after my said son shall have come of age each year one just fourth part of said sum, and if said sum is by inability or for other reasons not paid at the prescribed time, then he is held to give proper interest, until said sum has been paid.

5th. I give to my son Johannis ten broeck or his heirs the just fourth part of my whole farm, except what has heretofore been devised to my son Wessel ten Broeck. Item, I give to my said son Johannis or his heirs the eighth part of my house and ground in Kingston and the eighth part of all my personal estate and he is held, to turn over and pay the quantity of 1000 schepels of wheat to my four daughters or heirs named Maria, Elsie, Geertruy and Sara, to each the just fourth part of said sum in the time of four years, after my said son shall have come of age, each year one just fourth part of said sum and if by inability or for some other reason said sum is not paid at the



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*Olde Ulster*

---

prescribed time, then he is bound, to give proper interest, until said sum is paid.

6th. I give to my son Jacob ten broeck or his heirs the just fourth part of my whole farm, except what heretofore has been devised to my son Wessel ten Broeck. Item, I give to my said son Jacob or heirs the eighth part of my buildings and ground in Kingston and the eighth part of my whole personal estate and he is held to turn over and pay the quantity of 1000 schepels of wheat to my four daughters or heirs, called Maria, Elsie, Geertruy and Sara, to each the just fourth part of said sum in the time of four years, after my said son shall have come of age, each year the just fourth part of said sum. And if by inability or for some other reason, said sum is not paid at the prescribed time, then he is bound to give proper interest until said sum is paid.

7th. I give to my four daughters, named Maria, wife of Charles Bradhead, Elsie, wife of Cornelis Decker, Geertruy and Sara ten broeck or their order or heirs, to be equally divided among them, 102 acres of land, woodland, lying near the land of Gerrit Aartse, conform to patent belonging to me; also the just half of my buildings and ground in the village of Kingston and the just half of my whole personal estate with the quantity of 4000 schepels of wheat, to be received from my sons in such installments as ordered above.

8th. It is my wish and will, that none of my said sons shall be allowed, to sell his share of my farm, except that it be bought by his brother or brothers and that my three youngest sons' shares of said farm shall not be divided. until the youngest shall have come of

---

*The Will of Wessel Ten Broeck*

---

age, but that each of them, when come of age, shall be allowed to use his share for the best advantage to himself.

9th. It is my wish and will, that my said son Wessel ten Broeck shall be held, to nourish and bring up my minor sons, to let them learn reading and writing and have them taught some decent art or trade, to which they most incline and have aptitude for, provided that my said son Wessel ten Broeck shall have and enjoy as his own the interest of the estate of each of my said three sons, until each shall have come of age or entered into the state of matrimony.

10th. If it should happen that any of my minor sons should die in their minority, then it is my wish and will, that the share of the deceased shall equally be divided among my other sons, on condition of their turning over and paying to my said daughters the sum, which the deceased was obliged to pay and besides they shall turn over and pay said daughters for the share of each deceased the quantity of 500 schepels of wheat in four years, to each the just fourth part of said sum.

11th. It is my wish and will, that my unmarried daughters, called Geertruy and Sara, shall have out of my estate when they should enter into the state of matrimony, such outfits of bedding, clothing &c., as my other married daughters have had, without surrendering or paying anything for it.

12th. I appoint as Executors of this my last will and testament my son Wessel ten broeck and my sons-in-law Charles Bradhead and Cornelis Decker, demand-



---

*Olde Ulster*

---

ing, that all herein contained shall be fully obeyed and carried out. Thus done at Kingston, this fourteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred Five and Six and Ninety.

Wessel ten Broeck (S)

Signed, sealed & declared  
by Wessel ten Broeck Senior  
to be his last will and testament

in our presence

his

Jan x Lachair

mark

Abram tietsoo

W. D. Meyer

Ulster ss

Proved 6 Jan. 1704/5.



*INFORMATION WANTED*

---

On September 17, 1867 there died at Marthasville, near St. Louis, Missouri, William Friedrich Bentinck. What was his business or employment ?

He married in Baltimore, March, 1833 Wilhelmina Sarah Gerdes. What was the exact day of the marriage ? Their children were :

(a) Augusta, born in Marthasville April 19, 1834. She married about 1862 Rev. James Smith. Is the date of marriage known ?

(b) Wilhelm, born in Marthasville January 8, 1836 and died in St. Louis in 1871. What is the date

---

*Legend of the Kaaterskill*

---

of his death? He married Augusta Grabs. Date of this marriage desired? Also place where married,

Her parents names are desired with the full maiden name of the mother of Augusta Grabs. Wilhelm and Augusta, his wife, had one son. His name is Anton Otto Bentinck and he was born in Missouri September 9, 1871. He was married about 1896 to Laura Wedencamp at Marthasville. When was she born and where? What were the full names of her parents?

They had four children born between 1896 and 1906. They were (a) Henry; (b) Katharina; (c) Rosalie; (d) William Edward, all born in Marthasville. When was each born? Were there other children?

Is Anton Otto Bentinck still living at Marthasville and what business is he engaged in?



*LEGEND OF THE KAATERSKILL*

---

Like a stone with an inscription,  
    'Gainst the sepulchre of night,  
With its halo of tradition,  
    Garden Rock is garnished bright.  
Here the Manitou or Spirit  
    Reared the palace of the dawn,  
When the stars, the sleeping beauties,  
    Trembled ere the dark was gone.  
Here he gave the valleys plenty,  
    To the seaboard far away ;  
Here he breathed his wrath in tempests,  
    Here he smiled his love in day.



---

*Olde Ulster*

---

At the base, dank, turbid waters  
Filled the hollow in a lake ;  
And beside each tiger-lily  
Lay a lizard or a snake.  
Far around the sloping margin,  
Flowers in wild luxuriance grew ;  
Hyacinths of snow and azure,  
Roses swathed in crimson dew.  
Then at times some flashing robin  
Through the woodland sailed along,  
Seeming like a bark with banners  
Floating down a tide of song.

So the Indians loved the precinct,  
With a sacred awe and fear ;  
And the bravest of the hunters,  
Never dared to enter here.  
'Till one autumn dusk, when Nature  
Mild in all her aspect lay,  
One who clambered up the mountain,  
Passed within the haunted way.  
Here a mystic sense stole o'er him,  
He had never known before,  
As he watched the broad pond-lilies,  
Like white sails afar from shore.

Here the lark to sleep was nestled,  
First to wake at ruddy gleam ;  
And the presence of the poppies  
Wrought each sorrow in a dream.  
To the Indian, all the twilight  
Bridged a feeling vague and deep ;

---

*Legend of the Kaaterskill*

---

While his soul in thoughts of beauty,  
Charmed with silence, seemed to sleep.  
But he saw, o'er moss and lichen,  
Every tulip's fiery crest,  
And they seemed like travelers murmuring ;  
Alabama. Here we rest.

Lost and prostrate now, the hunter  
Changing to a spring did seem ;  
Then adown the mountain's bosom,  
Like a ringlet fell a stream !  
*Eadem semper* ; for the noblest  
Who to greatest heights attain,  
Find the pleasure-pain of knowledge—  
But are dashed to earth again.  
They have found the fount a Mara,  
Still receding in the ken ;  
But their thoughts, in living waters,  
Wander through the hearts of men.

So the streamlet down the valley,  
Laughed in ripples in the sun,  
Purling o'er the distant reaches,  
When the day had just begun.  
While, in spiral whirls, the bittern  
Sailed its lonely way along,  
Drinking in the scents of roses,  
Where they bourgeon in a throng.  
And the Indian's deathless spirit,  
Wrapped in golden languors still,  
Whispers bliss in every murmur  
Of the crystal Kaaterskill.

HENRY ABBEY



# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

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AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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*Published Monthly, in the City of  
Kingston, New York, by  
BENJAMIN MYER BRINK*

---

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

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

---

THIS MAGAZINE IS IN RECEIPT of a copy of the first volume of "Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of New York," just published by the State of New York and edited by Victor Hugo Paltsits, State Historian. These minutes cover the whole period from the beginning of English control until the Revolution—more than a century. No records can be found of the council during the administration of the first English governor, Colonel Richard Nicolls, and those published in this volume are those of the council under the second governor, Colonel Francis Lovelace, beginning September 2, 1668. These published minutes are annotated and thus made exceedingly valuable. To these records, brought down in this first volume to 1673, are added nineteen collateral and illustrative documents, the tenth of which are "Esopus Papers," or documents relating to Kingston, Hurley and Marbletown. Too much appreciation can hardly be expressed by historical students that this State, through its historian, has thus provided so opportune a means of studying its early history.

---

FORD HUMMEL  
*Teacher of the Violin*

A graduate of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music, studied with pupils of Dr. Joachhim and Ysaye; now studying at the Metropolitan College of Music, New York City, with Herwegh von Ende, a pupil of Carl Halir.

*Studio:*

No. 224 Tremper Avenue,  
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*Lessons, One Dollar*

---

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# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER



Historical and Genealogical Magazine



KINGSTON, N. Y.

Published by the Editor, Benjamin Myer Brink





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KINGSTON, NEW YORK

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THE DR. C. O. SAHLER SANITARIUM

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**Mental and Nervous Diseases**



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FORSYTH & DAVIS

Booksellers and Stationers

307 WALL STREET, KINGSTON, N. Y.

WE have a few copies of the Dutch Church Records of Kingston (baptisms and marriages from 1660 through 1810) elegantly printed on 807 royal quarto pages, with exhaustive index containing references to 44,388 names, edited by Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U. S. N., and printed by the De Vinne Press, N. Y. But few Knickerbocker families can trace their ancestry without reference to this volume.

Dr. Gustave Anjou's Ulster County Probate Records from 1665; invaluable in tracing ancestry—in two volumes.

**The History of the Town of Marlborough,  
Ulster County, New York by C. Meech  
Woolsey.**

# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

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 VOL. VII

APRIL, 1911

 No. 4
 

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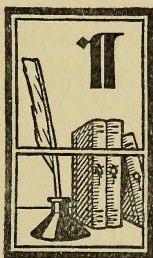
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## *The Indians of Catskill*

---

*By the late Rev. John Bodine Thompson, D. D.*

---



T was on the evening of the fifteenth of September, 1609, that the Half Moon, commanded by Henry Hudson, in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, anchored off the mouth of the creek, afterward called by the Dutch Kats Kil. Her crew consisted of from sixteen to twenty Dutch and English sailors, among whom was Robert Juet of Limehouse, England. It is to his journal that we are indebted for our information respecting this first exploration of the Hudson River.

He informs us that on the day of their arrival hither, the wind being from the South, they made a run of twenty leagues, "passing by high mountains," and seeing "great store of salmons in the river." He adds,



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## *Olde Ulster*

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"At night we came to *other mountains, which lie from the river's side*. There we found very loving people, and very old men ; where we were well used. Our boat went to fish, and caught great store of very good fish."

The sixteenth, fair and very hot weather. In the morning our boat went again to fishing, but could catch but few, by reason their canoes had beene there all night. This morning the people came aboard, and brought us eares of Indian corne, and pompions, and tobacco ; which Wee bought for trifles. Wee rode still all day, and filled fresh water ; at night wee weighed and went two leagues higher, and had shoaled water ; so wee anchored till day.

This was off the site of the city which now bears Hudson's name. Going on thence they explored the river as far as Albany. Returning a week later, they landed, apparently in the neighborhood of Athens and

Found good ground for corne, and other garden herbs, with great store of goodly oakes, and walnut trees, and chestnut trees, and ewe trees, and trees of sweet wood in great abundance, and great store of slate for houses, and other good store.

While they were anchored here two canoes came up the river from the place where they "first found loving people," (that is, from Catskill Point). In one of them was an old man whom they had made drunk on their way up. Juet says :

He brought another old man with him, which brought more stropes of beads, and gave them to

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### *The Indians of Catskill*

---

our master, and shewed him all the country there about, as though it were at his command. So he made the two old men dine with him, and the old man's wife : for they brought two old women, and two young maidens of the age of sixteen or seventeen years with them, who behaved themselves very modestly. Our master gave one of the old men a knife, and they gave him and us tobacco. And at one of the clocke they departed down the river, making signs that wee should come down to them, for wee were within two leagues of the place where they dwelt.

This proffered hospitality, however, they did not accept. Their last interview with the "very loving people" of Catskill is thus described :

The old man came aboard, and would have had us anchor, and goe on land to eat with him ; but the wind being faire, we could not yield to his request; so he left us, being very sorrowing for our departure.

Hudson's own description of a visit he paid at Schodac, where was the council fire, will give us a view of the customs of the River Indians at this time. He says :

I sailed to the shore in one of their canoes, with an old man who was the chief of a tribe consisting of forty men and seventeen women. These I saw there, in a house well constructed of oak bark, and circular in shape, so that it had the appearance of being built with an arched roof. It contained a great quantity of maize or Indian corn, and beans



of the last year's growth and there lay near the house for the purpose of drying, enough to load three ships, besides what was growing in the fields. On our coming into the house, two mats were spread out to sit upon and some food was immediately served in well-made red wooden bowls. Two men were also dispatched at once, with bows and arrows, in quest of game, who soon brought in a pair of pigeons which they had shot. They likewise killed a fat dog, and skinned it in great haste, with shells which they had got out of the water. They supposed that I would remain with them for the night; but I returned, after a short time, on board the ship. The land is the finest for cultivation that I ever in my life set foot upon, and it also abounds in trees of every description. These natives are a very good people; for when they saw that I would not remain, they supposed that I was afraid of their bows; and, taking their arrows, they broke them in pieces and threw them in the fire.

These Mohegans, or "River Indians," had a tradition which is confirmed by an examination of their language, that they had come from the Far West.

They were a powerful tribe at the time of their discovery, numbering a thousand warriors, and inhabiting the country between the Upper Delaware and Hudson, together with portions of the territory now included in Massachusetts and Vermont. They dwelt mostly in little towns and villages.

Their neighbors on the North and West were the Mohawks, the clan nearest to them being called Maq-

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### *The Indians of Catskill*

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was, a bloodthirsty and savage race, the terror of all the peace-loving people roundabout. Their name signifies a bear, and they gloried in the name and the nature.

A few years after Hudson's visit these marauders began to come down the Catskill creek from its source in the Big Vly near Middleburg, and carry off the children from these regions. The Mohegans built forts into which they retired for safety from these incursionists. These were simply rude stockades, made of logs set perpendicularly. One was upon the South-Western corner of the terrain now known as Jefferson Flats, for the safety of the villagers there. Another stood on the hill five or six hundred yards West of the junction of the two creeks (Catskill and Katerskill), for the protection of the inhabitants of the little village on that side of the creek. These forts remained until long after the Dutch had settled hereabouts.

But these forts were not a sufficient defense against the incursions of the Mohawks, who drove the Mohegans Southward beyond the stream which issues from the Kalkberg below the Bocht schoolhouse, which came to be known as "Maqua's Kil," and the projection into the Hudson below its mouth as Maqua's Hoek, now DeWitt's Point. The Mohegans made a final stand at Wanton Island, where the division line between the counties of Greene and Ulster now leaves the Hudson. Here they fought with the energy of desperation and would probably have conquered the invaders had not night put an end to the contest.

In the night the Mohawks made their escape to



another island. Here they kindled a great number of fires, and spread their blankets on some bushes gathered and disposed around them for that purpose, as though they had encamped by their fires as usual. The Mohegans following on, landed upon the island in the depth of night, and were completely taken in by the deception. Supposing that the Mohawks were sleeping soundly beneath their blankets, after their fatigue, the Mohegans crept up with the greatest silence and pouring a heavy fire upon the blankets, rushed upon them with knives and tomahawks in hand, making the air to ring with their yells as they fell to cutting and slashing the blankets and bushes instead of the Indians beneath them.

Just at the moment of greatest confusion and exultation, the Mohawks, who had been lying in ambush flat upon the ground at a little distance, poured a murderous fire upon their foes, whose figures were rendered distinctly visible by the light of their fires, and rushing impetuously upon them, killed the greater part and made prisoners of the residue.

A treaty was then concluded, by which the Mohawks were to have the king, and the Mohegans were to hold them in reverence and call them "Uncle." The first king named such by the Mohawks, after this decisive victory, was the well-known Hendrick of Canajoharie, who lived to a great age, and was killed at the battle of Lake George under Sir William Johnson in 1755.

This battle was probably decided and the treaty made on Roger's Island, called by the Dutch Vastrick's Island, after Garret Vastrick, a merchant who probably owned it.

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### *The Indians of Catskill*

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This is probably the war spoken of by the Reverend Jonas Michaelis, the first minister of New Amsterdam, in his letter of August 11, 1628, where he says:

The business of furs is dull on account of a new war of the Macchibaeys (Mohawks) against the Mohicans at the upper bend of this river. There have been cruel murders on both sides. The Mohicans have fled and their lands are unoccupied, and are very fertile and pleasant. It grieves us that there are no people, and that there is no regulation of the lords-managers to occupy the same.

The object of the lords-managers was rather to carry on the fur trade than to settle the country, These enterprising merchant princes had not been slow to take advantage of Hudson's discovery in order to promote the trade in peltry. The very next year (1610) a part of the crew of the Half Moon returned to the "River of the Mountains" with a cargo of goods suitable for exchange with the Indians for furs and skins. The Indian tradition says that they were "much rejoiced at seeing each other."

April 29, 1640, David Petersen de Vries makes the following record in his historical notes:

Arrived at evening, as it blew hard, before the Catskill. Found the river up to this point stony and mountainous, unfit for habitations. But there was some open land there and the Indians sowed maize along the Catskill.

After the Mohicans had been subdued and driven



off from the Catskill region by the Mohawks, most of them betook themselves to the regions East of the Hudson, in order to be further away from their oppressors.

I cannot learn that any attempt was made to introduce the Gospel among them (though fifty or sixty Mohawks had become communicants at Albany before 1700) until the year 1734. At that time the Reverend John Sergeant began missionary work among that branch of the tribe then resident at Stockbridge on the Housatonic under the chief Kunkapot. These received the word with gladness and, the general meeting of the tribes not long after, on the Hudson, probably at Schodac, expressed approbation of their course, and "even gave some ground to hope that the whole tribe would submit to religious instruction." I cannot find that this hope was ever realized.

Late in the eighteenth century the "river Indians" from Stockbridge removed to the Oneida Reservation in Central New York and became identified with that tribe. After their settlement upon the reservation there, the Stockbridge Indians, as they came to be called, remained loyal both to the English king and the Mohawk king. So late as May 18, 1758 a company of them delivered to Sir William Johnson at Albany "four French scalps," one of which was designed "to replace old King Hendrick of Canajoharie."

The Mohawks were in the habit of sending a delegation to Stockbridge to collect the annual tribute. Cadwallader Colden in his history of the Five Nations says of the Mohawks :

All the nations around them have, for many

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### *The Indians of Catskill*

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years, entirely submitted to them, and pay a yearly tribute to them in wampum. They dare neither make war nor peace without the consent of the Mohawks. Two old men commonly go about, every year or two, to receive this tribute; and I have had opportunity to observe what anxiety the poor Indians were under, while these two men remained in that part of the country where I was. An old Mohawk sachem, in a poor blanket and a dirty shirt, may be seen issuing his orders as arbitrary as a Roman dictator.

Even the Montauks at the eastern extremity of Long Island paid tribute to the Mohawks, and the consistory of the Dutch Church at Albany, in their desire to preserve peace between the Indian tribes, were formerly the means through which this tribute passed from the one to the other. Wampum and dried clams were the payments in which this tribute was made.

After the expulsion of the river Indians from their pleasant and fertile lands about Catskill, the unoccupied lands were taken possession of by various bands of vagrant Indians from various sources, over whom, however, the Mohawk Maetsapak (under the title of Mahak Niminaw or Machack Nemenue) exercised a sort of desultory authority. Certain Esopus Indians settled on both banks of the Catskill near its mouth, and sold the lands South of the creek as far as Maqua's Hoek to William Loveridge in 1682 [OLDE ULSTER, Vol. V., page 40]. They received for these lands three guns, three kettles, two pistols, three vests, three pieces duffels, three pieces *stroudwaters*, three shirts, three pair stockings, ten fathoms wampum half white



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## *Olde Ulster*

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and half black, two ankers rum, two swords, three knives, three axes, six cups powder, six bars lead, three adzes, one half cask good beer, and stipulated that Mahak Niminaw, sachem of Catskill, be paid when he returns to his home, two pieces of duffels and six cans of rum. The Indians who made their mark when signing the deed were Wannachquatin (an old Indian), Mamanuchqua (a squaw), her son Cunpwaen, Usawanneck, *alias* Yellow Jacob, Wanninmaniwa (a squaw), Taw-Wequannis (a squaw), Annaneke and Naktemoot (a squaw). Some attempt had apparently been made to teach these male Indians, for the marks which stand in place of their names bear more or less resemblance to the first letters of these names.

The old Indian and the old squaw seem to have died soon after this, for Cunpwaen himself was the chief of these Esopus Indians in May, 1684, when he sold the site of the present village of Catskill between the Hudson and the Catskill to Guisbert uyt den Bogaert, who lived on the banks of the creek just below Bridge street. Some of the Mohegans also returned to this region bringing with them recruits from the Penacooks of the Connecticut. To these were added refugees from other New England tribes conquered by the English, as well as from the Delawares upon the headquarters of the rivers of that name, to whom the Mohegans were akin, and from other sources. It was this mixed multitude that came to be known as "Catskill Indians" and as such to be sometimes distinguished from the Mohegans, of which tribe they nevertheless claimed, with some right, to be a branch. In 1648 their chief was a squaw named Pewasck, who,

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### *The Indians of Catskill*

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with her son Su-pa-hoof, lived on what is now called the Van Vechten place, and sold their lands to the Patroon of Albany, "in the presence of domine Megapolensis," through the medium and interpretation of Skiwias, "*alias* Aepje," for seventeen and a half ells of duffels, a beaver jacket, and a knife. Skiwias received for his services five and a quarter ells of duffels.

In 1662 the Catskill Indians sold the tract immediately North of the village to Marten Gerritsen van Bergen. It was not however until 1684 that van Bergen completely cleared his Indian title by securing a quit claim from the other Indians, viz: Manneente (called Schermerhoorn) and Unkeek (called Jan de Bakker). Mahak Niminaw and Keefe-Weig (or Keese Wey) were the Catskill chiefs who compelled the Esopus Indians (of Kingston) to make peace with the Dutch in 1660.

In 1672 Jan Bronck bought all the low land about Leeds of Manneentee (called Schermerhoorn) and Siachemises, the son of Keefe-Weig.

North of Catskill was a little company of Mohegans, who had returned after their expulsion and settled on the lands now constituting the Griffin, Clow and Rushmore farms. Their chiefs in 1660 were Ampunst and Eskrias, or Skiwias, who was commonly called Aepje (Little Ape), named above. They are sometimes classed with the Catskill Indians also. In 1678 the Mohawk sachem, Niminaw, and his six head men, deeded all the unsold lands for four miles around Leeds to van Bergen and Salisbury.

West of all this region dwelt upon the Kalkberg, a



set of poor savages, despised as mountaineers by their neighbors of the fertile valleys. Their *habitat* was not worth coveting, and the last of them died there in peace within the memory of those now living. It was Aepje who succeeded at last in inducing these "*Kalebackers*" to make peace with the Dutch in 1660. He could speak the language of the Dutch, and for a dozen years had occasionally acted as interpreter between them and the Indians.

How few of the Mohegans, including the Catskill Indians, remained upon the Hudson after their subjection by the Mohawks may be seen from the official report which states that in the whole county of Albany they numbered in all, in 1689, only two hundred and fifty; and in 1698, only ninety. However, in 1701 they claimed to have two hundred warriors and expressed the hope to have three hundred before the end of the year! They did not claim to be all lineal descendants of the very loving people who had welcomed Henry Hudson to their shores; but they took to themselves credit that there had been peace between them and the whites during the whole ninety years which had elapsed since Hudson's arrival.

These Indians dwindled before the fire-water of the Dutch and English, or wandered away to regions more remote. As late, however, as 1750, it is said there were "a considerable number" of them still planting corn and beans on the Catskill flats for several miles on both sides of the creek. One of them who was friendly to the Dutch had a patch of corn on the flats through which passes the lower road to Kaaterskill. His name was "Rube," and when he went to work in his corn-

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### *The Indians of Catskill*

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field he was in the habit of leaving his jug of whiskey at Gysbert Oosterhoudt's for safe keeping. "Wancham" and "Jan de Bakker" also lived between the creeks.

The remnant of these Indians, with those of the Nanticokes and Shawanese, settled soon after the middle of the century (after 1750) under the supervision of the Mohawks, on the Susquehanna at Otsiningo, across the river from what is now Binghamton. When they came to Fort Johnson to confer with the English, one of them, named Jonathan, spoke for them in Low Dutch.

During the Revolutionary War they generally sided with the Loyalists and fled to Fort Niagara for safety. Hence they were sent out in squads to harass the Revolutionists as much as possible. Four of them came as far as the head of the Kaaterskill Clove on a marauding expedition, where they killed the Strobe family (OLDE ULSTER, Vol. V., pages 7-11) and captured Frederick Schermerhoorn, whom one of them knew as "Bastiaan," (Sebastian), and who returned to his parents at Hudson after the cruel war was over. The Indians who captured him were called Wampehasse, Achewaynme, Tom Tory and John Teets.

Another Indian in Canada aided in the escape of Peter Short and Peter Miller of Woodstock (OLDE ULSTER, Vol. II., pages 339-343), who had shown him kindness before the war. He was known as "Joe DeWitt." It was common for Indians and negroes to take as surnames the names of the families with whom they dwelt. Thus among those who captured the Snyders were John Runnip, Shank's Ben, Hoornbeek and William van Bergen. But of them all alike it may



be said, "their memorial has perished with them." Occasionally strolling parties of them would return, even so late as 1820 to 1830, and camp for a while upon the site of their old village on the Roefentje, the roof-like knoll South of the Catskill near its mouth. One of them named "Ben," who had become identified with the Oneidas upon their reservation in Central New York, is still remembered by some of our oldest citizens. The Kijkuit was his favorite camping ground and the last time that he was seen there he must have been nearly or quite a hundred years of age. Wrinkled and gray and bent with years, he had traveled all this distance to look once more upon the fair scenes of his nativity. It affords great satisfaction to be assured by those who saw him on this occasion, that he looked out from his eyrie on the lovely summer evening, with his Bible in his hand, and his heart full of praise to Him who had redeemed him from the superstitions of heathenism, and granted him assurance of a life to come beyond the rolling clouds, where all the infelicities of earth shall be ended, and the red man and the white man rejoice together in the presence of the Universal Father and of His Christ.

The few Indians who now visit us occasionally come from Canada, and are supposed to belong to some other tribe, though it is said that they do not hesitate to levy tribute from the present occupants of the land when they can do it unobserved.

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The editor of OLDE ULSTER is happy in the privilege of presenting the above paper from a former contributor to the magazine.

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## *The Katsbaan ✱*

### *Church Records*

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THE Reformed Church of Katsbaan is one of the original churches of Ulster county, New York. There is no record of the date when it came into being. The Palatine colony which settled on both banks of the Hudson in the autumn of 1710 consisted of Lutherans and those of the Reformed faith. OLDE ULSTER has spoken of the settlement at length in Vol. III. (1907). On page 229 of that volume there were said to be sixty persons living at Katsbaan in 1718. Just where cannot be determined at this late day. The old stone church (*de kerk op de Kats baan*) was built in 1732. The stones in the walls bear that date with the initials of the builders. But the records begin with 1730 and the above statement shows that there were sixty people living here in 1718. Where they worshipped before 1732 is not known. Some have supposed there was a log church where the old stone church now stands but there is no record of it. The first record in the old church book is thus translated from the Dutch by the Rev. Maurice G. Hansen, pastor of the Reformed Church of Coxsackie during 1871-81 :

Church records of the Congregation on the Kaatsbaan which are begun in the year 1730 November 8, by its pastor at that time, G. W. Mancius, com-



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*Olde Ulster*

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prising the register of baptised children, that of members received into communion, that of consistory elected and that of marriages.

Below the above is a second entry which is thus translated :

Which is continued in the year 1780 by the, at that time, settled pastor, Lambertus De Ronde.

The explanation is that Mancius became the pastor of the church in Kingston as associate of Domine Vas and continued his pastoral charge of Katsbaan until his death in 1762. Then the church of Katsbaan had no settled pastor until the coming of DeRonde in 1780.

For the translation of the records from the Dutch and the copy from which we print we would acknowledge our debt to the courtesy of Miss Sarah Crispell Bernard and Mrs. Mary Swart (Hoes) Burhans of the City of Kingston, New York. It is our expectation to give installments of both baptisms and marriages in our monthly numbers.

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*REGISTER OF BAPTIZED CHILDREN BEGUN  
NOVEMBER 8, 1730*

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BY DOMINE MANCIUS

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1730

8 Nov. A child of Fredrich Diedrich, but the entry is obscure.

1731

4 Feb. Ygenas, ch. of Wilhelm van Norden and

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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Semperens van Norden. Sponsors: Ygenas de Mon and Catharina de Mon.

21 Feb. Abraham, ch. of Jacob Ploek and Catharina Ploek. Sp.: Henrich Schot and Maria Schot.

7 March. Wessel, ch. of Jacob ten Broek and Christina ten Broek. Sp.: Annatje duBois and Wessel tenBroek.

21 March. Elisabeth, ch. of Johannes falk and Maria Henrichs. Sp.: Arnout falk and Elisabeth falk.

28 March. Annatje, ch. of Edwod Woed and Janna Schab. Sp.: Samuel Schoonmaker and Nelli Schoonmaaker.

4 April. Catharina, ch. of Jan Salsbery and Catharina jans. Sp.: Gerhard Winneker and Catharina Winneker.

25 April. Davida, ch. of Conrad Ham and Rachel Ham. Sp.: Georg Rorbach and Davida Rorbach.

25 April. Dewes, ch. of Robert van Duse and Christina van Duse. Sp.: Conrad Ham and Rachel Ham.

25 April. Tomes, ch. of Georg Rorbach and Davida Rorbach. Sp.: Martin Ham and Sonsye Sedewig.

4 May. Eva, ch. of——der lucas and——dely leyk. Sp.: Philliph Moor and Christina Moor. (This entry is torn).

24 Feb. lydia, ch. of——woet and Anna Schot. Sp.: Willem Wittecher and Anna Wittecher. (This entry is torn. Probably Edward Woet, or Wood).

25 Feb. Anna (born Feb. 3), ch. of Wilhelm Sneider and Gertrout beherin. Sp.: Anna Sagendorf and Herman Coen.



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*Olde Ulster*

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1735

7 April. Elisabeth, ch. of Felte fierer and Catharina Schram. Sp.: christian bekker and Elisabeth Emmerick.

7 April. Willem, ch, of Henrich Vrölich and—  
lisa Catharine Snyder. Sp.: Johannes Hommel and Catharina Lisjong.

7 April. Christian, ch. of Jans georg muller and Anna barba tromboor. Sp.: Christian bekker and Elisabeth troomboor.

7 April. Tobias, ch. of Christian Meyer and Anna Getrout Tonnijes. Sp.: Johannes Snyder and Anna demoet Tonniyes.

31 Aug. Annatje, ch. of Pieter Sachs and Hugeniet tromboor. Sp.: Johannes tromboor and Antje bekker.

1736

4 April. Wilhelmus, ch. of Marte Snyder and Antje bakker. Sp.: Willem Myer and Mareitje Myer.

4 April. Anna, ch. of Zacharias Bekker and —  
Hommel. Sp.; Johannes Hommel and Anna dekker.

4 May. jan, ch. of lucas de Wit and Catharina de Roos. Sp.: Cornelis Longendik and Jonge Longendik.

6 May. Johann Jacobus, ch. of Godfried Wulffen and Sara du Bois. Sp.: Jacobus dubois and Susanna lek.

6 May. Johann Adam, ch. of Hermanus Segendorf and Maria Catharina Segendorfin. Sp.: Adam hoof and Anna Catharine Hoofin.

6 May. Wilhelm, ch. of Martinus Schuh and Anna Elizabeth Schuh. Sp.: Wilhelmus Schneider and Gertrout Schneider.

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### *The Katsbaan Church Records*

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9 May. Catharina, ch. of Johannes Schefer and Elizabeth Jonk. Sp.: Johann peter Oberbach and Catharina Elisabeth jonk.

22 May. Johannes, ch. of Cornelis Knikke baker and Johanna Schot. Sp.: Martinus Hoofman and Maria Schot.

13 June. Christian, ch. of Johann philipus (Theis or Sheis) and Anna Worns. Sp.: Cornelius van Wormer and Allitje van Wormer.

4 July. Johann Heinrich, ch. of Jacob muller and Anna Margretha Wolf. Sp.: Johann Heinrich Frolich and Elisabeth frolich.

16 July. Anna, ch. of Johannes Kilman and Anna frdricke beker. Sp.: Georg Kilman and Anna beker.

4 April. Lisabeth, ch. of Paulus Schmid and Christina tromboor. Sp.: Johannes Mau—(rest illegible),—lisabeth tromboor.

4 April. Neeltje, ch. of Pieter Lou and Neeltje Leg. Sp.: John leg and Sara leg.

26 April. Maria, ch. of Laures Van Aalen and Arriaantje Hoogeboom. Sp.: Johannes Schermerhorn and Jannetje van Aalen.

### *MARRIAGES*

1 Sept. 1735. Christian Bekker, j. m. and Anna Emmerick, j. d., both born and residing in Albany county.

6 April, 1736. Henrich Marten, j. m. and Elizabeth Emmerich, j. d., both born and residing in Nuton (Newtown, the name applied by Pastor Kocherthal to what is now West Camp).

— May, ——. Hieronymus falkenberg, j. m. living



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## *Olde Ulster*

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in Albany county and Maria Meyer, j. d., born and residing in Ulster county.

20 Nov. 1738. Johan Michel blank and Marreitse Merkel. Both living in Ulster county.

22 April,——. Willem brown, j. m. and Christina Myer, j. d. Both living in Ulster county.

24 Nov. 1739. Hendrik Mesig, j. m., born in the Camp and living at Livingston Manor and Elizabeth Graat, j. d., born in the Camp and living in Catskil. "The banns were published three times in the church at Livingston Mannor."

6 Oct. 1742. Hans jurg Hommel, j. m. and Margret fierer, j. d.

25 Dec. 1742. Willem van orden, j. m. and Sara du bois, j. d.

26 Dec. 1742. Johannes Dits, j. m. and Maria Oberbach, j. d., "these having the banns three times made at Catskill (Leeds) church."

27 Dec. 1742. Jacob Schumacher, j. m. and Lisabeth Regtmeyer, j. d., both living in Ulster county.

*To be continued*



## *RELATING TO THE TERWILLIGER FAMILY*

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*Compiled by Dingman Versteeg*

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Among the arrivals from the Netherlands March 15, 1663 in the *Arend* (Eagle) Captain Pieter Cornelisz Bes, from Amsterdam for Manhattan, were Evert Dircksen (Terwilliger) from Vianen, and two children

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*Relating to the Terwilliger Family*

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13 and 6 years old. Also Annetje Dircx (probably Evert's sister), widow from Vianen and child, 4 years old. (See Year Book of Holland Society for 1902, page 24).

In the marriage records of Kingston, New York, page 508, under date of April 23, 1685 is the record of the marriage of "Jan Evertsz, young man of Vianen, under the jurisdiction of the Diocese of Utrecht, and Sytie Jacobz van Etten, young woman of Kingstouwne, both residing in Marmur (Marbletown)." Both Evert Dircksen, the father, and Jan Evertsz, the son, appeared at first only under their patronymic, as was customary with nearly all Dutch families in those days. Evert Dircksen means Evert, the son of Dirck. His son Jan was known as Jan Evertsz or Evertsen. The children of Jan Everts and Sytie Jacobsz Van Etten resumed the family name Terwilliger (Van der Willigen, Derwilligen). Without doubt Jan was the six year old son of Evert Dircksen of 1663 in the Eagle.

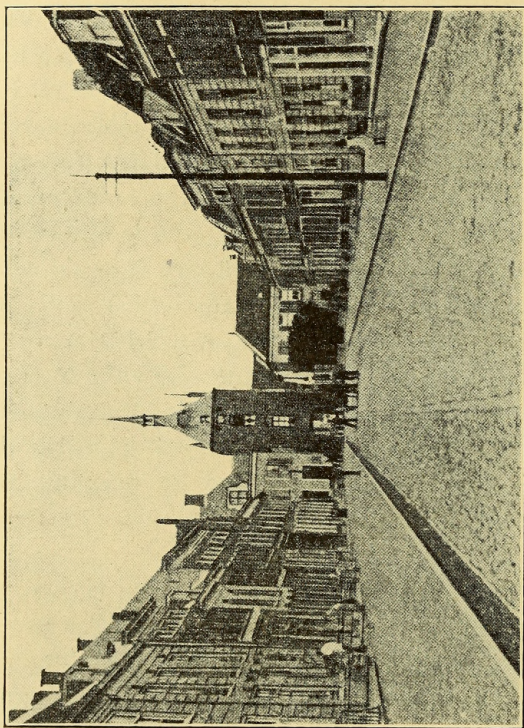
The following baptisms of their children are entered upon the Kingston records :

| CHILD         | PARENTS                     | SPONSORS             |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Evert         | Jan Evertsz                 | Evert Dircz*         |
| May 23, 1686  | Sytie Jacobsz               | Maria Ten Eyc        |
| Jacobus       | Jan Evertsen                | Kees Tack            |
| Nov. 25, 1688 | Zytje Jansen ( <i>sic</i> ) | Barbara de Metselaar |
| Johannes      | Jan Evertsen                | Bernardus Swartwout  |
| Nov. 6, 1692  | Sytje Van Etten             | Nelletje Van Etten   |
| Jannetje      | Jan Evertsen                | Pieter Hilbrantsen   |
| June 9, 1695  | Sytje Van Etten             | Anetje Hilbrantsen   |

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\* This shows that Evert Dircs, the father of Jan Evertse (Terwilliger) was still alive in 1686.





*A Street in Vianen, South Holland*

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*Relating to the Terwilliger Family*

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|                 |                  |                             |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Matheus         | Jan Evertse      | Allert Roose                |
| Apr. 18, 1697   | Sytje Jacobsen   | Hillegond Roos              |
| Matheus         | Jan Evertse      | (No sponsors)               |
| Oct. 30, 1698   | Sytje Van Etten  |                             |
| Salomon         | Jan Evertsen     | Willem Vredenburg           |
| Sep. 1, 1700    | Sydje Van Etten  | Heyltje Van Etten           |
| Manuel          | Jan Evertse      | Manuel Van Etten            |
| May 31, 1702    | Sytje Van Etten  | Antje De Hooges             |
| Pieter (Petrus) | Jan Evertse      | Pieter Van Etten            |
| Sep. 3, 1704    | Sydje Van Etten  | Eva De Hoges                |
| Ary (Adrian)    | Jan Evertse      | Ary Gerritse                |
| Sep. 22, 1706   | Seytie Van Etten | Leysbeth Van Nieuw-<br>kerk |
| Abraham*        | Jan Evertse      | Roelof Elten (Elting)       |
| Sep. 18, 1707   | Sytje Van Etten  | Sarah DuBois                |
| Ysaak           | Jan Evertsz      | Jacobus Van Etten           |
| June 10, 1716   | Sytjen Van Etten | Rebekka Rosa                |

In the Kingston church records, page 6, appears the following baptismal entry: "March 25, 1668, Sytje parents Jacob Jansen (Van Etten) and Annetje Adriens Sponsors Jan Broers and wife." From this entry it appears that Sytje Jacobs Van Etten was seventeen years old when she married Jan Evertse Terwilliger. The above records show that her last child was born when she was 48 years old.

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\* In the "Calender of Wills," page 392 is the following data to the will of Abraham Terwilliger: "March 25, 1773, made; Jan. 17, 1784, proved; Abraham Terwillige of Shawangunk precinct; Ulster Co., yeoman. Children of nephew Teunis Terwilliger & wife Catharine, viz; Sarah & Abraham, Real & personal Estate. Executors Cornelius C. Schoonmaker, Matthew Jansen, Johannes Bruyn." The above shows that Abraham Terwilliger had no children and probably never married.



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## *Olde Ulster*

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Upon the Kingston Church records of marriages are the following :

Jan. 17, 1717 Cornelis Kool (Cole), young man, born in Rochester and Jannetjen Derwilligen, young woman, born in Shawangunk (bap. June 9, 1695).

March 10, 1717, Jacobus Van der Willigen, y. m., born in Kingstown (bap. Nov, 25, 1688) and Annetjen Hoorenbeek, y. w., born in Wawarsing

May 17, 1717, Johannes Van der Willigen, y. m., born in Hurley (bap. Nov. 6, 1692) and Annetjen Tack, y. w., born in Marbletown.

Aug. 18, 1717, Evert Van der Willigen, y. m., born in Marbletown (bap. May 23, 1686) and Zara Freer, y. w., born in New Paltz.

July 8, 1720 Zaloman Tervilligen, y. m., born in Zavengong (Shawangunk) (bap. Sept. 1, 1700) and Rachel Oostrander, y. w., born in and both residing in Hurley.

May 3, 1723 Matheus Terwilligen, y. m., born in Shawangunk (bap. Oct. 30, 1698) and Marytjen Oosterhoudt, y. w., born in and both residing in Rochester.

June 29, 1728 Petrus Terwilligen, y. m., born in Shawangunk (bap. Sep. 3, 1704) and Margriet Kool, y. w., born in Germany. The bridegroom resides in Shawangunk and the bride in Hurley.

December 13, 1741 Isaak Terwilligen, y. m., born in Hurley (bap. June 10, 1716) and residing in Shawangunk, and Rebekka Pinnik born and residing at the Waale Kill.

June 2, 1744 Petrus Terwilligen, y. m., born in Hurley, residing at the Walekile and Lea Rosa, y. w., born under Kingston and residing at Hurley.

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*Relating to the Terwilliger Family*

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July 7 (or 6), 1745 Jan Terwilge, y. m., born in Hurley and residing in Walekill and Jacomyntje Van der Merken, y. w., born in Marbletown and residing in Hurley.

Nov. 27, 1748 Petrus Terwilge, y. m., born in Rochester and Margriet Schut, y. w., born in and both residing in Shawangunk.

April 23, 1749 Cornelis Terwilligen, y. m., born and living in Shawangunk and Catharina Van der Merken, y. w., born in Minisink and living in Marbletown.

August 22, 1749 Henricus Terwilge, y. m., born in Rochester and Magdalena Dekker, y. w., born in and both residing in Shawangunk.

October 29, 1749 Ary Terwilligen, y. m. (bap. Sep. 22, 1706) and Grietjen Pennik (Phenix) y. w., both born and residing in Shawangunk.

---

Upon the Kingston records of baptisms are the following:

|                           |                                                 |                                       |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Maria<br>Feb. 9, 1718     | Johannes Van der<br>Willigen<br>Antjen Tak      | Jacobus VanEtten<br>Rebekka Roos      |
| Sytjen<br>May 11, 1718    | Jacobus Van der<br>Willegen<br>Antjen Hoornbeek | Jan Evertsz<br>Sytjen VanEtten        |
| Evert<br>Aug. 24, 1718    | Evert Van der<br>Willigen<br>Zara Freer         | Evert Roosa<br>Tietjen VanEtten       |
| Jannetjen<br>Feb. 8, 1719 | Johannes ter Will-<br>igen<br>Annetjen Tak      | Cornelis Kool<br>Jannetjen Terwiligen |



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## *Olde Ulster*

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|               |                      |                     |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Jan           | Jacobus Van der      | Jan Oosterhout      |
| Jan. 10, 1720 | Willigen             | Antjen VanEtten     |
|               | Antjen Hoornbeek     |                     |
| Mary          | Ever Terwilligen     | Hugo Freer          |
| Aug. 28, 1720 | Zara Freer           | Mary LeRoy          |
| Jan           | Zalomon Terwilligen  | Jan VanEtten        |
| Apr. 2, 1721  | Rachel Oostrander    | Jannetjen Rosa      |
| Zytjen        | Johannes Terwilligen | Hendrik Konstapel   |
| Apr. 30, 1721 | Antjen Tak           | Annetjen VanEtten   |
| Margriet      | Jacobus Terwilligen  | Willem Kool         |
| June 25, 1721 | Antjen Hoorenbeek    | Marretjen Hoornbeek |

There is no entry upon the Kingston Dutch Church records of the marriage of Manuel Terwilliger (bap. May 31, 1702) but he was married before 1732, as the entry that follows will show. Nor is it certain that this was his first child. Other children may have been baptized elsewhere. The three which follow are upon the Kingston records:

|               |                    |                     |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Catrina       | Manuel Terwilligen | Abraham Terwilligen |
| July 9, 1732  | Jannetjen Dekker   | Zara Elmendorff     |
| Jacob         | Manuel Terwilligen | Daniel Hennejon     |
| Oct. 6, 1734  | Jannetjen Dekker   | Heyltjen Schut      |
| Phillippus    | Manuel Terwilligen | Andries Dekker      |
| Jan. 11, 1747 | Jannetjen Dekker   | Dieuwertjen Mouel   |

From the foregoing it is evident that all the children of Jan Evertsz and Sytje VanEtten took the name of "Van der Willigen" or "Terwilligen (er)" which was modified later and more generally to "Terwilliger." From the unanimity with which all of them did so it is plain that the family name in Netherland was either Van der Willigen or Terwilligen. Van der

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## *Provincial and Revolutionary Military Organizations*

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Willigen means "From the willows," Ter Willigen means "Near the willows." Vianen, from which village they emigrated, is in the province of South Holland, seven miles southeast of Utrecht and thirteen miles northeast of Gorcum. In 1870 it had a population of 3200.

The records of the Reformed Church in Shawangunk contain these two entries of baptisms :

|               |                      |                    |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Benjamin      | Hugo Terwilliger     | Benjamin Frere     |
| Sep. 23, 1753 | Jannetje Frere       | Rachel Terwilliger |
| Cornelius     | Benjamin Terwilliger | No sponsors        |
| Dec. 26, 1785 | Eva Hasbrook         |                    |

The record of the baptism of the above Hugo Terwilliger is upon the Kingston Church records as follows :

|              |                   |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Hugo         | Evert Terwilligen | Machiel Van Kleek |
| Oct. 4, 1724 | Zara Freer        | Dina Freer        |

The marriage of Evert and Zara is given above and took place August 18, 1717. The baptism of said Evert took place May 23, 1686 and is also given above. He was the son of Jan Evertsz (Ter Willigen) and Sytie Jacobsz (Van Etten) and Jan Evertsz came with his father Evert Dircksz (Ter Willigen) from Vianen on the *Arend* (Eagle) in 1663.



### *PROVINCIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS*

---

*Continued from Vol. VII., page 75*

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A third call was issued by Continental Congress on the 16th of September (1776) for four regiments "to serve during the war." These regiments were the first



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## *Olde Ulster*

---

of their class and formed thereafter the New York Continental Line. They were composed, as far as possible, of the best officers and men that previous service had developed, and were placed under command of Colonels Goosé Van Schaick, Philip Van Cortlandt, Peter Gansevort, who had succeeded Ritzema in the old Third, and Henry B. Livingston, late of Clinton's Second. Ulster county furnished three companies to Colonel Gansevoort of which one was under Captain Cornelius T. Jansen, and another under Captain James Gregg, of New Windsor. Captain Gregg, it may be remarked briefly, has a most interesting record. He was the son of a Robert and Mary Gregg. His mother was a daughter of Colonel Charles Clinton's sister, Christiana Beattie, one of the most remarkable women in our pioneer history. He went out under Colonel James Clinton in the Canada expedition of 1775, as second lieutenant; was commissioned captain in Gansevoort's regiment, served to the end of the war, became a member of the Cincinnati, and was a half-pay officer for life. When on duty at Fort Schuyler in 1777, he went out of the fort one day, was waylaid by the Indians, shot through one arm and wounded in the side by musket balls, his skull penetrated in two places by tomahawk, and the whole of his scalp removed. His dog conveyed intelligence and secured help for his removal to the fort—"a most frightful spectacle," says Thacher, in whose Journal the account may be found.

To the list of regiments "for the war," organized at this time (call of September 1776), a fifth was added and recruited under Colonel Lewis DuBois,

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### *Wiltwyck Chapter House*

---

who, as well as many of his associates, we have already met in Canada. The officers of the regiment were :

Lewis DuBois, colonel ; Jacobus Bruyn, lieutenant-colonel : Samuel Logan, major ; Henry DuBois adjutant ; Nehemiah Carpenter, quartermaster ; Samuel Townsend, paymaster ; John Gano, chaplain ; Samuel Cook, surgeon ; Ebenezer Hutchinson, surgeon's mate.

*To be continued*



### *WILTWYCK CHAPTER HOUSE*

---

In connection with the article on Wiltwyck Chapter House in the number of *OLDE ULSTER* for February, 1911 the following letter from the owner of the property during the Revolution, Hendrick J. Sleght, to Governor George Clinton, written at that house, is of interest :

Sir,

By Capt. Johnson Send 144 wite Pine Planck, 2 lb. Tea, &  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. Snuff, Sent by Your Mother in Law, now at my house with Your Daughter Cate, and Desire to be Remambred to You & Spouse ; all the family of Mr. Tappin is in Good Health ; Please to Send me word by Capt. Johnson if Ye have ockasion for any more bords as I am going to Albiny ; my Love to You and Youree.

From your frind and—

Hend. J. Sleght,

In Kingston Augt. 10 1776.

Gen. George Clinton.



*ON THE RONDOUT*

---

Brightly each glowing moonbeam falls  
Upon thy cheek, O beauteous stream!  
While Naiads, from their wat'ry halls,  
Come up to drink the midnight dream;  
And, peeping forth their sparkling eyes—  
Glist'ning like amethystine dew—  
They cause the tiny swells which rise,  
To seem like stars reflected through.

As in this drifting bark I sit  
And float me slowly down the tide—  
Watching the shadows, as they flit  
From off the shores on either side—  
I picture, in my fancy free,  
An old, old story o'er again;  
But rustling zephyrs, wafting me,  
Bear off the mem'ry from my brain.

High loom the hills on either side,  
As floating past their feet I go,  
With nothing, save the breeze, to guide  
My tiny shallop 'mid the flow  
Of rolling waters, coursing on  
To swell the billows of the sea;  
But now those waters, hushed and calm,  
Seem sleeping in tranquility.

'Tis so with many a human heart,  
Which often throbs so low and still,  
That from its light, exterior part,  
It seems to flow unloosed from will;  
But ah! beneath that shadowy gauze,  
Wild thoughts and passions often roll,  
Which know no bound'ries, save the laws  
That sway the ocean of the soul.

---

*On the Rondout*

---

And now, as past the hills I drift,  
And gaze upon their frontlets high—  
Which seem like genii, as they lift  
Their frowning shapes against the sky—  
I picture to myself the thought  
That I am floating down life's stream;  
While all the hills seem sorrows, brought  
To mar the beauty of its dream.

And slowly now I drift, and gaze  
Upon the rocky, moonlit shore,  
Where Indian maids, in other days,  
Oft sat and dreamed their weird thoughts o'er;  
Or leaned, perchance, their bronzed brows,  
Each on her warrior lover's breast—  
Pledging, in accents low, the vows  
Which they alone could know the best.

And still I flow adown thy cheek  
Like some lost tear, O beauteous stream!  
As fancy strives in vain to seek  
A tide more lovely than ye seem.  
O stream! when in my boyhood's days  
I saw my portrayed face in thee,  
There came no cloud to dim my gaze  
But all was sweet simplicity.

But now the face which looketh down  
Is traced with many a line of care,  
And sorrows which we cannot drown  
Have penned their names out plainly there.  
Now fading fast is every dream,  
But would, O God! my life had been  
For me as calm as this loved stream—  
I'd mourn no days departed then.

HENRY ABBEY



# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

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*AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE*

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THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY has been enriched by the papers of the van Rensselaer family and of the manor of Rensselaerswyck transferred by the family to the library. There are more than 25,000 of these, one-half of which are prior to 1700 and in Dutch. It has also secured a collection of more than 700 letters and documents of Dr. Edward B. O'Callaghan of rare worth.



THREE ISSUES HAVE APPEARED of the New Netherland Register, a monthly magazine published by Dingman Versteeg at 99 Nassau street, New York, devoted to New Netherland history and biography. It is already proving its value. The February number contained an article on the van Meterens, of whom the one known here as "Jan Joosten" was prominent in the Esopus about 1680, especially at Marbletown. It is published at one dollar a year.

---

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**W**E have a few copies of the Dutch Church Records of Kingston (baptisms and marriages from 1660 through 1810) elegantly printed on 807 royal quarto pages, with exhaustive index containing references to 44,388 names, edited by Chaplain R. R. Hoes U. S. N., and printed by the De Vinne Press, N. Y. But few Knickerbocker families can trace their ancestry without reference to this volume.

Dr. Gustave Anjou's Ulster County Probate Records from 1665; invaluable in tracing ancestry—in two volumes.

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Ulster County, New York by C. Meech  
Woolsey.**

# OLDE<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

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VOL. VII

MAY, 1911

No. 5

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## *The Captivity of   ✱   ✱   ✱ Frederick Schermerhorn*

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THE number of this magazine last preceding this mentioned the captivity of Frederick Schermerhorn (page 109) erroneously calling him "Bastiaan," and locating the killing of the Strobe family at the head of the Kaaterskill Clove. A reference to the attack upon the Strobes on the Susquehanna in May, 1778 was given (OLDE ULSTER, Vol. V., pages 7-11). At that attack, made while the head of the family had gone to look for assistance to escort his family to safety at Wyoming, Sebastian (Bastiaan) Strobe had returned to find his house in ashes and his possessions destroyed and his family captives to the savages. He returned to the vicinity of the Catskills and was living with the family of his father between Kiskatom, in the town of Catskill (now Greene county) and the isolated mountain known as the Cairo Round Top.



A family by the name of Schermerhoorn, of the Dutch settlers of the region, had come to the vicinity in 1758 and made a "clearing" upon which they were living. It was about two miles west of Catskill. A son of this settler, Schermerhoorn, had married a daughter of the senior Strobe and was living with them near the Cairo Round Top. Late one afternoon Frederick Schermerhoorn was sent to the brother who had married the daughter of Strobe to obtain the aid of that brother in driving a flock of sheep to their father's from what is now Cairo and was then known as Shingle Kill. The sun was but two hours from setting. There was ample time to ride the distance before dark. But his large bear dog, always the companion of the boy, refused to follow and ran howling from him as he left alone. He reached the house of the Strobes, though, without adventure.

The family arose next morning very early. Frederick had not arisen with them. Before sunrise he was awakened by the screams of the wife of his brother, apparently at quite a distance from the house.

These screams were occasioned by the barking of the family dog which had accompanied her and at that barking she had seen a party of painted and armed Indians approaching the house. Strobe had gone to his work in the fields, but the barking of his dog drew his attention to the approaching savages as they left their place of hiding during the previous night. Strobe was a Tory, therefore not afraid of a murderous attack by the Indians and came to meet them. The sister-in-law called Frederick and he leaped from the bed and dressed in great haste.

The Indians at first appeared very friendly, shaking hands and asking after Sebastian Strobe, whom they called "Bastiaan." He had gone to Saugerties. They seemed disappointed and it was remembered that the savages had charged him with stealing a gun from the Indians along the Susquehanna. On the news that Sebastian was absent the Indians went up to the gun of Strobe, which hung on the beam on pegs, and drew the charge. It was done hurriedly as it was reported that a band of Esopus rangers was out and they made short work of marauding red men and Tories when they caught them.

While Strobe did not fear this Indian band it was with distrust that he saw that one of them was a savage called Wampehassee, an idle and drunken fellow whom he had knocked down for impudence and his dirty habits. The Indian had also been kicked out of the door, and he threatened revenge. Before Strobe reached the house the Indians had seized several articles of clothing. Mrs. Strobe was a strong, athletic woman and resisted them. The savages handled her roughly. They then broke into a chest of linen with their tomahawks and seized a long piece of new linen. Mrs. Strobe told them this belonged to her son, Bastiaan. The Indians replied that they hated him. She would not yield it and a savage killed her by a blow on the head with his hatchet. At this point Strobe came into the house. Seeing what had been done he rushed forward with uplifted hands and the same Indian who had killed his wife struck him and killed him. Then he scalped both of them. Turning round he saw Frederick standing by and told him to go with him. The boy promised and followed.



As soon as the daughter of Strobe, who was the wife of Jacob Schermerhorn, the brother of Frederick, saw the Indians approaching the house she caught from the bed her two children, one a babe and the other two years old, and hastily put on them some garments and calling her other two children, who were playing behind the house, quickly fled with them to the field of tall rye near at hand, unseen by the marauders. It was but a few moments after she had secreted herself and the children when she heard the crackling of the flames that told that the torch had been applied to the dwelling and its contents. A moment more and she saw the savages depart, heavily laden with plunder and leading the boy, Frederick. What was she to do? It was dangerous to remain where she was; were she to flee she might meet the savages and were she to take the path to Shingle Kill (Cairo) the same danger might befall her. She recalled that one Timmerman was living down the Kiskatom near its outlet into the Katerskill five miles below. She decided to follow the stream. It was night when she and her children reached that shelter.

The day before the murders Jacob Schermerhorn, her husband, had gone to Wynkoop's mill on the Kiskatom creek on horseback and had not returned. Not long after she had fled he returned and found his home in smoking ruins, wife and children gone and the bones of two human beings in the ashes of the house. Had he returned a half hour sooner he would, in all probability, have shared their fate. The barn was standing. In it he found the horse his brother had ridden there the night before. Jacob had brought home

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*The Captivity of Frederick Schermerhorn*

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a bag of meal from the mill. He left this in the barn in which the horse of his brother was left. Then he rode down towards Catskill to a small fort called Pasamacoosick, between Catskill and Cairo. Here he told what he had seen. Messengers were sent to alarm the region and the next day saw a large company of men, with arms, food and ammunition gathered to search. But no traces of the savages and their captives were found. The bones of Strobe and his wife were buried and the daughter and her children found at Timmerman's.

As Frederick Schermerhorn did not return his father went to find the reason. Near the fort he met his son Jacob and learned the tidings. He returned to his wife with the sad news. It was more than a year after this when a Tory brought a letter informing the parents what had happened to their son and where he was.

The Indians, with Frederick and their plunder, took their course directly up the Catskills and towards the head of the Schoharie creek in the present town of Hunter. After they reached the top of the mountains they took from the boy his shoes, which were new, and gave him an old pair of moccasins, then took his hat and left him to go bareheaded thereafter. During the whole of his long journey he traveled with his head uncovered. There were four Indians in the party and he was marched between them. At night he was tied to two of them and slept thus with an Indian on either side. This continued until he was so far from civilization that there was no danger of his escape. He had been provided with some of the bills



of Continental currency then in circulation. These had been taken by his captors. The first night they used them in making fire.

Reaching the Delaware river, they followed it some distance and then crossed to the Susquehanna, descended this to the Chemung and ascended this on their way to Fort Niagara. When the boy complained that the hot sun made his head ache, one of the Indians flourished his tomahawk around the boy's head with the remark: "This is good for headache." The hint was effective. During a heavy rain the savages dried the scalps of Strobe and his wife and made a demonstration with an unearthly yell that they would dry that of the boy.

At the Delaware river they took from the boy his coat and gave him in its place a tow shirt taken from a man they had killed and scalped at the Emboght on the Hudson. The shirt had the initials of its former owner worked into its texture. When Tioga Point was reached they had traveled two hundred miles and were half way to Fort Niagara. Here they struck the war trail of the army of General Sullivan which had destroyed the villages and corn fields of the Iroquois the year before. Through the Genesee valley the Indians led the boy and past the scene of the ambushment in the present town of Groveland, where the skeletons of the twenty-three soldiers that fell were still lying unburied. Trees and detached branches still showed the effect of the cannon of the army of Sullivan.

After many adventures Fort Niagara was reached. Here Frederick met an Indian who had often eaten at

his father's house and remembered the kind treatment he had received. The boy was compelled to run the gauntlet for a distance of ten rods. He expected to be killed but he was not much injured. A clerk of Colonel Guy Johnson questioned him regarding the number of the American forces but the boy could not answer. He knew nothing about them. He was then placed in the care of an old squaw who was kind to him.

As soon as he was over his fatigue and had gathered once more his strength he was given his choice of enlisting in the British army or going away with the Indians upon their raids. It was a reluctant choice he made as he decided to enlist. He thus hoped an opportunity would present itself of escape. He joined a company of Foresters under Colonel Guy Johnson and served four years, one year after the war had closed. The troops in which he had taken service were sent upon raids in the Mohawk valley and in Schoharie. After the war he was in the British service in Michigan and at last, in 1784, he obtained his release and finally reached his parents, then living in the City of Hudson, New York. Here he married. After this he bought a home two miles west of where he was captured and here he lived for more than fifty years. On the 13th of February, 1847, he died at the residence of his son-in-law Miller Jones, one mile west of the Cairo Round Top, in the eighty-fourth year of his age respected by all who knew him and, with his wife who preceded him about four months, was buried in a small cemetery near the spot where he was captured almost seventy years before.



*PROVINCIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY  
MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS*

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*Continued from Vol. VII., page 125*

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Captains — Jacobus Rosecrans, James Stewart, Amos Hutchins, Philip D. Bevier, Thomas Lee, Henry Goodwin, John F. Hamtrack, John Johnston.

First Lieutenants—Henry Dodge, John Burnett, Patton Jackson, Thomas Brinkley, Henry Pawling, Samuel Pendleton, Francis Hanmer, Henry Vandenburg.

Second Lieutenants—Samuel Dodge, Alexander McArthur, John Furman, Samuel English, Daniel Birdsall, Ebenezer Mott, James Betts.

Ensigns — Henry Swartwout, John McClaughry, Edward Weaver, Jacobus Sleight, Thomas Beyux, Abraham Lent, Henry J. Vandenburg.

Reference has been made to the services of Colonel DuBois and Lieutenant-colonel Bruyn in Canada. Colonel DuBois was a descendant of the first Huguenot settler of that name at New Paltz in 1677. He was born in 1725, and to his first wife, Rachel DuBois, he was married in 1757—to his second wife, Rachel Jansen, in 1770. At the time he entered the military service he was in his most active manhood. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress of New York in 1775, and also to the Provincial Congress which met later in the same year. In Colonel Hasbrouck's militia he held the rank of major; in Clinton's Canada regiment he was promoted from captain to major. In the Fifth Continental he was commissioned November

17th, 1776. His services in the army were held in high esteem by his contemporaries. He resigned his commission December 29th, 1779, and died at his residence at Marlborough December 29th, 1802. His descendants are among us in the families of the late Lewis W. Young and the late Doctor Deyo, Marcus D. DuBois of New Windsor and others.

Major Samuel Logan was endorsed by General James Clinton, in whose regiment he had previously served, as "an excellent disciplinarian." He was a resident of New Windsor, had served in the militia as well as in Canada. He was taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery, October 6th, 1777, and was not exchanged until just before the war closed, when he returned to New Windsor and spent there the remainder of his life. His descendants are well known among us, one of whom, James J. Logan, bears to-day his badge of membership in the Society of the Cincinnati.

Nehemiah Carpenter was a Goshen man. He had served as quartermaster in Clinton's Canada regiment, and his appointment had his old commander's endorsement: "He is well deserving of it."

Chaplain Gano will be remembered from his connection with the celebration at the Temple in New Windsor, April 19th, 1783 [OLDE ULSTER, Vol. VI., page 196, and pages 353-358].

Colonel DuBois' (Fifth) regiment was especially the regiment of this district, both in its membership and its services. It was stationed in the Highlands in the spring of 1777, and was there when Forts Clinton and Montgomery were taken by the English forces in October of that year. Through a mistaken conclus-



ion, arising from the fact that they were clothed in "hunting-shirts such as farmers' servants wear," its dead in that action were ranked as militia. The facts are that the brunt of the desperate and heroic resistance which was made fell on Colonel DuBois' regiment, shared by Lamb's artillery of which there were two companies which were divided between the three forts, the section under Captain Mott at Fort Constitution not firing a gun. There were militia present—small portions of Colonel Allison's Goshen regiment, Colonel McClaughry's New Windsor regiment, Colonel Woodhull's Cornwall regiment, Colonel Hasbrouck's Newburgh regiment, and a few other commands, but of them all Hasbrouck's was by far the most numerous (200 men) and the most useless, being out of action with Mott at Fort Constitution. Allison's, McClaughry's and Woodhull's (under Major Zachariah DuBois) were engaged and their commanders taken prisoners. Let us now look at the returns on Colonel DuBois' Fifth Regiment as they stand on its roll-book: Taken prisoners—Lieutenant-Colonel Jacobus Bruyn, Major Samuel Logan, Quartermaster Nehemiah Carpenter, Captain Henry Goodwin, Lieutenants Alexander McArthur, Patton Jackson, Henry Pawling, Solomon Pendleton, Second Lieutenants Samuel Dodge, John Furman, Ebenezer Mott, Ensigns Henry Swartwout, John McClaughry, Abraham Leggett, Sergeant Henry Schoonmaker. "Missing in action" is written against the names of ninety-six of the privates or not less than one-third of the effective strength of the regiment at that time. These men did not run—they were overwhelmed.

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*Provincial and Revolutionary Military Organizations*

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While all of them were not killed, many were and their bodies, pierced by bayonet—for no gun was fired by the assaulting column—found resting place in the waters of “bloody pond,” where, in the succeeding spring, with an arm, a leg, or part of the body above the surface, they presented the scene which Dr. Dwight describes as “monstrous.” I bring no complaint against the militia—not over 200 of them were in action, and their loss was light. The simple fact is that they were not there in any considerable number—their assumed presence as principal defenders, is an injustice to others.

I will return to Fort Montgomery presently, meanwhile resuming briefly the narrative of the New York regiments. The First was in the Burgoyne campaign, and went to Valley Forge. The Fifth was in barracks at Fishkill. Its condition there was deplorable. In January (1778) General Putnam writes:

DuBois' regiment is unfit to be ordered on duty, there being not one blanket in the regiment. Very few have either a shoe or a shirt, and most of them have neither stockings, breeches or overalls.

And Chastellux writes that many of them were absolutely naked, being covered only by straw suspended from the waist. The loss in stores at Fort Montgomery brought on this destitution very largely. It did not continue long, however, after General Putnam called Governor Clinton's attention to it, but while it lasted the people in the vicinity had a Valley Forge at their own doors.

In July, 1778, the five regiments were brigaded



under General James Clinton. The First, Second and Fourth were under Gates at Saratoga; the Third under Clinton in the expedition against the Six Nations. But time will not permit an analysis of their services. They were consolidated in two regiments on the 1st of January, 1781, and as part of the third, or left division of the right wing of the American army, Brigadier General James Clinton commanding, took part in the siege of Yorktown. Returning from the latter they were conspicuous in the entertainment of our French allies at Peekskill in the fall of 1782, in November of which year as part of the right wing (General Gates), second division (General St. Clair), first brigade (Colonel Cortlandt) they took up quarters in the New Windsor encampment. They had long been and continued to be the pride of the State—the pride of the army—the pride of Baron Steuben—the pride of Washington, who could not forbear writing in 1782 :

The Commander-in-chief cannot conceal the pleasure he receives from finding the two regiments of New York in the best order possible, by the report of the Inspector-general, which also concurs with his own observation.

In June, 1783, with all other "for the war" men, they were furloughed. As organized forces they appeared for the last time on the 6th of that month, when, with their torn battle-flags flying and drums beating, they marched to Poughkeepsie where they gave to the keeping of Governor Clinton the precious emblems which they had so long borne, and committed

to the people they had so faithfully served the honor which they had won in the conflicts through which they had passed. Let us see to it that that honor fades not in our keeping.

While there were no other distinctively New York Continental regiments, there were those in which the State was largely represented—notably, what were known as the Canadian regiments and Colonel Lamb's and Colonel Steven's artillery, Colonel Lamb's, though recruited under the order of Washington, being composed almost wholly of New York men and so credited. To their services I need not refer specifically. In the course of this paper you have already met Colonel Lamb and some of his subordinates in the Canadian expedition, at Fort Montgomery, and at Saratoga. In the siege of Yorktown his guns were heard in battle for the last time. It may be added, that whatever the organization, the men in all the revolutionary regiments of New York were almost wholly drawn from the belt of the Hudson valley, from the Highlands to Lake Champlain—for south of the Highlands the British had possession—although some excellent officers and men, McDougal, Hamilton, Lamb and others, were drawn from New York city in the early stages of the war. The west we all know was sparsely settled and filled with savage British allies. It has been stated and no doubt with truth, that in the belt of country which I have described in general terms, every male inhabitant capable of bearing arms, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, was in the field for longer or shorter periods, and while some were on the wrong side, the great majority kept step to the music of "Independence."



A word for the boys should perhaps be said. Captain George C. Nicholson of Little Britain, organized, in 1777, a company of Ulster county lads known as "Nicholson's Cadets," and tendered their services to General Gates, who provided transportation for them to Saratoga, where they were of some service, and from whence on their return they formed part of the guard conducting the Hessian prisoners to Easton, Pennsylvania. Captain Nicholson soon after entered the army and served to the end of the war, and most of his boy soldiers followed his example—notably, Lieutenant Alexander Clinton and Lieutenant Robert Burnett, the latter, at the time of his death, the last officer of the Army of the Revolution.

*To be continued*



*A CARRIER'S ADDRESS OF FORTY  
YEARS AGO*

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Those whose memory goes back to the Kingston of forty to fifty years ago remember the accomplished and versatile Robert Gosman. He was the gifted son of the Reverend John Gosman, D.D., for twenty-seven years pastor of the First Dutch Church of Kingston. Robert Gosman was a professional journalistic writer. His pen found a welcome in every printing office in Kingston and Rondout, as the present city was then divided. Those who claimed to know the secrets of publishers asserted that the bitter personal editorial contests with which the press of that day was filled were the work of "Bob" Gosman, as he was called.

It was asserted without denial that the long, satirical and humorous personal attacks, full of classical allusions, found either in the *Ulster Republican* (now *Kingston Argus*) of that day, or in the *Kingston Journal* (now *Kingston Freeman*) and the equally keen and sarcastic replies in the other paper, were from his facile pen. These editorial attacks and replies were kept up for many issues. They were discussed on the street and in the home, and people argued which paper had the better of the other. And knowing ones enjoyed the versatility of "Bob" Gosman.

Gosman was usually called upon for carrier's addresses at the close of each year. The last one he prepared was for the *Rondout Courier*. Its title-page has the following inscription: "Twenty-first Annual Address of the *Rondout Courier*, Wednesday, January 1st, 1868. Lewis M. Short, Carrier."

Great nature, in her march sublime,  
Without a pause in her career,  
Has, in the Diary of Time,  
Recorded now another year.  
The carrier comes, with his refrain,  
A pittance only to obtain,—  
Presumes a paltry boon to ask  
For service, rendered through the past,  
Frown not on him, for he is poor,—  
Turn him not empty from your door ;  
But, on him, pray, at once, bestow  
Some dimes before you bid him go.  
He has his hopes—he has his fears,—  
His joys and sorrows, smiles and tears,—  
His envious cares, as well as you ;  
And should, this day, be happy too.



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*Olde Ulster*

---

The summer's past with all its flow'rs,  
And so have autumn's sober hours ;  
The sun's withdrawn his sultry rays,  
And winter, with its frosty days,  
O'er all our hills, o'er all our plains,  
In cold and gloomy grandeur, reigns.  
On Catskill's arid wastes of snow  
The morning beams of sunrise glow,  
His heights loom up, bedecked with gold,  
Distinct and clear,—but oh how cold !  
And Rondout creek, and Hudson's stream,  
Bridged o'er with crystal ice are seen ;  
And all around, above, below,  
A dreary waste of ice and snow.

But winter has its lively joys,—  
Its bright-eyed little girls and boys,  
With rosy cheeks and spirits gay,  
On Christmas and on New Year's day ;  
With low-priced toys, more wealthy far,  
Than Dives and Croesus ever were,  
Oh ! happy period, so beguiled,  
Who would not be again a child ?

The older fry, let loose from school,  
Disporting on the ice-bound pool,—  
Angelic belles their beaux beside,  
All sylph-like o'er the surface glide ;  
Love making, laughing, rush amain,  
Unmindful of the fragile plain,  
Which in a moment, might give way,  
And turn to groans their laughter gay.  
And sleigh rides, with their merry bells  
Whose lively music always tells  
Of social gath'rings that portend  
Connubial unions in the end.

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*A Carrier's Address of Forty Years Ago*

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Laugh on, ye young, while yet you may ;  
For there, perchance, will come a day,  
When you, worn out by toil and strife,  
Grow weary in the march of life ;—  
These gay re-unions all be o'er,  
And their amusements charm no more.  
Oh why should childhood e'er be past ?  
Why should not summer always last ?  
Why Autumn her ripe honors shed ?  
Or why should lovers ever wed,  
And break the golden links in twain  
Of Fancy and enchantment's chain ?

Dear patrons, lo ! our village claims  
A place conspicuous in my strains,  
And she, ere long, 'tis very plain,  
Her destined greatness, will attain.  
Her churches, schools, which are the pride  
And hopes, of all who here reside,—  
Her work shops, and her well-filled stores,  
And commerce, lining all her shores,—  
Her steamboats and her busy marts,—  
Her progress in the useful arts,—  
Her shipyards and her active trade  
In coal, cement and stone, conveyed  
On water hence, by ship and boat  
To regions near, and climes remote,—  
Her railways, present and in prospect, will  
Ere long, their prestiges fulfill,—  
All these resources, in the end,  
To grandeur and to greatness tend.

But our affairs, they call political,  
Appear at present, somewhat critical ;  
Reverses we've endured of late,  
Both in the county and the state ;



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*Olde Ulster*

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But such have taxed the patriot's powers  
In other times, as good as ours,  
So these misfortunes we must bear  
With fortitude and not despair,  
The copperheads, and rebels too,  
At these results, make much ado.  
Well, let them shout and cheer, for they,  
Like other dogs, must have their day,—  
At least one little, transient hour  
Of ill-got, and perverted power,  
As they've been out in wet and cold,  
Till they are prematurely old,  
Rheumatic, hungry, lamed and thin,  
Benumbed, and drenched through to their skin.

Shall we at last, ignobly yield?  
Lay down our arms, and quit the field?  
No, let us strive, and still fight on,  
Till Freedom's cause, our own, is won,  
And manhood suffrage,—equal rights,  
Accorded to both blacks and whites.

Bill Seward has become, of late,  
A purchaser of real estate,—  
Has lately bargained for, they say,  
An Arctic tract, called Walrusia,—  
A region of perpetual snows.  
Inhabited by Esquimaux;  
Where polar bears and whales abound,  
And winter reigns the whole year round.  
This for his summer seat is nice,—  
There he can cool his grog with ice,  
Of which he's fond, and Johnson too,  
If what the papers say is true.

He's bought St. Thomas of the Danes,  
A sultry isle of Hurricanes,

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*A Carrier's Address of Forty Years Ago*

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And awful earthquakes, where  
In winter time he can repair,  
And warm his back, his hands, and feet,  
And whiskey punch, by tropic heat;  
So he may have the two extremes  
Of fiery Equatorial beams,  
And freezing air, and chilling snows,  
As he from one to t'other goes,  
And having now a full supply  
Of icebergs, earthquakes, hurricanes,  
They say, next year, he means to try  
A volcano or two to buy,  
And add them to our own domains,  
Which may be sport for honest Will,  
But not for us who foot the bill.

As you this day, around your hearth,  
Enjoy good cheer and social mirth,  
From meager want and cold secure,  
Remember well the needy poor,—  
Remember that, in time to give  
Is better far, than to receive;  
And so, Dear Patrons of the Courier,  
I wish you now a "Happy New Year,"—  
Lay by my pen, my paper too,  
And bid you all a kind adieu.

One reads such opinions with a smile. The exigencies of party politics require a party organ to oppose measures that originate with political opponents. No party to-day would confer "manhood suffrage" upon millions of negroes just freed from slavery and unable to read and write. One can hardly read that Alaska, the purchase of Seward, "is a region of perpetual snows" "where winter reigns the whole year round,"



without reflection upon the unbounded millions of agricultural and mineral wealth thus acquired by this country, to say nothing of the seal and salmon fisheries. And those who have read the articles of William H. Crook know that the stories of the intoxication of Andrew Johnson and William H. Seward were the inventions of unscrupulous political opponents.



*GOVERNOR GEORGE CLINTON'S NEW COAT*

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*Contributed by Chaplain Roswell Randall Hoes, U. S. N.,  
from the "Magazine of American History"  
for April, 1888*

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Pokeepsie, 6<sup>th</sup> 1783.

Dear Taylor

I send you by the Bearer 2 1/2 yds. superfine Fashionable Cloath, Lining, Silk, & Twist, Buttons. I am not certain I can get to suit, if I can they shall be sent. Yours would not answer and I have disposed of them to the troops. Buttons of the cloath will be best if you can have them made and a little embroidered. The colour I beg leave to inform you is not my fancy but on council called upon the occasion consisting of Ducky, and Ducky's Husband, Mrs. Clinton, Colonel and Barron Benson, who taking all Circumstances into due consideration, it was determined (Mrs Clinton only dissenting and she not so positive as to insist on her protest being entered) that the present was the most genteel and fashionable, and therefore the most proper for Colonel Taylor. This cloath is certainly of good

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*The Colors of the One Hundred and Twentieth*

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quality, and I should add a half yard which makes it sufficient for a coat and vest, which I hope will be agreeable. I begg you will not mention a word of the difference in the quantity. What you spend perfectly suits me. My best respects to Mrs. Taylor, &c.

Report this morning says that Colonel Scammel has flogged De Lancey and captured 200 or 300 persons ; his loss 40 or 50 killed and wounded.

Yours sincerely

Geo Clinton

Mrs Clinton since writing the within insists on my purchasing a coat of the same—not that she has changed her opinion of the colour but that she might have the honor of seeing her Husband dressed in the same cloath with the Colonel, and she shall be gratified.



*THE COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED  
AND TWENTIETH*

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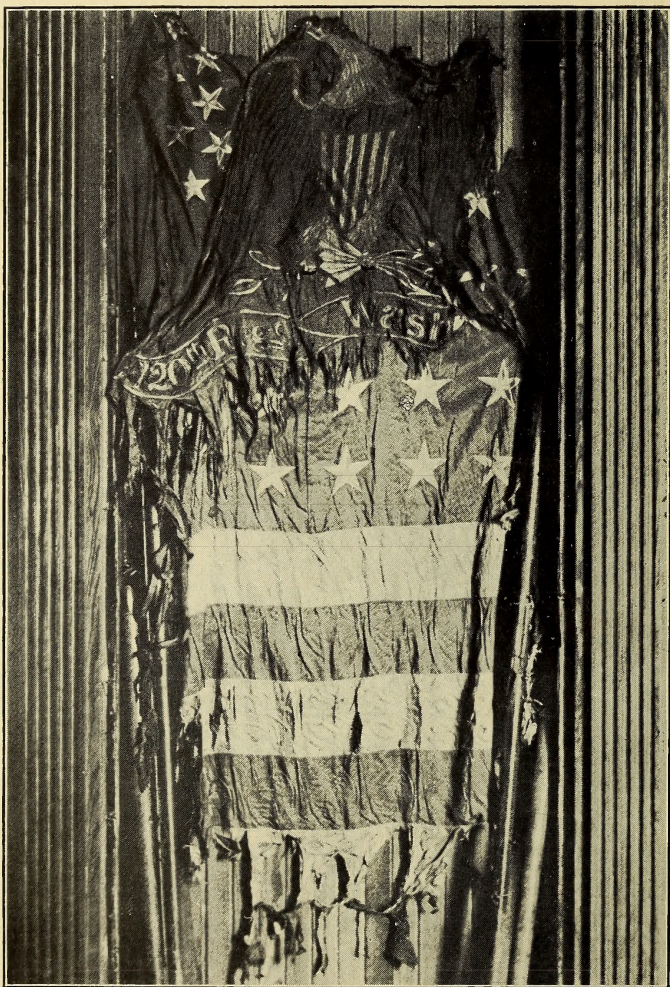
Torn with shot and shell, rent by the blasts of days and nights when the winds were out and fragile with the decay of fifty years the regimental and national colors of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment New York State Volunteers, also known as the Washington Guards, are carefully preserved in the vestibule of the Flrst Dutch Church of Kingston, New York in a tight glass case. This regiment was one of the most famous of the fighting regiments of the Civil War. It was mustered into service on the 22nd of August, 1862 in Kingston and mustered out on the 3rd of June, 1865. The day after it was mustered in (Saturday,



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*Olde Ulster*

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*The Colors of the 120th Regiment, N. Y. V.*

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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August 23rd), in the midst of a great assemblage of people at Camp Samson, near the present crossing of Clinton avenue by the Wallkill Valley railroad in the City of Kingston, these colors, purchased by the ladies of Kingston and Ellenville, were presented to the regiment by Mr. Reuben Bernard of Kingston in an eloquent address. They were accepted by the commander of the regiment, Colonel George H. Sharpe in fitting words. After the battle of Chancellorsville their condition was such that the State of New York presented a set of colors which were carried to the close of the war.

As they appear in the illustration the remnant of the regimental color hangs above what remains of the national. The body of the first is blue, upon which is worked in yellow and crimson silk an eagle bearing a shield and scroll.



*THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS*

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*Continued from Vol. VII., page 116*

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In the last issue of this magazine we began the publication of the baptismal records of the old Katsbaan church. As there stated they are translated from the Dutch. Many entries are obscure, many almost illegible and some torn out. All of these are but a few in proportion to those which are distinct.

Something less than twenty-five years ago the late Samuel Burhans, Jr., who compiled and prepared the Burhans genealogy, had a copy of these Katsbaan



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## Olde Ulster

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records translated and copied. It is now the property of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. A few years later the Holland Society of New York, at the hands of Mr. Dingman Versteeg, had a like translation and copy made. Upon the appearance of the last issue of OLDE ULSTER, Mr. Walter K. Griffin of the Publication Committee of the first-mentioned society, wrote the editor of this magazine and suggested that the publication of the records be made after a comparison of all these copies and translations. He offered his assistance in the matter. The correspondence that ensued resulted in the acceptance of a kind, courteous and invaluable offer of Mr. Griffin to prepare for publication the monthly installment. Those who know what the labor in so doing means, are alone able to understand the extent of the debt that all who are interested will be under to Mr. Griffin. OLDE ULSTER appreciates the courtesy of the two societies, as well, in placing their copies at its service, knowing the greatness of the favor.

### BAPTISMS BY DOMINE MANCIUS

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1730

1. 8 Nov. A child of Fredrich Diedrich, but the entry is obscure.

1731

2. 4 Feb. Ygenas, *ch. of* Wilhelm van Norden. Temperens [Temperance] van Norden. *Sponsors:* Ygenas de Mon. Catharina de Mon.

3. 21 Feb. Abraham, *ch. of* Jacob Ploeg. Catharina Ploeg. *Sp.:* Henrich Schot. Maria Schot.

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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4. 7 March. Wessel, *ch. of* Jacob ten Broek. Christina ten Broek. *Sp.:* Annatje duBois. Wessel ten Broek.

5. 21 March. Elisabeth, *ch. of* Johannes Falk. Maria Henrichs. *Sp.:* Arnold Falk, Elisabeth Falk.

6. 28 March. Annatje, *ch. of* Edward Wood. Janna Schot. *Sp.:* Samuel Schoonmaaker. Nelli Schoonmaaker.

7. 4 April. Catharina, *ch. of* Jan Salsbery. Catharina Jans. *Sp.:* Gerhard Winneker. Catharina Winneker.

8. 25 April. David, *ch. of* Conrad Ham. Rachel Ham. *Sp.:* Georg Rorbach. Davida Rorbach.

9. 25 April. Dewes, *ch. of* Robert van Duse. Christina van Duse. *Sp.:* Conrad Ham. Rachel Ham.

10. 25 April. Tomes, *ch. of* Georg Rorbach. David Rorbach. *Sp.:* Martin Ham. Sonsye Sedewig.

11. 4 May. Eva, *ch. of* [Pie] ter Loucs. Neeltje Leg. *Sp.:* Philip Moor. Christina Moor. (This entry is torn).

12. 24 Feb. Lydia, *ch. of* [Edward] Wood. Anna Schot. *Sp.:* Willem Wittecher. Anna Wittecher. (This entry is torn).

13. 25 Feb. Ann (born Feb. 3), *ch. of* Wilhelm Sneider. Gertrout Beherin. *Sp.:* Anna Sagendorf. Herman Coen.

1735

14. 7 April. Elisabeth, *ch. of* Felte Fierer. Catharina Schram. *Sp.:* Christian Bekker. Elisabeth Emmerick.

15. 7 April. Willem, *ch. of* Henrich Vrölich.



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*Olde Ulster*

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Elisa Catharine Snyder. *Sp.*: Johannes Hommel.  
Catharina Lisjong.

16. 7 April. Christian, *ch. of* Jans Georg Muller.  
Anna Barba Tromboor. *Sp.*: Christian Bekker. Elisa-  
beth Troomboor.

17. 7 April. Tobias, *ch. of* Christian Meyer.  
Anna Getrout Tonnijes. *Sp.*: Johannes Snyder.  
Anna Demoet Tonniyes.

18. 31 Aug. Annatje, *ch. of* Pieter Sachs. Hugu-  
niet Tromboor. *Sp.*: Johannes Tromboor. Antje  
Bekker.

1736

19. 4 April. Wilhelmus, *ch. of* Marte Snyder.  
Antje Bakker. *Sp.*: Willem Myer. Mareitje Myer.

20. 4 April. Anna, *ch. of* Zacharias Bekker.  
[Catharina] Hommel. *Sp.*: Johannes Hommel. Anna  
Dekker.

21. 4 May. Jan, *ch. of* Lucas de Wit. Catharina  
Roos. *Sp.*: Cornelia Longendik. Jonge Longendik.

22. 6 May. Johann Jacobus, *ch. of* Godfried  
Wulffen. Sara du Bois. *Sp.*: Jacobus du Bois. Sus-  
anna Leg.

23. 6 May. Johann Adam, *ch. of* Hermanus Segen-  
dorf. Maria Catharina Segendorfin. *Sp.*: Adam  
Hoof. Anna Catharine Hoofin.

24. 6 May. Wilhelm, *ch. of* Martinus Schot.  
Anna Elizabeth Schot. *Sp.*: Wilhelmus Schneider.  
Gertrout Schneider.

25. 9 May. Catharina, *ch. of* Johannes Schefer.  
Elizabeth Jonk. *Sp.*: Johann Peter Oberbach. Catha-  
rina Elisabeth Jonk.

26. 22 May. Johannes, *ch. of* Cornelia Knik ke

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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bakker. Johanna Schot. *Sp.*: Martinus Hoofman. Maria Schot.

27. 13 June. Christian, *ch. of* Johann phillipus [Theis or Sheis]. Anna Worns. *Sp.*: Cornelius van Wormer. Allitje van Wormer.

28. 4 July. Johann Heinrich, *ch. of* Jacob Mul-ler. Anna Margretha Wolf. *Sp.*: Johann Heinrich Frolick. Elisabeth Frolick.

29. 16 July. Anna, *ch. of* Johannes Kilmer. Anna Fronicke [Veronica] Baker. *Sp.*: Georg Kilmer. Anna Bekker.

30. 4 April. Lisabeth, *ch. of* Paulus Schmid. Christina Tromboor. *Sp.*: Johannes Mau[terstock.] Elisabeth Tromboor.

31. 4 April. Neeltje, *ch. of* Pieter Lou[cks]. Neeltje Leg. *Sp.*: John Leg. Sara Leg.

32. 26 April. Maria, *ch. of* Laures van Aalen. Arriaantje Hoogeboom. *Sp.*: Johannes Schermerhorn. Jannetje van Aalen.

33. 1 Aug. Catharina, *ch. of* Abraham Peersen. Catharina Schoonmaker. *Sp.*: Myndert Mynderts. Jannetje Peersen.

1737

34. Feb. 6. Debora, *ch. of* Abraham Post. Mar-eitje Schot. *Sp.*: Johannes Schot. Sara Schot.

35. Feb 6. Grietje, *ch. of* Henrich Marte (*n*). Emmerich. *Sp.*: Henrich Brom——. (?) Grietje ——.

36. Feb 6. Annaatje, *ch. of* Christian Bekker. Annaatje Emmerich. *Sp.*: Johannes Em[merich]. Annaatje ——.

37. Feb. 6. Christina, *ch. of* Seime Kelmer.



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*Olde Ulster*

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Lisabeth Fonk. *Sp.*: Nikkel Philip. Christina Fonck.

38. 30 May. Abraham, *ch. of* Marte Post, Maria Schoonmaker. *Sp.*: Abraham Peersen. Catharina Schoonmaker.

39. 30 May. Johannes, *ch. of* Pieter Sauser. Mar-  
eitje Overbach. *Sp.*: Jurge Overbach. Steineket  
Thenniges.

40. 30 May. Willem, *ch. of* Matheis [Merkel].  
Margriet [Teel]. *Sp.*: Barent Merkel. Saartje Nieu-  
kerk.

41. 30 May. Sara, *ch. of* John Carre. Grietje  
Kraat. *Sp.*: John Monk. Sara Monk.

42. 30 Oct. Lisabeth, *ch. of* Lodewyk Blonk  
Mareitje Oosterhout. *Sp.*: Gysbert Dekker. Janneke  
Oosterhout.

43. 26 Dec. Catharina, *ch. of* Samuel Schoon-  
maker. [Nel] tje Finni. *Sp.*: Salomo Bentschoten.  
Elsje Schoonmaker.

*To be continued*



*THE CATSKILLS*

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The mountains overhung with gold,

In piled luxuriance rim the view,

And seem in many an azure fold,

Like shadows in a lake of blue.

They float through wavy gloom and glare,

They hang like banners bright and free,

And tremble in the depths of air,

Along the shoreless, sunset sea.

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*The Catskills*

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O, in the Indian summer haze,  
They seem some long, dim reach of mist,  
Along the river's liquid ways,  
Lit up with pearl and amethyst.  
Or, swathed in ambient glow and green,  
When golden glories crown the skies,  
They seem beneath the dædal sheen,  
The silent gates of Paradise.

O mountains, home of cliff and pine ;  
Warriors of cloud-hosts drifting by !  
The distance paints, in light divine,  
Your curving peaks against the sky —  
The distance, ripe with glories swung  
O'er vapors in a shower of gold,  
Seems like some fadeless garden, hung  
In bright carnations o'er the world.

Ah, in the conscious twilight hush,  
When shadows drink the dells of light,  
The mountains, in the flickering flush,  
Seem pathless bridges o'er the night.  
Aye me ! O, symbols of a dream,  
Your peaks, like death, are hung between  
The dawns which shall be and which seem,  
And part the dim unseen and seen.

O hills, I know your glades and dells,  
And all your crystal pools, that lie  
Between the bordering asphodels,  
Each image-paven with a sky.  
I know the rifts of clouds that sail  
The waveless sea of sky, and fall  
Where most your rugged peaks prevail,  
Like banners round a castle wall.



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*Olde Ulster*

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O hills, the distance robes anew,  
Your forms which rise in azure dun,  
And folds around your hazy blue  
The golden raiment of the sun.  
O, thus each noble thought and deed,  
Rising from error's realm of night,  
Shall stand, from all her bondage freed,  
Clad in immortal robes of light.

The earth is but a censer, swung  
Before the lurid throne of day ;  
And mist, about the mountains hung,  
Is balmy incense fumed away.  
The streamlets, in the vale below,  
Diverge beside the emerald shore,  
And choose new courses in their flow,  
Like lives that part and meet no more.

The bosage o'er the quiet dells,  
Inwoven with its ivy woof,  
'Neath which eternal twilight dwells,  
Seems like a fairy palace roof.  
A brooklet's waters rippling past,  
The vine-shaped hillside twine along,  
And change to silver lakes at last,  
Like some bright fancy changed to song.

O mountains, in the summer dawns,  
When lips of light and dew have met.  
I gather in your pathless lawns  
The wind-flower and the violet.  
And, dreaming dreams within a dream,  
I know the daisies growing high,  
To you of azure robed in gleam,  
Are what the stars are to the sky.

---

*The Catskills*

---

O hills, I know the chasm wide,  
And copse wherein comes sparkling up  
The waters of a tiny tide —  
A fay within a lily's cup.  
I know your varied forms which rise,  
In wavy slopes, whose trackless way  
Mounts upward to the summer skies,  
And seems like dreamland seen by day.

And I, when years have passed, shall come  
Like some worn pilgrim to a shrine,  
And view once more the mountain home  
Of beetling peak and towering pine ;  
And see the hills, impearled with dew,  
Which all the pansy nooks infold,  
Again arise along the view —  
A moveless pageant robed in gold.

Then shall the streamlet in the dell,  
In whose clear lymph the shade is cast  
Of many a floweret's crimson bell,  
Be but a memory of the past.  
Then shall I, in the balmy glade  
Which dwells o'erarched with boughs and sky,  
Tread where in vanished hours I strayed,  
And wake once more the days gone by.

But I shall go to rest — and when  
This fleeting dream of life is o'er,  
Still to the changing race of men  
These hills shall stand forevermore.  
Still shall the mountains which arise,  
Though we may be no more, alas !  
Loom upwards to the trackless skies,  
And mock the ages as they pass.

HENRY ABBEY



# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

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AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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*Published Monthly, in the City of  
Kingston, New York, by  
BENJAMIN MYER BRINK*

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*Terms:—Three dollars a year in Advance. Single  
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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IN THE LAST ISSUE OF THIS MAGAZINE we called attention to the large accession of manuscripts just presented to the New York State Library at Albany. This library was fast becoming one of the great libraries of the world. Its rooms were filled with students and those who were searching for information. The State of New York was erecting a new and more suitable home just across the street. Yet before this magazine went to press, and too late to change the comment, the Capitol in Albany was wrecked by fire and the library was in ruins. Many thousands of priceless and irreplaceable manuscripts and documents perished. Early in the morning of Wednesday, March 29th, a fire broke out in the reference library of the Assembly and reached the rooms of the State Library. It is since ascertained that the loss of documents and manuscripts is not as near a total one as was at first supposed. Still it seems criminal that such priceless treasures should thus be accumulated in one place and not made secure against fire. The Empire State will gather another. But it cannot restore its early records.

---

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 VOL. VII

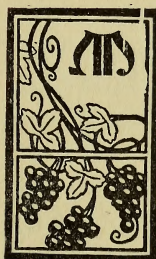
JUNE, 1911

No. 6

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## *The Departure of the Twentieth Regiment*

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ANY problems were left unsolved when the Constitution of the United States was formed in 1787, and one of them was that of the permanency of the union thus formed. Could that union be dissolved? Could a state which had consented to enter the union withdraw from the federation? The Union under the Constitution was but a quarter of a century old when representatives from certain New England states met in Hartford and talked of so doing. Less than a score of years after this South Carolina, feeling aggrieved, proposed to do so. Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States, threatened to put down such an act by force of arms and the proposition was abandoned. But had he the right to do it? These were questions of vital concern and there was no answer.



Another generation had come and the question had to be decided. Between the North and the South a serious difference had arisen over the extension of slavery. It had grown until it seemed to overshadow all other problems. The South claimed that further political relations with the Union were intolerable and seceded from that Union. The North denied that the right to secede existed. The assertion had universal approval in the North that this is "an indissoluble Union of indestructible States." Thoughtful men and women knew all through the long winter and spring of 1860-61 that an appeal would be made to the sword to decide the question which had been discussed for fifty years. If it were made rivers of blood would flow.

Many of the states of the South passed ordinances of secession. Many more seemed ready to do so when on the morning of April 12th, 1861 hostilities began in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, by an attack upon Fort Sumter, garrisoned by troops of the United States under command of Major Robert Anderson. Immediately the North was on fire. Differences of opinion upon the subject of the extension of slavery, and all others, were laid aside for the time and but one thought possessed the people—how the Union could be preserved. To the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men for three months service every northern State responded at once.

On the 20th of December, 1860 South Carolina seceded. The seriousness of the situation was felt everywhere. President Buchanan appointed January 4th, 1861 as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

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*The Departure of the Twentieth Regiment*

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It was thus observed all over the northern states. Five days thereafter Mississippi followed South Carolina in an ordinance of secession. During these days of intense excitement loyal and patriotic men and women conferred often upon the situation. On the evening of Monday January 7th, 1861 Brigadier-General Henry A. Samson, who commanded the Eighth Brigade, New York State Militia; Major George F. Von Beck and Captains Roosa and Davis of his staff; Colonel George W. Pratt; Lieutenant-Colonel Hiram Schoonmaker; Major Theodore B. Gates and six or eight other officers of the Twentieth Regiment, New York State Militia, met in one of the parlors of the Mansion House in the village of Rondout to confer upon the course the regiment should take in case of an actual commencement of hostilities. Colonel Pratt addressed the meeting. He said that he believed war inevitable. Should it come he intended to take part in the defense of his country, but much preferred to do so with his regiment. The regiment could be prepared for service very quickly. Colonel Pratt spoke advisedly as his labors for the four years that he had been in command had been unremitting and thorough. He was in favor of tendering the services of the regiment to the Government and felt that officers and men would approve.

A discussion began and continued until the next morning at four o'clock when the meeting authorized Colonel Pratt to tender the services of the regiment to the Federal Government through Edwin D. Morgan, then Governor of the State of New York.

Immediate measures were taken to recruit the regi-



ment to a full complement and to drill thoroughly. By the first of April its numbers and efficiency were perceptibly increased. Then came the attack upon Fort Sumter and the call to arms. A mass meeting was called at the court house in Kingston and was presided over by the Hon. John B. Steele, who represented the Ulster-Greene district in Congress during the whole war. Partisanship for the time disappeared. Men stood shoulder to shoulder and, seeing their country in danger of disruption, did not question the motives nor patriotism of each other. The State of New York was not just then in condition to supply the necessities of its troops and equip them for service, not to speak of providing for the families of those who went to the defense of their country. So the banks of Kingston were called upon for an advance. At that time there were four in Kingston and Rondout—the Ulster County Bank, the Kingston Bank, the Bank of Rondout and the State of New York Bank. A meeting was held of the officers of all these institutions and each bank notified Colonel Pratt through the Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, chairman of the meeting, that it would honor the drafts of the paymaster of the regiment for \$2,000—\$8,000 in all to prepare the Twentieth Regiment for the field.

Colonel Pratt had followed the instructions of the meeting of officers at the Mansion House on the seventh of January and tendered to Governor Morgan the services of his regiment. On the 23rd of April the Adjutant-General of the State, J. Meridith Read, Jr., detailed the Twentieth Regiment for immediate ser-

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*The Departure of the Twentieth Regiment*

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vice, to report forthwith to the President of the United States at Washington. The next day Brigadier-General Samson issued an order detailing Surgeon Abram Crispell of his staff to report to Colonel Pratt for duty with the Twentieth.

The money advanced by the banks was expended in partially uniforming recruits and supplying the most pressing wants. But the uniforms of the older members were worn, and arms and accoutrements were of ancient pattern. As the regiment departed from Kingston requisitions were made for arms and equipments to the state authorities. It was an unfortunate act and came near resulting in dispensing with the services of the regiment altogether.

During the three days succeeding the issuing of the order the regiment was assembled at Kingston. Saturday, April 27th orders were issued that the companies march to Academy Green at 6:30 next morning. A stand had been erected there upon which were assembled the clergy of the village and other prominent citizens. Colonel Pratt formed his command in line before the platform. Hon. William S. Kenyon presided. Prayers were offered by the Rev. John C. F. Hoes, D.D., the Rev. Dr. John Lillie and the Rev. Joseph A. Collier. The Ulster County Bible Society tendered each soldier a copy of the Bible; national hymns were sung, after which the oath was administered by Colonel Pratt. At 7:30 A. M. the regiment was formed in line and, under the escort of the fire departments of Kingston and Rondout, preceded by the Ulster Guard Band, marched to Rondout and embarked on the



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*Olde Ulster*

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*Colonel George W. Pratt*

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*The Departure of the Twentieth Regiment*

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steamer Manhattan and a barge in tow for New York City. In 1861 there were few houses between the villages of Kingston and Rondout. There was no long paved street known as Broadway then. Along the Union Plank Road the rank and file tramped through the dust. But the road was lined with people. It was estimated that 7,000 were present to see the departure for the front. The good-byes and embracing were affecting. The crowds were quiet and nothing but quiet farewells were spoken.

The regiment reached New York at eight that evening and marched to Center Market, the quartermaster having secured for them the armories of the Sixth and Eighth Regiments. Their soldierly appearance as they marched on Broadway was favorably commented upon in the New York papers but the lack of uniforms was a subject of remark. Despite a heavy rain the streets were lined to see them.

Then came a great disappointment. They had offered their services for three months, being a regiment of militia and the call of President Lincoln having been for three months men. Volunteer regiments to serve for longer terms were offering themselves and it began to be considered that such should be accepted instead. Orders for the return of the Twentieth were issued. Insubordination began to manifest itself. The regiment could be sent forward if it would abandon its regimental number and name and organize as a regiment of volunteers. Governor Morgan had not supposed that the regiment was not all equipped for the field and felt that he was placed in an embarrassing



position by the fact that he had ordered to the front a regiment not prepared, and the State of New York not prepared to equip. Seeing the beginning of trouble Colonel Pratt bade the men be quiet. He had sent to Albany Major Gates to interview the Governor. The colonel and his friends were using every influence that the offer of the regiment, as a regiment, for three months be accepted, leaving farther service for the future. He said he spoke with certain knowledge that one more exception would be made in favor of militia regiments as the Twentieth had been offered so far back as January 8th, and it would be made for his regiment. He then made a remark that awakened the echoes. It was that orders were issuing to march immediately. He then made a requisition upon Quartermaster-General Chester A. Arthur (afterward President Arthur) for two days rations for eight hundred men and transportation to Washington. In the exceedingly short space of one hour the requisition was granted and the train was ready. It was then 9 P. M. and a heavy shower falling. The departure was deferred until the next day.

At eight the next morning (Tuesday May 7th, 1861) the order to form in line was given, the regiment was inspected, and marched out of the west gate of City Hall Park; down Broadway to Cortlandt street and thence to the ferry to Jersey City. They were preceded by Colonel Hawkins' New York Zouaves. When they reached Jersey City a train of twenty cars was waiting to take them to their destination.

While the regiment was encamped in New York Colonel Pratt might have enlisted five hundred more

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### *The Departure of the Twentieth Regiment*

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recruits. Nearly that number offered themselves. But the law then permitted only 785 men to a regiment.

The service of the Twentieth Regiment during its three months enlistment was in guarding the railroad from Annapolis to Annapolis Junction, Maryland, with details for service along the main line from Baltimore to Washington. It was important service although not as attractive as in the field.

By the latter part of July the three months service had expired. Many were anxious to return home but the disaster at Bull Run caused the government to request that they remain. They did so. On July 30th came the order to return. They reached Rondout Friday morning, August 2nd, marched to Kingston, escorted by Brigadier-General Samson and staff, the Fire Departments of Kingston and Rondout, the Kingston National Greys, the Dragoon Company of the Twentieth and a corps of Juvenile Zouaves. At the head of Wall street they were addressed by Hon. Theodorick R. Westbrook and then marched to Academy Green where a bountiful breakfast had been provided by the ladies and was served by them. The companies were then dismissed to their homes.

In the years succeeding the war General George H. Sharpe was fond of relating the following story: During the latter part of the month of July, 1861 the regiment was awaiting orders to return as its term of enlistment had expired. The misfortune at Bull Run made the Federal authorities anxious to have its re-enlistment. They asked the men to remain. There was dissatisfaction with such an arrangement. Col-



onel Pratt had the men paraded and addressed them in an earnest and impressive speech. Then he had the line officers in consultation when Captain Patrick H. Flynn suggested that the different companies decide the matter. When he met his company he opened the ranks and addressed them by saying that it would be disgraceful for the men to return home just then when they were needed so badly. He added: 'If there are any here in favor of going right home step three paces to the front, but be careful that no one shoots you in the back. Any one going home shot in the back will be justly considered a traitor.' Not a man stepped forward and the regiment stayed until the crisis had passed."

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Three days after the return the field officers of the regiment advertised for recruits. Lieutenant-Colonel Gates had had an interview with the Secretary of War before the return and the Secretary had expressed a wish that the regiment re-enlist for three years or during the war. He agreed that it do so as the Twentieth Regiment, New York State Militia and preserve its old name and organization. There had been a hundred new regiments organized since the Twentieth, whose commanding officers would rank those of the Twentieth were the latter to receive new commissions. Governor Morgan acquiesced in the plan. As a volunteer regiment the number assigned to it was the Eightieth New York Volunteers.

A camp was established on the parade ground, west of the Plank Road from Kingston to Rondout

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*The Departure of the Twentieth Regiment*

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and named Camp Arthur, after the Quartermaster-General, afterwards President. Lieutenant-Colonel Gates was placed in command of the camp. By the 18th of September, 1861 there were 450 men in camp and 150 more enrolled. On Friday, October 25th, 1861 the tents at Camp Arthur were struck and at three in the afternoon the regiment marched to Roundout, 987 strong, on its return to the seat of war. We cannot here speak of its thrilling subsequent history, of the loss of its commander, Colonel George W. Pratt at the Second Battle of Bull Run, of its terrible losses there, at Antietam and at Gettysburg, and of the names of battles inscribed upon its colors. When the regiment had served two and one-half years of this enlistment it availed itself of its privilege of returning and re-enlisting for the war. A thirty-five days veteran furlough was granted them on February 13th, 1864 and the officers and one hundred and sixty-one men arrived in Kingston February 15th. On the 17th the officers visited Albany and presented to the young son of their late Colonel Pratt a stand of colors, to which Horatio Seymour, then Governor, responded for the boy. The officers were invited to the privileges of the floor of the Assembly where a reception was given in their honor. The following resolution had been unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That the officers of the Twentieth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., now in this city, whose third enlistment in the service of their country during the present war has just taken place, and whose battle-flags in the Bureau of Military Statis-



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*Olde Ulster*

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tics are their credentials, be admitted to the privileges of the floor of this House.

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On the 18th of March, 1864 the Twentieth Regiment, for the third time, left Kingston for the seat of war. One hundred and forty new recruits went with it to the front. On the 24th of November, 1864 Colonel Theodore B. Gates, who had commanded the regiment from the time Colonel Pratt was shot at the Second Battle of Bull Run, was mustered out on account of the expiration of his term of service, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob B. Hardenbergh assumed command. From April 22nd, 1865 until November of that year the regiment performed provost duty in the City of Richmond, Virginia. In July of that year Colonel Hardenbergh applied for the mustering out of his command. His application was returned disapproved and the reply gave as a reason that it had been so efficient. At last, January 29th, 1866 it was mustered out and returned home.

Were space left it would have been a pleasure to have spoken of the battles the regiment participated in, the banners and colors presented to it, the honors it won. Fifty years have just passed since it left for the front for the first time on the 28th of April, 1861. Few, alas, of those who then marched remain. Even of those who went with the regiment upon its second or its third enlistment there is but a handful with us. But the story cannot perish and this fiftieth anniversary is a fit occasion to recall that departure for the front of the famous regiment—the Twentieth New York Militia, the Ulster Guard.

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## *An Old-Time Pedagogue \* \**

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HE sole district school of Kingston forty or fifty years ago [i. e. from 1810 to 1820] was the old building opposite the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church and Solomon Hasbrouck wielded the rod there with a vigorous hand. He was a pedagogue of the old stamp, with a most hearty belief in the code of discipline inculcated in the proverbs of the wise Jewish monarch whose name he so aptly bore. He was thoroughly of the old school—a laborious, conscientious and rigid veteran, well grounded in the elementary rules of the common school area of his time, but not an inch beyond it. He had a most fearful temper when fully aroused ; and that was diurnally ; his rod was his sceptre, and it was no idle bauble, for it did keep in wholesome subjection one of the most insubordinate lot of pupils that ever tried the patience and strength of a teacher. From some period of the dark ages of the village history the ancient burg had been divided into warring moieties, called *Kinderhoekers* and *Wolverhoekers*. The dividing line was the Pearl street of the present day—kinderhoek lying south of it and the rival hoek comprehending all north of it. What the origin of the feud was, or the origin of the name,



has been lost in oblivion. But half a century ago [about 1810] the antagonism was kept up by the boys with a fearful pugnacity and fights of the whole armies of the two sections, in which clubs and stones were part of the weapons, were not of infrequent occurrence. The usual battle-ground was Wall street, south of the present Armory [now St. Joseph's Church]. Luckless was the lad who strayed into the enemy's ground. The war was internecine, and about as incomprehensible as the more pretentious subjects of history. Solomon Hasbrouck's pupils were principally Kinderhookers, whilst the Wolverhookers were mainly the Academy lads, in one or the other of the departments of the old Kingston Academy on the southwest corner of John and Crown streets. And it is but fair to say in defense of Solomon's severity that a rougher lot of lads than the majority he had to deal with were seldom confined within four walls. Mr. William H. Dederick, still living [1861], was the successor of Solomon, and a vast advance in the character of the school was made under his tutelage, for with something of the iron rule of the ancient magistrate in his code, he was a far better scholar, and had a way of encouraging a pupil, as well as driving him, if needs were.

Solomon, however, was the last of the old-school pedagogues of this region, rather to be associated with Jedediah Cleishbotham and other vivid depictions of that grand old race, now extinct. He was always majestic in his garb, and his small-clothes and resplendent buckles, and his broad-brimmed beaver, nearly emulating the cocked hat of the pre-

ceding century, were the relics of the fashions of ancient days in these regions.

He was an official of the Church, holding the singularly-named office of "Wheat Treasurer." Some of the revenues of the Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston were land rents after the old manorial fashion, payable in wheat. These rents were received and measured by Solomon and the first and most fearful condemnation of the incomplete system of teaching in the Academy that I ever heard was from the old man, when I had inquired of him what a *schepel* [a Dutch measure of three pecks] was? "A skippe! Mr.—, here's a boy that has been to that 'cademy and don't know what a skippe is!" And then gave a condemnation in toto of modern education, particularly the system in these old walls of the old institution towards which he seemed to have a special antipathy.

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The above is part of a series of articles entitled "Gleanings in Our Home Field," which were published in the Kingston Argus during the year 1861 and is re-produced from the issue of September 4th of that year. In regard to the clans of boys mentioned in the preceding article the address of General George H. Sharpe on the "Old Homesteads of Kingston," delivered December 20th, 1875 thus speaks of the Kinderhookers and Wolverhookers:

The Kinderhookers were said to be so called because the southern portion of the village was thought to be very prolific in children, and the Wolverhookers were stigmatized as savages by their



envious rivals, because on cold winter nights the howling of the wolves could be heard in North Front street from the woods above the Brabant farms. When a Wolverhoecker strayed into the bounds of the enemy a rallying cry was raised, there was a gathering of the Kinderhoecker clan, and he was driven within his own limits or until he met a sufficient force to keep the field, and at times a large body invaded the hostile territory seeking and accepting battle.

It might be added that Solomon Hasbrouck served for more than a score of years as village clerk and treasurer, until he refused to hold the positions any longer. He had taught the school for nearly fifty years when he retired. Despotic though he was in his realm he was held in high esteem by all.



*PROVINCIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY  
MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS*

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*Concluded from Vol. VII., page 142*

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PUTNAM'S DEFENSE

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I promised to return to Fort Montgomery. I would say a few words by way of reply to Mr. Dawson's paper which Major Boynton read at the October meeting of this Society. I am persuaded—nay know—that General Putnam was, in that paper, most unjustly accused of neglect in not caring more particularly for

the defense of the Highland forts. The simple facts that he had under his command only about 1000 men, while Clinton had 700—that when the real objective point of the enemy was developed he was separated from the forts by both the river and a powerful army and fleet—that he threw his little force into the Wicopee pass to cover the stores at Fishkill and maintain communication with Connecticut—ought to be his sufficient vindication. If they are not, however, it may be added, that by *special order of the Continental Congress*, March 25th, 1777, General George Clinton was made a Brigadier-general in the Continental service and *appointed commandant of the forts in the Highlands*, as requested by the Provincial Convention of New York in February of that year. His command was practically a separate district then created and not subordinate to Putnam, although to a certain extent in Putnam's department. It was special and independent, so special and independent indeed, that he superseded his brother James, who, though older in rank and appointed to the command by McDougal (Putnam's predecessor), remained at the post as his subordinate ; so special that Putnam was instructed by Washington to supply him with whatever he might require and he (Putnam) had power to grant. Is this consistent with the theory of his subordination to Putnam and Putnam's responsibility? I cannot so interpret the language and the circumstances, nor do I believe that Mr. Dawson ever examined the precise nature of Clinton's command—his joint command—first, from New York as Brigadier-general with power to call out



the militia to guard the passes of the Highlands, a power not vested in any other commander; and second, from Congress to hold command of and provide for the defense of the Highland forts—combining powers which could not otherwise be combined—but has drawn his conclusions from the standpoint of Putnam's superior rank. I do not deny his superior rank, or that he held command in the department; but affirm that Clinton held a special commission the nature of which must be learned from the petition and action and circumstances under which he was appointed. Please refer to the proceedings of the Provincial Convention of New York 813, 816, 832 and 993, and other authorities.

As an apparent justification of the assertion of Putnam's responsibility, Mr. Dawson attached great importance to his withdrawal of the force under Malcolm from Sydam's bridge; but they were his own men on outpost duty, were few in number, and if they had not been withdrawn would have been captured. The post was not regarded as important to the defense of the forts. It was a post on the road leading to King's Ferry, immediately north and west of Stony Point. The men stationed there acted as a patrol—a "shore guard" as they were called—against marauding parties. A pass farther up the road at Bear Hill, Washington thought should be fortified, but was overruled by Knox and Greene. After the forts were captured, Washington planned the fortification at Stony Point to take the place of the old guard, but he only held it a short time and then the British took it, and Wayne

recaptured and then abandoned it. It was not fortified when Putnam withdrew his men, and if they had remained they could not have held their position ten minutes, and could not have helped Clinton in any considerable degree. At best they could only have informed him at an earlier hour than he was informed of the enemy's approach. Perhaps their withdrawal was a mistake, viewed from this standpoint, but Clinton was not left in ignorance—he knew they had been withdrawn—he had ample time to put at least a corporal's guard there to watch his foes. Why did he not do it?

At the time of his appointment Clinton was not governor of the State. When subsequently elected he wrote that he would take the oath of office at such time as would be "consistent with his (my) duty to the Continent as its officer and the safety of the state would admit." That time came on the 30th of July; and here I may remark that it may be assumed that, having qualified as governor, he could no longer act under his appointment by Congress. This assumption, however, is not warranted by either the law at that time or the subsequent facts. He did not resign—his acts show that he still fully recognized his "duty to the Continent as its officer" as well as his obligations to care for the "safety of the state." When the British movement began he was in Kingston, and on Putnam's notification (September 29th), reached the Highlands two days later, summoned the militia and waited. He sent out no guards, made no reconnoissances, until the morning of the fatal day, and then the



enemy was at his doors. The inference is, indeed the fact as shown by his own letters is, that he was as fully deceived in the British movement as Putnam, and did not know he was threatened until it was too late even for Putnam to assist him. His inactivity cannot be accounted for on any other hypothesis. If he was not deceived, where were his guards and messengers?—why did he not obstruct the mountain passes during the four days which he had at his disposal prior to the approach of the enemy? He seems not only to have been deceived but *surprised* for the enemy was within two miles of the forts before he discovered them. If he was not deceived, he was guilty of a monstrous breach of duty—duty with which he was charged even if acting as a subordinate. Let it not be inferred that censure, if any there be, attaches to Clinton; but let it not be assumed that Putnam was the only one in error, or that he alone failed to do that which it now seems to us might and should have been done. Putnam and Clinton no doubt erred in many respects, but no one doubts that they tried to do the best they could. The forts were almost defenceless in the rear where they were attacked and overwhelmed; Fort Clinton had no rear defenses whatever. Clinton and Putnam depended alike upon a presumed ability to call in the militia; but this reliance failed under the suddenness of the attack, and there were not men enough to hold the forts, even conceding that under other circumstances their successful defense was possible. The defense was heroic—the British officers said “stubborn.” With such guns as could be removed from the

embrasures at Fort Montgomery, the enemy was held in check at the abatis, which became to them a protection, until nightfall and under cover of the gathering darkness made their final charge. With their ramparts and the river behind them, the beleaguered defenders who escaped death or capture did so in the same darkness which favored their foes—some over the ramparts and others by mingling with their assailants.

After the forts had fallen, Putnam and Clinton, the latter having escaped over the ramparts and crossed the river in a boat, held a conference at Continental Village, and mutually agreed that the command of the latter should be extended from the forts, which had been especially committed to his charge, to the whole western bank of the Hudson as far north as Gates' army, and for this service Putnam sent to aid him a small force (all he could spare) under Colonel Webb. Meanwhile Putnam's call to the militia of Connecticut was promptly responded to and his force increased from 1000 to 6000 men. Clinton had a smaller district to draw from and only rallied about 1000. Some days had been necessarily lost in this work, and when they moved forward, Clinton was too late to save Kingston and Putnam too late to save Rhinebeck, but at all other points depredations were prevented. Clinton, the best judge, never censured Putnam. A few sufferers, principally the Livingstons at Rhinebeck, did perform that ungracious duty. It is too late now to pass upon their motives. Under their invectives Washington did relieve Putnam from command—suffering from



paralysis of his left side he was not again in active service—the popular comment of historians is that he was out-generalled by his British opponents. This is all in the books; but it is not always clearly stated that he fell back from Peekskill under attack from superior force, or that he had warned Clinton that the British were moving, or that the stores at Fishkill and his line of communication with Connecticut were of more importance than the forts; and more than this, no where in current history is explained the exact relation which Clinton sustained to the Highland forts by appointment of Congress. Those who knew Putnam best never doubted his patriotism or his courage. Where the morning sun first kisses the Highlands of the Hudson and the eye of the traveler last rests, stands Fort Putnam, bearing his surname, and there it will stand forever. When breeding discontents threatened a revolt in the army in the spring of 1783, the strong arm of his influence was laid upon the New England line, and in the Temple at New Windsor his name was linked with that of Washington. There it stands and there it will stand forever.



#### *A MARRIAGE LICENSE OF BRITISH DAYS*

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The church records of the days when New York was a British colony contain many entries showing that a license had been procured from the colonial authorities. Through the courtesy of DeWitt Roosa OLDE ULSTER presents a copy of one authorizing the

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*Marriage License of British Days*

---

marriage of Abraham Sahlor, the first of that family name who came to Ulster county, to Trientje Van Wagenen. The document is in the possession of Mrs. Adele Roosa Warner of Jamestown, Chatauqua county, New York.

BY THE HONORABLE

CADWALLADER COLDEN, E s q.

His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New York, and the Territories depending thereon in America.

---

To any Protestant Minister of the Gospel.

---

Whereas there is a mutual Purpose of Marriage between Abraham Sahlor of Philadelphia, Yeoman of one Party, and Trientje Van Wagenen of the County of Ulster Spinster of the other Party, for which they have desired my License, and have given Bond, upon Condition, that neither of them have any lawful Let or Impediment of Pre-Contract, Affinity or Consanguinity, to hinder their being joined in the Holy Bands of Matrimony: These are therefore to authorize and empower you, to join the said Abraham Sahlor and Trientje Van Wagenen in the Holy Bands of Matrimony, and them to pronounce Man and Wife.

Given under my Hand, and the Prerogative Seal of the Province of New York, at Fort George, in the City of New York, the thirteenth Day of May in the fourteenth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD of Great-



Britain, France, and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoq: Domini 1774.

GARY LUDLOW, D. Sec.

The license bears the following endorsement :

I have and to Certify that in consequence of the within License, I have joined the within written Abraham Sahler and Trientje Van Wagenen in the Holy Bands of Matrimony, and Pronounce them Man & Wife on the twenty third day of May Annoq: Dom. 1774. Witness my hand this 30th day of May 1774.

D. ROMEYN V. D. M. at Marbletown.



*THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS*

*Continued from Vol. VII., page 156*

BAPTISMS

1737

44. 26 Dec. Jan, ch. of Isaac Post. Hanna Dekker. Sp. Abraham Post. Mareitje Schot.

45. 26 Dec. Mareitje, ch. of Cornelis Peersen. [Catharin]a Oosterhout. Sp. Henricus Oosterhout. Sara Leg.

46. 26 Dec. Catharina, ch. of [Johannes] Burhans, Jr. [Sara Ooster]hout. Sp. Petrus Oosterhout. Catharina Burhans.

47. 26 Dec. Johannes, ch. of Jacobus Dorner. Catharina Hoorenbeek. Sp. Mark G [———]. Debora van [———].

48. 26 Dec. Petrus, ch. of Jan DeWit. Arriaantje

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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Oosterhout. Sp. Henrich [———]. Grietje [———].

49. 26 Dec. Catharina, ch. of Zacharias Bekker. Catharina Hommel. Sp. Marte [Snyder]. Antje Be[kker]. [*See Kingston No. 4955*].

50. 26 Dec. Sara, ch. of Robert Bever. Barbara De Wit. Sp. Johannes S [———]. Sara DuBo [is]

1738

51. 3 Apr. Cornelis, ch. of Cornelis Schermerhoorn. Annaatje Dekker. Sp. Jacob Scher [merhoorn]. Annaatje [———].

52. 3 Apr. Maria, ch. of Cornelis Ridder. Gerretje Van Hoesen. Sp. Will [———]. Mari [———].

53. 9 July. Johan Georg, ch. of Johan Michael Blank. Magdalena Everhard. Sp. Jur [———] Elis [———].

54. 9 July. Samuel, ch. of Godfriend Wulven. Sara Du bois. [Sp. torn out].

55. 9 July. Antje, ch. of Marte Post. Maria Schoonmaker. [Sp. torn out].

56. 19 Nov. ———, ch. of Pieter Sachs. Angenis Tromboor. Sp. Henrich Van Deyk. Mareitje Van Deyk.

57. 19 Nov. ———, ch. of Henrich Stroop. Mareitje Spikkerman. Sp. Johannis Stroop. Apolonia Stroop.

58. 19 Nov. ———, ch. of Pieter Sauser. Mareitje Overbach. Sp. Jurge Overbach. Lisabeth Overbach.

59. 19 Nov. [Jannetje?], ch. of Cornelis Lange dyk. Jannetje De Wit. Sp. Broer Dekker. Mareitje Lauresse.



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*Olde Ulster*

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60. 19 Nov. ———, ch. of Paulus Smid. Christina Tromboor. Sp. Frederich Streid. Catharina Streid.

61. 19 Nov. ———, ch. of Claudius Ducalon. Jannetje Aasborn [Osborn]. Sp. Dyrk Van Vechten. Debora Van Bergen.

62. 26 Dec. ———, ch. of Christian Bekker. Anna Emerich. Sp. Pieter Bakker. Elisabeth Bekker.

63. 26 Dec. ———, ch. of Richard Deffenport. Anna Leg. Sp. Samuel Deffenport. Mareitje Deffenport.

64. 26 Dec. ———, ch. of Johannes Wynkoop. Catharina Schot. Sp. Hiskia Wynkoop. Sara Schot. [Child probably named Hezekiah].

65. 26 Dec. ———, ch. of [Abraham] Springstien. [Antje Smith?]. Sp. Matheis Jong. Catharina Diederich.

(Note.—The page from which the last ten entries were copied is mutilated, and the children's names torn off).

1739

66. ———. ———, ch. of [Andries Van] Leeuwen. [Anneke Oosterhout]. Sp. Tjerk Schoonmaker. Margriet Van Leeuwen.

67. 20 April. Hieronymus, ch. of Johan Antonius Schuch (?). Anna Maria Klein. Sp. Hieronymus Klein. Maria Klein.

68. 20 April. Jurgen, ch. of Henrich Vrölich. Elisa Catharina Schneider. Sp. Jurg Schneider. Johanna Swart.

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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69. 24 Nov. Gerret, ch. of Willem Holstappel. Anna Gertrout Schuch. Sp. Jurg Sneider. Griet Holstappel.

70. 24 Nov. Henricus, ch. of Marte Post. Maria Schoonmaker. Sp. Nicolaas Mejer. Elsje Schoonmaker.

1740

71. 18 Aug. Meinert, ch. of Abraham Post. Maria Schot. Sp. Isaac Post. Johanna Dekker.

72. 18 Aug. Catharina, ch. of Pieter Sachs. Angenis Tromboor. Sp. Velde Fierer. Catharina Schram.

73. 18 Aug. Margriet, ch. of Paulus Smidt. Christina Tromboor. Sp. Frederich Maul. Urselje Vries.

74. 18 Aug. Petrus, ch. of Frederich Diederich. Eva Groot. Sp. Johann Matheis Jonk. Catharina Diederich.

75. 18 Aug. Magtel, ch. of Abraham Springsteen. Antje Smidt. Sp. Jacob Van Aalen. Arriaantje Van Aalen.

76. 16 Oct. Hermanus, ch. of Johannes Hommel. Mareitje Teel. Sp. Zacharias Bekker. Catharina Hommel.

77. 16 Oct. Jan, ch. of Isaac Post. Johanna Dekker. Sp. Abraham Post. Mareitje Schot.

78. 16 Oct. Cornelis, ch. of Laurence Scherp Geesje Schermerhoren. Sp. Cornelis Schermerhoren. Jannetje Schermerhoren.

1741

79. 5 Jan. Jacobus, ch. of Marte Post. Maria



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*Olde Ulster*

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Schoonmaker. Sp. Tjerk Schoonmaker. Theodosia Witteker.

80. 5 Jan. Annaatje, ch. of Jurg Wilhelm Diederich. Catharina Elisabeth Jong. Sp. Johannes Diederich. Catharina Diederich.

81. 5 Jan. Catharina, ch. of Hieronymus Falkenburg. Maria Elisabeth Mejer. Sp. Johannes Mejer. Catharina Mejer.

82. 5 Jan. Annaatje, ch. of Godfried Wulfin. Sara Dubois. Sp. Hiskia Dubois. Annaatje Peersen.

83. 5 Jan. Maria, ch. of Godfried Brando. Catharina Overbach. Sp. Christian Overbach. Mareitje Overbach.

84. 5 Jan. Debora, ch. of Johannes Wynkoop. Catharina Schot. Sp. Henrich Schot. Sara Schot.

1742

85. 22 Mar. Mareitje, ch. of Frederick Brando. Mareitje Graat. Sp. Henrich Graat. Mareitje Diederich.

86. 22 March. Wessel, ch. of Jacob Tenbroek. Christina Van Aalen. Sp. Wessel Tenbroeck. Maria Vandyk.

87. 7 June. Petrus, ch. of Peter Sachs. Angerisa Tromboor. Sp. Henrich Fees and wife, Christina Kittel.

88. 7 June. Johannes, ch. of Johannes Burhans. Jannetje Nieuwkerk. Sp. Willem Broun and wife, Christina Mejer.

89. 90. 28 Sept. Lisabeth and Catharina (Twins) ch. of Godfried Brando. Catharina Overbach. Sp.

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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Willem Brando. Lisabeth Brando. Johannes and Lisabeth Overbach.

91. 29 Sept. Maria, ch. of Pieter Sauser. Mareitje Overbach. Sp. Jury Overbach. Mareitje Thonges (?).

92. 26 Dec. Lydia, ch. of Hieronymus Falkenburg. Maria Mejer. Sp. Beck De wit and wife, Mareitje Theunjes.

93. 26 Dec. Henricus, ch. of Willem Mejer. Sara Nieuwkerk. Sp. Henricus Nieuwkerk. Rachel Nieuwkerk.

94. 26 Dec. Annaatje, ch. of John Carre. Grietje Graat. Sp. Johannes Diederich. Sara Dubois, wife of Willem Van Orden, Jr.

95. 26 Dec. Benjamin, ch. of Martinus Schneider. Antje Bakker. Sp. Broer Dekker and wife, Mareitje Van Wormer.

96. 26 Dec. Anna Margretha, ch. of Theunis Schuch. [No mother named]. Sp. Mathias Merkel and wife, Margriet Teel.

1743

97. 4 April. Mareitje, ch. of Richard Wels. Lea Swart. Sp. Samuel Wels and wife, Mareitje Osterhout.

98. 4 April. Catharina, ch. of Nicolaas Brits. Mareitje Rau. Sp. Frederick Rau. Catharina Rau [Born Schneider].

99. 4 April. Petrus, ch. of Isaac Post. Johanna Dekker. Sp. Jurian Dekker and wife, Maria Hees.

100. 4 April. Johannes, ch. of Paulus Schmid. Christina Tromboor. Sp. Johannes Tromboor and wife, Christina Fierer.



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## *Olde Ulster*

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101. 4 April. Catharina, ch. of Johannes Tromboor. Christina Fierer. Sp. Valentin Fierer and wife, Catharina Schram.

102. 4 April. Lea, ch. of Richard Deffenpoort. Johanna Leg. Sp. Tobyas Wynkoop and wife, Lea Leg.

103. 4 April. Jannetje, ch. of Abraham Persen. Catharina Schoonmaker. Sp. Meinert Meinertse and wife, Jannetje Persen.

104. 31 Oct. Petrus, ch. of Abraham Post. Mareitje Schut. Sp. Willem Cooper and wife, Sara Schut.

105. 31 Oct. Annaatje, ch. of Tobyas Wynkoop. Lea Leg. Sp. Richard Deffenpoort and wife, Johanna Leg.

*To be continued*



### *THE MAID OF ULSTER*

---

*Written by M. M'N. Walsh, Principal of New Paltz  
Academy, and Dedicated to the Twentieth Regiment,  
Ulster Guard.*

---

Her uncle was a counsellor, of wealth, and wit and skill,  
A finished classic scholar, and master of the quill ;  
An editor and Congressman, a Democrat in truth,  
A real Northern gentleman conservative from youth,  
No boaster, and no blusterer—no vain, conceited knave,  
No perjurer, no plunderer, but honest, generous, brave ;

---

### *The Maid of Ulster*

---

He loved his country more than life—he bade us all good-bye:  
A soldier of the Union, he's going South to die.

Her Henry was at college yet—but one short month to stay—  
A favorite of the Faculty, a youth that loved to pray;  
The pride of all his family yet scarcely twenty-three.  
He loved his maiden tenderly—a noble lover, he;  
A faithful, frank, and generous youth, high-minded, peace-  
ful, true,  
He wished no harm to anyone, but felt as others do:  
He loved his country more than life—he bade us all good-bye;  
A soldier of the Union, he's going South to die.

Her father and her brothers, too, are gone, (she gave  
consent;)  
She parted with them tearfully, and yet she's glad they went;  
But now that they are far away—her mother long since dead,  
She's left at home, and all alone—perhaps she'll want for bread.  
She says she may, and yet she smiles; she boasts her kins-  
men brave,  
Have gone to bear her country's flag where it of right should  
wave.  
She loves that banner more than life, and were she but a  
man,  
She vows 'twould be her pride and boast to lead the Union  
van.

God bless the Maid of Ulster, that all so freely gave;  
God bless the noble father, may he be strong and brave;  
God bless the two dear brothers, may they be bold and true;  
God bless the faithful Henry, the gifted uncle, too.  
The soldiers of the Union, God bless them one and all;  
They were no noisy braggarts, but they will gladly fall;  
If lives will save the Union, they're ready quite to die  
These noble Northern soldiers, that bade us all good-bye.

*Ulster County, May 20, 1861*



# OLD<sup>E</sup> ULSTER

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AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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*Published Monthly, in the City of  
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IN SEPTEMBER OF THIS YEAR the New York State Historical Association will meet in the City of Kingston. This association, which was organized for the preservation of the history, records and scenes where events occurred in Northern New York, has broadened until its scope includes the State of New York. It comes to hold its annual meeting upon the spot where the State began its glorious career. It visits the scene of some of the earliest conflicts and efforts to secure popular rights. It comes to one of the most beautifully situated of New York State cities, abounding in well-preserved monuments of early colonial architecture, despite the fact that vandal hands are constantly tearing down these attractive features of the old town. At the annual meeting in September papers will be read setting forth the history of this region, its relation to the history of the State and Nation, the influence the different nationalities settling here had in the development and building up of America. OLDE ULSTER extends its heartiest welcome.

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KINGSTON, N. Y.

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FORSYTH & DAVIS

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WE have a few copies of the Dutch Church Records of Kingston (baptisms and marriages from 1660 through 1810) elegantly printed on 807 royal quarto pages, with exhaustive index containing references to 44,388 names, edited by Chaplain R. R. Hoes U. S. N., and printed by the DeVinne Press, N. Y. But few Knickerbocker families can trace their ancestry without reference to this volume.

Dr. Gustave Anjou's Ulster County Probate Records from 1665; invaluable in tracing ancestry—in two volumes.

**The History of the Town of Marlborough,  
Ulster County, New York by C. Meech  
Woolsey.**

# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

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 VOL. VII

JULY, 1911

 No. 7
 

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## *The Departure of the One Hundred and Twentieth*

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AMONG the companies of the old Twentieth Regiment that went to the front as soon as the war began with the attack upon Fort Sumter in April, 1861 was one commanded by Captain George H. Sharpe. This was Company B. When the regiment was organized for a three years service after its return in July, 1861 this company did not reorganize. On the second of July, 1862 President Lincoln issued his call for three hundred thousand men. It had taken more than a year to prove the comparative uselessness of three months', nine months' and one-year men and it had required that time to drill and organize the great army—the Army of the Potomac. But it was ready, had had the experience of the Peninsular campaign and was now a magnificent force of veterans. The authorities at Washington determined to bring it up to an irresistible body of men.



So the call was issued. The governor of this State, Edwin D. Morgan, appointed committees in the several senatorial districts to aid in the work of recruiting and expediting to the front. It was pushed so vigorously that by the twentieth of August the requisite number of men was almost secured. All classes recognized the fact that the only way the Union could be preserved was by downright hard fighting in its defense and there was an abundant willingness to enlist. The idea of drafting was that of a later year.

Governor Morgan commissioned George H. Sharpe to command a new regiment to be raised in the district which comprised the counties of Ulster and Greene. He had, as stated before, commanded a company in the Twentieth when it served for three months the previous year. Colonel Sharpe entered energetically upon the task of recruiting and held meetings almost daily in the different parts of the county of Ulster and addressed large and enthusiastic audiences. Other speakers assisted, especially those of the localities visited. Seven companies were promptly enrolled in Ulster and three in Greene counties. As the volunteers enlisted they repaired to Kingston and to Camp Samson where the Twentieth had been mustered in the year before. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius D. Westbrook had his quarters and superintended the enrollment and arranged the companies, while Captain J. B. Hagar, U. S. A., mustered the men into the military service of their country. On Friday, August 22nd, 1862 this work was completed. The number of enlisted men was nine hundred and six. The regiment was named the One Hundred and Twentieth New

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## *The Departure of the One Hundred and Twentieth*

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York Volunteers. Orders to go to the front were then awaited. Meanwhile Kingston was thronged with friends and relatives of the soldiers from all sections of the two counties and elsewhere.

On the following day (Saturday, August 23rd) the presentation of the two flags spoken of in this magazine for May, 1911 (pages 149-151) took place. The address of Reuben Bernard for the ladies of Ellenville and Kingston was as follows :

Colonel George H. Sharpe of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, New York State Volunteers:—The ladies of Ulster county have honored me by selecting me as their agent and mouthpiece in presenting to you our national standard and your regimental colors. The ladies of the county feel that they have an interest in this regiment and in the contest in which you will be engaged. They wish you to take and bear with you some token of their appreciation and remembrance, some symbol, which, by its constant presence, will ever remind you that you are remembered in their prayers and watched by loved ones at home. You, and the brave men with you, will regard these flags, not only as an evidence of your country's greatness and glory, but also as having clustered about them all the hallowed influence of home. Let these flags speak to you with the voice of a wife, mother and sister, bidding you to deeds of noble daring.

These colors are entrusted to the keeping of your regiment, with a perfect confidence that you will preserve inviolate the honor of the flags presented to you by the women of the county of Ulster. We must not be discouraged by reverses. Ulster county suffered her full share in that noble Revolu-



tion which gave birth to this flag. Our oldest citizens can remember the time when our neighboring village fell a sacrifice to its love of liberty. The flames which destroyed their property only served to purify and ennoble the patriotic ardor with which they fought for freedom. So with you. Let every reverse only strengthen your hearts and nerve your arms to do and to dare for your country's cause, bearing with you the constant remembrance that in every struggle, these flags will smile down on you the prayers and the approval of the women you leave behind you.

The flag which I present has, for the last eighty years, been the emblem of our country's greatness, has protected us in the enjoyment of all our rights. That flag is now endangered. A wicked, causeless, monstrous rebellion is seeking to destroy it. Shall it, can it be done? You, soldiers, going and about to go to the field, must answer this great question. I think I know your answer. You say to this rebellion, you say to the whole world, "this flag has protected us in times past and we will protect it now."

And now, Colonel Sharpe, allow me the pleasure of presenting you these flags, knowing that you and the noble men with you, will do your whole duty, and knowing that, with the blessing of God crowning your efforts, this flag shall be preserved to the latest generation without one stripe obliterated or one star dimmed.

In behalf of the regiment Colonel Sharpe accepted the flags in, substantially, the following address:

I have been aware for some time that these flags were to be presented to the One Hundred and

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*The Departure of the One Hundred and Twentieth*

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Twentieth Regiment, and that it is expected that I shall speak for the officers and men who compose it ; yet I speak but the simple truth when I assure you that I am so overcome by the emotions that agitate my heart that I hardly have a word at my command. I can only say that I am wholly penetrated with emotions of gratitude to the men of Ulster and Greene for their noble and self-sacrificing efforts to raise, in the shortest possible space of time, the regiment with the command of which I have been honored. At a former moment I had thought I would write upon a slip of paper the names of the men of Ulster and Greene, who have placed me under the deepest of obligations by their generous assistance, while I was laboring to raise the men then ready to go to the defense of their country, but as I recollected one after another I forbore to pen their names, as the list itself would have made a speech. And now to the deeds of the stout and brave men of Ulster and Greene, was added this expression of interest and regard from lovely and patriotic women, thus increasing the burden of my gratitude and the list of memories to which I will ever revert with the deepest emotions of pleasure. It is greatly to be regretted that on this occasion the regiment could not be drawn up before the assembled multitude in line of battle, but the duties incident to their hurried departure in answer to the call of the Governor, forbid this. I will not boast how the regiment will bear these flags, or in what state it will bring them back, nor, indeed, will I pledge it to bring them back at all ; but I feel sure that the men who are going forth to-day from among you, will do all in their power to preserve these flags from dishonor, even though they have to struggle until the last man shall have



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## *Olde Ulster*

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the last shred to bear back to the place from whence they have been received.

And now we are going away. I know something of the extent of the pain which our departure causes. The character of the men in the regiment gives unmistakeable evidence how keen are the pangs of sorrow which wring the hearts of friends here assembled. Many of them I know have been most tenderly brought up, and have been the dearest objects of that care and love which is found only in the best homes in our land. Now they are going from their native hills, and yet the better part of them will remain behind, and all the scenes of home will be more truly with them than ever before. But it is because they love their homes that they go from them, and if they ever achieve deeds of bravery on the bloody battle-field, it will be because of the inspiring memories of home which will fill their minds. Yes, we are going and may I not hope that your prayers will attend us ; not alone for the preservation of the health of these loved ones, or for their being saved from the immoralities of the camp, or the shot of the enemy, or for their preparation for sudden death, will I ask you to pray ; but while you implore all this, I would beg of you to pray that they might be the means, with others who have joined the grand army of the Union, of speedily crushing out this rebellion, and bringing all the States to enjoy the full blessing of freedom, peace and prosperity under our flag and constitution.

Before the day was passed orders came for the departure of the regiment the following morning. They became known at once and bustle, preparation and activity reigned. The next morning dawned

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*The Departure of the One Hundred and Twentieth*

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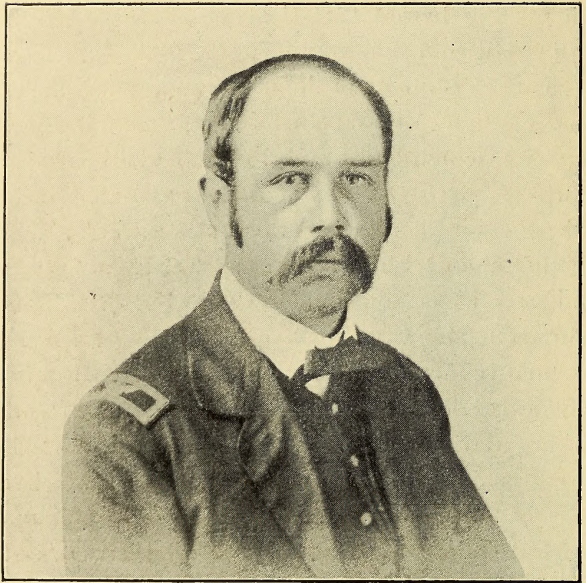
bright. It was a beautiful Sunday morning in later summer. There had been crowds on the previous day but they were nothing compared to those which lined the streets to see the newly mustered defenders of their country's flag march to the steamer which was to convey them to New York. Eight o'clock in the morning was the hour at which they were ordered to march. Long before this the streets and commons were lined with friends and spectators. Promptly at the hour the regiment broke camp and began its march to the steamer Manhattan at Rondout. It was the same vessel which had borne away the old Twentieth in April of the preceding year. A great throng followed the soldiers to see the embarkation. Cheers succeeded cheers which arose to their greatest height as the vessel cast off her lines and swung into the stream. On the way down the Hudson every passing river boat cheered and saluted, on every landing crowds did the same, and this continued through the gathering darkness of the evening of that Sunday. Before morning the steamer reached her pier in New York. Monday morning the regiment marched to City Hall Park where muskets were furnished. The remaining equipment, including ammunition, was supplied when Washington was reached. At four on that Monday afternoon the journey was resumed and the regiment marched to the Jersey City ferry to take the cars for Philadelphia. This city was reached the following morning and the whole regiment was invited to breakfast. This was one of the most memorable of the experiences of the whole Civil War. From the beginning to the end of the great conflict the people



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*Colonel George H. Sharpe.*

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*The Departure of the One Hundred and Twentieth*

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of that city gave entertainment to every regiment passing through on its way to the front. Nothing worthy of particular mention occurred and Washington was reached at midnight of Wednesday, August 27th. There the regiment bivouacked in the streets for the rest of the night. The next morning at ten it crossed the historic Long Bridge and pitched its camp on Arlington Heights, the majestic dome of the nation's Capitol rising grandly seven miles away. It seemed to show in vision what a million of armed men were called upon to leave home and the quiet walks of private affairs to defend and preserve. The next day, while the One Hundred and Twentieth was encamped there, the Second Battle of Bull Run opened. They could hear the cannon but were not yet called to participate. They were still recruits. They were to become soldiers and then would bear their part in the making of history and become known as one of the "Fighting Regiments of the Civil War."

Here the regiment was still encamped when the routed army of General Pope poured into Washington without arms, baggage or discipline. It was a discouraging sight to men new to arms and army experiences. President Lincoln turned to General McClellan to ask him to reorganize the straggling crowd. Within a week he did so and there was a compact, large and well appointed army ready for the field on its way to stop the invasion of Maryland by Lee. Another week and it had fought to victory the battle of South Mountain and in one more had defeated Lee at Antietam and saved Maryland. The One Hundred and Twentieth had no part in these. Its time was



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hastening but had not yet come. Bloody days and weary marches were before it, death and decimation to strike hundreds of names from its rolls by-and-by. Now it was being familiarized with the coming duties and fitted for their performance. So it was moved from point to point for weeks, yet keeping near the City of Washington.

McClellan was accused by the Washington authorities of not doing things. It was not disputed that he had been doing something during the two weeks succeeding the rout of the Union troops under Pope. So during the early days of November he was removed and Burnside was given command that he might "do things." With the advent of Burnside the active days of the One Hundred and Twentieth began. It is impossible to tell of the achievements of the regiment. Nor can we go into the story of the war. We would only say that the regiment bore a considerable share in the campaign at Fredericksburg, while not much in the battle. As a result of the reverse our army sustained Burnside was removed and Hooker placed in command. Then came the defeat of the army once more at Chancellorsville, Lee's invasion of the North, the placing of the army under Meade, and Gettysburg. To say this is all we can tell of the story of the regiment.

We can only speak of the One Hundred and Twentieth at Gettysburg. The second day's fight there did not really begin until half-past three in the afternoon of July 2nd. The One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment had marched from Emmetsburg, Maryland, ten miles away, during the night and reached

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*The Departure of the One Hundred and Twentieth*

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the battlefield at two o'clock on the morning of the 3rd. As it marched through the valley between Cemetery Ridge and Seminary Ridge, the lines respectively of the Union and Confederate forces, it could trace on either side the lines of the opposing armies that were that day to contend in the most gigantic grapple of modern times. The great battle of the preceding day had been fought but all felt that one was impending that would overshadow it. Sickles' Corps, of which the One Hundred and Twentieth was a part, occupied a position three-fourths of a mile in advance of the main Union line on Cemetery Ridge. Upon this corps thus fell the full force of the opening attack of Longstreet. So gallantly it held the line and checked the advance of that skillful southern general and so tenaciously clung to its position and weakened the impetuosity of the attack that it saved the army that day. The One Hundred and Twentieth bore its full share in the resistance. It had gone upon its arrival to the place assigned it but Sickles, deeming the position unsuitable, advanced to one he judged to be more favorable. More favorable it was, but much more difficult and dangerous. In the new position the centre of the corps was at the famous Peach Orchard, about a mile from Little Round Top. Here from about four in the afternoon for more than an hour the batteries of the enemy on Seminary Ridge poured on our men a terrific fire to which our batteries replied. Then their line advanced across the field under a terrible fire of musketry which brought them to a stand, still within a few rods of the regiment. Then an enfilading fire from them swept our line under which



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*Olde Ulster*

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no troops could live, and the Union troops fell back, when the Second and Fifth corps came to protect our flanks and drove back across the field once more the enemy. When the battle commenced the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment had present for duty 440 men. At the close that day there were found to be 203 killed and wounded of its number. This tells the story of the fight and of the "holding of the line." At the dedication of the monument which the regiment erected upon the battlefield on the spot where so many of its members shed their blood, which ceremony took place on the 25th of June, 1889, a poem, written by Will Carleton for the occasion was read by Egbert Lewis of Company I. This poem is given in this issue of OLDE ULSTER.

There is no space for the names of those who fell. Individual deeds cannot be rehearsed. What was done by the regiment cannot here be told. On May 4th, 1864 the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, with the others of the great army of 100,000 men under General Grant crossed the Rapidan into the Wilderness and began its march to Richmond. On the 3rd day of June the bloody battle of Cold Harbor was fought and on the 14th the regiment crossed the James river. The march had taken less than a month but every day had been a day of battle. The losses of the Union army had been 54,929 in killed, wounded and missing. The army had passed within a short distance of Richmond (only nine miles,) but Grant had determined to compel Lee to evacuate that city instead of the Union forces attempting to capture it at an appalling

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### *The Departure of the One Hundred and Twentieth*

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loss of life. So the army settled down to the siege of Petersburg.

Here the army lay until March, constantly drawing the lines tighter. Early that month Lee decided to move his army to Danville, unite with Johnston, attack Sherman and try to defeat and overthrow that successful commander. Grant was cognizant of that plan and issued orders for immediate pursuit whenever Lee moved. On March 24th he gave the orders to begin the advance towards Richmond on March 29th. We cannot detail the events as they followed in rapid succession until April 9th when Lee surrendered his army at Appomattox. At four o'clock that afternoon while, with other troops, the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment was waiting during a suspension of hostilities for two hours, in a field by a roadside, General Meade rode by with a smiling face. He soon informed the troops of the surrender and in the words of one of the regiment: "No pen nor tongue can properly describe the scene that followed."

After Appomattox the regiment rested quietly for several days. The men were disappointed in not being permitted to enter Richmond. Early in May it began to march towards Washington by easy stages of about fifteen miles a day until it reached Alexandria. Here it awaited the grand review in which it was to take part. This took place on May 23rd and 24th — the former day devoted to the Army of the Potomac and the latter to the legions of Sherman fresh from the march from Atlanta to the Sea. The sight, as the troops were reviewed by President Johnson, his Cabinet, other prominent officials of the gov-



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ernment, distinguished foreigners, the great generals of the army and distinguished Americans, was one never before witnessed and, in all probability, one never again to be witnessed in America. In this review the One Hundred and Twentieth bore its part with a consciousness of duties done, well done, and the Union for which so many had given their lives perpetuated.

On the 4th of June, 1865 the regiment started from Washington for home. At Philadelphia, once more, they were entertained at breakfast by the unceasing hospitality of the people of that city on the morning of June 5th. They reached New York that evening. It was not until the morning of Friday, the 9th, that the steamer Thomas Cornell landed the troops at Rondout. Here a procession was formed and the march to Kingston was begun. Entering St. James street the procession passed under an immense arch trimmed with evergreens and flowers, surmounted by a Temple of Liberty, on which sat a live eagle. A bounteous table had been spread on Academy Green where a stand had been erected for the speakers. After the singing of an anthem by the children, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. John Lillie, the Hon. Theodoric R. Westbrook delivered an eloquent address of welcome, and a sword, the gift of the citizens of Kingston, was presented to Colonel Abram L. Lockwood, then in command of the regiment, by General George H. Sharpe, its former commander, a prayer by the Rev. E. M. Osbon was offered and the soldiers, now back to their former life as civilians, returned to their homes.

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## *The Divorce of Annetje Arians*

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HIS magazine, in the issue for November, 1906 (Vol. II., page 345), spoke of the disappearance of Aert Pietersen Tack and that it had been thought that he had been murdered in the Indian massacre at the Esopus June 7th, 1663. The writer of the article certainly made a slip in this, as the Kingston marriage records state in the record of the re-marriage of the wife of Tack that she was "the deserted wife of Aert Pietersen Tack." This re-marriage occurred on the 11th of January, 1665. She then married "Jan Jansen, young man of Etten in Brabant, Holland." This Jan Jansen van Etten had been the farmer of Tack.

In that article it was said that the creditors of Tack called for an administration of his estate. Among them was Jan Jansen van Etten. The record from the court minutes in the office of the clerk of Ulster county is of great interest in this connection and is taken from the translation of Dingman Versteeg. It shows that on the 13th of May, 1664, twenty-five days before the Indian attack and massacre, an inventory was taken of the estate of Aert Pietersen Tack upon the petition of his wife, Annetje Ariens, which sets forth "that it was made for the purpose of satisfying the creditors and [paying] the debts incurred by her



husband "who has absented himself," and points out that part of it is a farm containing twenty morgens of arable land "wherein there have been sown eleven schepels of winter wheat and is situated under the jurisdiction of the village of Wildwyck, between Jan Willemsen Schoon's and Tjerck Claesen De Wit's."

On the 22nd of the following June Jan Cornelissen van der Heyde requested the honorable court to be allowed to take with him Aert Pietersen Tack's horses, in accordance with directions of his mother-in-law, Marreitse Mynderts. The records state

The hon. court decides that petitioner shall judicially proceed (*gerechtelyk procederen*) against the estate of Aert Pietersen Tack.

On October 21st of that year (1664) the following entry occurs ;

Jacob Jansen van Etten, Aert Pietersen Tack's farm-hand, requests to also be paid out of Aert Pietersen Tack's estate, as per bill sent in.

The next entry in the matter is that of February 3rd, 1665 where it is stated that

Jacob Jansen van Etten requests payment from the estate of Aert Pietersen Tack for wages, amounting to 388 guilders heavy money, in wheat. The hon. court decides that after the preferred creditors, complt. shall be paid *pro rata*.

The following entry shows the estate not sufficient to pay all in full :

December 14th 1666.—Albert Gerretsen requests

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*The Divorce of Annetje Arians*

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payment from the bankrupt estate of Aert Pietersen Tack, which has been sold by judicial process.

As the estate was a bankrupt one there did not seem to be much for creditors or family. From the records of the church in Kingston the family relations of Tack seem as much mixed as his financial matters. The result was that the deserted wife petitioned for a divorce from Tack and was married to Jacob Jansen van Etten. It is this solution of the problem that is of interest to the readers of OLDE ULSTER, two hundred and fifty years after the event.

Through the kindness of Amos Van Etten of the City of Kingston, New York, OLDE ULSTER is permitted to lay before its readers the following petition of Annetje Arians, the "deserted wife" of the entry of 11th of January, 1665 in the Kingston marriages, as recorded in Vol. X., part 3 of the series of New York Colonial Manuscripts, which was obtained by Mr. Van Etten less than a week before the fire at the Capitol at Albany which destroyed the old records. It establishes the fact of desertion and the divorce secured by the wronged wife previous to her re-marriage. The petition reads :

To the honorable the Director General and  
Council of New Netherland

Anneken adriaens, having married one aert pietersen tack, who has not hesitated to marry another woman at Amsterdam in Holland, as is more fully shown to your honors in a petition and the annexed affidavits, shows in all humility that the fiscal, Nicasius de Sille, ex officio, has summoned the said



aert Pietersen tack on three ordinary days, the last of which was Thursday last past, to appear before your honors on a proper day in order to see the marriage contracted between the petitioner and the said aert pietersen tack declared dissolved and the petitioner reinstated in her former free state, wherein the aforesaid aert pietersen tack has to this date remained contumacious and failed to justify himself; the petitioner therefore addresses herself to your honors with the humble request that for the reasons above stated your honors may be pleased to declare the marriage contracted between the petitioner and the said aert pietersen tack dissolved and the petitioner reinstated in her former free state and at liberty to marry someone else, with order that aert pietersen tack shall remember and permit the same and forever remain separated from the petitioner, and that the petitioner be granted a decree thereof, etc.

I remain

Your honors' humble subject

[Endorsed]

Petition of anneken adrians against aert pietersen Tack

I hereby certify that the above is a true translation of the petition of Anneken Adriaens recorded on p. 291-92 of part 3 of volume 10 of the series of New York Colonial Manuscripts in the State Library at Albany, N. Y.

Albany, 23 March, 1911.

PETER NELSON,

Assistant Archivist

The report of the fiscal and the sentence demanded by him is as follows :

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*The Divorce of Annetje Arians*

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To the honorable the Director General and Council of New Netherland

Whereas Aert Pietersen Tack is accused of and charged with having married one woman here and another woman in Holland, on which ground Annenken Ariaens, his first wife, has petitioned your honors for a decree of divorce and permission to marry someone else; whereas [your honors], before granting said request ordered the fiscal on the 31st of July last past to summon the said Aert Pietersen Tack three times, by ringing of the bell, to appear in person to hear and answer, if he can, the complaint and the conclusion which the injured party and the fiscal as competent persons shall set forth, which summonses were served not only three times here by the court messenger, but also three times by beating of the drum in the village of New Haerlem; and whereas Aert Pietersen Tack nevertheless remains contumacious and in default, being unable to defend, justify or purge himself; therefore, the fiscal, *Nomine Officii*, concludes that the first wife, Anneke Ariaens, should be granted a decree of divorce and permission to marry someone else, and further, that the fiscal and all officers of justice should be authorized to apprehend the defendant, Aert Pietersen Tack, and to place him here in secure confinement, in order to be brought to the usual place of execution of justice and to be severely chastised with the rod, having two distaffs over his head, and also to be branded with two marks on his back, and further to be banished from this province. Done in Fort Amsterdam, the 21st August, 1664.

Your honors' servant

NICASIUS DE SILLE



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## *Olde Ulster*

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I hereby eertify that the above is a true translation of the sentence demanded by Nicasius de Sille in the matter of Aert Pietersen Tack, accused of bigamy, recorded on p. 293 of part 3 of volume 10 of a series of New York Colonial Manuscripts. Albany, 23 March, 1911.

PETER NELSON  
Assistant Archivist



### *KATSBAAN CHURCH AND DOMINE OSTRANDER*

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For fifty years (1812-1862) the Reverend Henry Ostrander, D.D. was the pastor of the old stone church of Katsbaan, Ulster county. It is of this church that the records are in publication in *OLDE ULSTER* at present. There were many good stories current a generation ago of the "old Domine," as he was called, and of his ministrations. He was a thorough classical scholar, a great logician, learned in mental science and philosophy and widely read in history. All this aside from his deep theological studies.

He had been educated to preach in the Dutch as well as in the English. In fact, his facility in the usage of the former was the greater in early life and he never was able to rid himself of the brogue when he used the English. For instance, he brought to a close a powerful sermon on "Immortality" by quoting from the fifteenth chapter of 1st Corinthians in this manner: "Oh, death-en; where is thy sting-en? Oh, grave-en; where is thy victory? The sting-en of death-en is sin-en, etc."

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*Katsbaan Church and Domine Ostrander*

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Among his auditors in the stone church at Katsbaan for more than forty years was a warm friend, Hezekiah Wynkoop. He was affectionately called "*Oom Skee-ah.*" But he was very deaf. He purchased an immense horn which he carried with him to church which assisted greatly in hearing. The old Domine soon found that his friend could understand him better from the pulpit and invited him to sit there. He died in 1856. There are still living in Katsbaan those who remember him sitting there with the horn as large as a modern megaphone listening to the sermon of his pastor and friend attentively until the the close. He would then withdraw the horn, take out his silver box and refresh himself with a bit of tobacco. There was another deaf man, whose identity the writer cannot recall, who had a much smaller horn and who sat on the pulpit stairs. Domine Ostrander fell so deeply into the habit of turning towards these afflicted auditors in preaching that he never lost it. His address was always towards that side of the house long after they had departed. For though his pastorate closed in 1862 he preached frequently in his old pulpit until his death in 1872 at the great age of ninety-two.

Before the church was altered in 1867 galleries extended around three sides of the church, Many slaves had been held by the farmers in early days and were taught to attend church with their masters. There were many communicants among them. They sat on the galleries until the whites had partaken of the Lord's Supper when they were invited to the body of the church. On one occasion one colored woman fell asleep and did not hear the old Domine invite



them to present themselves. One of the elders, an old man, arose and called out in Dutch : "*Di-aan, di-aan, de domine roept aan u*" (Diana, Diana, the domine calls you).

The head of Domine Ostrander was covered until the close of his long life with a mass of the whitest of hair. He took pains to have his sermons well thought out and well expressed. His manuscripts, especially of those which he considered his best and upon which he had spent the most time, bore the evidence of his careful work. Yet by the time he had them ready for his pulpit he knew them by heart and needed not to follow the manuscript closely. As the delivery proceeded he often warmed up. Then to his active brain illustration and amplification would suggest themselves. He would raise his hand and push his glasses up into the mass of white that crowned his head and pour out a flood of eloquence. Then there was no brogue which survived his Dutch days. Well does the writer remember a funeral service when the old domine was almost ninety. An old friend whom he had known all his life had died and he was asked to preach her funeral sermon. It was a dark day in mid winter. He carefully prepared himself and had his manuscript before him. The light was not good and his eyes were filled with tears at his loss. In trying to adjust his manuscript he pushed it too far and it fell from the desk, taking with it the pulpit Bible. Someone stepped to pick it up. The old domine shook his head and pushed up his glasses. Abandoning his intended line of thought he let his emotions take the wings of imagination and picture the reunion of friends

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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in a better world. No one who heard it could ever forget it. His eyes were bright and piercing but they shone that day with an unusual radiance. He spoke as a man inspired. The words came as a torrent. Sentences, imagery, eloquent periods, tributes to friendship, remembrances of graces of character seemed leaping for utterance. He sat down exhausted and one felt oppressed by the silence which followed.



*THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS*

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*Continued from Vol. VII., page 190*

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1743

BAPTISMS

106. 31 Oct. Gysbert, ch. of Lodewick Blank. Mareitje Osterhout. Sp. Gysbert Osterhout. Rebecca Osterhout.

107. 31 Oct. Jury, ch. of Henrich Frölich. Elisa Catharina Schneider. Sp. Jury Willem Rigtmejer. Antje Hommel.

108. 31 Oct. Elisa, ch. of Johannes Wynkoop. Catharina Schut. Sp. Hiskia Wynkoop and wife, Maria Deffenpoort.

109. 1 Nov. Margriet, ch. of Hermanus Beer. Maria Magdalena Weekhuisen. Sp. Jacob Eigenaar and wife, Margriet Maures.

110. 26 Dec. Adam, ch. of Hiskia Dubois. Annaatje Persen. Sp. Adam Perssen. Tjaadje Dubois.

111. 26 Dec. Maria, ch. of Christian Bekker.



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Anna Emmerich. Sp. Willem Brouwer. Maria Emmerich.

112. 26 Dec. Cornelis, ch. of Jan de Wit. Arriantje Osterhout. Sp. Willem Dorner and wife, Anneke Osterhout.

1744

BY DOMINE WEIS

113. 21 May. Annaatie, ch. of Meinert Minertse. Jannetie Persen. Sp. Jan Persen and wife, Antye Post.

BY DOMINE MANCIUS

114. 26 Mar. Tjerk, ch. of Tjerk Schoonmaker. Theodosia Whitaker. Sp. Laurents Osterhout and wife, Helena Wittaker.

115. 26 Mar. Johannes, ch. of Godfried Wulfin. Sara Dubois. Sp. Johannes Wulfin. Johanna Wulfin.

116. 26 Mar. Elisabeth, ch. of John Kendel. Sophia Elizabeth Hof. Sp. Jacob van Aalen. Arriaantje van Aalen.

117. 26 Mar. Johannes, ch. of Johannes Fierer. Grietje Elig. Sp. Johannes Tromboor and wife, Stina Fierer.

118. 26 Mar. Jannetje, ch. of Peter Schut. Gertruy Osterhout. Sp. Henrich Osterhout. Jannetje Osterhout.

119. 26 Mar. Annaatje, ch. of Henrich Graat. Maria Catharina Diederich. Sp. Frederich Dederich and wife, Eva Graat.

120. 26 Mar. Annaatje, ch. of Marte Post. Maria Schoonmaker. Sp. Hiskia Schoonmaker. Hanna Dekker.

121. 26 Mar. Christina, ch. of Gabriel Graat.

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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Catharina Kreiselaar. Sp. Johan Jurg Kreiselaar.  
Christina Reid.

122. 25 June. Elisabeth, ch. of Zacharias Bekker.  
Catharina Hommel. Sp. Wilhelmus Hommel. Antje  
Schneider.

123. 10 Sep. Lisabeth, ch. of Pieter Sachs. An-  
genita Tromboor. Sp. Johannes Tromboor and wife,  
Christina Fierer.

124. 10 Sep. Maria, ch. of Johan Willem Mejer.  
Sara Niewkerk. Sp. Heironymus van Falkenberg and  
wife, Mareitje Mejer.

125. 10 Sep. Annaatje, ch. of Johannes Hommel.  
Mareitje Teel. Sp. Henrich Frölich and wife, Elsje  
Schneider.

126. 10 Sep. Johannes, ch. of Mattheis Merkel.  
Margriet Teel. Sp. Jan Wulfin and wife, Grietje  
Miller.

127. 11 Sep. Margrieta, ch. of Johannes Burhans.  
Jannetie Nieuwkerk. Sp. Samuel Deffenport. Catha-  
rina Burhans.

128. 27 Sep. Arnout, ch. of Johannes Falk. Ma-  
reitje Spikkerman. Hiskia Wynkoop and wife, Ma-  
reitje Deffenpoort.

129. 27 Sep. Marietje, ch. of Jury Willem Died-  
erich. Catharina Jong. Sp. Willem Broun and wife,  
Elisabeth Jong.

1745

130. 7 May. John, ch. of John West. Catharina  
Osterhout. Sp. John Monk and wife, Sara Monk.

131. 7 May. Henricus, ch. of Marte Schneider.  
Anna Dimoth. Sp. Hermanes Hommel and wife,  
Anna Margretha Schneider.



132. 7 May. Sara, ch. of Hieronymus Falkenburg. Maria Elisabeth Mejer. Sp. Willem Mejer and wife, Sara Nieuwkerk.

133. 7 May. Petrus, ch. of Jurg Hommel. Margriet Fierer. Sp. Jurg Willem Rigtmeyer. Antje Hommel.

134. 7 May. Maria, ch. of Johannes Tromboor. Christina Fierer. Sp. Samuel Deffenpoort and wife. Catharina Mejer.

135. 7 May. Annaatje, ch. of Samuel Deffenpoort, Catharina Mejer. Sp. Johannes Mejer. Geertje Mejer.

136. 7 May. Elisa, ch. of Johannes Wynkoop. Catharina Schut. Sp. Margrieto Schut. Christian Diederich.

137. 7 May. Debora, ch. of Willem Cooper. Sara Schut. Sp. Henrich Schut. Cornelia Cooper.

138. 7 May. Valetin, ch. of Henrich Frolich. Elisa Catharina Schneider. Sp. Valetin Fierer and wife, Catharina Schram.

139. 7 May. Mareitje, ch. of Richard Deffenpoort. Johanna Leg. Sp. Hiskia Wynkoop and wife, Maria Deffenpoort.

140. 7 May. Johannes, ch. of Willem Burhans. Catharina Deffenpoort. Sp. Johannes Burhans and wife, Jannetje Nieuwkerk.

141. 4 June. Matheus, ch. of Jurian Jong. Mareitje Emerich. Sp. Matheis Jong and wife, Catharina Diederich.

142. 4 June. Theodosia, ch. of Andries van Leeuwen. Anneke Osterhout. Sp. Philip Barrowe. Margreta Schoonmaker.

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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143. 4 June. Jacobus, ch. of Abraham Persen. Catharina Schoonmaker. Sp. Jacobus Persen. Jannetje Persen.

144. 4 June. Neeltje van Bergen, ch. of Marte Gerretse van Bergen. Mareitje van Dyk. Sp. Willem van Bergen. Neeltje van Bergen.

145. 22 Aug. Jacob, ch. of Jacob Tenbroek. Christina van Aalen. Sp. Cornelis Tenbroek. Lena van Aalen.

146. 22 Aug. Rachel, ch. of Lucas de Wit. Catharina Rosa. Sp. Arie Rosa. Rachel Rosa.

147. 18 Nov. Sara, ch. of Abraham Post. Mareitje Schut. Sp. Willem Diederich. Catharina Diederich.

148. 18 Nov. Matheus, ch. of William Broun. Elisabeth Jong. Sp. Matheis Jong and wife, Catharina Diederich.

149. 18 Nov. Frederich, ch. of Paulus Schmid. Christina Tromboor. Sp. Frederich Diederich and wife, Eva Graat.

150. 18 Nov. Maria, ch. of Pieter Schut. Geert-ruy Osterhout. Sp. Abraham Persen and wife, Catharina Schoonmaker.

151. 18 Nov. Maria, ch. of Hiskia Dubois. Annaatje Persen. Sp. Meinert Meinertse. Arriaantje Hogeboom.

152. 18 Nov. Wilhelmus, ch. of Marte Post. Maria Schoonmaker. Sp. Henrich Brouwer and wife, Grietje Debes.

1746

153. 1 Apr. Christina, ch. of Johannes Falk. Maria Spykerman. Sp. Johannes Tromboor and wife, Christina Fierer.



---

*Olde Ulster*

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154. 1 Apr. Lisabeth, ch. of Diederich Marterstok, Jan. Mareitje Herdel. Sp. Diederich Marterstok and wife, Lisabeth Marterstok.

155. 1 Apr. Zacharias, ch. of Zacharias Bekker. Catharina Hommel. Sp. Johan Jurg Hommel and wife, Marygriet Fierer.

156. 1 Apr. Annaatje, ch. of Jacob Schumacher. Lisabeth Regtmejer. Sp. Christian Bekker. Anna Bekker.

157. 1 Apr. Catharina, ch. of Edward Tjammers. Mareitje Schram. Sp. Velde Fierer and wife, Catharina Schram.

158. 1 Apr. Petrus, ch. of Johannes Diederich. Elisabeth Overbach. Sp. Frederich Diederich and wife, Eva Graat.

159. 1 Apr. Christina, ch. of Henrich Stroop. Mareitje Spykerman. Sp. Henrich Frölich and wife, Elisa Catharina Schneider.

160. 1 Apr. Johannes, ch. of Willem Mejer. Sara Nieuwkerk. Sp. Johannes Mejer. Geertje Schneider.

161. 1 Apr. Henricus, ch. of Lodewik Blank. Maria Osterhout. Sp. Samuel Wels and wife, Mareitje Osterhout.

162. 1 Apr. Johannes, ch. of Henricus Osterhout. Annaatje de Wit. Sp. Johannes Burhans. Sara Osterhout.

163. 30 June. Valetin, ch. of Johannes Fierer. Margriet Elich. Sp. Valetin Fierer and wife, Catharina Schram.

164. 6 Oct. Jannetje, ch. of Isaac Post. Johanna Dekker. Sp. Jacobus Persen. Goethi Dekker.

---

*The Men Who Held the Line*

---

165. 6 Oct. Annaatje, ch. of Johannes Persen.  
Alida van Franke. Sp. Meinert Meinertse and wife,  
Jannetje Persen.

166. 6 Oct. Hermanus, ch. of Johannes Hommel.  
Mareitje Teel. Sp. Petrus Hommel. Catharina Rauw.

167. 6 Oct. Cornelis, ch. of Johannes Burhans.  
Jannetje Nieuwkerk. Sp. Cornelis Nieuwkerk. Rachel  
Nieuwkerk.

168. 26 Dec. Jacob, ch. of Pieter Jonk. Elisa-  
beth Maschier [Moschier?]. Sp. Johan Matheis Jonk  
and wife, Catharina Diederich.

1747

169. 21 Apr. Valentin, ch. of Nicolaas Brando.  
Elisabeth Klein. Sp. Valentin Fierer and wife, Cath-  
arina Schram.

*To be continued*



*THE MEN WHO HELD THE LINE*

---

Right brave the clash of the cavalry's dash,  
As it sweeps o'er hill and plain,  
While bugles sing, and banners fling  
Their smiles to the glorious slain ;  
With footsteps solemn the serried column  
May grandly cross the field,  
While red gaps made by the ball's round blade,  
By heroes are swiftly healed ;  
The charge's story is full of glory,  
In history-wreaths to shine ;  
But bravest of all, we still must call  
The men who hold the line !



---

*Olde Ulster*

---

'Tis brave to rush, in the onset's flush,  
With pride in the praise-strewn air,  
And woo the smile of the great guns, while  
You capture your rivals there ;  
The death-steep blade of the barricade  
To climb, on steps blood-bought,  
And raise to the sight rich colors bright,  
That tender hands have wrought ;  
'Tis grand to ride on the battle's tide,  
And follow Victory's sign ;  
But bravest of all—to fight or fall—  
And steadily hold the line !

O men out there in the July glare,  
Who redden the green grass leaves !  
This harvest-field gives bloody yield ;  
And dead men are the sheaves !  
Your flags are dim in the smoke-clouds grim—  
Or gleam with a costly stain ;  
At each gun's call, your brothers fall,  
And die, with a moan of pain.  
Ah, many a grief, past all relief,  
Must e'en with victory twine ;  
But you who stand in that station grand,  
For God's sake, hold the line !

You fight, 'tis plain, with hand and brain,  
You strike with vision keen ;  
With every blow you feel and know  
What 'tis that you stand between !  
Grim malice and rage your homes engage ;  
Destruction looms in view ;

---

*The Men Who Held the Line*

---

And all that you prize beneath the skies,  
May now depend on you !  
For Heaven you fight, and defend the right ;  
Your blows are all divine ;  
O men that stand by the Union land—  
For God's sake, hold the line !

They pray for you on hill-sides blue ;  
By the river's sweet cold tide ;  
They hover by ; and their hearts come nigh,  
And fight here by your side !  
Friends far away see you to-day—  
The dead are looking on ;  
Angels are near ; and Heaven will hear  
By whom was this battle won.  
To-day will our land more firmly stand,  
Or sink toward decline ;  
A fame that endures forever is yours,  
If you but hold the line !

The battle is done ; the smoke-veiled sun  
Creeps low to a misty west ;  
Fair Victory's crown sweeps grandly down  
On those who have fought the best.  
Once more the tide of the foeman's pride  
Is rolled, like a torrent back ;  
Rebellion's way, from this very day,  
Will creep on a downward track.  
Lift proud the head—O living and dead !  
You have compassed Heaven's design !  
In every zone you shall e'er be known  
As the men who held the line !

WILL CARLETON



# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

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AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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*Published Monthly, in the City of  
Kingston, New York, by  
BENJAMIN MYER BRINK*

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*Terms:—Three dollars a year in Advance. Single  
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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THIS MAGAZINE HAS RECEIVED OF LATE a number of compliments from subscribers and friends in letters to the editor. He takes this opportunity to say how much they are appreciated. For one person to search records for matter, prepare most of the articles, edit and bring out such a publication month by month for seven years exacts such continuous and thorough work and research that no one can know how great it is, or estimate it, unless he has had similar experience. It is a great compensation when subscribers take pains to inform the editor of the pleasure they derive from its possession and perusal. Still there is a greater favor that they can render. It costs quite a sum of money to pay the monthly expenses. There is no greater evidence of appreciation than for a subscriber to see that others are interested as well, and that they become paying subscribers too. The addition of three hundred new names to the subscription list would be the best testimonial to the value of OLDE ULSTER.

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# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER



An Historical and Genealogical Magazine



KINGSTON, N. Y.

*Published by the Editor, Benjamin Myer Brink*

*R. W. Anderson & Son, Printers, W. Strand, Kingston, N. Y.*



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**W**E have a few copies of the Dutch Church Records of Kingston (baptisms and marriages from 1660 through 1810) elegantly printed on 807 royal quarto pages, with exhaustive index containing references to 44,388 names, edited by Chaplain R. R. Hoes U. S. N., and printed by the DeVinne Press, N. Y. But few Knickerbocker families can trace their ancestry without reference to this volume.

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**The History of the Town of Marlborough, Ulster County, New York by C. Meech Woolsey.**

# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

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VOL. VII

AUGUST, 1911

No. 8

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## *The Centennial of the State of New York*

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URING the winter of 1876-77 many of the citizens of the City of Kingston were recalling the fact that the approaching 16th of October would be the one hundredth anniversary of the burning of Kingston by the British troops under General Vaughan during the Revolutionary War and that the event, then considered the most striking in the history of the town, should be commemorated. It took shape and culminated in a joint call for a public meeting. This was signed by A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, President of Ulster Historical Society, and a committee of Kingston Literary Club, consisting of William Lounsbery, M. M. Frisselle, A. T. Clearwater, John McEntee and J. Newton Fiero, and was issued the 19th of February. This call invited the citizens to attend a meeting at the City Hall on Washington's Birthday, February



22nd, 1877 to make arrangements for the celebration of the event.

A large company assembled at the appointed hour. The mayor of the city, James G. Lindsley, was chosen chairman and Alphonso T. Clearwater secretary. A committee to prepare a suitable plan, of which Judge Theodoric R. Westbrook was made chairman, was named. The official duties of the chairman prevented his serving and Mayor Lindsley took his place. When the committee reported they had changed the plan and advised the commemoration of the inauguration of the government of the State of New York one hundred years before, on the 30th of July, 1777. This met with universal approval and the people immediately entered into the spirit of the scheme and carried it to a complete success. It is a sad commentary upon the mutability of human affairs to read the list of officers and committeemen and find that almost every one has passed away.

On the appointed day, July 30th, 1877, the city was, according to the published report,

Festooned with a forest of flags and garlanded with a *parterre* of flowers. Public buildings, places of business and private houses were gay with bunting and evergreens, and the brave old flag floated from masthead and staff and balcony all along the city limits. The steam and sail craft in the stream had

“All their ensigns dight  
As if for a great sea-fight.”

July 30th, 1877 fell upon Monday. On Saturday previous the city was filled with visitors. The streets

had never been so lively as upon that Saturday evening. Sunday following was a bright day and the churches were filled to overflowing, the audiences showing many military uniforms. Precisely at midnight the celebration began by the pealing of the old bell of the First Dutch Church, to be immediately followed by every other bell in the city. Then all became quiet until five o'clock when the bells once more rang out, all the whistles of the city blew, cannon boomed, the boys exploded crackers and torpedoes until not a sleeper remained in the city.

At noon the procession was formed upon the Strand with Major General James W. Husted, Grand Marshal and Colonel John McEntee, Marshal of the Day. Many military and civic organizations took part. After a review of the Fifth Division of the National Guard of the State of New York by General Husted an eloquent address of welcome was delivered by Judge Theodoric R. Westbrook. A number of letters from invited guests were read. Among these was a most valuable one from Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour recounting the priceless worth of the work of those who made our great State. Letters from Rutherford B. Hayes, then President of the United States, William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, Lucius Robinson, then Governor of New York, Francis Kernan, United States Senator, General John A. Dix, ex-Governor of New York and others were read. Then Chauncey M. Depew delivered the address of the day. He was followed by the Reverend John C. F. Hoes, D. D. and General George H. Sharpe. These addresses are too long for our pages. But from that of the last speaker



we present one or two extracts relating to the inauguration of Governor George Clinton as the first governor of this State because of the graphic description of the scenes on that occasion and the local flavor he gives to the historic event.

Towards evening of the 30th of July, 1777, the bells of the Dutch church, the court-house, and Kingston Academy were heard ringing out, as if for a joyous festival. The people, to whom notice had already been given by the Rev. Mr. Doll on the Sunday preceding, wended their way toward the court-house. On either side of its door, and facing inwards, were ranged the companies of Capts. Bogardus and Elmendorf. The dark mass of the court-house formed the background of the scene, while across the street was the great pile of the Dutch church, with its separate belfry-tower up-rearing far above it. On the front and right stretched away the mounds marking the graves of the fathers of the inhabitants who were present, and on the left the view was bounded by the Vanderlyn mansion. The Council of Safety, having met and organized in the court-room, descended and took their places on the steps of the court-house, and at the head of the square formed by the military companies. There was the accomplished Pierre Van Cortlandt, president of the council, who became lieutenant-governor under Clinton, and subsequently presided in the Senate of this State with recognized ability and dignity. There was Christopher Tappen, whose sister George Clinton had married, who was for long years the leading lay officer of the venerable church of Kingston, and who subsequently sat in the Assembly for three successive years, and was a Senator

from the Middle District in 1797. There was Zephaniah Platt, afterwards first judge of the county of Dutchess and a State senator, who founded the town of Plattsburg in 1785, and died there in 1807. There, too, was that noble son of Ulster who subscribed himself Charles De Witt of Greenkill, and who, perhaps, after Clinton was the most prominent man from the county during the whole Revolutionary period. As a member of the last Legislature which sat under the royal authority, he was one of the nine resolute and patriotic men who voted to approve the proceedings of the Continental Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia. He was a member of the committee to prepare a draft of the Constitution, and after the treaty of peace he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress. There, too, was the Christian gentleman, Gilbert Livingston, representing the county of Dutchess, who set one of the earliest examples of practical philanthropy by the liberation of all his slaves. And there were Maj. Peter Van Zandt and Thomas Tredwell, the latter a graduate of Princeton College, who held successively nearly all the offices in the county of Suffolk, and was reckoned among those of his day who had the best pretensions to scholarship and classical taste.

There, too, were Robert Harper and Matthew Cantine, and next to them Genl. John Morin Scott, who graduated at Yale in 1746, was present with his brigade in the battle of Long Island, and subsequently became Secretary of State of New York.

Nor must I pass without special mention the youngest member of the Committee of Safety, for the well-bred figure standing on the left of the



little semi-circle surrounding Clinton is that of Robert R. Livingston, who became the first chancellor of the State of New York, and in this official capacity administered the oath of office to Washington on his inauguration as first President of the United States. In 1781 Livingston was made Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in 1801, resigning the chancellorship, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to France, where he successfully negotiated the treaty for the cession of Louisiana. It is said of him that as an orator and patriot he was so distinguished a person that Franklin in his admiration called him the Cicero of America.

\* \* \* \* \*

Of the old citizens of this town, who, we find, were not absent with the army of Washington, or at Saratoga, or in the Highlands, we can well imagine the presenee of those who bore familiar names. There was the courteous and hospitable Huguenot, Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, who had just relinquished the command of one of our county regiments. There were Nicholas and Benjamin Bogardus, at the head of the farmers who came from the direction of Hurley. There was Johannis Sleight, chairman of the committee of Kingston, and Abraham Hoffman, afterwards one of the judges of the Common Pleas. There was Joseph Gasherie, who became the first surrogate of the county, and Abraham B. Bancker, for many years the careful and respected clerk of the Senate.

Col. Jacobus S. Bruyn was absent with the troops at Fort Montgomery, but the ladies of his family could be distinguished in the group to the left, near the Vanderlyn mansion. There was old Jeremiah Du Bois, at the head of the residents of

---

*The Centennial of the State of New York*

---

Twaalfskill, and Capt. Egbert Schoonmaker, of Coxing, in Marbletown, commanding the guard over the prisoners in the Fleet. There, too, were Abraham Delamater and Jacob Tremper, Peter Vanderlyn and Abraham Van Keuren, Peter Du Mond and Peter Jansen, Tobias Van Buren and Peter Roggen, Peter Marius Groen, Jacob Marius Groen, Henry Schoonmaker, Dr. Luke Kiersted and Joshua Du Bois.

These well-known citizens came with their families and colored servants, and with them came the Mastens, Van Steenbergs, Burhanses, Ten Broecks, Beekmans, Swarts, Newkirks, Snyders, Houghtalings, Persens, Eltinges, Elmendorfs, and Vosburgs and many others whose names are familiar in our early records. And the saucy beauty of the wife of Capt. Thomas Van Gaasbeek could be easily distinguished as she came with the matrons and maidens from East Front street. John Vanderlyn, the painter, was still an infant, and if present he must have been carried in the arms of one of his family to witness a ceremonial some of the actors in which he afterwards reproduced on canvas, the likeness of Chancellor Livingston, in possession of the New York Historical Society, being a specimen of his master-hand.

When silence had been commanded by a flourish of the drums of the military companies, Egbert Dumont, the sheriff of the county, mounted a temporary elevation and read to the people as follows :

A PROCLAMATION.

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY FOR THE STATE OF  
NEW YORK,

July 30, 1777.

*Whereas*, His Excellency, George Clinton, Esq.,



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## *Olde Ulster*

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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 the 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*

And then Sheriff Dumont added, in a loud voice

"GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE!"



### *THE GRAVE OF COLONEL JACOB RUTSEN*

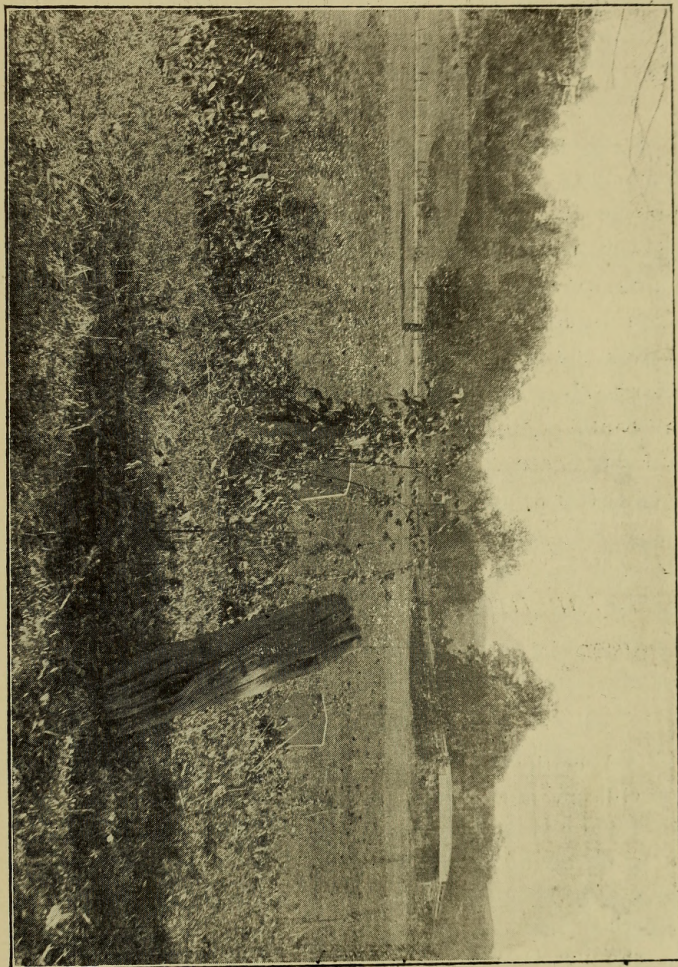
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We present in this issue a view of the little cemetery just below the village of Rosendale upon the place now known as the Cornell place and which was once the residence of Colonel Johannes Hardenbergh and, originally, the home of Colonel Jacob Rutsen, the patriot leader of two hundred and more years ago. (OLDE ULSTER, Vol. V., pages 51-4; also Vol. V., pages 337-343). The first article quoted here shows the old house, the erection of which was begun about 1680 by Colonel Rutsen. On the 5th of July of this year 1911 a severe storm with thunder and lightning

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*The Grave of Colonel Jacob Rutsen*

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*The Grave of Colonel Jacob Rutsen*



passed over Rosendale and the old house was struck and destroyed. In this house Mrs. Washington and Governor and Mrs. George Clinton were entertained by Colonel Hardenbergh at breakfast June 21st, 1783 (OLDE ULSTER, Vol. III., page 17).

The grave of Colonel Rutsen is not marked. He died in 1730 and was buried in this little cemetery. According to the late Jonathan W. Hasbrouck, antiquarian and investigator of Ulster county traditions, he was buried at the spot shown by the cedar post which appears in the illustration. This magazine has often urged the erection of a monument to the memory of this old patriot, leader, military officer and legislator. He was always upon the side of the people in the contests with the powers that sided with privilege and aristocracy. The cedar post shows little signs of decay after a lapse of one hundred and eighty years.



### *MAJOR JOHN GILLESPIE AND FAMILY*

---

*Contributed by John M. Taylor*

---

I certify that Magdaline Smedes wife of John Gillespie is a member in full Communion of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church at Shawangunk Sound in the faith & exemplary in her walk & Conversation as far as we know she is therefore recommended as such to the church of Christ where she now Dwells & to all the Privileges attention & Fellowship due to those who walk worthy their holy profession. That the Lord may Continue to Bless

---

*Major John Gillespy and Family*

---

her & the Church to which this Certificate shall be Shown is our sincere Prayer. Given at Shawangunk.

April 16 1792

By order of the Consistory

MOSES FRELIGH V. D. M. & P. S.

John Gillespy, above referred to, was a captain and major in the War of the Revolution. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Gillespy, who were born in Glasgow, Scotland, as were also their children John and Jennie. In 1741 the parents of John and Jennie sailed for the New World. Upon their settling in America the spelling of the family name was changed in the termination from "pie" to "py" to distinguish this family from others, and the most of the decendants have continued to use the changed spelling.

A short time after reaching this country both the father and the mother died, and the children, John and Jennie, were taken by their mother's sister, Martha Hunter, to the vicinity of New Windsor, in what was then the lower part of Ulster county, but is now in Orange county, New York. Here John Gillespy remained until he had partly acquired the trade of cooper. He enlisted in the war between France and England, and fought on the man-of-war "Harlequin," in an engagement which lasted for "nine glasses" before the enemy surrendered.

John Gillespy was born in Glasgow, Scotland, 22nd August, 1741. He was enlisted 11th May, 1761, by Captain Ray, and was mustered into his company. That company was composed of troops from Albany, Ulster and Dutchess counties (See N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, pub. 1891). After the war John Gillespy



finished acquiring his trade and later bought a grist mill near Shawangunk, Ulster county, in partnership with Matthew Smedes, whose sister, Magdalena, John afterward married 7th April, 1766.

Eager's "History of Orange County," published in 1846, states that there is a place in the town of Montgomery which was called "John Glispie's Mill," between the years 1768 and 1777. Another was called "Smedis' Mill." Those places were in Ulster county at that time. The name of John Gillespy appears in a list taken from names appearing upon town records 1768-1777. The town of Montgomery extended at that time from Shawanguuk to New Windsor.

Magdalena Smedes was born 13 July, 1742, and baptized in Kingston the 29th of August following, the sponsors being Petrus Smedes and his wife, Catharina Du Bois. Magdalena Smedes was the daughter of Benjamin Smedes, Jr., who married 15th of May, 1729, at Kingston, Rachel Janse, who was born in Kingston, but both were recorded as residing in Shawangunk.

Benjamin Smedes Jr., baptized in Kingston 24th March, 1706, sponsors Abraham Smedes and Jannetje Lesier, was the son of Benjamin Smedes and Magdalena Louw. Benjamin Smedes' name appears among the list of freeholders in Shawangunk, 7th July, 1728. At the first town-meeting of Shawangunk in April 1746, Benjamin Smedes, Jr., was an overseer of the poor. He is recorded as being a captain of colonial troops in 1755. He had slaves, two of which, Cæsar and Will, he gave to be enlisted with the troops protecting the community.

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*Major John Gillespy and Family*

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Upon the outbreak of the Revolution, John Gillespy once again heeded the call to arms. He signed the "Articles of Association." Later he was one of the New Windsor regiment which gave so many fighting men to the service (OLDE ULSTER, Vol. VII., page 49). Headley's "History of Orange County" states that John Gillespy was captain of one of the five companies from Hanover. Hanover was in the second (southern) district of Ulster county, which included New Windsor, Hanover, Wallkill and Shawangunk. The regiment was under the command of General George Clinton.

In "The Public Papers of Governor George Clinton," which are published in eight large volumes, Volumes I. and II. gave the records of nine courts-martial of which Captain John Gillespy was a member. He was a member of that important one held 14th of October, 1777 which tried and condemned as a spy the British officer who, when captured after the fall of Fort Montgomery, attempted to swallow a hollow silver bullet which was made to conceal a message from General Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander, to General Burgoyne. John Gillespy was stationed with his company at Fort Montgomery early in 1777.

Soon after that time he was commissioned major. He lost much money by paying his soldiers from his own pocket. After the war he moved to New Windsor, just south of Newburgh. There he had a cooperage, a mill, owned the sloop "Bets," and was a justice of the peace. He later owned a mill in Schaghticoke, to which his son Benjamin succeeded. His health beginning to fail. Major John Gillespy went to Saugerties,



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*Olde Ulster*

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bought a small place near his son and died there 5th January, 1809. His wife, Magdalena, died 22 March 1825.

Jennie, the sister of Major John Gillespy, is said to have married and moved to New York City. Her husband's family name was Taylor.

John and Magdalena (Smedes) Gillespy had children: Matthew, born 12th February, 1767, was drowned at New York near one of the ferries 6th November 1791 and was buried in New York "at Mr. Mason's Burying ground;" Benjamin, born 30th April 6, 1769, married Matilda Close, 14th November, 1793; died in the village of Waterford, New York, 19th January, 1802; Elizabeth, born 27th February, 1771, married at Shawangunk, Abraham Fiero, M. D., 20th September, 1801, died in Port Byron, Cayuga county, New York, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Brodhead Myer; John I., born 18th February, 1773, married at Saugerties, New York, 6th January, 1799, Wyntje Myer, died in Saugerties 20th September, 1852; Jason born 13th October, 1777, was married, died 11th March, 1810 in Troy, New York; Rachel, born 2nd January, 1780, was never married and died at the home of her sister in Port Byron, New York; Job, born 25th February, 1783, married at Katsbaan, New York 4th October, 1807, Sarah Ransom, died in Otego, Oswego county, New York 1st October, 1847 and was buried in Port Byron, New York.

The son, John I. Gillespy, was born near New Windsor, then in Ulster county, 18th February, 1773. When a boy he left New Windsor and learned the business of tanning and subsequently went to Sauger,

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*Roosa Family Records*

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ties where he built himself a tannery and continued it as his business until he retired from active business management some years before his death. He married at Saugerties 6th January, 1779, Wyntje, who was born in Saugerties 1st May, 1779, and was the youngest child of Petrus Myer, born 4th June, 1732, baptized in Kingston 23rd of July following, who married at Kingston 29th November, 1753, Mareitje Louw the daughter of Petrus Louw and Mareitje Van Keuren.

John I. Gillespy was an active patriot and was a captain of militia in the War of 1812. His company was, for a time, stationed on Staten Island. He died and was buried in Saugerties 20th September, 1852. His wife died in Saugerties 7th April, 1841. Captain John I. Gillespy's brother Job also served in the War of 1812.

*ROOSA FAMILY RECORDS*

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*Contributed by De Witt Roosa*

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From the Bible of Tryntje Van Wagenen Sahler now in the possession of Adele Roosa Warner, at Jamestown, N. Y.

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*BIRTHS*

Andries L. Roosa was born in the year one thousand, eight hundred and three, August 10th.

Tryntje V. W. Sahler was born Jan. 15th, one thousand, eight hundred and one.



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*Olde Ulster*

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My son Hiram was born in the year one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-four, April 17th.

My son Levi was born in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, Nov. 6th.

My son Andries L. was born June 23rd, one thousand and eight hundred and twenty seven.

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MARRIAGES

Andries L. Roosa, and Tryntje V. W. Sahler entered the Holy Bonds of Matrimony in the year of our Lord 1820, the 26th day of October.

Hiram Roosa and Lamira Elizabeth De Witt entered the Holy Bonds of Matrimony in the year of our Lord 1847, the 22d day of September.

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DEATHS

Andries L. Roosa departed this life the eleventh of November, Anno Domini 1820.

My son Andries L. Roosa departed this life the fifth of June, Anno Domini 1829.

My son Levi departed this life the first day of June, Anno Domini 1832.

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Tryntje V. W. Roosa departed this life the thirteenth day of December, Anno Domini 1870.

Hiram Roosa departed this life the second day of April, Anno Domini 1879.

*RECORDS IN THE VIELE FAMILY BIBLE*

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*Copied by Miss Mary Lawrence Bernard*

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Elizabeth's Post's Bible, presented by Cornelius Viele  
in the year 1773

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1679. In the year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1679  
the 17th of June, was I, Phillipus Viele born.

1681, May 12th, was my wife born. She is named  
Anna. Christened by Domine Weeksteen.

1700, Oct. 16, have I Philip Viele made my con-  
fession of faith in Christ to Domine Nucella at  
Kingston.

1701, July 20th, was I Philip Viele with my wife  
Anna Low in the holy state confirmed in the church  
at Kingston by Domine Nucella.

---

BIRTHS

1702, July 2, was born my first son, named Petrus,  
somewhere about 11 o'clock. Christened by D<sup>o</sup> Nucella.

1704, June 30, somewhere about 2 o'clock my second  
son was born, named Aernout. Christened by D<sup>o</sup>  
Dalijs [Rev. Pierre Daillé, first pastor of the Hugue-  
not church of New Paltz).

1706, Oct. 13, my third son was born, about 3  
o'clock in the night. He was named Phillipus, and  
was christened by Domine Beys.

1709, March 7, somewhere about 11 o'clock, was  
my fourth son born—named Cornelius—christened by  
D<sup>o</sup> DuBoys.



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*Olde Ulster*

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1711, Sept. 5, about 3 o'clock was my fifth son born. He was named Gerritt and was christened by D<sup>o</sup> Vas.

1714, April 22, my first daughter was born about 12 o'clock. She was named Elizabeth, but on May 9th is my daughter Elizabeth asleep in Heaven at about five o'clock.

1715, Oct. 4, my sixth son was born at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. He was named Johannes. Christened by Domine Vas.

1718, Apr. 24, my second daughter was born about 11 o'clock at night. She was named Elizabeth. Christened by D<sup>o</sup> Vas.

1722, Feb. 23, my third daughter was born about 10 in the forenoon. She was named Anna and was christened by Domine Vas.

1724, August 14, about 2 in the morning, my fourth daughter was born. She was named Marija and was christened by Domine Vas.

1727, August 21, at three o'clock in the morning my fifth daughter was born, named Helena. Christened by D<sup>o</sup> Vas.

———, December 3, on Sunday between 7 & 8 o'clock is my second daughter Elizabeth asleep in Heaven.

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1702. In the year of our Lord 1702, was I, Petrus Viele, on the 2nd of July at eleven o'clock at night born. Christened by Domine Nucella.

1726, July 23, I, Petrus Viele, made my confession of faith in Christ to Domine Vas at Kingston.

1712, Sept. 23, my wife Elizabeth Low was born. She was baptized by D<sup>o</sup> DuBois in New York.

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*Records in the Viele Family Bible*

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1731, August 14, was I with my wife Elizabeth Low united in marriage by Domine Vas.

1732, March 7 was born my first son, on Wednesday. He is named Petrus. Christened by D<sup>o</sup> Vas in Kingston.

1733, July 13, about 12 noon, my first daughter was born, on Friday & is named Margrietie. Christened by D<sup>o</sup> Wilhelm Mancius at Kingston.

1734, Dec. 3, at 6 o'clock was my second daughter born on Tuesday. Named Elizabeth. Baptized by D<sup>o</sup> Wilhelm Mancius, *predikant te Kingston* (minister at Kingston).

1736, Dec. 25, at 5 o'clock in the morning was my third daughter born on Wednesday. She was named Anna. Christened by D<sup>o</sup> Wilhelm Mancius.

1738, Oct. 18, at 11 o'clock at night was my fourth daughter born and was named Helena and was baptized by D<sup>o</sup> Vas *in de Esopus*.

1740, May 24, about six in the morning was my fifth daughter born. She was named Anna & was baptized by D<sup>o</sup> Mancius *in de kerk te Katskill*.

1742, Sept. 6, about 11 o'clock at night was my sixth daughter born & was named Helena. Baptized by Domine Mancius at Kingston.

1744, July 15, at three in the morning was my seventh daughter born, named Margrietie. Bap. by Domine Vas at Kingston.

1746, Oct. 14, at 10 in the morning was my second son born and was named Petrus. Baptized by D<sup>o</sup> Snorr, *predicant in de Oost Camp* (minister at East Camp or Germantown, Columbia county, New York).

1748, March 10, about 12 noon, was my eighth



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*Olde Ulster*

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daughter born and was named Maria. Baptized by D<sup>o</sup> Snorr in the Camp.

———, about 12 noon was my ninth daughter born and was named Ragel [Rachel]. She was baptized by D<sup>o</sup> Snorr in the Camp.

1752, March 15, my third son was born on Friday at 10 o'clock and was named Cornelius and was baptized by Domine Mancius at Kingston. Sponsors John van Gaesbeek & his wife, Antje Low.

1739, August 14, on Tuesday morning between 5 & 6 o'clock my little son Petrusje Viele went asleep in Heaven.

1739, August 18, on Saturday night at about ten o'clock my third daughter Anna fell asleep in Heaven.

1755, January 20, on Monday night my father Petrus Viele went asleep in Heaven and is buried in the Knickerbocker churchyard.

1759, August 7, Tuesday morning my brother Petrus Viele went asleep in Heaven and is buried at Kingston.

1761, November 26, on Thursday night my son was born. He was called Isaac and was christened by D<sup>o</sup> Mancius at Kingston. Sponsors, Isaac Post and his wife Joanna Decker. [This entry is that of the birth of Isaac, son of Jacob Post and Elizabeth Viele. See records of Katsbaan church].

1769, Sept. 25, my daughter was born at 2 o'clock in the morning. She was called Elizabeth. Baptized by D<sup>o</sup> Cock in the Camp. Sponsors, Jacob Trompoor & Elizabeth Staats.

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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1769, July —, I, Hendrick Staats with my wife Rachel Viele was married by Domine Cock.

1775, Nov. 5, was born my son on a Sunday morning, named Cornelius & christened by Rev. Mr. Doll, preacher of the Gospel at Kingston. Sponsors Cornelius Viele & Elizabeth Low.

1755, June 19, my mother Elizabeth Viele entered into Heaven on Sunday at 11 in the morning. She is buried in the Saugerties churchyard.

1779, July 5, my daughter was born 10 o'clock at night. Named Elizabeth. Christened by D<sup>o</sup> Kock.

1800, July 9, is born my son named Silvester. Christened by Domine Quitman [pastor of the Lutheran church of Rhinebeck].

1803, May 11, my son was born, named Jacob. Baptized by Domine Van Vlierden [pastor of the Katsbaan church].

1805, August 11, is born my daughter Margrietie.

1800, January 30, I was married to Nanny, [An-naatje] daughter of John Wolfen.

END OF OLD DUTCH RECORDS



*THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS*

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*Continued from Vol. VII., page 221*

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1747

170. 21 Apr. Grietje, ch. of Pieter Sachs. An-genita Tromboor. Sp. Henrich Spaan. Mareitje Marte[n].



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*Olde Ulster*

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171. 21 Apr. Christina, ch. of Wessel Van Dyk. Rachel Sissim. Sp. Henrich Van Dyk. Catharina Van Dyk.

172. 21 Apr. Lisabeth, ch. of Jury Hommel, Margrietje Fierer. Sp. Johannes Frolich. Lisabeth Fierer.

173. 21 Apr. William, ch. of Richard Deffenpoort. Johanna Leg. Sp. Theunis Osterhout. Catharina Leg.

174. 21 Apr. Sara, ch. of Johannes Evertse Wynkoop. Catharina Schut. Sp. Christian Diederich and wife Margriet Schut.

175. 21 Apr. Catharina, ch. of Marte Post. Maria Schoonmaker. Sp. Wilhelmus Ploeg. Catherina Ploeg.

176. 21 Apr. Lena, ch. of Jacob Tenbroek. Christina Van Aalen. Sp. Willem Van Aalstein. Catharina Tenbroek.

177. 9 June. Catharingen, ch. of Henrich Frolich. Elisabeth Catharin [Schneider]. Sp. Andreas Tromber. Catharina Rau.

178. 9 June. Rutsert, ch. of Wilhelm Borhans. Catharina Borhans. Sp. Rutschert Devenport. Johanna Devenport.

179. 9 June. Jacob, ch. of Johannes Valck. Maria Valck. Sp. Jacob Eiler "with his wife."

180. 9 June. Gerhard, ch. of Marte Gerse van Berge. Maria van Berge. Sp. Wilhelmus van Berge. Catharina van Berge.

181. 29 June. Anneke, ch. of Andries van Leeuwen. Anneke Osterhout. Sp. Philip Barrowe. Marget Schoonmaker.

182. 6 Sep. Maria, ch. of Petrus Schut. Gert-

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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raut Osterhout. Sp. Wilhelm von Alen. Temperens van Loveritz.

183. 6 Sep. Maritgen, ch. of Samuel von Deffenbort. Catharina Deffenbort. Sp. Rutschert Deffenbort. Johanna Deffenbort.

184. 23 Sep. Catharina, ch. of Wilhelmus van Bergen. Catharina van Bergen. Sp. Gerret van Bergen. Debora van Bergen.

185. 23 Sep. Helena, ch. of Johannes Burhans. Sara Osterhout. Sp. Philippus Viele and wife Helena Burhans.

186. 26 Dec. Jacobus, ch. of Abraham Persen. Catharina Schoonmaker. Sp. Jacobus Persen and wife, Catharina Meinertse.

187. 26 Dec. Willem, ch. of Jan de Wit. Arriaantje Osterhout. Sp. Theunis Osterhout and wife, Catharina Leg.

188. 26 Dec. Henry, ch. of Hiskia Schoonmaker. Johanna Wulfin. Sp. Henrich Schoonmaker and wife Hanna Witteker.

1748

189. 17 Jan. Rachel, ch. of Zacharias Bakker. Catharina Hommel. Sp. Frederich Rau and wife, Catharina Schneider.

190. 11 Apr. Debora, ch. of Wilhelm van Bergen. Annaatje van Bergen. Sp. Gerret van Bergen. Debora van Bergen.

191. 11 April. Andries, ch. of Frederich Eigenaar. Christina Tromboor. Sp. Pieter Eigenaar. Catharina Maurer.

192. 11 Apr. Catharina, ch. of Christian Bekker.



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*Olde Ulster*

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Anna Emmerich. Sp. Hans Jurg Elig and wife, Catharina Emmerich.

193. 11 Apr. Mareitje, ch. of Johannes Diederich. Elisabeth Overbach. Sp. Johan Jurg Overbach. Mareitje Overbach.

194. 11 Apr. Margriet, ch. of Jurg Willem Diederich. Catharina Jonk. Sp. Frederich Diederich and wife, Eva Graat.

195. 8 May. Abraham, ch. of Henricus Osterhout. Annaatje de Wit. Sp. Abraham Burhans. Anneke Osterhout.

196. 8 May. Jacobus, ch. of Johannes Persen. Alida van Frank. Sp. Jacob Persen. Jannetje Persen.

197. 4 Sep. Elisabeth, ch. of Jurg Willem Richtmejer. Anneke Hommel. Sp. Hermanus Hommel. Grietie Hommel.

198. 4 Sep. David, ch. of Wessel van Dyk. Rachel van Dyk. Sp. David van Dyk. Christina van Dyk.

199. 4 Sep. Christina, ch. of Peter Jong. Lisabeth Jong. Sp. Jurg Muschier. Christina Muschier.

200. 5 Sep. Henricus, ch. of Johannes Burhans. Jannetje Nieuwkerk. Sp. Johannes van Alen. Jacomyntje Nieuwkerk.

201. 5 Sep. Mareitje, ch. of Paulus Schmid. Christina Troomboor. Sp. Johannes Tromboor and wife, Christina Fier.

202. 5 Sep. Catharina, ch. of Lucas de Wit. Catharina Rosa. Sp. Samuel Wels and wife, Mareitje Osterhout.

203. 26 Dec. Annaatje, ch. of Willem Leg.

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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Helena Ploeg. Sp. John Leg, Jun. and wife, Belete Cool.

204. 26 Dec. Benjamin, ch. of Christian Overbach. Sara Dubois. Sp. Benjamin Du Bois and wife, Catharyntje Suiland.

205. 26 Dec. Jacob, ch. of Johannes Tromboor. Christina Fierer. Sp. Andries Tromboor. Catharina Schram.

206. 26 Dec. Rosina, ch. of Jacob Brink. Mareitje Elig. Sp. Johannes Fierer and wife, Margrietje Elig.

207. 26 Dec. Isaac, ch. of Johannes Dekker. Catharina Overbach. Sp. Isaac Post and wife, Johanna Dekker.

208. 27 Dec. Annaatje, ch. of Wilhelmus Van Bergen. Catharina Van Bergen. Sp. Gerret Van Bergen and wife, Annaatje Mejer. Annaatje Van Bergen.

1749

209. 28 Mar. Jannetje, ch. of Marte Post. Maria Schoonmaker. Sp. Pieter Wenne and wife, Arriantje Van Etten.

210. 28 Mar. Annaatje, ch. of Hiskia Dubois, Jr. Rachel Nieuwkerk. Sp. Matheus H. Dubois. Tanneke Dubois.

211. 28 Mar. Maria, ch. of Henrich Frölich. Elisa Catharina Schneider. Sp. Nicolaas Brits and wife, Maria Rau.

212. 28 Mar. Jacob, ch. of Jan Dewit. Arriantje Osterhout. Sp. Jacob Brink and wife, Mareitje Elig.

213. 26 June. Martinus, ch. of Johannes Hom-



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*Olde Ulster*

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mel. Antje Schneider. Sp. Martinus Schneider and wife, Antje Bekker.

214. 26 June. Benjamin, ch. of Albertus Dubois. Cornelia Halenbeck. Sp. Benjamin Dubois and wife. Catharyntje Seiland.

215. 25 Sep. Hiskia, ch. of Hiskia Schoonmaker. Johanna Wulfin. Sp. Hiskia Dubois. Jannetje Schoonmaker.

216. 25 Sep. Thomas, ch. of Philip Wepster. Sara Dreiber. Sp. Egbert Schoonmaker. Sara Schoonmaker.

217. 25 Sep. Isaac, ch. of Andries Van Leeuwen. Anneke Osterhout. Sp. Jacobus Persen and wife. Catharina Meinerts.

218. 25 Sep. Johannes, ch. of Wilhelmus Osterhout. Mareitje Dekker. Sp. Johannes Dekker. Goedi Dekker.

219. 220. 25 Sep. Johannes and Annaatje (twins), ch. of Jurg Hommel. Margriet Fierer. Sp. Johannes Hommel and wife, Antje Schneider. Hermanus Hommel and wife, Grietje Schneider.

221. 26 Sep. Abraham, ch. of Abraham Persen. Catharina Schoonmaker. Sp. Nicolaas Mejer and wife, Elje Schoonmaker.

222. 26 Dec. Abraham, ch. of Abraham Post. Mareitje Schut. Sp. Johannes Schut and wife, Arriantje Hogenboom.

223. 26 Dec. Hermanus, ch. of Pieter Hommel. Grietje Schneider. Sp. Hermanus Hommel and wife, Grietje Schneider.

224. 26 Dec. Mareitje, ch. of Willem Burhans.

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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Catharina Deffenpoort. Sp. Samuel Deffenpoort.  
Maria Deffenpoort.

225. 26 Dec. Johannes, ch. of Jurg Willem Regtmejer. Antje Hommel. Sp. Johannes Hommel and wife, Antje Schneider.

226. 26 Dec. Christian, ch. of Hieronymus Falkenburg. Mareitje Mejer. Sp. Christian Mejer and wife, Anna Geertrouwt Theunges.

227. 26 Dec. Annaatje, ch. of Jan Persen. Debora Van Bergen. Sp. Gerret Van Bergen and wife, Anna Meyer. Annaatje Van Bergen.

1750

228. 16 Apr. Abraham, ch. of Laurents Swart. Theodosia Wittaker. Sp. Paulus Peele and wife, Catharina Ploeg.

229. 16 Apr. Jacob, ch. of Jan Brink. Grietje Wulfin. Sp. Jacob Brink and wife, Mareitje Elig.

230. 16 Apr. Lea, ch. of Zacharias Bekker. Catharina Hommel. Sp. Zacharias Schneider. Catharina Schneider.

231. 16 Apr. Catharina, ch. of Richard Deffenpoort. Johanna Leg. Sp. Godfried Wulfin. Mareitje Osterhout.

232. 16 Apr. Henricus, ch. of Henricus Osterhout. Annaatje Dewit. Sp. Henrich Schut. Tjaadje Dewit.

233. 16 Apr. Elisabeth, ch. of Jurian Jonk. Mareitje Emmerich. Sp. Pieter Jonk and wife, Elisabeth Moschier.

234. 25 June. Stephanus, ch. of Christian Fierer.



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*Olde Ulster*

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Christina Schneider. Sp. Johannes Tromboor and wife, Christina Fierer.

235. 25 June. Margriet, ch. of Matheis Merkel. Margriet Keel. Sp. Arend Wenne. Annaatje Wenne.

236. 25 June. Petrus, ch. of Willem Mejer. Sara Nieuwkerk. Sp. Johannes Burhans and wife, Jannetje Nieuwkerk.

237. 8 Oct. Maria Elisabeth, ch. of Johannes Leuchs. Elisabeth Stroop. Sp. Wilhelmus Emmerich and wife, Margriet Leuchs.

238. 8 Oct. Maria, ch. of Henrich Stroop. Mareitje Spikkerman. Sp. Broer Dekker and wife, Mareitje Wormer.

239. 8 Oct. Elisabeth, ch. of Johannes Falk. Maria Spikkerman. Sp. Pieter Jonk and wife, Elisabeth Moschier.

240. 241. 8 Oct. Abraham and Jacob (twins). ch. of Martinus Schneider. Anna Demuth Bekker. Sp. Christian Mejer, Jr., and wife, Maria Schneider. Johan Jurg Hommel and wife, Margriet Fierer.

242. 8 Oct. Jacobus, ch. of Jacobus Van Etten. Jacomyntje Nieuwkerk. Sp. Arie Van Etten and wife, Christina Dewit.

243. 8 Oct. Christynje, ch. of Marte Gerretse Van Bergen. Margrietje Van Dyk. Sp. David Vandyk and wife, Christina Ploeg.

244. 26 Dec. William, ch. of William Leg. Helena Ploeg. Sp. Petrus Peele and wife, Elisabeth Ploeg.

245. 26 Dec. Petrus, ch. of Johannes Hommel. Antje Schneider. Sp. Petrus Hommel and wife, Grietje Schneider.

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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246. 26 Dec. Elisabeth, ch. of Henrich Graat. Catharina Diederich. Sp. Henricus Diederich. Mareitje Brando.

1751

BY DOMINE WERNICH

247. 3 Feb. Henricus, ch. of Johannes Burhans. Sara Osterhout. Sp. Henricus Osterhout and wife, Annaatje Dewit.

248. 3 Feb. Elisabeth, ch. of Paulus Schmidt. Christina Tromboor. Sp. Jan Overbach and wife, Elisabeth.

249. 3 Feb. Margretha, ch. of Laurens Scherp. Geesje Schermerhoren. Sp. Andreas Scherp and wife.

250. 3 Feb. Anna, ch. of Wilhelmus Van Orden. Sara Dubois. Sp. Ignatius Van Noorden. Catharina Dubois.

BY DOMINE MANCIUS

251. 21 Apr. Zacharias, ch. of Jurg Willem Diederich. Catharina E. Jong. Sp. Willem Diederich. Sara Diederich.

252. 21 Apr. Catharina, ch. of Pieter Wenne. Arriantje Van Etten. Sp. Gysbert Van Etten. Catharina Van Etten.

253. 1 July. Johannes, ch. of Pieter Bakker. Anna Vegen. Sp. Johannes Maures and wife, Susanna Eigenaar.

254. 1 July. Coenrad, ch. of Jurg Willem Regt Meiyer. Antje Hommel. Sp. Jacob Schumaker and wife, Elisabeth Regt Meiyer.

255. 1 July. Martinus, ch. of Pieter Hommel. Grietje Schneider. Sp. Martinus Schneider and wife, Antje Bakker.



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*Olde Ulster*

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256. 4 Oct. Willem, ch. of Johannes Fierer. Margriet Elig. Sp. Willem Elig and wife, Grietje Spaan.

257. 5 Oct. Maria, ch. of Jurg Hommel. Margriet Fierer. Sp. David Fierer. Grietje Vrölich.

258. 5 Oct. Sara, ch. of Henrik Meinertse. Trentje Van Warmer. Sp. Jacob Vroman and wife. Sara Meinertse.

259. 5 Oct. Godfried, ch. of Willem Wulfin. Mareitje Swart. Sp. Godfried Wulfin and wife, Sara Dubois.

260. 5 Oct. Andries, ch. of Jacob Brink. Mareitje Elig. Sp. Andries Elig and wife, Sophia.

261. 31 Oct. Theisje, ch. of Cornelius Schermehoren. Annaatje Dekker. Sp. Jan Dekker. Hilletje Dekker.

262. 31 Oct. Maria, ch. of Johannis Dekker. Catharina Overbach. Sp. Broer Dekker and wife, Maria Wormers.

263. 31 Oct. Benjamin, ch. of Henrich Frolich, Elisabeth Schneider. Sp. Jurg Hommel and wife. Margriet Fierer.

264. 31 Oct. Jenneke, ch. of Wilhelmus Osterhout. Maria Dekker. Sp. Hiskia Schoonmaker. Annaatje Osterhout.

265. 31 Oct. Willem Van Orden, ch. of Jan Baptist Dumon. Margriet Van Orden. Sp. David Dumon. Elisabeth Van Orden.

266. 26 Dec. Christian, ch. of Henrich Fierer. Geertje Mejer. Sp. Christian Mejer and wife, Anna Geertry Thonges.

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*Half a Century After*

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267. 26 Dec. Willem, ch. of Tobyas Wynkoop.  
Lea Leg. Sp. Theunis Osterhout and wife, Catharina Leg.

268. 26 Dec. Tobyas, ch. of Willem Mejer. Sara Nieuwkerk. Sp. Christian Mejer, Jr. and wife, Maria Schneider.

*To be continued*



*HALF A CENTURY AFTER*

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A half a century's loss and gains,  
With winter's snow and summer rains,  
Since southern hills and streams and plains  
Ran red with blood from Ulster's veins.

As we review how memories swarm  
Of days when hearts beat high and warm;  
When every breeze bore fresh alarms,  
And patriot heroes sprang to arms.

Then burst the storm where Sumter stood;  
Bull Run ran red with brothers' blood,  
Till Gettysburg the tide withstood  
And Wilderness' es gloomy wood.

Her sons Antietam's bridges held;  
And Pickett's furious charge repelled;  
The scroll of fame forever will  
Tell of the blood at Chancellorsville.

They live, those patriot youth, to-day.  
Though most from earth have passed away.  
And Northern wind and Southern breeze  
Unite to bear their memories.



# OLD<sup>E</sup> ULSTER

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AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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*Published Monthly, in the City of  
Kingston, New York, by  
BENJAMIN MYER BRINK*

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*Terms:—Three dollars a year in Advance. Single  
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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OLDE ULSTER HAS RECEIVED from the Historical Department of Iowa a copy of the sketch of the life of Rafinesque, the celebrated naturalist and scientist of the early years of the nineteenth century in America.

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ATTENTION IS ONCE MORE CALLED TO THE MEETING of the New York State Historical Association in Kingston September 12-14. It is quite generally known that Kingston was burned by the British during the Revolution and less generally that here the government of the State of New York was organized. There are those who know that here the first constitution of this State was framed and that George Clinton, an Ulster county citizen, was the first governor of the State of New York. There are relatively few whose knowledge of Kingston, or "the Esopus," is greater than this. It will be the fault of its people if the Association goes away without a greater knowledge of Kingston.

---

FORD HUMMEL

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Liabilities   -       -       3 395,178.02

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An Historical and Genealogical Magazine







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**Mental and Nervous Diseases**



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WE have a few copies of the Dutch Church Records of Kingston (baptisms and marriages from 1660 through 1810) elegantly printed on 807 royal quarto pages, with exhaustive index containing references to 44,388 names, edited by Chaplain R. R. Hoes U. S. N., and printed by the De Vinne Press, N. Y. But few Knickerbocker families can trace their ancestry without reference to this volume.

~~~~~

Dr. Gustave Anjou's Ulster County Probate Records from 1665; invaluable in tracing ancestry—in two volumes.

~~~~~

**The History of the Town of Marlborough,
Ulster County, New York by C. Meech
Woolsey.**

OLD^E VLSTER

VOL. VII

SEPTEMBER, 1911

No. 9

Rondout Village *Eighty Years Ago*

From the Rondout Courier of December 13th, 1870



HE residence of Hon. Abraham Hasbrouck stood in what is now Garden street, between the site of the post office building and a row of sycamore trees along the front of Mr. Jansen Hasbrouck's premises. Not far from the Hasbrouck house, on the site of the Masonic Hall building, was a large white house, afterwards destroyed by fire, a part of which only was occupied by a man named Brink (better known in those days as "Brinkie"), who was pilot of the sloop "Martin Wynkoop," which vessel, with the sloop "Albert Gallatin," formed the freight and passenger line to and from New York.

Across Division street, from where Brink lived,

somewhat in the rear of the present Mansion House, stood the residence of Major Swart, who had been a member of the State Legislature. This house was on the first of May, 1832 opened by James McEntee as a hotel and called the Mansion House, being the first public house opened in Rondout, and for many years the only one. About where the Thomas Cornell storehouse now stands was a stone building in which John D. Middah kept store. The building was erected by Major Swart, who was something of an original. Mr. Middah afterwards occupied the old stone store at the foot of Division street, and in which H. Roosa, John Stratton, R. Ackley, M. C. Moore and R. Deyo were young clerks. In the block where Sherer's and Sampson's buildings now stand were two old stone buildings, one of which was occupied as a store by Alexander Snyder, and the other by Matthew Ten Eyck.

These two buildings were burned in 1830, and were supposed to have been set on fire purposely by Snyder. Where Romer & Tremper's storehouses now are were the old yellow and red storehouses of Mr. A. Hasbrouck, and from which the freighting was done. The yellow store still stands, with some additions and a coat of lead-colored paint. On the corner of Ferry and Division streets, where Rouse's store now is, was a little brick office which Major Swart occupied, and afterwards Captain Edward Suydam used for a tailor shop and post-office. Not far from the Mansion House, on what is now Lackawanna street, was an old stone building, which the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company used for an office until they built the stone office, which was torn down some years since.

Rondout Village Eighty Years Ago

The original office building after the company vacated it was occupied as a dwelling by James Murray, the father of the well and widely known Murray boys, who was that "noblest of God's works," an honest man, and set the good example which has made the sons such estimable citizens. On the site of the buildings, directly back of Mr. Jansen Hasbrouck's house and grounds, stood the great, comfortable, roomy old barns of his father, and below the rock cut of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, on what is now Hasbrouck avenue, stood the old red grist-mill, and opposite to it, in a corner of Mr. Hasbrouck's present garden, was the long, low old stone farm-house in which lived his father's farmer and miller, and in which was held the first religious service performed in the village, and where met the first Sunday-school. On the bank opposite P. McGivney's, between Division and Adams streets, was a small frame house, known then as the Van Gaasbeek house, but in more recent days as the George Adams house. It has since been removed. These buildings composed the Strand or Kingston Landing, as the settlement was called from 1828 to 1829. In 1832 the first school-house was erected at the foot of Wurts street, on a ledge of rocks. Only three hundred dollars could be raised by district tax, but two hundred dollars more were subscribed and the building made large enough to hold divine service in.

The first church erected in the village was the Presbyterian, which was completed in 1835, but has since been enlarged. There was no road along the creek from Rondout to Eddyville until 1835 or 1836.

Olde Ulster

Previous to that time to drive to Eddyville a person was compelled to go to Kingston, thence nearly to the Green Kill, where the mountain was crossed, and to Eddyville on the tow-path.



FRONTIER BLOCKHOUSE DEFENSE

Unto Lieutenant Dirck Rosa in Captain Hay's Company of Militia for himself and Parties under his Command for Ranging the Western Frontiers and also Guarding Messieurs Bruyn & Clinton in Surveying the Road from Minisink to Rochester in order to Erect Blockhouses in the Months of April and May One Thousand Seven hundred and Fifty six in full of his account the sum of Nine Pounds Six Shillings and Six Pence.

The above appropriation is from "An Act for Payment of the Debts of this Colony," passed 3d of June 1758. See Colonial Laws of New York, edition of 1894, volume IV., page 266. OLDE ULSTER is indebted for the above item to Chaplain Roswell Randall Hoes, U. S. N. This line of "The Old Mine Road" through the valleys of the Rondout and the Neversink was the frontier not only of the period in question, the French and Indian War, but during the Revolutionary War, twenty years after. In these peaceful days the traveler who passes through these beautiful valleys finds little to remind him that he visits the scene of savage and bloody conflict and massacre during these wars of one hundred and fifty years ago not only, but through a region where civilization met barbarism one hundred years before those wars.

Three Generations of Patriots ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁

Contributed by Helen Reed de Laporte, A. B.



THE date of the birth of Captain Mattys Mattysen can only be arrived at approximately. He was the youngest child of Mattys Jansen van Ceulen and Margaret Hendricks, who after the death of her husband in Rensselaerswyck, October 16th, 1648, became the wife of Thomas Chambers, Lord of the Manor of Fox Hall.

In 1668 Mattys Mattysen's name appears for the first time on the Kingston records, when he petitions for the right to cultivate his own lands, though not yet of age, the petition being granted March 27th of the same year. This would indicate that he was but an infant at the time of his father's death.

In 1672 he was an ensign in the local militia, and in the following year was captain of the troops. In 1674 he was a member of the Committee of Defense against the French, and later served in the Indian wars, for in 1724 his son petitions for pay due his father for services on the Albany frontier. This same year (1674), at the early age of 26, we find him per-

forming magisterial duties as schepen, an office which he filled for several terms.

That spirit of resistance to wrong and oppression which was so marked in 1776 was equally pronounced in 1684, when we find him, with others, petitioning Governor Dongan for the right of the people to choose their own officers by the major voice of the freeholders. For this they were arrested for riot, and at the succeeding June term of the court were fined and gave bail. Upon acknowledging that they had been "ill advised" their fines were remitted the following September.

In 1687 his name appears among the patentees of Kingston, and he was one of the original trustees of the "Freeholders and Commonalty of Kingston." In the following year he had the honor of being the first colonial supervisor of Kingston, a position which he held the following year, con-jointly with his brother Jan, who probably represented Fox Hall manor.

He was an ardent Leislerian and in 1689 received from Governor Leisler a captain's commission, and in 1700 his name appears second in the list of those who took the oath of office by order of the governor. He was still living in Kingston in 1720 as his name is listed among the old officers in the New York army list. In 1716 this branch of the family discarded the name of Mattysen and resumed the name Van Keuren, a corrupted form of van Ceulen. In 1677 he married Taitje, eldest daughter of Tjerck Claesen De Witt and had ten children.

Of these the name of Tjerck figures most promi-

Three Generations of Patriots

nently in the Kingston records. Like his father he was a man of public affairs, serving as trustee for eleven terms, and being selected from among them three terms to perform magisterial duties.

In 1719, when a charter of incorporation was granted to the Dutch church of Kingston, he was on the first board of deacons. Tjerck Mattysen was a soldier as well as a civilian and served first as ensign and then as captain of the Ulster Foot.

In 1702 he married Maritje, daughter of Captain Mattys Ten Eyck of Hurley and left a large family of children. Besides the twelve whose births are recorded in the Kingston church records he mentions in his will, Katie, wife of Joseph DuBois and Catherine, wife of Arnold Velie but makes no mention of Rachel, wife of Derk Van Vliet. His daughter Lidia had married Johannes Beekman, and was the mother of Captain Tjerck Beekman, a Revolutionary officer, and one of the founders of the Order of the Cincinnati. His wife was Rachel Du Mont, so dear to all of Kingston. Three of these children, Matthew, who married Zelitje De Lameter, Benjamin and Sarah, wife of William Van Vliet, moved to Dutchess county and settled near a run of water called the Sprecken Kil.

Abram and Jacob received the bulk of the Kingston property, "the dwelling house [corner of John and Green streets], the barn and the barracks, the smith shops and the grounds thereto, and the orchards lying on both sides of the King's Highway. leading to Hurley Town." It was the intention of the testator to be strictly just, for he says: "All my children who have had no outset from me shall have it equal to those who

have already had it." This will was signed May 27th 1742 and probated September 22nd of the same year. His wife was still living as he gives her the use of his entire property during her life.

Abram Van Keuren followed closely in the footsteps of his father and his grandfather. He was born in Kingston September 23rd, 1711, and died there October 12th, 1776. In 1738 he was a private in his father's regiment. He was a trustee of Kingston for eight terms and served as supervisor in 1747-51; 1758-64; 1770-73 and in 1775. When the call to arms came in the Revolution we find him responding. He and all his boys, except Levi, a mere child, signed the Declaration of Rights and all but the youngest were in active service. He served as captain in Colonel Johannis Snyder's regiment, the First Ulster Militia, and his name appears on the pay roll on the books of the State Comptroller.

He was among the "Associators" of Kingston in May and June, 1775, and was also a member of the Committee of Safety, and a member of the Provincial Congress from Ulster county. He married November 12th, 1743 his cousin Gerritje Newkirk of Hurley and had the following children: Garret, who married Margrietje Sleght; Abram, who married Eve DuMont; Tjerck, who married Catrina Swart; Maritje, who married Benjamin Bogardus; Levi who married (1st) Catrina Swart and (2nd) Maria DeWit. Abram Van Keuren, Jr. in 1783 moved to Rhinebeck and settled on the estate now known as Springbrook, where his descendants have been as closely identified with their present home as his ancestors with Kingston

The Medal of the Brothers De Witt



ONE of the saddest incidents in the story of the Netherlands is that of the murder of John De Witt, Grand Pensionary (prime minister) of Holland, and of his brother Cornelius. John De Witt entered upon that high office in 1653, almost exactly the date of the coming of the first settlers to the Esopus, and was murdered in 1672, nearly the date of the final surrender of New Netherland to the English. So the affairs of the Netherlands were administered by this distinguished member of the De Witt family during the settlement of this region by the Dutch and until it passed under English control.

A few days after the death of the second William of Orange his widow, who was a daughter of Charles the First of England, gave birth to a son, who years afterwards was to ascend the English throne as William the Third of England and reign jointly with Mary, his wife. His father, William the Secoud, had been stadtholder. Oliver Cromwell dominated England. Charles the First, King of England, had been beheaded and Cromwell was master as Lord Protector. He was determined that the grandson of Charles should not be in authority in the Netherlands. Cromwell influenced John De Witt, supreme in power in the

Netherlands, to procure an act of the States excluding the Prince of Orange, William the Third, from the office of stadtholder, which had been held by the House of Orange since the day of William the Silent. John De Witt belonged to the aristocratic party of Holland. The people looked upon this as an insult to their beloved House of Orange. Upon the death of Cromwell and the accession of Charles the Second to the English throne this act of exclusion was repealed. But it was to bear bitter fruit. Nevertheless, De Witt remained at the head of Dutch affairs and they were "directed with consummate skill and nearly regal authority," to use the words of John Romeyn Brodhead.

De Witt made one mistake. While he was developing mightily the sea power of the Netherlands he permitted the army to deteriorate. A century before they had been among the first soldiers of Europe, now they were most inefficiently led. The reason is, probably, that the army was the favorite of the House of Orange, the bitter political enemy of De Witt. While the Dutch fleets were maintaining the prowess of the nation the army recoiled before its foes. Before the land knew it the French were at the borders. Popular indignation against John De Witt and his brother broke out. The old cry of *Oranje Boven* rang out. But it was now: *Oranje Boven, De Witten onder!* (Up with the orange and down with the white). Then the people in a rage demanded that William, Prince of Orange, be made captain general. It was done and William was appointed stadtholder. John De Witt then resigned the office of pensionary, and his brother

The Medal of the Brothers DeWitt



The Medal of the Brothers DeWitt. The Size is 2 Inches in Diameter

Cornelius was imprisoned. John visited Cornelius in prison. While with his brother a band of ruffians burst in and butchered the two De Witts. It might be added that William aroused his countrymen and the invaders were driven back.

The act of the mob in murdering the two noble brothers created great excitement and awoke the calmer second thought of the land. The Dutch realized what had been done to those who merited far different treatment. A silver medal was ordered to be struck in commemoration of the patriotism and worth of the brothers De Witt. We give it as the illustration of the month. It is engraved from one of the medals still in possession of a branch of the De Witt family of Ulster county.

Obverse :—ILLVSTRISSIMI. FRATRES. IOHAN : ET
CORNEL : DE. WIT.

Argent :—Their two busts facing right..

Reverse :—“ Twee Witten eens gezent
Gevloecht, geheat, gemint,
Ten spiegel van de Geooten
Verheven en verstooten,
In alles Lotgemeen,
Stean naer hun doot bijeen.
Gelijck zij hier nac't leven
Zoo konstig zijn gedreven. ”

From “ Medals of the Netherlands ” (Beschrijving der Nederlandsche Historipenningen) by Gerard van Loon, original edition, 1728. Vol. 3, page 87.

Palatine Families at West Camp in 1710-11

The two De Witts by one soul inspired,
Now cursed, now hated and now admired.
Proud Exemplars, by the great much prized,
Exalted, and in health despised,
After their death, stand one by the other,
As on this medal with art embossed,
Did they when by life tempest tossed.

This interesting medal is spoken of by Gerard van Loon in his great work on the medals of the Netherlands, spoken of above, in volume 3, page 87 of the original edition of 1728 and volume 3, page 83 of the French translation ("Histoire Metallique des XVII province des Pays-Bas") as having been struck in 1672 to commemorate the assassination of the brothers De Witt, which event occurred on August the 20th of that year.



*PALATINE FAMILIES AT WEST CAMP IN
1710-11.*

Statement of heads of Palaten families and number
of Persons in both Towns on ye west side of
Hudsons River.

Winter. 1710.

Jno. Christ. Gerlach Captain, 1 man, 2 boys, 1 woman, 1 girl—5; Peter Maurer, 1 man, 2 women—3; Philip Muller, 3 men, 1 boy, 1 woman, 2 girls—7; Jno. Georg Spanhimer, 1 man, 1 woman, 3 girls—5; Jno. ffrid- Caselman, 1 man, 1 boy, 2 women—4; Jno. Leher, 1 man, 1 boy, 1 woman, 2 girls—5; Fred.

Olde Ulster

Mirckle, 1 man, 2 boys, 1 woman, 3 girls—7; George Schaffer, 1 man, 1 woman—2; Jno. Adam Fridrich, 1 man, 1 woman—2; Valinten Bendor, 1 man, 1 woman—2; —Brandau, 1 man, 1 boy, 1 woman—3; —Scheffer, 1 man, 1 boy, 1 woman—3; —Georg Helen, 2 men, 1 woman, 1 girl—4; —Arnold: 1 man, 2 women—3; —Wilhelmin, 1 woman—1; —Hofman, 1 man, 1 woman—2; Ana Maria Draberin, 2 boys, 1 woman—3; Henrich Scherman, 1 man, 1 boy, 2 women—4; Valentin Wolleben, 1 man, 1 woman—2; Philip Wolleben, 1 man—1; Peter Wagner, 1 man, 1 woman—2; Jno. Hen. Krantz, 1 man, 1 boy, 1 woman, 1 girl—4; Jno. Straub, 1 man, 1 woman—2; Frank Keller, 1 man, 1 boy, 1 woman—3; Jno. Becker, 1 man, 1 boy—2; Jno. ffred. Conterman, 1 man, 3 boys, 1 woman—5; Philip Kelmer, 2 men, 3 boys, 1 woman, 2 girls—8; Henrich Man, 1 man, 1 woman—2; Thomas Ehman, 1 man, 1 girl—2; Alb. ffrid. Marterstork, 1 man, 1 woman—2; Augustin Voschell, 2 men, 2 boys 1 woman—5; Peter Voschell, 1 man, 1 woman—2; John Eberhard, 1 man—1; Peter Wohleben, 1 man, 2 boys, 1 woman, 1 girl—5; Anthony Kremer, 1 man, 1 woman—2; Herman Hastman, 1 man, 2 boys, 1 woman, 4 girls—8; Stephan Frolich, 1 man, 1 woman, 3 girls—5; Magde. Sireiten, 2 boys, 1 woman, 1 girl—4; Jno. Franck, 1 man, 1 girl—2; Andreas Ross, 1 man—1; Gartrud Eikertin, 1 boy, 1 woman, 1 girl—3; Joseph Richart, 1 man—1; Agnus Lapin, 2 women—2; Melch. Tousweber, 1 man, 2 women—3; Mr. Kocherthales, 1 man—1; Jacob Mand, 1 man, 2 women, 2 girls—5; Matheus Schlimer, 1 man, 2 women—3; George Wm Kiel, 1 man, 1 woman,

1 girl—3; Peter Becker, 1 man, 1 woman—2; Valin. ffaulkinberg, 1 man, 1 boy, 1 woman—3; Wilhelm Muller, 1 man, 1 woman—2; Elisab. Jungin, 1 man, 1 boy, 1 woman, 1 girl—4; Jho. Ritzbacus, 1 man, 1 boy, 1 woman, 1 girl—4; Elizab. Bayherin, 1 boy, 1 woman—2; Peter Keiseler, 1 man, 1 boy, 2 women—4; Jno. Wm. Keifer, 1 man, 1 boy, 2 women, 2 girls—6; Jno. Henrich Schram, 1 man, 2 boys, 1 woman, 2 girls—6; Peter Egner, 1 man, 1 woman—2. Elizab. Sweden, 1 woman, 1 girl—2; Jho. Michel Emrich, 1 man, 1 woman—2; Georg Hen. Stubenrau, 1 man, 1 woman—2; Peter Diebel, 1 man, 1 woman, 1 girl—3; Catha. Schutzin, 1 woman—1; Christian Meyer, 1 man, 1 woman—2; Peter Overbach, 1 man, 1 woman—2; Henrich Moor, 1 man, 1 woman—2; Conrad Merdin, 2 men, 1 boy, 1 woman—4; Maria Highrin, 1 boy, 1 woman—2; Ana Mar. Emrichin, 1 woman, 1 girl—2; Adam Hardel, 1 man, 1 boy, 1 woman, 1 girl—4; Godfrey Fidler, 1 man, 1 woman—2; Jacob Dimouth, 1 man, 1 boy, 1 woman, 2 girls—5; Godfrey Rigel, 1 man, 1 woman—2; Hy Schib, 1 man, 1 woman, —2; Anna Maria Kuntz, 1 woman—1; Nicolaus Kerner, 1 man, 2 boys, 1 woman, 1 girl—5; ——— Dietrich, 1 man, 3 boys, 1 woman—5; ——— Mullerin, 1 woman, 1 girl—2; ——— 3 men, 1 woman—4; Wciden, 1 boy, 1 woman, 2 girls—4; ——— ahl, 1 man, 1 woman, 1 girl—3; Hyronimus Weller, 1 man, 1 boy, 1 woman—3. Total, 77 men, 49 boys, 84 women, 47 girls—Grand total 257.

The above is taken from Doc. Hist. New York, Vol. III. Where blanks occur in the above names the manuscript is destroyed.

THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS

Continued from Vol. VII., page 255

1752

269. 26 Dec. Rachel, ch. of Laurents Van Warmer. Judikje Van Hoesen. Sp. Johannis Brando and wife, Jannetje Van Schaak.

270. 26 Dec. Catharina, ch. of Jan Persen. Debora Van Bergen. Sp. Willem Van Bergen. Catharina Van Bergen.

271. 26 Dec. Catharina, ch. of Harme Minkelaar. Grietje Hof. Sp. Pieter Van Leeuwen and wife, Jannetje Bekker.

272. 30 March. Henry, ch. of Hiskia Schoonmaker. Johanna Wulfin. Sp. Jeremia Mejer. Tanneke Dubois.

273. 30 March. Coenrad, ch. of Jacob Schumaker. Elisabeth Regt Meiger. Sp. Coenrad Regtmeiger, and wife, Judik Margriet Wene.

274. 30 March. Arie, ch. of Jan Dewit. Arriantje Osterhout. Sp. Arie Van Etten and wife, Christina Dewit.

275. 30 March. Antje, ch. of Johannes Hommel. Antje Schneider. Sp. Martinus Schneider and wife, Antje Bekker.

276. 31 March. Catryntje, ch. of Jan Van Orden. Treintje Dubois. Sp. Benjamin Dubois and wife, Catryntje Seiland.

277. 4 July. Annaatje, ch. of Christian Fierer. Christina Schneider. Sp. Johannes Fierer and wife, Grietje Elich.

The Katsbaan Church Records

278. 4 July. Cornelis, ch. of Cornelis Brink. Anna Wenne. Sp. Frederick Wenne and wife, Anna Maria Dewit.

279. 4 July. Annaatje, ch. of Pieter Wenne. Arriaantje Van Etten. Sp. Cornelis Nieuwkerk and wife, Lea Van Etten.

280. 5 July. Tjerk, ch. of Henrich Schoonmaker. Antje Rapelje. Sp. Jacobus Persen. Theodosia Wittaker.

281. 14 October. Mareitje, ch. of Matheis Merkel. Margriet Keel. Sp. Laurents Wenne. Marretje Osterhout.

282. 14 October. Christian, ch. of Christian Mejer, Jr. Maria Schneider. Sp. Christian Mejer and wife, Anna Geertraut Theunges.

283. 14 October. Abraham, ch. of Johannes Frolich. Elisabeth Fierer. Sp. Johan Henrich Frolich and wife, Elisa Catharina Schneider.

284. 14 October. Isaac, ch. of Christian Overbach. Sara Dubois. Sp. Isaac Dubois and wife, Helena Samman.

285. 14 October. Benjamin, ch. of Cornelis Dubois. Catharina Vanderpoel. Sp. Benjamin Dubois and wife, Catryntje Seiland.

286. 15 October. Geerloff, ch. of Wilhelmus Van Bergen. Annaatje Van Bergen. Sp. Gerret Van Bergen. Jan Persen and wife, Debora Van Bergen.

287. 26 December. Benjamin, ch. of Salomo Dubois, Jr. Margriet Samman. Sp. Benjamin Dubois and wife, Catryntje Seiland.

288. 26 December. Catharina, ch. of Willem

Olde Ulster

Regt Meyer. Antje Hommel. Sp. Wilhelmus Hommel. Catharina Hommel, wife of Zachr. Bakker.

289. 26 December. Catharina, ch. of Pieter Bekker. Grietje Emmerich. Sp. Godfried Wulfin and wife, Geertruy Bekker.

290. 26 December. Margriet, ch. of Hieronymus Falkenburg. Mareitje Mejer. Sp. Jurg Koolman and wife, Margriet Falkenburg.

291. 26 December. Henrich, ch. of David Fierer. Grietje Frölich. Sp. Henrich Frölich and wife, Elsje Schneider.

292. 26 December. Grietje, ch. of Jan Brink. Grietje Wulfin. Sp. Jan Wulfin and wife, Grietje Spaan.

293. 27 December. Catharina, ch. of Jurg Wilhelm Diederich. Catharina Elisabeth Jong. Sp. Pieter Jong and wife, Elisabeth Moschius.

1753

294. 23 April. Maria, ch. of Pieter Hommel. Grietje Schneider. Sp. Zacharias Schneider. Catharina Hommel.

295. 23 April. Jan. ch. of Petrus Osterhout. Jannetje Kort. Sp. Petrus Schaart. Jannetje Wenne.

296. 23 April. Petrus, ch. of Frederich Wenne. Anna Maria Dewit. Sp. Arie Van Etten and wife, Christina Dewit.

297. 23 April. Anna, ch. of Jacob Binder. Anna Hober. Sp. Michael Blank and wife, Anna.

298. 23 April. Catalyntje, ch. of Isaac Dubois. Helena Sammans. Sp. Salomo Dubois and wife, Margrietje Sammans.

299. 30 June. Margriet, ch. of Wilhelmus Bur-

The Katsbaan Church Records

hans. Hilletje Schoonmaker. Sp. Philip Barwe and wife, Margriet Schoonmaker.

300. 30 June. Geesje, ch. of Samuel Wittaker. Catharina Burhans. Sp. Laurents Scherp and wife, Geesje Schermerhoorn.

301. 1 July. Petrus, ch. of Arend Wenne. Annaatje Langendyk. Sp. Petrus Langendyk. Maria Langendyk.

302. 1 July. Jacobus, ch. of Wilhelmus Rau. Maria Van Etten. Sp. Jacobus Van Etten and wife, Catharina Van Etten.

303. 8 Sept. Jeremia, ch. of Pieter Jong. Elisabeth Mœschier. Sp. Jacob Moschier. Catharina Moschier.

304. 8 Sept. Ignatius, ch. of Jan Batist Dumon. Margrieta Van Orden. Sp. Jacobus Dumon. Catharina Dumon.

305. 6 October. Maria, ch. of Johannes Hommel. Antje Schneider. Sp. Zacharias Schneider. Annaatje Bekker.

306. 6 October. Catharina, ch. of Petrus Whit. Goedy Dekker. Sp. Isaac Post and wife, Johanna Dekker.

1754

307. 2 January. Mareitje, ch. of Johannes Burhans. Sara Osterhout. Sp. Samnel Dubois and wife, Mareitje Burhans.

308. 2 January. Elisabeth, ch. of Christoffel Quin. Elisabeth Gerlen. Sp. Fræderich Fierer. Geertrouwt Persen.

309. 2 January. Lea, ch. of Jurg Hommel.

Olde Ulster

Margriet Fierer. Sp. Johannes Bakker. Annaatje Bakker.

310. 2 January. Benjamin, ch. of Christian Mejer, Jr. Maria Schneider. Sp. Benjamin Mejer. Annaatje Falkenburg.

311. 2 January. Lea, ch. of Johannes Falk. Mareitje Spikkerman. Sp. Tobyas Wynkoop and wife, Lea Leg.

312. 2 January. Lea, ch. of Willem Mejer. Sara Nieuwkerk. Sp. Cornelis Adri Nieuwkerk and wife, Lea Van Etten.

313. 10 March. Mareitje, ch. of Christian Fierer. Christina Schneider. Sp. Frederich Fierer. Grietje Fierer.

314. 10 March. Hermanus, ch. of Jurg Wilem Regtmejer. Antje Hommel. Sp. Pieter Hommel. Grietje Schneider.

315. 10 March. Johannes, ch. of Johannes Tromboor. Christina Fierer. Sp. Johannes Maul and wife, Elisabeth Tromboor.

316. 10 March. Lea, ch. of Samuel Wels. Mareitje Osterhout. Sp. Friederich Rau, Jr., and wife, Catharina Van Etten.

317. 15 April. Samuel, ch. of Henricus Osterhout. Sara Schoonmaker. Sp. Johannes Schoonmaker. Anneke Schoonmaker.

318. 15 April. Catharina, ch. of Johannes Fierer. Margrieta Elig. Sp. Petrus Fierer. Margriet Fierer.

319. 15 April. Johanna, ch. of Richard Deffenpoort. Johanna Leg. Sp. Johannes Tromboor and wife, Christina Fierer.

The Katsbaan Church Records

320. 15 April. Jacob, ch. of Cornelis Brink. Annaatje Wenne. Sp. Jacob Brink and wife, Mareitje Elig.

321. 16 April. Catharina, ch. of Christian Frits. Elisabeth Waldorf. Sp. Adam Klom. Catharina Frits.

322. 5 October. Gysbert, ch. of Meinert Diedrich. Elisabeth Scherp. Sp. Johannes Jonk and wife, Annaatje Diederich.

323. 5 October. Valetin, ch. of Henrich Fierer. Geertje Mejer. Sp. Valentin Fierer and wife, Catharina Schram.

324. 5 October. Maria, ch. of Johannes Frölich. Elizabeth Fierer. Sp. Petrus Fierer. Maria Van Aalen.

325. 26 December. Maria, ch. of Hiskia Schoonmaker. Johanna Wulfin. Sp. Philip Barwe and wife, Margriet Schoonmaker.

326. 26 December. Alida, ch. of Henrich Meinerse. Treintje Van Wormer. Sp. Petrus Van Wormer. Catharina Van Wormer.

327. 26 December. Petrus, ch. of Johannes Mejer. Mareitje Osterhout. Sp. Petrus Osterhout. Lea Osterhout.

328. 26 December. Maria, ch. of David Fierer. Margrietje Frolich. Sp. Jurg Hommel and wife, Grietje Fierer.

329. 26 December. Petrus, ch. of Pieter Wenne. Arriantje Van Etten. Sp. Pieter Wenne and wife, Antje Merkel.

Olde Ulster

1755

330. 27 February. Annaatje, ch. of Petrus Mejer. Mareitje Louw. Sp. Christian Mejer. Annattje Mejer.

331. 27 February. David, ch. of Philip Miller. Susanna Dubois. Sp. Nicolaas Miller. Sara Dubois.

332. 27 February. David, ch. of Johannes Miller. Sara Sanners. Sp. Philip Miller. Susanna Miller.

333. 27 February. Samuel, ch. of Wilem Frölich. Annaatje Wels. Sp. Samuel Wels. Mareitje Wels.

334. 27 February. Jacobus, ch. of Cornelis Nieuwkerk. Lea Van Etten. Sp. Jacobus Van Etten. Catharina Van Etten.

335. 31 March. Annaatje, ch. of Pieter Hommel. Grietje Schneider. Sp. Johannes Hommel and wife, Antje Schneider.

336. 31 March. Jannetje, ch. of Arend Wenne. Annaatje Langendyk. Sp. Lucas Langendyk. Jannetje Langendyk.

337. 31 March. Lea, ch. of Tobyas Wynkoop. Lea Legget. Sp. Petrus Osterhout. Lea Osterhout.

338. 31 March. Wilhelmus, ch. of Frederich Rau. Catharina Van Etten. Sp. Wilhelmus Rau and wife, Maria Van Etten.

339. 31 March. Benjamin, ch. of Frederich Wenne. Mareitje Dewit. Sp. Matheus Wenne and wife, Grietje Henriks.

340. 31 March. Elisabeth, ch. of Petrus Osterhout. Jannetje Shaard. Sp. Pieter Wenne and wife, Arriantje Van Etten.

The Katsbaan Church Records

341. 11 May. David, ch. of Jan Baptist Dumond. Margrieta Dumond. Sp. Isaac Post. Hanna Post.

342. 5 July. Cornelis, ch. of Abraham Post. Mareitje Schut. Sp. Jacobus Persen. Mareitje Persen.

343. 5 July. Marretje, ch. of Wilhelmus Burhans. Hilletje Schoonmaker. Sp. Samuel Dubois and wife, Mareitje Burhans.

BY DOMINE RUBEL

344. 345. 15 June. Georgius and Tjerk, (twins.) ch. of Henrich Schoonmaker. * Antje Rabelje. Sp. Edward Schoonmaker. Theodosia Wittaker. Johannes Benschoten and wife, Sara Rabelje.

BY DOMINE MANCIUS

346. 4 October. Mareitje, ch. of Catharina Worms. Sp. Johannes Oberbach and wife, Maria Worms.

347. 4 October. Neeltje, ch. of Henricus Osterhout. Sara Schoonmaker. Sp. Meinert Meinertse and wife, Jannetje Persen.

348. 4 October. Frederich, ch. of Johannes Hommel. Antje Schneider. Sp. Frederich Rau and wife, Catharina Schneider.

349. 4 October. Maria, ch. of Arie Van Etten. Christina Dewit. Sp. Frederich Wenne and wife, Anna Mareitje Dewit.

350. 4 October. Johannes, ch. of Jacob Schumacher. Elisabeth Regtmejer. Sp. Johannes Tromboor and wife, Christina Fierer.

351. 4 October. John, ch. of Henrich Frölich,

Olde Ulster

Jr. Margriet Van Leeuwen. Sp. Johannes Mejer and wife, Mareitje Osterhout.

352. 27 December. Benjamin, ch. of Willem Mejer. Sara Nienwkerk. Sp. Benjamin Mejer. Lea Osterhout.

353. 28 December. Jacomyntje, ch. of Johannes Burhans. Jannetje Nieuwkerk. Sp. Gerret Nieuwkerk. Cornelia Wels.

354. 27 December. Richard, ch. of John Deffenpoort. Henriekje Bennewe. Sp. Richard Deffenpoort and wife, Johanna Leg.

355. 27 December. Antje, ch. of Jan Brink. Grietje Wulfin. Sp. Johannes Wulfin. Christina Wulfin.

356. 27 December. Christoffel, ch. of Christophel Quin. Elisabeth Kartel. Sp. Samuel Deffenpoort. Eva Scibottom.

357. 27 December. Anna Maria, ch. of John Jurg Hirts. Anna Kener. Sp. Jurg Willem Regtmejer. Antje Regtmejer.

358. 27 December. Antje, ch. of Cornelis Brink. Jannetje Wenne. Sp. Christian Wenne. Jannetje Wenne.

359. 27 December. Petrus, ch. of Nicolaas Brits. Maria Rau. Sp. Johannes Rau and wife, Catharina.

1756

360. 22 Feb. Petrus, ch. of Andreas Tromboor. Grietje Gernreich. Sp. Paulus Schmidt and wife, Catharina Gernreich.

361. 19 April. Annaatje, ch. of Jurg Willem Regtmejer. Antje Hommel. Sp. Jurg Hommel and wife, Grietje Fierer.

The Katsbaan Church Records

362. 19 April. Laurents, ch. of Matheis Merkel. Margriet Keel. Sp. Willem Regtmejer and wife, Antje Hommel.

363. 19 April. Maria, ch. of Pieter Weit. Gouda Dekker. Sp. Broer Dekker and wife, Marcitje Van Wormer.

364. 19 April. Annatje, ch. of Christian Fierer. Christina Schneider. Sp. Stephanus Mejer. Annaatje Falkenburg.

365. 3 July. Zacharias, ch. of Pieter Jonk. Elisabeth Muschier. Sp. Johannes Muschier and wife, Geertruy Jonk.

366. 3 July. Jesaias, ch. of Johannes Mejer. Mareitje Osterhout. Sp. Christian Mejer and wife, Anna Gertraut Theunges.

367. 2 October. Johannes, ch. of Petrus Van Wormer. Catharina Burhans. Sp. Johannes Burhans and wife, Sara Osterhout.

368. 2 October. Petrus, ch. of Philippus Muller. Susanna Dubois. Sp. Henrik Muller. Lea Dubois.

369. 2 October. Lucas, ch. of Evert Dewit. Geertruy Persen. Sp. Lucas Dewit. Catharina Dewit.

370. 2 October. Johannes. * John Wardeword. Elisabeth Plank. Sp. Lodewyk Plank and wife, Maria Osterhout.

371. 36 December. Johannes, ch. of Johannes

* John Wardeword, said to be the father, with whom she had had three banns at Kinderhook, but has not married because said John Ward ran away, as is testified to by the Elders and the "*Voorleser*."

Olde Ulster

Burhans. Sara Osterhout. Sp. Petrus Meinertse.
Sara Meinertse.

372. 26 December. Annaatje, ch. of David Fierer.
Grietje Frölich. Sp. Johannes Frolich and wife,
Elisabeth Fierer.

373. 26 December. Theunis, ch. of Benjamin
Mejer. Lea Osterhout. Sp. Theunis Osterhout and
wife, Catharina Leg.

374. 26 December. Abraham, ch. of Jan Post.
Maria Schoonmaker. Sp. Abraham Post and wife,
Mareitje Schut.

375. 26 December. Petrus Louw, ch. of Petrus
Mejer. Mareitje Louw. Sp. Petrus Louw and wife,
Helena Kierstede.

376. 26 December. Cornelis, ch. of Lucas Lang-
endyk. Christina Wulfin. Sp. Petrus Langendyk.
Maria Langendyk.

377. 26 December. Jacobus, ch. of Frederick
Rau. Catharina Van Etten. Sp. Jacobus Van Etten
and wife, Catharina Colman. [*Sic Cool*].

378. 26 December. Christian, ch. of Johannes
Jonk. Annaatje Diederich. Sp. Johannes Diederich
and wife, Annaatje Dewit.

1757

379. 23 February. Mareitje, ch. of Frederick
Wenne. Anna Mareitie Dewit. Sp. Pieter Wenne.
Anna Maria Dewit.

380. 23 February. Abraham, ch. of Jurg Hom-
mel. Margrieta Hommel. Sp. Wilhelmus Hommel.
Margrieta Hommel.

381. 23 February. Zacharia, ch. of Petrus Schart.

The Katsbaan Church Records

Annatie Bakker. Sp. Wilhelmus——— Catharina Bakker.

382. 383. 23 February. Isaac and Jacob (twins), ch. of Johannes Freligh, Jr. Elisabeth Fierer. Sp. Jurg Hommel. Margriet Hommel. Johannes and Christina Tromphouder.

384. 23 February. Catharina, ch. of Tobynas Wynkoop. Lea Leg. Sp. Johannes Wynkoop and wife, Catharina Schut.

385. 11 April. Eegje, ch. of Isaac Dubois. Helena Sammans. Sp. Huibertus Dubois and wife, Cornelia Halenbeek.

386. 11 April. Salomon, ch. of Pieter Schut. Geertruy Osterhout. Sp. Salomon Schut and wife, Saartje Diederich.

387. 11 April. William, ch. of Henricus Osterhout. Sara Schoonmaker. Sp. Samuel Burhans. Catharina Schoonmaker.

BY DOMINE SCHUNEMA

388. 5 May. Eva, ch. of Jurg Willem Diederich. Catharine Jong. Sp. Johannes Jong. Annaatje Diederich.

389. 5 May. Tierk, ch. of Egbert Schoonmaker. Geertruy Schoonmaker. Sp. Henricus Osterhout. Sara Schoonmaker.

BY DOMINE RUBEL

390. 31 May. Paulus, ch. of Johannes Trombauer. Christina Fierer. Sp. Paulus Schmidt and wife, Christina Trombauer.

391. 31 May. Maria, ch. of Evert Wynkoop.

Olde Ulster

Sara Dekker. Sp. Helmes Osterhout and wife,
Maria Dekker.

392. 31 May. Antgen, ch. of Zacharias Schneider.
Antjen Falkenburg. Sp. Hieronymus Falkenburg.
Maria Elisabeth Mejer.

BY DOMINE MANCIUS

393. 9 July. Catharina, ch. of Hiskia Schoon-
maker. Johanna Wulfin. Sp. Abraham Persen and
wife, Catharina Schoonmaker.

394. 9 July. Elisabeth, ch. of Richard Deffen-
port. Johanna Leg. Sp. Petrus Osterhout. Catha-
rina Wynkoop.

395. 9 July. Jacobus, ch. of Pieter Wenne.
Arriantje Van Etten. Sp. Jacobus Van Etten and
wife, Catharina Cool.

396. 397. 2 Oct. Barent and Tjerk, (twins), ch.
of Wilhelmus Burhans. Hilletje Schoonmaker. Sp.
Johannes Burhans, Jr. and wife, Sara Osterhout.
Henrik Schoonmaker and wife, Antje Rapelje.

398. 2 October. Johannes, ch. of Johannes Hom-
mel. Antje Schneider. Sp. Johannes M. Schneider.
Catharina Hommel.

399. 2 October. Annattje, ch. of Johannes Bak-
ker. Elisabeth Wulfin. Sp. Johannes Wulfin. Anna-
tje Wulfin.

400. 2 October. George Wilhelm, ch. of John
Everhan Van Kochenrad. Maria Barbara Smukerin.
Sp. George Wilhelm Regtmejer and wife, Antje Hom-
mel.

401. 2 October. Catharina, ch. of Arend Wenne.

The Katsbaan Church Records

Annaatje Langendyk. Sp. Petrus Langendyk. Jan-
netje Langendyk.

402. 26 December. Abraham, ch. of Evert
Dewit. Geertruy Persen. Sp. Abraham Persen and
wife, Catharina Schoonmaker.

403. 26 December. Arriantje, ch. of Christian
Wenne. Maria Dewit. Sp. Jan Dewit and wife,
Arriantje Osterhout.

404. 26 December. Salomon, ch. of Salomon
Schut. Sara Diederich. Sp. Pieter Schut and wife,
Geertruy Osterhout.

1758

405. 27 March. Petrus, ch. of Jurg Wilhelm Regt-
mejer. Antje Hommel. Sp. Johannes Frolich and
wife, Elisabeth Fierer.

406. 27 March. Petrus, ch. of Petrus Van Wor-
mer. Catharina Burhans. Sp. Henrik Meinertse and
wife, Treintje Van Wormer.

407. 27 March. Petrus, ch. of Philippus Muller.
Susanna Dubois. Sp. Johannes Tromboor and wife,
Christina Fierer.

408. 29 May. John, ch. of Cornelius Oster-
hout. Maria Schneider. Sp. Christian Fierer and
wife, Christina Schneider.

409. 1 July. Maria, ch. of John Post. Maria
Schoonmaker. Sp. Jacob Dubois, Jr. Catharina
Schoonmaker.

410. 23 August. Petrus. ch. of Christian Fierer.
Christina Schneider. Sp. Petrus Osterhout. Heiltje
Osterhout.

To be continued

Olde Ulster

VANDERLYN

OBIT MDCCCLII

No tomb inscribed with storied praise
In thoughts which breathe a dreamy charm,
Nor monument, we need upraise
To keep his memory ever warm.
His deeds are not resolved to dust—
They know no bitter ban of doom—
They live, and still forever must,
Thought ages yield their gleam and gloom.

Now brightly, through the mist of time,
Those works appear, of brain and heart,
And glow in cycles more sublime,
Around the dreamy brow of Art ;
Or, like those pictures grand and old,
Whose halos light the path of fame,
They twine, in lambent rays of gold,
An aureola round his name.

Oh ! evermore that name shall be
An astral in the cave of mind,
To light, where hid in mystery.
The treasures of deep thought are shrined ;
While, like some foamy edge of cloud,
Whose finger points the unknown sea,
His deeds float o'er the sky of years,
And point to immortality.

He walked the verdant meads among,
And saw the yeoman bind the sheaves—

Vanderlyn

He wandered where the robin sung,
While forests wept their tears of leaves ;
And over all he saw a gleam,
Like opal bathed in rubric dyes ;
Then like an iris o'er his dream
Beheld the Beautiful arise.

He drank the bitter cup that all
Must quaff, who love this dreamy power—
He saw its dark-winged shadows fall,
And limned them on each fleeting hour ;
While through the dimly pictured whole,
The golden germ of thought was shrined,
Which saw, deep hidden in the soul,
The mystery of the Artist mind.

He rhymed the melody of Art,
With mythic dreams of sea and wood ;
And 'mid the ruins of his heart,
Like Marius at Carthage, stood.
But now, upon her swelling breast
Fair Genius bows her beauteous head,
And mourns, with hands together pressed—
The Raphael of the age is dead.

O Vanderlyn ! for thee no more
Shall gneiss-ribbed hills, or heights unsought,
Or sea-lips, pressing on the shore,
E'er swell thy monologue of thought.
But through that arch divinely grand,
Where peals the clarion voice of fame,
Resounding over sea and land,
Shall echo, evermore, thy name.

HENRY ABBEY

OLD^E VLSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

*Published Monthly, in the City of
Kingston, New York, by
BENJAMIN MYER BRINK*

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

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

THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting in the City of Kingston, New York, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 12th, 13th and 14th, 1911 in the Chapter House of Wiltwyck Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the junction of Crown and Green streets. Seven sessions will be held during the three days and the public are cordially invited to attend all but the business session on Wednesday morning. There will be fifteen addresses by speakers from this city and elsewhere, which will be open to all. An automobile excursion will be taken to Hurley on Wednesday morning and there will be an excursion to the Ashokan reservoir on Thursday afternoon. During the meeting there will be a loan exhibit of Colonial and Revolutionary heirlooms of the vicinage. It will consist of old family plate and pewter, furniture, Bibles and documents and will be notable among exhibits of this character in recent years. Programmes will be obtainable upon application to the local committee, of which Hon. Charles F. Cantine is chairman.

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WE have a few copies of the Dutch Church Records of Kingston (baptisms and marriages from 1660 through 1810) elegantly printed on 807 royal quarto pages, with exhaustive index containing references to 44,388 names, edited by Chaplain R. R. Hoos U. S. N., and printed by the De Vinne Press, N. Y. But few Knickerbocker families can trace their ancestry without reference to this volume.

Dr. Gustave Anjou's Ulster County Probate Records from 1665; invaluable in tracing ancestry—in two volumes.

**The History of the Town of Marlborough,
Ulster County, New York by C. Neech
Woolsey.**

OLD^E VLSTER

VOL. VII

OCTOBER, 1911

NO. 10

Greenkill Mills and Charles DeWitt ❁ ❁



REENKILL MILLS were far more widely known one hundred years ago than in this twentieth century of our Lord. It will be interesting to trace somewhat of the history of what came to be known during the dark days of the War of the Revolution as a source of supply for hungry troops and puzzled commissaries. During the suffering at Valley Forge and during the severe winters that followed in such rapid succession the ever-flowing stream that issued from the First Binnewater to urge the mill-stones to never-ceasing labor when drought or shortage of crop stopped others, was such a blessing to half starving troops and perplexed providers that the Greenkill mills were known throughout the whole patriot army.

In the September, 1911 number of this magazine it

Olde Ulster

was stated on page 262 that Captain Mattys Mattysen Van Keuren married Tjaatje, daughter of Tjerck Claesen DeWitt in 1677. Let us see the connection of both Captain Van Keuren and De Witt with Greenkill Mills. In the minutes of the court of Kingston of the date of April 24th, 1677 it is stated that

Mattys Mattysen was granted the Green kil,
with the valley, if he builds a mill there—subject to
the Governor's approval.

The next entry that will engage our attention is a record in Ulster County Clerk's office, in Liber A. A., page 49, where it is recorded that on the 13th day of September, 1686 Tjerck Claesen De Witt conveyed to William West one half of his interest in the mill "lying and being situate upon the Greenkill within the limit of Hurley," the said William West agreeing to "do his best to learn one of the said De Witts sons to be a miller."

On the 5th day of June, 1709 the owners of the land along the Greenkill "sold alienated and set over to Johannis Hardenberg, merchant of Kingstowne,"

All yt Certaine kill brooke or river of water commonly called or known by ye name of Green kill, beginning at a certaine place called ye great fountaine, being ye head of ye sd green kill and thence running down as ye stream runs to ye bounds of William West as by patent unto ye sd William West of his predecessors Captn. Thomas de Lavall & Tjerck Clase de Witt or either of them will more at large appeare and likewise two feet of ground on each side of said kill or brooke, as also twenty & four acres of meadow land swamps etc."

At the opening of the Revolutionary War the mills were in possession and operation of Colonel Charles De Witt, who was known as "Charles De Witt of Greenkill." He was a great-grandson of Tjerck Claesen De Witt, mentioned in the previous part of this article, the first of the De Witt family in New Netherland.

During the terrible winter of 1777-78 the patriot army under Washington was encamped at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Their sufferings were intense. They had scarcely clothing for their nakedness and this was rags. They were almost without shoes and stockings in the snow and drifts. They suffered that winter more than any other during the long war. This magazine has told the story in Vol. III., pages 365-69. Governor George Clinton was appealed to by Washington for help. His energy soon sent ox-teams with loads of pork and flour through the drifts from Ulster county to Valley Forge. Farmers were urged to send in grain to Newburgh and Greenkill to be ground. The ground was frozen so badly that streams had no water unless they were fed from an inexhaustible source, as was that of Greenkill.

This winter succeeded the burning of Kingston, the loss of the forts in the Highlands and the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga in the October preceding. This county had been feeding the troops that had captured Burgoyne, the impoverished people of Kingston, had supplied the army with Governor Clinton in the Highlands and had been constantly provisioning the New England states with flour and grain.

The two winters that followed were not much better. The army must be fed, New England continued to look to the valley of the Hudson for its grain, and the alliance with France required the provisioning of the French fleet. It was to the same region that the patriot leaders must look for the supply. Commissary Commissioner Daniel Graham was in constant service in securing the supplies. We call attention to the following correspondence between him and Governor Clinton. It will be found in Vol. IV., page 749 of "The Public Papers of George Clinton;"

New Paltz, ye 23d April 1779.

Sir, In consequence of the appointment your Excelency Sent me for the procuring Flour &c., I have Procured a Quantity of Wheat unmanufactured, and no mills nearer than the Green Kills for that purpose. If it must be Transported to that place for grinding, perhaps it may be proper to Store it there, as it be much Easier Taken from thence, Either to the Highlands or to the Frontiers. Your Excelency will pleas to Signify your Pleasure to me in this Matter, which Shall be Strictly Observed by your very Humble Ser't.

DANIEL GRAHAM

To his Excelency.

Poukeepsie 23 Apl. 1779.

Sir, I have received your Letter of this Date & approve of your Proposal of having the Wheat you have procured for the use of the Army, ground &

Greenkill Mills and Charles DeWitt

stored at the Green Kill Mills. I am with great
Regard Your Most Obed. Serv't

GEORGE CLINTON.

DANIEL GRAHAM.

This magazine published on page 237 of Vol. V., a letter from Washington to Governor Clinton urging the different mills that could grind to hurry up the flour and speaking of the reliance he placed in Clinton and on this region for supplies. On page 50 of the same volume of *OLDE ULSTER*, among the published "Letters of Charles De Witt," will be found the following letter from Assistant Commissary Flint of the Continental Army:

Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 28th, 1783.

COL. CHARLES DE WITT,

Dr Sir:—

His Excellency Gen^l Washington has applied to the contractors for a quantity of the best superfine flour. Mrs. Washington has a preference for the flour manufactured at Esopus. I must therefore entreat you to send to this place as soon as possible ten or twelve barrels of the best flour that can be manufactured in your part of the country. You will direct the teams to deliver the flour at Head Quarters and send a weight note that a receipt may be taken for the exact weight.

In behalf of the Contractors

I am Sir Your Obed^t Serv^t

ROYAL FLINT.

It is not out of place to add that the house of Colonel Charles De Witt at Greenkill was often selected

by the Committee for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies against the Liberties of America as the place where prominent royalists who had given their parole were to report. On page 336 of Vol. IV. of this magazine may be found a letter from John Jay which speaks of this and of the regard in which Charles De Witt was held. In fact, when Kingston was the capital of the State of New York Greenkill Mills was the resort of many of the prominent men. This magazine has published (Vol. V., pages 272-74) a letter from John Jay, once governor of New York and Chief Justice of the United States, in which he speaks of the many agreeable hours he had passed under the roof of Colonel DeWitt at Greenkill. With Chancellor Robert R. Livingston and his brother, Philip Livingston, the Signer of the Declaration of Independence, he was on the most intimate terms. He had been the superintendent of Livingston Manor when a young man and each of them had visited him at Greenkill. So had Governor George Clinton, when he and De Witt sat as Ulster's representatives in the Provincial Assembly and Congress in the long years before the Revolution. It should hardly be necessary that this should be told to-day to recall the spot so well known in the days when our fathers were fighting for liberty and forming our system of government.

Greenkill Mills stood upon the outlet of the First Binnewater and at the date of the Revolution were in the town of Hurley. When the town of Rosendale was erected April 26th, 1844 that part of the town of Hurley was set off to the new town. These mills are



The Old Mill on the site of the Older One

along the state road and are just half way between the City of Kingston and the village of Rosendale, about four miles from each. The flouring mill is close to the state road and upon the east side. The saw mill was a little farther up stream, at the dam, and along the road to Whiteport. This mill was fitted up to grind cement in the beginning of the production of Rosendale cement some eighty years ago. The millstones then used lie along the roadside.

The present condition of the grist mill is much the worse for the process of the years. It is not the mill of the days of Colonel Charles De Witt, although it stands upon the site. We present an illustration of it and the raceway herewith. Across the road is the old house of Colonel De Witt. After the death of the colonel his son Gerrit kept it as an inn. The quaint sign, bearing the picture of a crocodile, is preserved at the house, which was called "The Crocodile Tavern." The property is still in possession of the family, being the residence of Charles Richard, the son of Richard, the son of Gerrit DeWitt.

The present grist mill was erected in 1849 by Richard T. De Witt, the father of the present owner. The foundations of the mill of Colonel De Witt were used in re-building. The dwelling house, diagonally across the road, bears the date of its erection—1736. The family claim is that "The Crocodile Tavern" was opened, originally, to provide lodging and entertainment for those who came long distances and remained until the following day, to depart with the flour made from the grain they had brought from their farms to Greenkill Mills,

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THE fame of the Moravian settlements in Pennsylvania, the fertility of their plantations, the reputation of their various industries, and the probity of their people, had extended into all the colonies within a decade of their coming to the Province, and as a consequence, liberal offers to sell them tracts of land, with a view to induce settlements were frequently received by the authorities of the Church at Bethlehem. The most important of these offers, from the extent of acreage and liberal inducements, will form the subject of this paper, and I may farther add that the letters and reports from which I have made liberal extracts, are in the Archives at Bethlehem. Mention may be made of the offers of Major General Horatio Gates, of

NOTE.—The above article is copied from “The Moravian,” of September 16 and 23, 1896, the organ of the Moravian Church in the United States and was prepared by John W. Jordan, the accomplished librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and the highest authority on the Moravian Church in this country. It will be recognized that the lands offered were in what is now Delaware county, New York, but were then in Ulster county and a part of the great Hardenbergh Patent. We are indebted for the article to Chaplain Roswell Randall Hoes, U. S. N.—EDITOR.

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a tract in Virginia ; of the Hon. W. Duane, of a tract five miles square, near Boston, Massachusetts ; and of Hon. Henry Laurens, of a tract in South Carolina.

While Bishop Spangenberg was in the city of New York, on the eve of his sailing for London, on the ship *John*, April 21, 1753, to attend the celebrated Conference which was held at Lindsey House in the ensuing Autumn, Ludwig Boemper* informed him that a company of gentlemen, proprietors of a large tract of land situated in then Ulster county, desired to dispose of some to the Brethren, or rather they offered them four thousand acres as a gift. Not fully understanding the matter, the Bishop was urged to write to the parties, which he did [April 14], and among the questions asked was, "What is your intention in offering to the Brethren a gift of several thousand acres?" The following reply was received :

New York, 16 April, 1753.

Mr. Spangenberg,

Dear Sir :

I received the paper you sent me containing certain questions relating to the lands which we offered to the United Brethren, and for answer what occurs to me at present, is as follows :

We are no corporation, have no common seal, no common Council nor Secretary. When we sell land we execute the deeds ourselves.

Our intention in offering this land to the Brethren is, I

*Ludwig Boemper, a brother of Abram Boemper, of Bethlehem, came from Surinam in 1748, and united with the Moravian congregation in New York.

Proposed Moravian Settlement in Ulster County

have reason to believe, that by their settling on the same, the lands nearby, in which we are all concerned, may rise in value, which is the certain consequence of such a settlement, and especially if the inhabitants are a sober, orderly people, and industrious, which character the Brethren deservedly bear.

The conditions we insist upon are, that the Brethren settle twenty-five families of their own people in three years, ten next year, ten the year after, and five the year following. *We will give them four thousand acres without any quit rent whatever.* As to the lands adjoining, we will sell seven thousand acres at 5 / per acre.. Mr. Tiebout will go with the Brethren to show them the spot we design to give them. The land is in the Province of New York, in the County of Ulster, between Minisink and Schoharie, and on east side of Delaware River. No tribe of Indians has no manner of pretensions to any part of this land, nor have any subjects any claim norpretense of title to it that I ever heard of. The original grant of the Crown is in my hands. It is a patent granted by Queen Anne dated 23 April, 1708, which I am ready to show, or to give any extracts therefrom that may be required.

It is about six miles distant from six families of Wirtembergers settled last Fall and about twenty miles from the Dutch town called Rochester in Ulster County and about five miles from Delaware River.

The above I sign as the sentiments and resolution of all concerned.

PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
CORNELIUS TIEBOUT,
JOHN ASPINWALL.

Bishop Spangenberg notes in his memoranda, that Queen Anne had patented a large tract to eight influential and wealthy gentlemen of New York—that

Tiebout and others owned fifty thousand acres, not in one piece, but in one, two, and three thousand acre tracts, partly lying on the Delaware. He resolved to write to Bethlehem, and ask the Brethren to send some one to look at the lands, and to bring forward the proposition to his brethren on his arrival in London. He would not assume any personal responsibility—would write to Bethlehem as soon as able. That 11,000 acres had been surveyed in order to lay a town out, upon the same.

Under date of April 17, 1753, Mr. Tiebout made the following proposals :

Proposal made by Mr. Cornelius Tiebout of the out ward of New York, merchant, of the one part to Joseph Spangenberg, clerk, in behalf of the *Unitas Fratrum*, of the other part, to wit :

The said Corn'l Tiebout doth hereby covenant and agree to and with the said Joseph Spangenberg, on behalf of the *Unitas Fratrum*, if they do like the land, after having seen it, and they like the proposal—in fee simple, and give a good and sufficient title and warrant for certain tracts of land lying and being in the County of Ulster and in the Province of New York, containing 50,000 acres, be it more or less, on the following conditions, viz : At 4 / per acre for the quantity aforesaid, and that without any quit-rent forever; and for the sum the whole land will amount to, the said Cornelius Tiebout will allow the term of five years before he demands the money, as also to have no interest allowed him for the said term of five years.

But after the said term is expired then the said Joseph Spangenberg in behalf of the *Unitas Fra-*

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trum to be at his liberty to pay off the whole amount or sum at one entire payment—or to pay any part thereof at his or their discretion—or to leave the whole unpaid, and then, after said term, to allow the annual interest of five per cent. on the same; or if he pays any part of said sum at the end of said term, or at any time after said term—then he is to pay 5 per cent. interest on the remainder, on the remainder of said sum per annum.

But in case the said Joseph Spangenberg in behalf of the Unitas Fratrum should choose to purchase the aforesaid 50,000 acres of land on the following conditions, to wit : Upon paying after three years 20 / per 100 acres yearly forever, (provided that the said Joseph Spangenberg or said Unitas Fratrum, have liberty to pay off the whole sum or any part of it, calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. at his or their discretion,) then the said Cornelius Tiebout does also covenant and agree to and with the said Joseph Spangenberg on behalf of the Unitas Fratrum that he will dispose of said land to him said Joseph Spangenberg on these last mentioned conditions.

It appears from this proposal, that Mr. Tiebout preferred that the Brethren purchase the entire 50,000 acres, upon the above conditions. “It appears to me,” observes Bishop Spangenberg in his memoranda, “that the land is not as dear as land in Pennsylvania, for the cost, upon the *first* condition is £10,000 up; upon the *last*, £12,500, and no quit rent forever. Were I to purchase of the Proprietor in Pennsylvania, I would have to pay 15.10 currency per 100 acres; and at this rate 50,000 acres would run up to

£7,750 currency (and did I not pay cash, I would have to pay 6 per cent. interest from date of the warrant). In addition I would have to pay a yearly quit rent of 4 / for every 100 acres—which would run up to nearly £100 or £165 currency. Convert this into a capital, it would be at the rate of 5 per cent., £3,300 currency. On this computation 50,000 A. in Pennsylvania would cost us £11,050 Cy., which is considerably higher than New York currency. And in this I have not reckoned surveyors', scriveners' and recorders' fees. I told Mr. Tiebout—1. We would not buy a cat in the bag. We must view the land. 2. I would lay it before the Conference in London. 3. Hence he should give me his proposition in writing, and also a draft of the land—which he did."

Spangenberg's memoranda on ship "John," Captain Dean, 7 May, 1753

1. Mr. Tiebout tells me that there is another considerable tract above or near the north line of the tract, for which Mr. Penn had a grant. That New York government had extended its Patents to the Delaware, which on its upper course, goes by the name of the Viskill or Fishkill.*

2. "That a New York company's patent extended on the east side of the Delaware from the boundary of New Jersey, to the Springs of the Delaware, and westward to the borders of Pennsylvania, as far as the Susquehanna land was yet unpatented.

* Called the Great Fishkill, from the confluence of the Pepachton, down to the confluence of the Mahackamak,

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3. "Col. Johnson, Admiral Warren's nephew, who had great influence with the Five Nations, had applied for the tract in England--the Brethren would more likely get a patent for it, as it was too much for an individual."

Between May 4-14, 1753, the brethren A. A. Lawatsch, Owen Rice and Jacob Loesch made an exploratory tour to the Ulster county tract. From the reports of Brother Lawatsch and Loesch made to Bishop Spangenberg in England, the following abstracts are made:

Brother Lawatsch reports:

We traversed its length from East to West, till the Delaware, going some thirty miles. Set out at No. 4, at the East, and went West to No. 60. There is a road laid until No. 52--thence to the Delaware there is a distance marked, and after that followed an Indian path till to the Delaware. The first tract, viz, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, is poor land--from 9 to 56 good land--soil red, dense woods--and so thick with laurel that it was impossible for us to ride to the side of the way which goes up 6 to 8 feet, very thick (where it is wet and springy). The timber is spruce, sugar maple, ash, white beech and also white pine fit for masts, 100 feet and more high and 8 to 10 feet thick (some of them), of the same height both on the hills and in the valleys--deciduous trees, too, but no oak--nearly all spruce. We found places (and we heard there were other such, but not along the road) where it would be easy to make meadow, especially in No. 27. About this point, and thence for several miles to the Delaware, the appearance of things preposessed me.

Now I come to the land of which they propose to give us 4,000 A. provide we settle families upon it. More than one-half is good land. This has the following course : At No. 51 it cuts across towards the water till No. 60, and goes due N. W. to the Delaware. The two creeks run between two hills and strike against a mountain on the south, which mountain is high and not to be cultivated. On the top of it there is little wood, many roots, and it is stony.

I will give you our thoughts. In the first place all parts are hard to travel. We had first to make a road thither, for the one there is cannot be used and is not cut out that distance—and it is difficult to make. Everything must be brought hither from a great distance of road, of 60 or 70 miles from Esopus. Captain Brodhead resides somewhat nearer at No. 8 on the Sand Mountain.

For the first and second years it would not do to keep cattle, not until land had been cleared for them, for the trees stand so close to each other as to prevent grass growing. Doubtless in time grass will grow on the cleared land. The land will produce good crops—it is stronger than ours. The drinking water is good, tasty and healthful. The Winter is colder and longer than with us — this will make trouble as to the cattle. Still it has an advantage, the grain will not freeze out, as it would be covered by snow. We can keep up intercourse by means of sleighing, and Martin Mack* tells me that the people there say that it is better grain land than the lowlands at Gnadenhuetten; the

*The family of Jeannette Rau, the first wife of John Martin Mack, resided not far distant from the tract in Ulster County under consideration.

Proposed Moravian Settlement in Ulster County

yield is more and the quality better. Still it will require hard labor to take out the grubs, as the trees stand so close and their roots are interwoven. As to the streams. On the draft they have laid down only the principal ones, which are larger than the Manocracy—those of its size and small ones are not noted; nor the many springs. There is no lack of sites for mills yet there are places where there would have to intervene several miles between mills. I would have staid longer and viewed more in the woods had we met with grass for our horses—we took as much provender for our horses as we could. In short could we settle on the tract unconditionally all would be well.

The land across the Delaware belongs to the Five Nations, some of whom live just across, and as we learn from the whites settled along the river, a day's journey up the river is a Delaware town. It is also a day's journey from Wyoming, where the Nanticokes and Shawnese live. We could visit the Indians.

On Nos. 28, 29, 30, and 31 there are Wirtemberg families settled, and on No. 27 a German—were imported by the Proprietors in November of 1752, and will be supported by them for some time yet, in accordance with the contract. Among them is Martin Mack's own brother, his wife, child and father-in-law. They are settled on No. 29.

Brother Jacob Loesch reports :

My estimate of the land is this. The crops planted by the settlers look good, but I have never seen red soil cultivated. The following things make me a little cautious :

1. In the Summer no grass grows for pasture, except here and there; these spots could be fenced in.

2. There is but little water and that is red.

3. Most of the timber is spruce pine, the rest which is the lesser half is beach, sugar maple and ash. The trees are all gigantic. In the lowlands where meadows would be laid out, there grows only spruce, and here is such a dense undergrowth of laurel, impervious to any living creature.

4. From Esopus into the tract is a road, a bad one, and farther in none at all. It would cost £600 to make a desirable wagon road. On the West lies the Delaware, by which we could reach Bethlehem only in canoes.

To be continued



NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING

The thirteenth annual meeting of the New York State Historical Association, which was held in Kingston, New York, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of September, was a grand success, considered from whatever standpoint taken. This association was originally formed by residents and summer visitors to and around Lakes Champlain and George, and other historic spots in Northern New York,

To promote historical research, to disseminate knowledge of the history of the State by lectures

New York State Historical Association Meeting

and publications, to establish a library and museum at Caldwell [on Lake George, in Warren county], to mark places of interest, and to acquire custody or control of historic places.

For some years its interest was thus local. During recent years the society has grown and broadened. It has become a State affair and closely connected with the Department of Education of the State of New York. Thus becoming an association as broad as the State of New York it was most proper that it should meet in the city in which the State began its glorious career, and visit the scenes of some of the very earliest events in American annals. So, through local members of the association an invitation was extended, and accepted.

The members of the association were present in great numbers. With them were many not members, but interested in historical things. A most efficient committee, of which the chairman was the Hon. Charles F. Cantine, arranged a programme comprehending the more prominent features of Ulster county settlement and history in specially prepared papers to be read; a loan exhibit that bespoke and received unstinted praise from all who saw it was collected and exhibited at the chapter house of Wiltwyck Chapter, D. A. R.; and three excursions arranged for and taken to scenes in the county—to Old Hurley to show a seventeenth century village; to New Paltz to show the home of the Ulster Huguenots; to Browns Station to visit the magnificent and impressive dam and reservoir prepared to supply New York City with water at

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an expense of almost two hundred millions of dollars. On this trip the association and its entertainers and guests experienced the courtesy of Mr. Samuel D. Coykendall, in putting a special train on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad at their service, and Mr. James C. Winston, of the firm building the dam and reservoir, in providing a generous luncheon. The number of guests was large and they heartily appreciated the thoughtful provision made for them.

The association was welcomed by the Hon. Alphonso T. Clearwater in a hearty address. This was responded to by the president of the association, the Hon. James A. Roberts, of New York City. A paper by William Wait, Kinderhook, New York, "The Hudson—Its Aboriginal Occupation, Discovery and Settlement," followed; after which W. Max Reid, of Amsterdam, New York, read one entitled "The Coming of William Johnson, afterwards Baronet." This was followed by the paper of Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, of Kingston, on "The Burning of Kingston." On the evening of the first day the Hon. Thomas E. Benedict of Ellenville, New York, read a paper on "The Valley of the Rondout and Neversink, and its Unsettled Colonial Questions;" and Chaplain Roswell Randall Hoes, U. S. N. one on "The Old Dutch Church of Kingston, and a Few of its Clergy;" on the evening of the second day the Hon. Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck read a paper on "The Huguenot Settlement in Ulster," and was followed by the annual address by the Emeritus Chancellor of New York University, Henry M. MacCracken, on "The Scotch-Irish in America and in New York."

New York State Historical Association Meeting

On the morning of the third day a report of the committee on "Isle du Sacrament," was read by its chairman, W. Max Reid; Dr. William O. Stillman, of Albany spoke on "The Future of the New York Historical Association," and Frank H. Wood of Chatham, New York on "Cooperation of Historical and Patriotic Organizations."

The excursion to the Ashokan dam and reservoir was made on Thursday afternoon. When the association assembled in the evening Augustus H. Van Buren, of Kingston, New York, spoke on "Wiltwyck Under the Dutch." A paper had been prepared by the editor of this magazine upon "The Palatine Settlements," but was not read. It will appear in the published proceedings of this annual meeting. The meeting closed with a paper on "The Visual Side in the Teaching of New York State History (Illustrated)."

The loan exhibit of Colonial and Revolutionary heirlooms evoked great expressions of commendation. No finer was ever brought together. It was a feature that was lingered over for hours. The catalogue was a gem and sold so rapidly that the edition was soon exhausted.

The addresses and papers were of a high order. Specific description is not needed as the proceedings are now being made ready for the press in the annual proceedings, where they will be available to all. The visitors departed from Kingston expressing themselves in warm words of approval of the most satisfactory and hospitable meeting of the New York State Historical Association ever held.

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BAPTISMS

1758

411. 23 Aug. Sara, ch. of John Van Orden. Treintje Dubois. Sp. Willem Van Orden, Jr. Sara Dubois.

412. 23 Aug. Willem, ch. of Johannes Mejer. Mareitje Osterhout. Sp. Theunis Osterhout and wife, Catharina Leg.

BY DOMINE SCHUNEMAN

413. 14 Sept. Cornelis, ch. of Petrus Langendyk. Maria Langendyk. Sp. Lucas Langendyk. Christina Langendyk.

BY DOMINE MANCIUS

414. 30 Sept. Johannes, ch. of Frederich Rau. Catharina Van Etten. Sp. Johannes Rau. Catharina Rau.

415. 30 Sept. Antonie, ch. of Rudolph Merkel. Catharina Bevier. Sp. Antonie Bevier and wife, Catharina.

416. 1 Oct. Theodosia, ch. of Cornelis Bogardus. Debora Schoonmaker. Sp. Jan Wels and wife, Catharina Van Sternbergen.

417. 26 Dec. Johannes, ch. of Henrik Valentyn. Nensi Macdouwel. Sp. Isaac Dubois and wife, Helena Sammans.

418 26 Dec. Catharina, ch. of Laurents Wenne. Catharina Bakker. Sp. Jan Post. Grietje Bakker.

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419. 26 Dec. Geertje, ch. of Jacob Schoemaker. Elisabeth Regtmejer. Sp. Matheis Merkel and wife, Grietje Kel.

420. 26 Dec. Aaltje, ch. of Gerrit Nieuwkerk. Cornelia Wels. Sp. Wilhelmus Wels. Aaltje Burhans.

1759

421. 16 Apr. Catharina, ch. of Johannes Hommel. Antje Schneider. Sp. Wilhelmus Hommel. Catharina Hommel.

422. 16 Apr. Johannes, ch. of Henricus Wulfin. Grietje Burhans. Sp. Jan Wulfin and wife, Grietje Spaan.

423. 16 Apr. Jurg, ch. of Jacob Muschier. Magdalena Frits. Sp. Jurg Muschier and wife, Catharina Eswyn.

424. 16 Apr. Johannes, ch. of Pieter Wenne. Arriaantje Van Etten. Sp. Gysbert Van Etten. Elisabeth Van Etten.

425. 16 Apr. Annaatje, ch. of Matheus Wenne. Margrietje Henrikse. Sp. Arend Wenne and wife, Annaatje Langendyk.

426. 16 Apr. Catharina, ch. of Petrus Mejer. Mareitje Louw. Sp. Tobyas Winne and wife, Catharina Louw.

427. 16 Apr. Catharina, ch. Jacob Kunnies. Anna Diederich. Sp. Jurg Willem Diederich and wife, Catharina Junk.

428. 16 Apr. Jonathan, ch. of Christian Wenne. Maria Dewit. Sp. Johannes Dewit. Heiltje Osterhout.

429. 5 June. Christoffel, ch. of Christoffel Met-

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telaar. Helena Rapelje. Sp. Henrik Schoonmaker and wife, Antje Rapelje.

430. 5 June. Petrus ch. of Petrus Schaart. Annaatje Bakker. Sp. Petrus Osterhout and wife, Jannetje Schaart.

431. 5 June. John, ch. of Arie Van Etten* Christina Dewit. Sp. Pieter Winne and wife, Arriaantje Van Etten.

432. 5 June. Christian, ch of Benjamin Mejer. Lea Osterhout. Sp. Christian Mejer and wife, Geertruy Heunyes.

433. 5 June. Benjamin, ch. of Johannes Junk. Annaatje Diederich. Sp. Willem Diederich. Jannetje Persen.

434. 5 June. Rachel, ch. of Jeremias Schneider. Catharina Halli. Sp. Martinus Schneider and wife, Antje Bakker.

435. 30 June. Johannes, ch. of Evert Wynkoop. Sara Dekker. Sp. Isaac Post and wife, Johanna Dekker.

436. 30 June. Jacobus, ch. of Egbert Bogardus. Annaatje Persen.

437. 5 Sept. Anneke, ch. of Henrick Frolik, Jr. Margriet Van Leeuwen. Sp. Petrus Van Leeuwen. Anneke Osterhout, wife of And. Van Leeuwen.

438. 5 Sept. Jannetie, ch. of Cornelis Brink. Annaatje Wenne. Sp. Adam Schaart and wife, Jannetje Wenne.

439. 6 Oct. Henrik, ch. of Thomas Van Steenberg. Christina Labontie. Sp. Johan Joost Herckheimer and wife, Mareitje Vau Aalen.

440. 6 Oct. Catharina, ch. of Hiskia Schoon-

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maker. Johanna Wulfin.. Sp. Abraham Persen and wife, Catharina Schoonmaker.

441. 6 Oct. Debora, ch. of Pieter Schut. Geertruy Osterhout. Sp. Jan Persen. Debora Persen.

442. 4 Nov. Neeltje, ch. of Egbert Schoonmaker. Geertruy Schoonmaker. Sp. David Dubois. Sara Meinertse.

443. 4 Nov. Annaatje, ch. of Johannes Schoonmaker. Catharina Dubois. Sp. Jan Post and wife, Malle Schoonmaker.

444. 4 Nov. Ephraim, ch. of Tobyas Mejer. Catharina Louw. Sp. Christian Mejer and wife, Geertje Theunges.

445. 26 Dec. Anne, ch. of Christopher Queen Elisabeth Karlin. Sp. Richard Deffenpoort and wife, Johanna Leg.

446. 26 Dec. Catharina, ch. of Johannes Mejer. Mareitje Osterhout. Sp. Stephanus Mejer. Heiltje Osterhout.

447. 26 Dec. Petrus, ch. of Henricus Osterhout. Sara Schoonmaker. Sp. Egbert Schoonmaker and wife, Geertruy.

1760

448. 12 Feb. Catharina, ch. of Pieter Junk. Elisabeth Muschier. Sp. Willem Diederich. Susanna Muschier.

449. 12 Feb. John, ch. of Wilhelmus Burhans. Hilletje Schoonmaker. Sp. Jan Schoonmaker. Sara Wulfin.

450. 12 Feb. James, ch. of Jacobus Dubois. Margriet Bever. Sp. Jacobus Persen. Tjaadje Bever.

451. 12 Feb. Lucas, ch. of Johannes Diederich.

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Annaatje Dewitt. Sp. Lucas Dewit. Jannetje Dewit.

452. 7 Apr. Catharina, ch. of Cornelis Osterhout. Maria Schneider. Sp. Henrik Frölik. Elisa Catharina Schneider.

453. 7 Apr. Elias, ch. of Petrus Osterhout. Jannetje Schaart. Sp. Matheus Wenne and wife, Grietje Henriks.

454. 7 Apr. John, ch. of Jan Post. Maria Schoonmaker. Sp. Petrus Post. Debora Schoonmaker.

455. 7 Apr. Johannes, ch. of Cornelis Nieuwkerk. Lea Van Etten. Sp. Johannes Van Etten. Jacomyn-tje Van Etten.

456. 7 Apr. Johannes, ch. of Isaac Dubois. Helena Sammans. Sp. Benjamin Dubois and wife, Catharina Seiland.

457. 7 Apr. John, ch. of Jan Dewit. Anna Maria Dewit. Sp. Ezechiël Dewit and wife, Maria Keller.

458. 7 Apr. Cornelis Langendyk, ch. of Arend Wenne. Annaatje Langendyk. Sp. Petrus Langendyk. Jannetje Langendyk.

459. 8 Apr. Annaatje, ch. of David Abeel. Neeltje Van Bergen. Sp. Jan Persen and wife, Debora Van Bergen.

460. 8 Apr. Johannes Frölik. Elisabeth Fierer. Sp. Johannes Tromboor and wife, Christina Fierer.

461. 5 July. Mary, ch. of John Ellis. Mary Ellis. Sp. John Fendel and wife, Elisabeth Monk.

462. 5 July. Jannetje, ch. of Ygenas Dumont. Annatje Osterhout. Sp. John Van Orden and wife Treintje Dubois.

463. 5 July. Christina, ch. of Petrus Tenbroek.

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Annaatje Herkmejer. Sp. Jacob Tenbroek and wife, Catharina Benthuisen.

464. 5 July. Rachel, ch. of Jurg Willem Regtmejer. Antje Hommel. Sp. Johannes Schneider and wife, Rachel Swart.

465. 4 Oct. Maria, ch. of Abraham Post. Anneke Schoonmaker. Sp. Egbert Schoonmaker and wife, Geertruy.

466. 4 Oct. Pieter, ch. of Laurents Winne. Catharina Bakker. Sp. Pieter Winne and wife, Arriaantje Van Etten.

467. 4 Oct. Neeltje, ch. of Wilhelmus Osterhout. Mareitje Dekker. Sp. David Abeel and wife, Neeltje Van Bergen.

468. 4 Oct. Catharina, ch. of Christian Fierer. Christina Schneider. Sp. Valentin Fierer and wife, Catharina Schram.

469. 4 Oct. Cornelis, ch. of Christian Wenne. Maria Dewit. Sp. Cornelis Brink and wife, Annaatje Wenne.

470. 4 Oct. Abraham, ch. of Annaatje Falkenburg. Sp. Johannes Mejer and wife Mareitje Osterhout.

471. 5 Oct. B. Sept. 12. Martinus, ch. of Isaac Ditsoort. Malli Brando. Sp. Henricus Brando. Catharina Brando.

472. 27 Dec. Rachel, ch. of Jurg Hommel. Margriet Fierer. Sp. Johannes Tromboor and wife, Christina Fierer.

473. 27 Dec. Grietje, ch. of Matheus Wenne. Grietje Henrikse. Sp. Matheis Merkel and wife Margriet Keel.

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474. 27 Dec. Pieter, ch. of Johannes Wenne. Rachel Henrikse. Sp. Pieter Wenne and wife, Arriantje Van Etten.

475. 27 Dec. Petrus, ch. of Theunis Asley. Mareitje Mejer. Sp. Tobyas Wynkoop and wife, Lea Leg.

476. 27 Dec. Stephanus, ch. of Benjamin Mejer. Lea Osterhout. Sp. Stephanus Mejer. Heiltje Osterhout.

477. 27 Dec. Catharina, ch. of Jeremia Schneider. Catherina Hal. Sp. Nicolaas Muller. Margrietje Schneider.

478. 27 Dec. Henricus, ch. of Evert Dewit. Geert-ruy Persen. Sp. Jan Persen. Debora Persen.

1761

479. 23 Mch. David, ch. of Robert Cameron. Dina Van Leuwen. Sp. Benjamin Van Leuven. Maria Van Leuven.

480. 23 Mch. Mareitje, ch. of Jacob Conges. Annaatje Diederich. Sp. Matheis Diederich and wife, Marytje Emmerich.

481. 23 Mch. Annaatje, ch. of Pieter Schaart. Annaatje Bakker. Sp. Jan Post and wife, Grietje Bakker.

482. 23 Mch. Christian, ch. of Salomon Schut. Sara Diederich. Sp. Willem Diederich. Margriet Schut, widow of *Christian* Diederich.

483.—May. Mareitje, ch. of Petrus Mejer. Maria Louw. Sp. Tjerk Lonw.

484. 4 July. Samuel, ch. of John Post. Maria Schoonmaker. Sp. Henricus Osterhout and wife, Sara Schoonmaker.

485. 4 July. Margriet, ch. of Conrad Engel. Eva

The Katsbaan Church Records

Maria Junk. Sp. Matheis Diederich and wife, Maria Emerich.

486. 4 July. John, ch. of Jan Brink. Margriet Wulfin. Sp. Johannes Bakker and wife, Elisabeth Wulfin.

487. 4 July. Willem, ch. of Nicolaas Brits. Mareitje Rau. Sp. Willem Brits. Maria Van Etten.

488. 4 July. Gysbert, ch. of Laurents Scherp. Geesje Schermerhoorn. Sp. Meinert Diederich and wife, Elisabeth Scherp.

489. 4 July. Rachel, ch. of Jan. Dewit. Anna Mareitje Dewit. Sp. Lucas Dewit. Rachel Dewit.

490. 4 July. Annaatje, ch. of Jacobus Dubois. Margriet Bever. Sp. Matheis Dubois and wife, Catharina Hof.

491. 5 July. Joseph. ch. of Simson Davids. Margriet Ploeg. Sp. Jacobus Wulfin. Sara Wulfin.

492. 3 Oct. Zacharias, ch. of Zacharias Schneider. Grietje Fierer. Sp. Nicolaas Trombo[or], Mareitje Trombo[or].

493. 3 Oct. Elisabeth, ch. of Jacob Schumacher. Elisabeth Regtmejer. Sp. Meinert Diederich and wife, Elisabeth Scherp.

494. 3 Oct. Mareitje, ch. of Cornelis Brink. Annaatje Wenne. Sp. Jacob Brink. Marretje Brink.

495. 26 Nov. John, ch. of Lucas Langendyk. Christina Wulfin. Sp. Jan Wulfin and wife, Grietje Muller.

496. 26 Nov. Elisabeth, ch. of Cornelis Osterhout. Maria Schneider. Sp. Johannes Frolich and wife, Elisabeth.

497. 26 Nov. Isaac, ch. of Jacob Post. Elisabeth Viele. Sp. Isaac Post and wife, Johanna Dekker.

498. 27 Dec. Benjamin, ch. of Pieter Wenne. Arriantje Van Etten. Sp. Cornelis Brink and wife, Arriantje Wenne.

499. 27 Dec. Arriantje, ch. of Adam Schaart. Jannetje Wenne. Sp. Pieter Wenne and wife, Arriantje Van Etten.

500. 27 Dec. Geertruy, ch. of Cornelis Dubois. Catharina Vanderpoel. Sp. Albertus Dubois and wife, Cornelia Helenbeek.

1762

501. 12 Apr. Annaatje, ch. of Hiskia Schoonmaker. Johanna Wulfin. Sp. Jacobus Wulfin. Annaatje Wulfin.

502. 12 Apr. Abraham, ch. of Johannes Mejer. Mareitje Osterhout. Sp. Abraham Osterhout. Catharina Falkenburg.

503. 12 Apr. Geertruy, ch. of Egbert Schoonmaker. Geertruy Schoonmaker. Sp. Jan Schoonmaker and wife, Aaltje Burhans.

504. 12 Apr. Willem ch. of Petrus Osterhout. Jannetje Schaart. Sp. Willem Merkel. Maria Langendyk.

505. 12 Apr. Debora, ch. of Henrich Fierer. Geertje Mejer. Sp. Jan Persen. Debora Persen.

506. 12 Apr. Marget, ch. of John Elles. Malli Elles. Sp. Theunis Askly. Mareitje Askly, [? Ashley].

507. 12 Apr. Catharina, ch. of Evert Wynkoop. Sara Dekker. Sp. Johannes E. Wynkoop. Sara Wynkoop.

508. 13 May. Arend, ch. of Arend Wenne. Annaatje Langendyk. Sp. Matheis Merkel and wife, Margriet Keel.

The Catskills

509. 3 July. Sara, ch. of Edward Schoonmaker. Malli Maklien. Sp. Henrik Schoonmaker and wife, Antje Rapelje.

510. 3 July. Johannes, ch. of John Schoonmaker. Aaltje Burhans. Sp. Johannes Burhans and wife, Jannetje Nieuwkerk.

511. 3 July. Catharina, ch. of Maria Diederich. Sp. Jurg Willem Diederich and wife, Catharina Junk.

512. 3 July. Maria, ch. of Christian Wenne. Maria Dewit. Sp. Ezechiel Dewit. Maria Keller.

513. 3 July. Petrus, ch. of Christian Fierer. Christina Schneider. Sp. Nicolaas Tromboor. Mareitje Tromboor.

514. 3 July. Maria, ch. of Henrik Meinertse. Treintje Van Wormer. Sp. Petrus Meinertse. Annaa-tje Spaan.

515. 4 July. Mareitje, ch. of Godfried Wulfin. Geertruy Bekker. Sp. Hieronymus Falkenburg and wife, Mareitje Mejer.

BY DOMINE WESTERLO

516. 21 Oct. Rachel, ch. of Leendert Kool. Lea Vander Hoef. Sp. Johannes Kool. Cornelia Decker.

To be continued



THE CATSKILLS

An easel standing in the glowing west,
Whereon the mighty artist of the golden gleams
Paints gorgeous pictures of his couch of rest,
While through each purpled loop the radiance streams.

OLD^E · VLSTER

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*Published Monthly, in the City of
Kingston, New York, by
BENJAMIN MYER BRINK*

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

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

PROGRESS IS GRADUALLY MAKING in rescuing the shores of the Hudson from the hand of the despoiler. With this month the title passes from what is left of Hook Mountain, from those who see the only beauty in the rocky heights of the noble stream, to lie in what may be realized in dollars from those rocks when crushed and sold for material to dress the roads and streets of cities and villages. This will now be stopped. No longer will offensive signs be painted upon majestic cliffs, and the mighty works of Providence debased to exploit the patent panaceas of unscrupulous men. The Hudson river is grand not only in the mighty commercial fleets borne upon its bosom, in the history made and famous deeds done along its shores, not only in the men and women of letters who made their homes close to its ebbing and flowing but much more in that the Almighty Artist here put forth so much of His handiwork. The lover of the river rejoices over every proof that its beauty will never be marred. Much remains to be done. But the spirit to do is now awakened and must never be put to sleep again.

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Published by the Editor, Benjamin Myer Brink

R. W. Anderson & Son, Printers, W. Strand, Kingston, N. Y.

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900 Webster Street
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Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270

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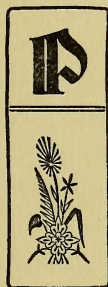
OLD^E VLSTER

VOL. VII

NOVEMBER, 1911

No. 11

The Story of the One ❧ ❧ Hundred and Fifty-Sixth



PATRIOTISM was aglow when the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter spread over the North in April, 1861. Before the month had given place to May an army was in the field in response to the call of President Lincoln of 75,000 men. Among them was that pride of this county, the old Twentieth Regiment. This magazine, in the June number of the current year, has told the story of its departure, its subsequent two re-enlistments and its long service. On the 3rd of May the president issued a second call. This was for 42,034 volunteers, 22,714 men for the regular army and 18,000 for the navy. On July 22nd, 1861 Congress authorized the enlistment of 500,000 men. Thus matters remained until July, 1862.

On the 2nd of July, 1862, the magnitude of the conflict had become apparent to all. It was seen that

it was incumbent upon the northern states to go into the conflict with a determination to win and throw all their resources into the struggle. That day President Lincoln issued his call for 300,000 men to serve three years. The North then was awakened in earnest and everywhere recruiting went on rapidly. Under this call the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment was enlisted in Ulster and Greene counties. Its story was told in the July number of 1911. Then came the second battle of Bull Run, the defeat of Pope and the invasion of Maryland. Meanwhile the president had issued another call for 300,000 more upon August 4th, 1862. These repeated calls, and for so great a number of soldiers, dampened the enthusiasm for service. To meet this the president ordered that in states in which the quota was not filled by August 15th a special draft would be ordered. On the 24th of August the One Hundred and Twentieth had marched away with full ranks and the enlistment had continued. Camp Samson, corner of the present Clinton and Greenkill avenues, in the City of Kingston, was still the rendezvous of the enlisted men who were organized and drilled as rapidly as possible.

There was one matter which did not please the Ulster county authorities. It was the threat of a draft. In the field was the Twentieth Regiment, the One Hundred and Twentieth was on its way to the front, and hundreds more were being assembled at Camp Samson. Under the two calls for 300,000 each the quota of Ulster county was 1,180 men. So a committee was formed to see to it that Ulster and Greene were credited with all those who were in the army and

The Story of the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth

in the naval service from this senatorial district. Many had enlisted in the navy, many were serving in other regiments as the One Hundred and Second and the Fifty-Sixth, many had joined various cavalry regiments and artillery companies. When these were aggregated it was found that all the calls had been responded to and more than the quota was in the field.

It may be of interest to have on record the number apportioned to the various towns of Ulster county at that date. Denning was called upon for 17 men : Esopus for 74 ; Gardiner for 33 ; Hardenberg for 8 ; Hurley for 37 ; Kingston for 259 ; Lloyd for 39 ; Marbletown for 64 ; Marlborough for 43 ; New Paltz for 32 ; Olive for 54 ; Plattekill for 30 ; Rochester for 71 ; Rosendale for 44 ; Saugerties for 143 ; Shandaken for 38 ; Shawangunk for 45 ; Wawarsing for 129 and Woodstock for 29.

While these recruits were at Camp Samson the battle of Antietam was fought and the enemy driven from Maryland. On Saturday, October 11th, Brigadier General Heury A. Samson reviewed the troops. They then numbered about 700 men. They had been formed into a regiment as the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth New York Volunteers. It took the local name of "The Mountain Legion." It then consisted of seven companies and an eighth in process of formation. Erastus Cooke was chosen colonel and Jacob Sharp, lieutenant colonel. On the evening of Monday, October 13th, the officers of the Mountain Legion met at Brown's Hotel, Crown street, Kingston, and presented to Colonel Cooke a sword, a sash, spurs and

Olde Ulster

a revolver. The presentation speech was made by the Hon. William S. Kenyon and Colonel Cooke responded.

On Tuesday evening, November 11th, shortly after dark, the regiment broke camp and marched to Rondout. Thence it was transported over the river to Rhinecliff. Hence the steamer Rip Van Winkle was waiting to convey it to New York, where it arrived on Wednesday morning. As the other Ulster county regiments had done it was quartered in the barracks in City Hall Park. Lieutenant Bailey, with a squad of men, was sent back to pick up stragglers. While the regiment was encamped three companies from Staten Island were added to the seven from Ulster county and the regiment was full. It was then armed with the Enfield rifle and was in constant drill. The regiment was mustered into service November 17th, 1862.

On the evening of Thursday, December 4th, 1862, the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers, "The Mountain Legion," took its departure from New York for the seat of war. It embarked upon the steamer M. Sanford. Its destination was not disclosed until the vessel was at sea. It was then found that it had been ordered to New Orleans, to be a part of the expedition under General Nathaniel P. Banks. Nothing worthy of record occurred until the vicinity of the Florida Keys was reached when the vessel ran upon a reef called Carys-port, about eighty miles east of Key West. It was soon ascertained that the ship was badly injured and could not be saved. Fortunately the weather was calm. Signals of distress were raised, all the weighty

The Story of the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth

articles were thrown overboard, including the provisions, and the pilot was arrested and sent to New York for trial. The regiment was taken to Key West on the gunboat *Gemsbok*, where it remained until Monday, December 22nd, when it took passage with the government transport *McClellan* for New Orleans. Early on Christmas morning the light at the mouth of the Mississippi was sighted, the bar was crossed and at eight o'clock in the evening of Christmas Day the regiment arrived at the city of New Orleans. It encamped at Carrolton about eight miles above the city. Here it remained during the remainder of the winter. About the 10th of March it removed to Algiers, across the river from New Orleans.

Banks had sent a force to capture Brashear city (now Morgan City) on the Atchafalaya during the preceding January. About April 1st, 1863 the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth Regiment was ordered there. Thence "up to the Teche country." On the afternoon of April 13, 1863 the regiment came to Fort Bisland. Here it had its first baptism of fire. Four of the regiment were killed and several wounded. Eighty-four Confederates were taken prisoners. The march was resumed to Franklin, thence through Opelousas to Alexandria. In two days the men marched from Little Washington to Alexandria, a distance of ninety miles. The sufferings of the troops were severe. Many dropped from the ranks from exhaustion. The regiment was now in the great cotton and sugar district of Louisiana and quantities of both were confiscated.

In this vicinity the regiment remained until about

the first of June, when it was sent to the bank of the Mississippi. It encamped at Milliken's Bend (Morganza). About the middle of June it crossed the Mississippi where the line between the states of Mississippi and Louisiana reaches the Mississippi river. For one month from the eighth of June, 1863 Port Hudson was besieged and many assaults upon its intrenchments were made. In one of these our regiment participated on the 14th of June. Two men were killed and eighteen wounded. The place was surrendered on the 9th of July—four days after the surrender of Vicksburg. The One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth was then sent down the river to Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Here it remained until the spring of 1864, when the ill-starred "Red River expedition" was organized. The One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth was to form a part thereof. It accompanied the expedition as far as Alexandria. Here it was ordered to remain. After the disaster at Shreveport the regiment was directed to hold Alexandria until the army returned and did so, having a few cavalry skirmishes. Marching from Alexandria it had skirmishes with the enemy at Choctaw Plains. Then it returned to Baton Rouge.

Orders were now received that the regiment go to New Orleans. As soon as it arrived there (about August 1st, 1864) it was sent on board a transport which put to sea and brought the troops to Washington, D. C. The whole of the Nineteenth Corps, to which it belonged, had been sent to the assistance of General Sheridan in clearing the Shenandoah valley of Confederate troops.

The Story of the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth

Here on the 19th of September the regiment participated in the battle of Opequan Creek (Winchester) with thirteen officers and three hundred men in the fight. It lost one officer and nineteen men killed and three officers and seventy-seven men wounded. Nineteen men were missing. Here three of its color-bearers were killed or mortally wounded. But the colors were saved. Three days after this it participated in the assault up Fisher's Hill. So things drifted along until the middle of October. On the eighteenth the Federal army, which had come back down the valley from the pursuit of Early, was in camp on Cedar Creek. Sheridan had gone to Winchester to receive dispatches from the War Department. Early suddenly re-appeared and drove the Federal troops before him. Word came to Sheridan and he made his famous ride up the valley rallying his men. Among them was our regiment. It took part in the fight at Cedar Creek on this occasion, which was October 19th, 1864. This was the last engagement in which it participated during the war. At Cedar Creek Philip Decker picked up the colors as the men fled from the intrenchments at the Confederate charge. Decker retreated with the flag until he was shot through the leg. Then Captain Cooley, who was acting as commanding officer, tore it from its staff and carried it to safety. He delivered it to Colonel Neafie who carried it with him on his horse from the field. For thirty-five years these colors remained in the possession of Captain Cooley when they were placed in the Huguenot Memorial House in New Paltz, where they remain.

The regiment was next sent to Baltimore, Mary-

land. About the 1st of January, 1865 it was ordered to a waiting transport and departed from the Chesapeake. Its destination, it was found, was Savannah. General Sherman had just completed his great march to the sea, and had crossed, already, the Savannah river in pursuit of the army of General Joesph E. Johnston. The One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth was put on provost duty in Savannah and relieved the regiment so doing. This joined the forces in pursuit of Johnston. It continued on duty of this sort during the remainder of its term of service. It was with Sherman at Goldsboro, North Carolina, when the news came of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. Thereafter it was on similar duty in Georgia until or near the close of October when it was brought by steamer to New York. Here on October 23rd, 1865 it was mustered out of service and returned home.

The regiment departed for the field with the following principal officers; Erastus Cooke, colonel; Jacob Sharp, lieutenant colonel; Louis Shaffner, major; Howard Cooke, adjutant; Samuel D. Coykendall, quartermaster; Edward D. Percy, surgeon; E. J. Holland, chaplain; Ferdinand Griggs, captain of Company A; Thomas Fowler, captain of Company B; William Van Wagenen, captain of Company C; Alfred Neafie, captain of Company D; Matthias S. Ewen, captain of Company E; Christopher M. Baxter, captain of Company F; John Donaldson, captain of Company G. The remaining three companies were from Staten Island (Richmond connty), New York.

Lieutenant Colonel Sharp succeeded Colonel Cooke March 28th, 1863.

PROPOSED MORAVIAN SETTLEMENT IN
ULSTER COUNTY

Continued from Vol. VII., page 306

On September 9, 1753, Bishop Peter Boehler arrived in New York on the *Irene*, and proceeded to Bethlehem. Bishop Spangenberg's memoranda notes the following:

1. The land in Ulster county has been viewed by Lawatsch and Loesch. I judge their reports are to the best of their judgment.

2. Now we are to determine what we will do in the premises—for we must send our resolution by the next ship to America. We have postponed the answer to next Synod.

3. I have the conditions here—also a draft of the piece of land, dated 12 September, 1753.

4. Mr. Tiebout offers us his whole estate in Ulster county.

5. I did not have the heart to reject the offer, as I did not seek it. But I promised him no more than I would submit his offer to Synod.

6. The conditions are such that were I a private individual and had to do with such matters, I would close the purchase. But I speak humanly, I am satisfied either way, as to the result.

Bishop Boehler in two memorandums to Spangenberg states:

Bethlehem, October 23, 1753.

We design to bring the Ulster Co. matter to a conclusion with all possible expedition. The Pro-

Olde Ulster

prietors allow us to seek out 4,000 A. between the piece designated for the town, and that noted on the draft as No. 33—yet we are to select it in such a way that each one gives but 500 A. In this way we will get a piece five miles long and one mile and a quarter broad. We design next week to have it viewed a second time, and after the Synod* I propose to go there myself and view it very closely, and fix upon what we will take, and then go to New York and settle with the Proprietors.

Bethlehem, November 23, 1753.

After coming from Philadelphia, at the close of the Synod, I set out with Brother Martin Mack on the journey to Ulster Co. But on coming to Nazareth, we were met by Brother Bishop and Shebosch, whom we had sent ahead to prospect. They effected nothing. The snow set in early, the swamps were full of water, and therefore they did not see as much of the land as did Lawatsch last Summer. This report prevented my journey. Hence we must postpone matters till next Spring, and then see what is to be done. I am anxious to see and go over it myself.

Brother David Nitschmann's queries of Count Zinzendorf and the Count's replies.

Lindsey House, March 11, 1754.

N. In whose name shall the deed be made, if not already made?

Z. In Father Nitschmann's.

N. Can I ask for twelve single brethren from Bethlehem, such as I will need, and as are wanted to make a beginning?

* Held at Heidelberg, November 1-4, 1753.

Proposed Moravian Settlement in Ulster County

Z. Yes, *only not choose them.*

N. Also two couples, to manage the farmhouse-hold?

Z. *Only don't choose them.*

N. I will take charge of the whole settlement as Haus Vater for a year ; then I will ask for a brother to keep accounts, to look after externals, to receive and disburse monies. With these affairs I don't wish to be concerned. I will gladly help to advise and to work, and also be informed of all disbursements and to judge which are necessary.

Z. Well and good !

N. In matters of general nature I will consult with Brother Spangenberg, and follow his judgment.

Z. Well and good !

N. All we obtain in Bethlehem, *e. g.*, plows, grub hoes, wagons, etc., we will pay for, so Bethlehem is not the loser thereby.

Z. Well and good !

N. We desire that credit be given us in New York.

Z. Bethlehem is to negotiate all monies, and no one but Bethlehem : but Bethlehem will regard Ulster as the chief object of New York's credit. See to this !

N. After a farm of 500 A. has been cleared, and meadows cleared, and a grist and saw-mill built, a tannery and smithy erected, which belong to a settlement, and 1,500 A. are left in woods, then there remains 2,000 A. On this we could build a town. Or would it not perhaps be better at once several thousand acres more ?

Z. The idea is good. We will not speak about the number of acres.

N. With what Brethren shall the town be built? From Bethlehem or from Europe, or of Brethren who are not yet in the Church, but will be won for it?

Z. This must be settled according to circumstances.

N. If of the last, there would be this advantage, they would bring money with them, and this would help both us and themselves. In case the Marien-born Economy dissolves, might I ask for its members, who could come over in the Fall on our ship. They begged to do so and they are good farmers.

Z. They belong to Christian's Spring.

N. Can George Seyfert and wife also come? They have no children, and a weaver is necessary.

Z. No objections.

N. I wish for the first years to be spared the expense and trouble of Children's Institutes—till the debts are paid off.

Z. Certainly not Gemein Anstalten, and for land schools, there are no inhabitants in the vicinity.

N. How shall the town be named—Herrnhaag?

Z. By no means; *Zauchenthal*.

The Synod held in London approved of accepting the proposal of Mr. Tiebout respecting the tract in Ulster county.

Bishop Spangenberg reached Bethlehem on his return from England 22d April, 1754, and on May 2, Bishop David Nitschmann and David Zeisberger set out from Bethlehem to prospect the Ulster county tract. Bishop Nitschmann's report of his view is, in the main, in harmony with those of Brother Lawatsch and Loesch. Of mill sites he writes: "On the next

Proposed Moravian Settlement in Ulster County

lot, north, is a lake, at whose outlet, at little cost, a mill could be built, for the outlet is narrow. The bank surrounding the lake is high, so that we would not need to put any land under water (for a dam). Were we to build a saw mill here, the logs could be floated down the lake to the mill.

"On the south side of the lake is a small level hight, well situated for a town—as far from the lake as Bethehem is from the Lehigh, and at the foot of the hight a beautiful spring . . . Plenty of springs on the land, by aid of which much land could be irrigated, and turned into meadow lands. It is from twenty to twenty-two miles to the mill, and sixteen to a smithy."

On June 5, David Nitschmann empowered Henry Van Vleck, of New York, by power of attorney, "to sign his name and affix his seal, to the counter-part of a certain deed or conveyance of land to be made unto him by Cornelius Tiebout," indicating that the purchase was to be consummated. But on July 22, Bishop Boehler wrote to Mr. Van Vleck that Owen Rice had just returned from Ulster county, that the only sites suitable for settlements were on lots No. 27 and 18; but these were already virtually disposed of or encumbered. This gave a new phase to the offer, and hence the following :

"We, the subscribers, do agree to give in fee simple, to the Society called the Unitas Fratrum 3000 A. of land in that part called the Fourth Tier or Square, in the division of the Great Lot No. 1 of the Hardenburg Patent. . . and we do promise to execute deeds for the same to any person or persons they shall nominate for them. . . and

Olde Ulster

will bind themselves to the performance of the following conditions : That they do settle at least fifteen men on the lands within one year after date hereof, and at least that number do remain settled on said lands for at least ten years, from their first settlement.

“ Witness our hands the 30th day of July, 1754.

“ WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
CATHERINE AND PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
JOHN ASPINWALL,
SAMUEL FINGLEY, in behalf of self
and Daniel Coxe.”

The father of R. R. Livingston having sold his interest in the above mentioned tier of lots, engages to convey 500 A. of land, out of any other of his lots on “the Great Lot No. 1.” Cornelius Tiebout also agrees to exchange with the Unitas Fratrum his lot No. 27, for one of the lots to be conveyed to them by the Patentees of the “Great Lot No. 1” and give deed in fee simple, or he will lease his lots No. 18 and 27 for a term of ten years etc.

Bishop Spangenberg, writing to Henry Van Vleck under date of August 20, 1754 agrees to accept the 3000 A., under the conditions named ; that he selects lots No. 30 and 31, and that Mr. Tiebout shall have one of the said lots for his lot No. 27. About three weeks later Henry Van Vleck writes :

“ The gentlemen are so pleased with Mr. Alexander’s satisfaction with what he saw at Bethlehem and Nazareth, that they have granted the lots No. 27 and 30, containing 3227 A. and Mr. Tiebout also gives his share, being each 461 A —thus they give 227 A. more than they covenanted for. Now, as the Brethren

have these lots in two entire pieces, they ask that they in consideration of the excess, pay for all the deeds, etc. They are all in high spirits about the Brethren going on the land yet this Fall, and begin to raise the prices of lands already. As regards Lot No. 27, Mr. Tiebout had made an agreement with Matthew Kolp, who had settled on 150 A. He thinks the man has forfeited this. If not, and he should come to Mr. Tiebout, then the Brethren must allow it out of said lot. Let Father Nitschmann write to Mr. Tiebout to promise to make Kolp satisfaction, if he has any to get."

Replying to Mr. Van Vleck, under date of 16 September, Bishop Spangenberg writes: "Sorry to hear that fresh difficulties are started by Mr. Tiebout. We never knew that 150 A. of Lot No. 27 had been granted by an agreement to Mr. Kolp, and as matters thus stand be pleased to inform Mr. Tiebout, that the Brethren's final resolution and determination is, not to move in the affair, until they have a clear and undisputed title in their hands—and that they are rather inclined to give up entirely the whole Ulster county land affair, than to have it in possession with the least incumbrance whatsoever. You will please to keep the counterpart which has been executed by Brother David Nitschmann in your hands, until Mr. Tiebout has satisfied the said Kolp about his pretensions.

"As to the 227 A. the Brethren agree to the terms of the gentlemen, to pay for the deeds, amounting to your calculation to £11.

To be continued

*THIS REGION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY
YEARS AGO*

From the "Description of New Netherland" by Montanus

The oak usually grows sixty to seventy feet high, for the most part free of knots, for which reason it is well adapted to ship building. The hickory trees furnish a hot and lasting fire, and a curious appearance whenever the bush is cut away either for the purpose of more open hunting or for clearing the ground for a bouwery. Some plants sent hither from Holland thrive better than even in Holland; namely, the apple, pear, quince, cherry, plum, currant, apricot, buckthorne, medlar, peach and onion. Vines grow wild everywhere and bear in abundance blue and white muscatels and pork grapes (*spek-druiven*). Some time since, the wine press was successfully introduced. The wine was equal to any Rhenish or French wine. Every vegetable known to the Dutch is cultivated in the gardens. Water melons as savory as they are wholesome, are, when ripe, as large as a cabbage. The English extract a liquor from them which would be no wise inferior to Spanish wine did it not turn sour too soon. Gourds when cleaned out serve as water vessels. Tobacco produces leaves five quarters long. Pumpkins grow luxuriant and agreeable. Corn sowed in hills six feet apart, sprouts up readily and prosperously if properly weeded. Turkish beans, planted beside the corn, wind themselves around the stalk. Grey peas prosper here so well that two crops are gathered in the year from one field. Medicinal plants

and indigo grow wild in abundance. The barley can be tied above the head. Furthermore, all sorts of flowers have a pleasant odor and appearance.

The hills consist of fuller's earth, or clay, fit for making dishes, pots and tobacco pipes. There is, besides, abundance of rock crystal and Muscovy glass. Other hills furnish marble, serpentine, blue and hearth stone. And although the Dutch have not taken much trouble to dig for minerals either on account of not being numerous enough, or in order not to make other folks' mouths water, it is nevertheless incontrovertible that the subterranean cavities in the hills conceal gold and silver. When Wilhelm Kieft, the governor, employed in the year sixteen hundred and forty-five, the Indian interpreter, Agheroense, with a view, through him to terminate the difficulties which had arisen between the West India Company and the cruel tribe the *Makwaes*, he observed that the said interpreter, streaked his face with a glittering yellow paint. Kieft suspected some valuable mineral to be concealed in this operation. proposed to satisfy Agheroense; subjected it to the crucible; obtained two pieces of gold worth three guilders. He kept the matter secret; obtained fortunately from the mountain pointed out by Agheroense, a bucket full of the material, for it furnished gold. Kieft now imagined he had made a great discovery and dispatched Arend Corsen from New Haven to Holland with the stuff. But as the ship never made its appearance—which was also the fate subsequently of the fly boat, the *Princess*, in which the governor was a passenger, who had a supply of the abovementioned mineral, all further exploration ceased.

The natives, divided into various tribes, mutually agree in respect to painting their bodies, shields, war clubs and the lath work within their huts. For this they use colors extracted either from plants or from finely crushed stones. The principal plant is not unlike the Orach or Golden herb, except that the stalk has many shoots and red-brown berries; the juice of which collected in the inner bark of trees, is laid in the sun to dry, and when dried is preserved in little pouches. The inhabitants temper the paint with water and then streak the body; it produces the most beautiful purple that can anywhere be found. Their pictures represent canoes, trees and animals, but very indifferently executed. Instead of plumes they bedeck themselves with hair tied with small bands. The hair is of a scarlet color and surprising brilliancy which is permanent and ineffaceable by rain.

The horses in New Netherland are brought from England or from the diocese of Utrecht. Those from the bishopric far excel the English. Both are subject to a curious disease whereof many die within a few hours. The same disease attacks horned cattle that are pastured on new ground. But hay grown on salt meadows is found to be a remedy against this. Hogs fatten exceedingly in the woods; those fed on Indian corn give the sweetest pork. Sheep, though very thriving, are not numerous, because the settlements cannot spare any persons to keep watch against the wolves. Besides, venison is so abundant that the sheep can on this ground be dispensed with. Fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and other feathered game are, also, easily obtained. Lions, panthers,

Initial Stones in Katsbaan Church Wall

whose skins the Indians bring to market, are caught on a high mountain, situated fifteen day's journey to the southwest. Here, also, are many pitch black bears, shy of men, but which, when attacked, spring on the hunters; they first stop the wound with a pledget of leaves, and if the hunter, meanwhile, takes refuge in a tree, climb after and above him, then stick the head between the legs and fall downward. They sleep during the winter, lying six weeks on one side and an equal time on the other, sucking their paw. A cripple bush or hollow mountain serves them for a sleeping place.



INITIAL STONES IN KATSBAAN CHURCH WALL

We present this month as our illustration the stones in the north wall of the Katsbaan church, which bear the initials of the builders. The old stone church "op de Kats baan" was built in 1732. Just where, and in what building, the congregation worshipped before that is not known. The records precede that date. The list of children baptized is being published in this magazine. These stones were placed in the east wall of the church. In 1867 long windows were inserted in the east and west walls and the stones bearing the initials were transferred to the north wall. Unfortunately the upper stone was cracked and in inserting it the larger portion was placed below the smaller and to the right. Under the date (1732) appear the initials C M, Christian Meyer. He was probably the chair-



Initial Stones in Katsbaan Church Wall

Initial Stones in Katsbaan Church Wall

man of the building committee, as he was elder in the church at that time. The initials, probably, are those of the following persons :

C M, Christian Meyer,
A W K, (see lower stone with upper one)
Adrian Wynkoop,
W T B, Wessel Ten Broeck,
M S B, Martin Salisbury,
M S, Martin Snyder,
B B H, Barent Burhans,
L S, Lawrence Scherb (Sharpe),
B D B, Benjamin Du Bois,
I I S, John Jurg Snyder,
I M, Johannes Martin,
I W, Johannes Wynkoop,
M M, Myndert Mynderse,
H F, Hendrick Fees,
H D B, Huybertus Du Bois,
S D B, Solomon Du Bois,
I W S, Johannes Wilhelm Snyder,
M H, Martin Hamm,
B R, Not known,
F R, Frederich Rau (Rowe).

Of these it may be added that John Jurg Snyder afterwards was known as George Snyder, and was the father of Colonel Johannis Snyder of the Revolution. John Jurg was the son of John William Snyder, whose initials also appear. Meyer and Martin Snyder lived in Churchland, Ten Broeck and the Du Boises at Catskill, Martin at the Groote Emboght, Mynderse and Barent Burhans on the Hudson at Sauger-

ties, and Rowe at Saxton. Fees was one of the two men who secured the grant of land upon which the church was built. The other was Jan Persen of Saugerties, who was also an elder but whose initials do not appear.



THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS

Continued from Vol. VII., page 319

BAPTISMS

1762

517. 21 Oct. Valentyn, ch. of Johannes Trompoor. Christina Viere. [Fiero]. Sp. Valentyn Viere and wife, Cathrina Schram.

518. 21 Oct. Cathrina, ch. of John Herris. Annaatje Post. Sp. Martynus Post and wife, Geert-ruy Schoonmaker.

519. 21 Oct. Zacharias, ch. of Johannes Backer. Elisabeth Wolf. Sp. Petrus Backer. Elisabeth Backer.

520. 21 Oct. Elias, ch. of Jeremias Snyder. Catharina Hally. Sp. Johannes M. Snyder. Heyltje Oosterhout.

NOTE.—Domine Mancius died September 6th, 1762. During the eighteen years succeeding the church had no pastor. In the interval baptisms were usually performed by Domine Westerlo of Albany, Domine Schuneman of Catskill (Leeds), or Domine Doll of Kingston. It is not known who recorded them in every instance.

The Katsbaan Church Records

521. 21 Oct. Annatje, ch. of Louwrentz Winne. Cathrina Backer. Sp. Johannes Merckel. Cathrina Hommel.

522. 21 Oct. Petrus, ch. of Fredrik Rouw. Cathrina Van Etten. Sp. Niclaes Trompoor. Cathrina Trompoor.

1763

523. 7 Feb. Samuel, ch. of William Legg. Sara Woelfin. Sp. Samuel Woelfin. Annatje Woelfin.

524. 7 Feb. Margriet, ch. of Jurry Hommel. Margriet Viere. Sp. Fredrick Rouw. Cathrina Rouw.

525. 7 Feb. John, ch. of Johannes Woelfin. Grietje Snyder. Sp. Adam Woelfin. Annatje Woelfin.

526. 7 Feb. Marya, ch. of Jan Post. Grietje Backer. Sp. Hendricus Post. Grietje Legg.

527. 7 Feb. Abram, ch. of Jan. L. Dewitt. Anna Marytje Dewitt. Sp. Petrus Oosterhout. Maritje Brink.

528. 529. 7 Feb. Jan and Adam (Twins), ch. of Cornelis Brink. Annatje Winne. Sp. Jan Brink. Grietje Woelfin. Adam Woelfin. Annatje Brink.

530. 7 Feb. Maria, ch. of Petrus Van Leuven. Cathrina Britt. Sp. Niclaes Britt and wife, Maria Rouw.

531. 7 Feb. Maria, ch. of Cornelis Nieuwkerk. Lea Van Etten. Sp. Christiaen Meyer, Jr. Aeltje Meyer.

532. 7 Feb. Isaak, ch. of Ephraim Kanklin. Hester Beever. Sp. John Beever and wife, Cornelia Decker.

Olde Ulster

533. 10 Nov. Jonathan, ch. of Sagerias [Zacharias] Snider. Grietie Fero. Sp. Martenis Snider. Antie Snider.

534. 10 Nov. Petrus, ch. of Biiamean [Benjamin] Mier, Leia Oosterhot. Sp, Petres Oosterhot. Maria Brinck.

535. 10 Nov. Cathrena, ch. of Jan Post. Maria Schonmaker. Sp. Egbert Schonmaker. Gertrui Schonmaker.

1764

536. 7 Jan. Biiamen, [Benjamin], ch. of Wilhelmis Rou. Maria Van Netten. Sp. Nieklas Bret. Maria Bret.

537. 7 Jan. Hendrick, ch. of Petrus Tart. Anna-tie Backer. Sp. Jure Willim Reghtmier. Antie Homel.

538. 7 Jan. Leia, ch. of Philip Mille. Susana Dubois. Sp. Georgius Laawich. Lea Dubois.

539. 7 Jan. Sarah, ch. of Jacobus Woven. Meti Oostrander. Sp. Wilem Legh. Sara Wolven.

540. 29 Jan. Annatie, ch. of Johannes Myer. Maria Oosterhout. Sp. Peterus Myer and wife, Maria Louw.

541. 29 Jan. Lucas, ch. of Christian Winne. Maria Dewit. Sp. Lucas Langendeik and wife, Christina Wolvin.

542. 29 Mch. Stephanus, ch. of Cornelis Hoogstraat [*sic.* Oosterhout]. Maria Schneider. Sp. Stephanus Majer and wife, Gritie Osterhout.

543. 29 Mch. Derk, ch. of Johann Schoonmaker. Aeltien Borrhans. Sp. Derk Schonmaker. Dosia Wettiker.

The Katsbaan Church Records

544. 29 Mch. Stoffel, ch. of Jacob Mussier. Magdalena Fritz. Sp. Hans Mussier. Anna Maria Engel.

545. 29 Mch. Catharina, ch. of Jan Cornelis Parsen. Elisabeth Scherp. Sp. Tobias Wynkoop and wife, Lea Lyk [Leg].

546. 29 Mch. Jacobus, ch. of Lucas Dewitt. Debora Persen. Sp. Jan Ostrander. Catharina Dewitt.

547. 29 Mch. Andreas, ch. of Pieter Breesteet. Sara Meinertsen. Sp. Andres Breesteet. Debora Breesteet.

548. 29 Mch. Jacobus, ch. of Arie Vannette. Christ. DeWitt. Sp. Jacobus Vannette. Cath. Kohl.

549. 550. 24 Apr. Simon and Maria [twins], ch. of Piter Winnen. Adriaentie Vannette. Sp. Simon Kohl. Saartie Kohl. Arie Vannette and wife, Christina DeWitt.

551. 24 Apr. Jan, ch. of Petrus Osterhout. Jannetie Saart. Sp. Petrus Saart. Naatie Bakker.

552. 24 Apr. Henrick, ch. of Johan Herres. Annatie Bost. Sp. Henrich Bost. Gritie Luyk.

553. 24 Apr. Rachel, ch. of Petrus Maier. Marietie Lau. Sp. Joh. Schneider. Rachael Schwart.

554. 10 July. Johanna, ch. of Godfried Wolf. Lisabeth Oosterhout. Sp. Jacobus Wolf and wife, Marytje Oostrander.

555. 10 July. Mattheus, ch. of Mattheus Dubois. Cathrina Hoff. Sp. Hiskia Dubois. Cornelia Nieuwkerk.

556. 10 July. Gideon, ch. of Samuel Ferris.

Mary Perdy. Sp. Myndert Mynderse and wife, Jannetje Peers.

557. 8 Sept. Elias, ch. of Stephanus Majer. Gritien Osterhout. Sp. Christian Majer. Annatien Tonnjes.

558. 8 Sept. Maria, ch. of Arend Winne. Annatien Langendyk. Sp. Petrus Langenkyk. Maria Langendyk.

559. 8 Sep. Catharina, ch. of Petrus Van Löwen. Cath. Britt. Sp. Friderich Britt. Margaretha Britt.

560. 8 Sept. Jacob, ch. of Petrus Osterhout. Maria Brink. Sp. Jacob Brink. Annatien Brink.

561. 8 Sept. Maria, ch. of Abrah. Post, Jr. Catharina La Roy. Sp. Petrus Post. Saartien Kohl.

562. 8 Sept. Elisa, ch. of Everd Wynkoop. Sarah Dekker. Sp. Lucas Wynkoop. Maria Trombaur.

563. 8 Sept. Egbert, ch. of Egbert Schoonmaker. Gertruyt Schoonmaker. Sp. Jacobus————— and wife, Marg. Schoonmaker.

564. 8 Sept. Margaretha, ch. of George Willh. Richtmeier. Anna Hummel. Sp. Gritie Hummel. George Hummel, Jr.

565. 8 Sept. Debora, ch. of Christian Schneider. Elisabeth Bakker, Sp. Petrus Schart. Annatie Schart.

566. 8 Sept. Willhelm, ch. of Willh. Borhans. Cath. Denport. [Devenport]. Sp. Everd Wynkoop. Cath. Wynkoop.

567. 8 Sept. Abraham Dewitt, ch. of Abrah. Lau. Rahel Dewitt. Sp. Joh. Diederich. Jannetien Lau.

The Katsbaan Church Records

568. 14 Nov. Cornelis, ch. of Christian Meyer, Jr. Annatien Wynkoop. Sp. Tobias Wynkoop and wife, Lea Leik [Leg].

1765

569. 22 Jan. Jonathan, ch. of Hendricus Oosterhout- Sarah Schoonmaker. Sp. Petrus Post. Debora Schomaker.

570. 22 Jan. John, ch. of Hendrick Viere. Geertje Meyer. Sp. Johannes Valkenburg. Lidia Valkenburg.

571. 22 Jan. Salomon, ch. of Isaak Dubois. Lena Symons. Sp. John Van Norden and wife, Cathryntje Dubois.

572. 22 Jan. Christina, ch. of Wessel Tenbroeck. Marya Tenbroeck. Sp. John Tenbroeck. Marya Tenbroeck.

573. 23 Jan. Jacob, ch. of Peter Hootle. Maria Freer. Sp. Jacob Freer. Alida Tack.

574. 21 Feb. Elisabeth, ch. of Friderich Rauh. Catharina Vannette. Sp. Johannes Fröl[ich] and wife, Elisabeth Fuh[rer].

575. 21 Feb. Catharina, ch. of Johannes Schneider. Helena Osterhout. Petrus Osterhout and wife, Maria Brink.

576. 24 Apr. Maria, ch. of Jacob Schumacher. Lisabeth Richtmejer. Sp. Deves Merkel. Maria Richtmejer.

577. 24 Apr. Salomon, ch. of Jeremias Schneider. Catharina Halley. Sp. Benjamin Schneid[er]. Annatien Hamm.

578. 24 Apr. Rebecca, ch. of Petrus Frölich.

Olde Ulster

Maria Wouth. Sp. Nicolas Trombaur. Maria Trombaur.

579. 24 Apr. Jacobus, ch. of Hiskias Schoonmaker. Johanna Wolf. Sp. William Link and wife, Sara Wolf.

580. 24 Apr. Robert, ch. of Jacobus Duboys. Margaretha Bevert. Sp. Robert Bevert. Jannetie Dewit.

581. 24 Apr. Hendricus, ch. of Hiskias Duboys. Rahel Nieuwkerk. Sp. Hendricus Borrhans. Margaretha Borrhans.

582. 25 Apr. Annatien, ch. of Jacob Kunjes. Annatien Dederich. Sp. Johannes Funck and wife, Annatien Diderich.

583. — June. Petrus, ch. of Adam Schart. Jannetie Winnen. Sp. Petrus Schart and wife, Annatien Bakker.

584. — June. Annatien, ch. of Cornelis Brinck. Annatien Winnen. Sp. Petrus Brinck. Annatien Brinck.

585. 25 June. Petrus, ch. of Hendricus Wolff. Margaretha Borrhans. Sp. Petrus Borrhans. Helena Borrhans.

586. 25 June. Catharina, ch. of Petrus Meky. Annatien Devenpoort. Sp. Zacharias Schneider. Margaretha Fuhrer.

587. 25 June. Catharina, ch. of Evert De Witt. Gertraut Persen. Sp. Jacobus Persen. Catharina Persen.

588. 25 June. Christina, ch. of Johann Jork. Maria Planck. Sp. Daniel Lucas. Elisabeth Kreiseler.

The Katsbaan Church Records

589. 25 June. Maria, ch. of Nicolas Brit. Maria Rauh. Sp. Peter Hommel. Catharina Rauh.

590. 20 Aug. Johannes, ch. of Thomas Moesjer. Annatje Schomaker. Sp. Johannes Petri and wife, Lena Moesjer.

591. 20 Aug. Catrina, ch. of Johannes Dumont. Geertruy Tenbroeck, Sp. Petrus Tenbroeck and wife, Cathrina Rutsen.

592. 20 Aug. Petrus, ch. of Johannes Woelpen. Grietje Snyder. Sp. Wilhelmus Snyder. Maria Richtmeyer.

593. 29 Oct. Gideon, ch. of Johannes Junck. Annatien Diderich. Sp. Meinert Diderich and wife, Elisabeth Scherp.

594. 29 Oct. Josephat, ch. of Frans Jacob Muller. Annatien Falckenburg. Sp. Ephraim Van Keuren. Sarah Falkenburgh, his wife.

595. 29 Oct. Jacobus, ch. of Tönes Asle. Maria Meyer. Sp. Jacobus Persen and wife, Margaretha Schonmaker.

596. 29 Oct. Annatien, ch. of Willem Merckel. Rachel Bakker. Sp. Matheus Merckel. Lea Bakker.

597. 29 Oct. Catharina, ch. of Zacharias Schneider. Margaretha Fuhrer. Sp. Henrich Schneider. Catharina Fuhrer.

598. 29 Oct. Sarah, ch. of Petrus Schuhmacher. Lisabeth Brando. Sp. Johannes Ehlich and wife, Gritien Schumacher.

599. 29 Oct. Annatien, ch. of Johannes Frölich, Jr. Elisabet Fuhrer. Sp. Petrus Hummel. Annatien Hummel.

600. 29 Oct. Marytien, ch. of Benjamin Post.

Olde Ulster

Catharina Wynkoop. Sp. Evert Wynkoop, Jr. and wife, Aeltien Mejer.

601. 29 Oct. Eva, ch. of Johannes Borckert. Lisabeth Spahn. Sp. Friderich Marden. Maria Peer.

602. 29 Oct. Catharina, ch. of Abraham Post. Annatien Schoonmaecker. Sp. Petrus Meinertzen. Debora Schoonmaacker.

1766

603. 28 Jan. Maria, ch. of Cornelis Oosterhout. Marya Snyder. Sp. Richard Davenport and wife, Johanna Leg.

604. 28 Jan. Elisabeth, ch. of Petrus Schart. Annatje Backer. Sp. Christiaen Snyder. Lisabeth Backer.

605. 28 Jan. Annatje, ch. of Christiaen Winne. Marya Dewitt. Sp. Cornelis Brink. Annatje Brink.

606. 28 Jan. Johannes, ch. of Johannes Backer. Elisabeth Wolf. Sp. Jan Brink. Grietje Wolf.

To be continued



WHAT ISAAC THOMAS DID

With scarce ten rods between,
All earnest haters
Battled at Antietam,
Patriots and traitors.
Death swung his sickle wide,
For his dark regions ;
Hotly, on either side,
Pressed the massed legions.

What Isaac Thomas Did

Justice, yet slow to strike,
Upheld her steelyards ;
And the green fields were like
A table of billiards,
Where, in the charge's shout
Of wild derision,
Death knocked the balls about
With grim precision.

Loudly the cannon spoke,
Teaching scorn manners,
While in the battle smoke,
Flaunted the banners.
Then Isaac Thomas came,
Being no coward,
Saw the foe's flag of shame
Hateful and forward—

Rushed from the Union ranks
Into the traitor,
Shot down the ensign there,
And a while later,
As, with the deed, the men
Stood half enraptured,
Came back unscathed again,
With the flag captured.

Thus Isaac Thomas fought,
And in the beauty
Of the brave act he wrought,
Fulfilled his duty.
O Land ; such deeds are dear
Tho' war go from us.
Honor and cheer, cheer, cheer
For Isaac Thomas.

OLD^E VLSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

*Published Monthly, in the City of
Kingston, New York, by
BENJAMIN MYER BRINK*

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

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

ON the 25th of last month the fiftieth anniversary of the departure of the old Twentieth Regiment for a service of three years in the Civil War, after the conclusion of a service of three months, was celebrated in Kingston by a magnificent parade. This service was described in the present volume of this magazine, pages 161-172. On the page preceding this we present a few lines by the late Henry Abbey telling "What Isaac Thomas did." The story is that at the battle of Antietam, September 17th, 1862 Sergeant Isaac Thomas of Company G shot down the color bearer and ran and secured the battle flag. It seems that Major Alfred Tanner, seeing the color bearer fall, also ran and caught it as Thomas did. It is also stated that Major Hardenbergh assisted in securing it. But in the words of the late Admiral Schley after the battle of Santiago "There is glory enough for all." Although as poetry there might be improvement it is worthy of preserving and we thus give it place.

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An Historical and Genealogical Magazine



KINGSTON, N. Y.

Published by the Editor, Benjamin Myer Brink

R. W. Anderson & Son, Printers, W. Strand, Kingston, N. Y.

Allen County Public Library
900 Webster Street
PO Box 2270
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270

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WE have a few copies of the Dutch Church Records of Kingston (baptisms and marriages from 1660 through 1810) elegantly printed on 807 royal quarto pages, with exhaustive index containing references to 44,388 names, edited by Chaplain R. R. Hoes U. S. N., and printed by the DeVinne Press, N. Y. But few Knickerbocker families can trace their ancestry without reference to this volume.

Dr. Gustave Anjou's Ulster County Probate Records from 1665; invaluable in tracing ancestry—in two volumes.

**The History of the Town of Marlborough,
Ulster County, New York by C. Meech
Woolsey.**

OLD^E VLSTER

VOL. VII

DECEMBER, 1911

No. 12

Musings in the ✥ ✥ Kingston Churchyard



ALF a century ago [that is in 1811], there was a subject of special wonder for childhood in a cedar post sustaining a rude slab of flagstone, in the northwesterly quarter of the old burial ground of the then old Dutch Church, and the only house of worship in Kingston. The stone was inscribed in rude characters, not deeply or artistically chiseled,

**A D W
22 D Y
I U L Y
1710**

and the stone slab and supporting post stand there still, just as they did fifty years ago [and are still standing there in 1911.—EDITOR]. It is the oldest

graven record in the enclosure, though the burials in that spot have antedated it sixty years or more. There was a myth among us youngsters, that the duration of the cedar prop, (which was assumed to be coeval with the inscription, and that legend to have been graven about the time of the burial of A D W) was owing to the fact that it was a cedar of Lebanon. How it originated is unknown, but we believed it with a reverent faith undisturbed by skeptical calculations of probabilities, lack of proof or a question as to the way a cedar of Lebanon should outlast one from our own hills. There was an admixture of religious faith in the tenet, for was not the cedar of Lebanon of sacred as well as fragrant renown, and united to Solomon in all his wisdom and glory indissolubly? We clung to that belief with a livelier faith than we did to the Heidelberg catechism. But there stands the old cedar as sound and stout-hearted as ever, though the old church, under whose forenoon shadow it reposed, and which was founded in the same year if the inscription over the door-way was a correct record, has been razed thirty years, and is almost forgotten.

Of the De Witts who slumber in the scant family area around the old monument, the writer's remembrance goes back no farther than to the third generation—in all probability—from "A. D. W."; and that is far enough to suppose grey hairs and rheumatism.

NOTE.—In the Autumn of 1861 a series of articles appeared in the Kingston Argus, under the title of "Gleanings in our Home Field," from which the above paper is reproduced.

Musings in the Kingston Churchyard

"A. D. W." we think was Andries De Witt.—There is a link lost in the graveyard memorials, for his grandson Andries, who lies hard by, was born in 1726, dying in 1806, completing his eightieth year. His wife, Rachel Du Bois, died in 1823, in her eighty-seventh year. And it was their sons, Isaac and Tjerck, both reposing near, who are remembered as most stalwart and powerful representatives of the Holland race, living out bravely their sturdy traits, and with individual character enough to bring them out in strong lines in the foreground of any home memories of half a century ago.

There was a completeness, so to speak, in their surroundings, the tenor of their lives, and their most minute characteristics, which made a harmonious whole. Their old homestead, with its low-browed and ample stone dwelling, shaded and shielded by fine old trees, overlooked the winding Esopus, and the meadow fringing its waters, whilst beyond it and the Brabant ridge separating this stream from the ruder valley, or rather gorge of the Sawkill, were the outlying spurs of the Catskills. Their farm, and birth-place, we believe, was an ample domain, with a happy diversity of level upland, meadow and woodland beyond, always prominent for the evidences of thrifty industry, and their natural abundance and content. The old mansion has, or had, the happy peculiarity of being at so great a distance from the main road between Kingston and Hurley that it was quiet and secluded, and yet near enough to make intercourse with the older village in plain sight, every day. That old homestead was a picture of rural ease and its pre-

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sumed happiness, which would strike the most careless observer. Embowered in twining forest trees, with its orchards extending around, the ample barns—always distinctive and suggestive features in the Dutch homestead—capacious, substantial, and not the least disfigured by any disguises of their real character, the weathercock at the gable peak their only ornament, with its uses as well.

It is very many years since I have trodden the paths which once wound to the hospitable doorsill of the old homestead, or sat on the bench encircling the trunk of one of the trees shadowing its roof. It may be all changed; and if it is, I should be loath to look upon it to the destruction of the picture in memory. The other day, a friend of thirty years ago, who had a most refreshing recollection of Jacob's Valley, before the invasion of Abijah and his Goths and Vandals, sought the spot only to have one of the pleasantest pictures in his gallery shattered by the present reality. It was very like meeting

Mary of the nut brown hair,
In the charms of sweet sixteen.

You remember to the very turn of a curl and shadow of a dimple, after thirty or forty years interval, and you find a buxom matron surrounded by her grandchildren, and with a faint basis of suspicion that she might have been a pretty girl a long time ago.

Last week the reminiscents were providentially cut off by lack of room from a digression into which they

were led by a surmise as to possible changes in the old De Witt homestead in the elbow of the Esopus, on the road to Hurley. The shock of being brought up so suddenly arouses them to the truth that the pen was talking, at the start, of the burial place of the Andries De Witt race, in the old graveyard, and that it will be as well to stick to that text ; for a time at least.

Looking at the old gravestones hard by the old memorial of 1710, we find that Tjerck De Witt was born in 1762 and Isaac in 1769. A pair of sturdy men in the very prime of vigorous manhood, always together, and always dressed alike, one sees them in recollection in their drab overcoats and broad brimmed drab hats, in the substantial wagon drawn at decorous pace by a pair of powerful horses, whose sleek coats and plump sides corroborated the story of peace and plenty and moderation in labor as all else, told in the form and faces of the bachelor brothers. And yet there was a marked difference in the twain, for the one was blue-eyed and fair-haired, with the light complexion of one branch of his lineage, and the other brown-eyed and dark-haired with the corresponding dark complexion of the other. And though both were robust, and tall, there was an equally distinct difference of temperament in their forms, the younger, being the taller and better formed. They were, say forty years ago [1821], bachelors, their aged mother the head of the house.—It has been remarked that people living together will impart and borrow traits to and from each other, in time, modifying distinctive marks and producing resemblances which often perplex the observers. It was so with Tjerck and Isaac De Witt,

if by a rare chance you found either of them alone. The one invariably reminded you of the other; though as before remarked, there was a radical difference in the mould of the men and as marked a distinction in their cast of mind. The elder was taciturn to a fault, if there can be such a thing; and this made him seem to those who did not know him well, deficient in the genial traits under his phlegmatic outside. Isaac was far more companionable, communicative, genial and impulsive. The elder seemed to be a reproduction of the genuine Holland stock of convention, probably from the same race which counted the Grand Pensionary of Holland, of historic renown among its scions; whilst the younger represented the Du Boises of their maternal side, with the more active mind and physical energy accompanying it. The two most happily harmonized. Tjerck was the man of business, the planner, the seller, buyer and superintendent about the home, whilst Isaac led the flock afield, and drove the business in the discreet fashion of those days. They were not scientific it is true, but their acres yielded more than other farmers around from the systematic, regular work, and constant care bestowed on its management. If the soil was not brought up to the full measure of its capable product, neither was it exhausted by stimulating to meet the draughts of some of the bad farming systems of their day. Never was there in this region, a more orderly conducted, model farm of the old school than that of the De Witts. Its arrangement, and clock-work precision, were proverbial, and the brothers thrived and prospered in their old ways, nor ever thought of making haste to grow rich.

Vouchers of French and Indian War

The bond of their family was broken by death, for in 1822 the elder brother, Tjerck, who had barely completed his sixtieth year, departed this life, and his robust frame, high health, and regular habits gave promise that he would emulate his long-lived ancestry. The next year his mother followed him. She closed her long life in her eighty-seventh year. The family was broken up, so to speak, by the two deaths, and Isaac stood alone at the old homestead.

To be continued



VOUCHERS OF FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

The editor of this magazine has received from Thomas E. Benedict, of Ellenville, the following warrants on the treasurer of the Colony of New York in payment of military debts June 8th, 1758 and September, 1758:

Unto Lieutenant Dirck Rosa in Captain Hayes Company of Militia for himself and Parties under his command for Ranging the Western Frontiers and also Guarding Messieurs Bruyn & Clinton in Surveying the Road from Minisink to Rochester in order to erect Blockhouses in the months of April, and May, one thousand seven hundred and Fifty six in full his accounts the sum of Nine Pounds Six shillings and Six Pence.

Unto Ensign James Clinton for himself and party of Militia under his command for Ranging and Guarding the Western Frontiers Since the Com-

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mencement of the Present War as per account the sum of Five Pounds and Sixteen shillings.

Unto Capt. Thomas Ellis for himself and Detachment for Scouting on the Western Frontiers of Ulster County in March and April one thousand seven hundred and fifty eight. The sum of five pounds and twelve shillings.

Unto Lieutenant Benjamin Burt for himself and Detachment for the like service in August One thousand Seven hundred and fifty eight the sum of one pound fifteen shillings and nine pence.

The Bruyn (surveyor) mentioned above was, no doubt, Jacob Bruyn, who laid out the old town of Newburgh plot in 1729. Lieutenant Benjamin Burt was from Warwick, Orange county, New York and an uncle of James Burt, who was an officer, later, in the Revolution, and was the last surviving officer of the pensioners of that war.



PROPOSED MORAVIAN SETTLEMENT IN ULSTER COUNTY

Continued from Vol. VII., page 335

A few days later Henry Van Vleck wrote to Christian Thomas Benzien regretting that the Brethren are not satisfied with Mr. Tiebout's matter with Kolp; "the Brethren need have no scruples about this matter, and I hope they have gone to take possession of the land of Canaan."

Some changes being suggested in the deeds, Bishop

Spangenberg returned them to Mr. Van Vleck; the alterations were made, and they were sent back to Bethlehem. With regard to the Kolp affair Van Vleck writes, "this is such a small affair. I should be ashamed to show my face to these gentlemen, if after all the affair should be dropped by you."

The agreement between Cornelius Tiebout and M. Kolp "late from High Dutchland," sets forth—Kolp binds himself in the penal sum of £10 New York currency to forthwith go and settle a farm of 150 A. on lot No. 27; that he is to pay at the rate of £25 for every one hundred acres, within three years from date, and if he finds himself unable to pay the principal for the land, then he is to pay the interest. The agreement is dated October 10, 1752.

It will be observed that Kolp had one year yet to make good the agreement and obtain title for the land.

Van Vleck, writing to Bishop Spangenberg October 1, states: "Since my last, I got a letter from Mr. Tiebout. I am sorry to observe from its contents that he wants still to make a difference between the Brethren and the other gentlemen, and to raise difficulties, where in my judgment there seems to be little or none. As Kolp is said to have forfeited his agreement, I believe that if the Brethren would send him £5 for his improvements, he would deliver up the agreement. In all events, had the Brethren better not accept it with said encumbrance, and take the affair entirely out of Mr. Tiebout's hands?"

Under the same date Mr. Tiebout writes to the Bishop; that he had written to Mr. Kolp to come to New York, that he would try to get the agreement

from him, and if he insists on keeping the land, he will make him select a site in another corner of the tract. "As he is poor and has labored hard to clear a little land and make fences, etc., I can't be hard with him. I will assist him to build a house, and don't doubt the Brethren will also." Bishop Spangenberg replied as follows :

York, Catores, 16 Oct. 1754.

Sir,—

In answer to your letter I could observe that we think it not unreasonable to pay Mr. Kolp his improvements, which he has made on the lands you are conveying to the Brethren. And that is what Mr. David Nitschmann will consent to, provided that he gives up the agreement which hath been made between him on one and you on the other side.

But as for giving him 150 A. of the Lot No. 27, and the building him another house—I can't see by what right or equity it may be demanded of either the Brethren or yourself. This is therefore to desire you not to lay it on the Brethren, and to consider that you are going to show us a kindness—and to make good your words, which more than once you have given us. If you will be kind to the poor man, give him rather some other piece of your land (you have more of it than ever you will want). Why will you give from what has been designed for the Brethren, in order to do good to some body else? And why is it, that now this affair is longer than half a year doing, without any effect? I do assure you, that the getting of a deed

Proposed Moravian Settlement in Ulster County

for 100,000 acres of land in Carolina* hath not given me so much trouble as what you have offered. Time goes away, and we should now be on the spot, and be brisk in clearing of lands and the building of houses—but how can we venture, considering the circumstances we have met with hitherto?

Let us find you so, Dear Sir, as you have shown yourself to us, but if either yourself or any of the Gentlemen Proprietors of the lands intended for the Brethren, repent of their bargain, we will insist upon nothing. But this we hope, however, that the then fault why things are gone contrary to our and your expectations, will not be laid on the Brethren, for we have not delayed, but rather honestly endeavored to bring things to pass, to the satisfaction of the gentlemen, who have such confidence in the Brethren as to make them very reasonable offers.

This is all I have to say, and I hope you will not take it amiss, because I deal frankly with you, which is becoming honest people. I am, with much regard,

SPANGENBERG.

Under the same date the Bishop wrote to Charles Brockden, of Philadelphia giving him a state of the case and asking for his opinion. The deeds for the lands submitted were found to be in due form.

In a letter to Henry Van Vleck he says :

Your many troubles about Zauchtenthal are not yet at an end. I am sorry for it, but I cannot help it, for I must be cautious since it is not my

* The Wachovia Tract.

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own affair. . . . We have received the deeds you have sent us, and as soon as we have done with them, will send them back by an Express. .

David Nitschmann wrote to Mr. Tiebout the following letter from Bethlehem :

Oct. 21, 1754.

Sir,—

I hear that one Math. Kolp has made some improvements on the lot No. 27 you are conveying to me. I promise to satisfy him for his labor, what will be just and right after he has delivered up to me the Articles of Agreement between you and him about the said land.

I am dear Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

DAVID NITSCHMANN.

Henry Van Vleck, October 28, informs Bishop Spangenberg that Mr. Tiebout would take no less than £50 for Kolp's improvements.

Brother Christian Thomas Benzien then writes to Van Vleck, November 14: "After mature deliberation in respect to the Ulster county affair, the Brethren are come at last to a conclusion to drop the whole affair, notwithstanding the great trouble and expense they have been at in this affair. In one respect the Brethren are really sorry that this affair is to end thus. . . . The deeds signed by David Nitschmann, as well as his letters to Mr. Tiebout, and all the rest of the papers belonging to this affair, you are desired to pack up and send to Bethlehem by first opportunity."

Proposed Moravian Settlement in Ulster County

The brethren and sisters who were suggested to begin the settlement of Zauchtenthal, in addition to David Nitschmann, were the following married brethren :

Martin Liebisch and wife,
Christ's or Spohn's.

SINGLE BRETHREN.

Heckedorn, George Walter, John H. Bizman, John Nagel, Jacob Eyerle (smith), Abraham Anders (millwright), Paul Schneider (mason), David Kuns (carpenter and farmer), Michael Münster (farmer), Melchoir Münster (cobbler). John Seyffert (teamster), and Samuel Wutze.

Among the articles needed ; four horses and a wagon, four cows, one plow, twelve new axes, six grubbing hoes, eight scythes, three sickles, carpenter's tools, etc.

It was therefore owing to either the unwillingness or the inability of Cornelius Tiebout to dispossess Kolp from a part of Lot No. 27 that the purchase of the Ulster county tract failed. But Robert Livingston, who owned the eighth part of lot No. 1, Hardenberg Patent, as soon as he learned that the Brethren had declined Mr. Tiebout's offer, offered to Bishop Spangenberg. December 11, 1754, a tract of 20,000 acres, in lot No. 4, on condition that one hundred bushels of wheat be paid annually for each one hundred acres. In case the 20,000 acres were considered too large, a tract of 10,000 would be reserved.

Towards the end of January, 1755, Bishop Spangenberg wrote acknowledging the receipt of the pro-

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posal, and stated that it was necessary to lay it before a Synod. . . . "my private thoughts are, that the Brethren will not agree to the proposition, as the rents are too high."

In August Brother David Nitschmann visited the Livingston tract and made his report to Bishop Spangenberg who was then in New York, but being unable to settle upon terms, this second project of settlement in Ulster county also failed.

There are still sections of the old Patent visited by the Moravian viewers covered by primeval forests, and it is not improbable that the acceptance of the offer made through Mr. Tiebout, might have proved unfortunate to the Church in later years—the gainers would have been the owners of lands which would have surrounded the Moravian estate. As a statement of facts relating to the proposed purchase of land and erection of settlements in Ulster county, the original documents in the Archives at Bethlehem are of high historical value.



AN OLD DUTCH MILKING SONG

Groen, groen grasje,
Boter in mijn taschje,
Melk op mijn tongetje
Voor mijn zoete jongetje.

Green, green grass,
Butter in my bag,
Milk on my tongue
For my sweet youngster.

George Washington and the Church of Kingston



LDE ULSTER, with this number, is able to give to its readers an excellent reproduction of the hand-writing of General George Washington, which is of more than local interest from the circumstances under which it was written and the occasion, combined with the striking revelation it makes of the devout character of the writer in the hour of his triumph.

After the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, and while he was waiting to receive the tidings of the signing of the preliminary treaty of peace at Paris in 1782, General Washington chose the high ground back of Newburgh and Fishkill, above the Highlands, as the most strategic place for the location of the cantonments in which to concentrate the fragments of the armies of the colonies; to watch Sir Henry Clinton and his army at New York; protect the upper Hudson, the source of his supplies, and resist attacks of the enemy from Connecticut on the east.

During this period of anxiety and while the troops of the army were discontented because of the neglect of Congress to provide them with pay for their services or sufficient supplies, Washington with an escort

went back into the country to the Delaware river and then came down the Rondout valley, visiting the principal settlements to allay the feeling of unrest among the people and to solicit aid for his army.

On the night of November 15th, 1782 he slept at the homestead of Major Cornelius D. Wynkoop, still standing at Stone Ridge and now known as the Ebenezer Lounsbury house; and the next day he rode to Kingston when he was met at Hurley by Sheriff Egbert Dumond and Matthew Ten Eyck, president of the Ulster County Committee of Safety, and then came on to Kingston where he was welcomed by Hendrickus Sleght, president of the village and an enthusiastic body of citizens, as told in *OLDE ULSTER*, Vol. VII., page 35.

At Kingston, Domine George J. L. Doll of the old Dutch church on behalf of the religious authorities of the village addressed General Washington as follows :

Sir : Amidst the general joy, which instantly pervaded all ranks of People here on hearing of your Excellency's arrival at this place, we, the Minister, Elders and Deacons of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church in Kingston participated in it, and now beg leave with the greatest respect and esteem to hail your arrival. The experience of a number of years past has convinced us, that your wisdom, integrity and fortitude have been adequate to the arduous task your Country has imposed upon you ; never have we in the most perilous of times known your Excellency to despond, nor in the most prosperous to slacken in activity, but with the utmost resolution persevere until

George Washington and the Church of Kingston

by the aid of the Almighty you have brought us this year to Independence, Freedom and Peace.

Permit us to add, that the loss of our religious rights was partly involved in that of our civil, and your being instrumental in restoring the one, affords us a happy presage that the Divine Being will prosper your endeavors to promote the other.

When the sword shall be sheathed and Peace re-established, and whenever it is the Will of Heaven that your Excellency has lived long enough for the purpose of nature, then may you enter triumphantly thro' the Blood of the Lamb into the regions of bliss, there to take possession of that Crown of Glory, the reward of the virtuous and which fadeth not away.

To which General Washington replied :

Gentlemen : I am happy in receiving this public mark of the esteem of the Minister, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Kingston.

Convinced that our Religious liberties were as essential as our Civil, my endeavors have never been wanting to encourage and promote the one, while I have been contending for the other, and I am highly flattered by finding that my efforts have met the approbation of so respectable a body.

In return for your kind concern for my temporal and eternal happiness, permit me to assure you that my wishes are reciprocal ; and that you may be enabled to hand down your Religion pure and undefiled to a posterity worthy of their ancestors, is the prayer of, Gent'n,

Y'r most obedient servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Kingston, 16th Nov. 1782.

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He then delivered this copy of his reply to the officers of the church. After some years it came into the possession of the family of De Witt Roosa of Kingston, N. Y., who in 1887 restored it to the church, since which time it has been carefully preserved and is shown with patriotic pride to visitors to this historic church.

This reply, from the fact that the church is addressed by its corporate title, which General Washington could not have known before his arrival; and that it so closely follows, although much more succinctly expressed, the contents of Domine Doll's address, which was also written and in all probability shown to Washington before it was delivered, bears every evidence of being prepared at Kingston, at or immediately before its delivery.

This reply, which has sometimes been improperly called a letter, is the carefully prepared address of a great leader, who staked his life and fortune for a cause for which he had been contending amidst privation and the horrors of war, during seven long and dreary years, and who wished that which he said to impress, not only those who heard him, but also that it should be read by those, who were unable to be present; and pondered upon by all, after he had returned to the camps of his waiting and suffering soldiers.

Its autography is characteristic, clear and distinct, written smoothly, without any erasures or alterations, and it possesses the qualities of a state paper, in that the Father of our Country affirms, that even then, he was convinced that our religious liberties were as

George Washington and the Church at Kingston

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this public mark of the esteem of the
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approbation of so respectable a body. —

In return for your kind con-
cerns for my temporal & eternal hap-
piness, permit me to assure you that
my wishes are reciprocal & and that
you may be enabled to hand down
your religious pure & undefiled to a
Posterity worthy of their ancestors
is the fervent prayer of

Gen^l

G. Washington

Kingston

Kingston } 1782
16 Nov.

Washington's Reply to the Church

essential as our civil liberties ; and it also shows, that George Washington was a devout man, even though he is believed to have sworn vigorously at Charles Lee, at the battle of Monmouth, for he does not hesitate to publicly declare, that for the members of this church, to "hand down their religion pure and undefiled to their posterity" would be the subject of his prayers.



THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS

Continued from Vol. VII., page 350

BAPTISMS

1766

607. 28 Jan. Cathrina, ch. of Luykas Dewitt. Debora Peersen. Sp. Jacob Peersen. Cathrina Peersen.

608. 28 Jan. Joseph, ch. of Jan L. Dewitt. Anna Marytje Dewitt. Sp. Petrus Post. Saertje Cole.

609. 28 Jan. Maria, ch. of Jacobus Post. Lisabeth Viele. Sp. Petrus Post. Marytje Vielen.

610. 28 Jan. Louwrenz, ch. of Wilhelmus Valk. Maria Engel. Sp. Johannes Valk. Marytje Spiekerman.

611. 8 Apr. Jannetien, ch. of Johannes Schoonmaecker. Aeltien Borrhans. Sp. Johannes Persen. Helena Borrhans.

612. 8 Apr. Mattheus, ch. of Thomas Steenberg.

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Christina Labonthy. Sp. Mattheus Diderick and wife, Maria Emmerich.

613. 8 Apr. Elisabeth, ch. of Isac Titzoort. Maly Brando. Sp. Pieter Schoonmaaker and wife, Elisabeth Brando.

614. 8 Apr. Johannes, ch. of Johannes Herres. Annatien Post. Sp. Johannes Dewitt. Jannitien Post.

615. 8 Apr. Corneles, ch. of Petrus Langendyk. Catharina Falkenburg. Sp. Lucas Langendyk and wife, Christina Wolf.

616. 8 Apr. Johannes, ch. of Phillip Muller. Susanna Duboys. Sp. Jacob Brink, Jr. Annatien Brink.

617. 9 Apr. Rahel, ch. of Phillip Hoochteeling. Jannetien Elten. Sp. Wilhelm Elten and wife, Anna Schoonmaaker.

618. 26 Aug. Annatje, ch. of Stephanus Meyer. Grietje Oosterhout. Sp. Hieronymus Valkenburg and wife, Marytje Meyer.

619. 26 Aug. Elias, ch. of Arie Van Etten. Christientje Dewitt. Sp. Johannes Van Etten and wife, Jacomyntje Nieukerk.

620. 26 Aug. Petrus, ch. of Antony Dumont. Lisabeth Van Etten. Sp. Isak Post and wife, Hanna Decker.

621. 26 Aug. Hiskia, ch. of Evert Wynkoop. Aeltje Meyer. Sp. Hiskia Wynkoop. Mally Davenport.

622. 26 Aug. Jonathan, ch. of Christiaen Meyer, Jr. Annatje Wynkoop. Sp. William Meyer and wife, Sara Nieuwkerk.

623. 26 Aug. Petrus, ch. of Jan Post. Marytje

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Schomaker. Sp. Petrus Post and wife, Saertje Cool.

624. 2 Sept. Rachel, ch. of William Wells. Cathrina Dumont. Sp. Egbert Dumont and wife, Margriet Elmendorp.

625. 20 Nov. Sara, ch. of Georg. Wilh. Rechtmejer. Anna Hummel. Sp. Petrus Hummel. Annatien Hummel.

626. 20 Nov. Marytien, ch. of Wilhelmus Welt. Christina Kreiseler. Sp. Cornelis Welt. Marytien Welt.

627. 20 Nov. Abraham, ch. of Petrus Mejer. Marytien Lau. Sp. Wilhelmus Mejer and wife, Sara Nieukerken.

628. 20 Nov. Petrus, ch. of Andreas Eigeler, Marytien Brandau. Sp. Hansjen Sauser and wife. Annatien Brandau.

1767

629. 4 Feb. Lydia, ch. of Adam Schart. Jannetien Winnen. Sp. Christian Falkenburg. Lydia Falkenburg.

630. 4 Feb. Magdalena, ch. of Johannes Planck. Catharina Schuh. Sp. Augustinus Schuh. Helena Borrhans.

631. 4 Feb. Annatien, ch. of Jacob Brinck. Margaretha Osterhout. Sp. Benjamin Osterhout. Annatien Brinck.

632. 4 Feb. Elisa, ch. of Pieter Winne. Adriaantien Vannette. Sp. Albertus Van Schaik. Jannetien Post.

633. 4 Feb. Annatien, ch. of Friderick Rauh.

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Christina Vannette. Sp. Arend Winne and wife, Annatien Langendyk.

634. 4 Feb. Christina, ch. of Christian Schneider. Elisabeth Bakker. Sp. Martinus Schneider and wife, Annatien Bakker.

635. 4 Feb. Gisjen, ch. of Jan Persen. Elisabeth Scherp. Sp. Corneles Scherp. Maria Scherp.

636. 5 Feb. Andrew, ch. of James Johns. Christina Falk. Sp. Johannes Falck and wife, Marytien Spikkerman.

637. 21 Apr. Willem, ch. of Johannes Schoonmaker. Catharina Dubois. Sp. Jurre Willem Diederik. Catharina Jong.

638. 21 Apr. Petrus, ch. of Petrus Viere, Jr. Janetje Louw. Sp. Petrus Louw. Lena Kierstede.

639. 21 Apr. Johannes, ch. of John Bever. Cornelia Decker. Sp. Joh Luyk. Elisabeth Stroop.

640. 21 Apr. Maria, ch. of Johannes Kern. Eva Nagel. Sp. Johannes Mauer, Jr. Maria Marterstok.

641. 21 Apr. Ephraim, ch. of Petrus McGee. Annatje Devenpoort. Sp. Ephraim Van Keuren. Sara Valkenburg.

642. 10 Mar. Catharina, ch. of David Dumon. Elisabeth Van Orden. Sp. Jacobus Du Mon and wife, Catharina Schuyler.

643. 21 Apr. Isaac, ch. of Cornelis Brink. Anna-tje Winne. Sp. Isaac Post. Hanna Decker.

644. 23 Apr. Annatje, ch. of Antje Herz. (Born out of wedlock). Sp. Johannes and Maryta Snyder.

645. 17 Aug. Jonathan, ch. of Johannes Joung. Annatien Diderich. Sp. Henricus Diderich. Elisabeth Richtmejer.

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646. 17 Aug. Sophia, ch. of Wilhelm Schneider. Maria Richtmeyer. Sp. Georg Wilh. Richtmeyer and wife, Anntien Hummel.

647. 17 Aug. Hendricus, ch. of Gerrit Nieuwkerken. Cornelia Wells. Sp. Henricus Wells. Marytjen Wells.

648. 17 Aug. Catharina, ch. of Christian Sax. Susanna Mussier. Sp. Johannes Sax and wife, Gritien Smith.

649. 17 Aug. Mally, ch. of Hendricus Post. Gritien Leek. Sp. John Leek and wife, Gertruydt Maklin.

650. 17 Aug. Adam, ch. of Friderich Kreiseler. Catharina May. Sp. Johannis Konig and wife, Gerdraut Kreiseler.

651. 18 Aug. Jannetien, ch. of Johannes Freer. Esther Lansberry. Sp. Antony Freer and wife, Jannetien Lau.

652. 31 Aug. Esther, ch. of Pieter Frölich. Maria Woud. Sp. Petrus Bakker. Elisabeth Richtmeyer.

653. 31 Aug. Henrich, ch. of Dirck Van Dyck. Elisabeth Stroop. Sp. Jacob Stroop. Christina Stroop.

654. 31 Aug. Nicolas, ch. of Benjamin De Meyer. Elisabeth Kierstede. Sp. Nicolas De Meyer and wife, Elsie Schoonmaker.

655. 11 Nov. Annatien, ch. of John Makerdny. Lea Devenport. Sp. John Devenport. Annatien Meyer.

656. 11 Nov. Gritien, ch. of Johannes Wulfen. Gritien Schnyder. Sp. John Brink and wife, Gritien Wulfen.

The Katsbaan Church Records

657. 11 Nov. Alida, ch. of Johannes Schneider. Heletien Osterhout. Sp. Hendricus Schneider. Gritien Hummel.

658. 11 Nov. Petrus, ch. of Hiskia Schoonmaker. Johanna Wolf. Sp. Isac Post and wife, Johanna Dekker.

659. 11 Nov. Catharina, ch. of Thomas Steenberg. Christina La Bonty. Sp. Johannes Masten and wife, Marytien Ploeg.

1768

660. 13 Jan. Petrus, ch. of Abram Louw. Rachel Dewitt. Sp. Petrus Louw and wife, Lena Kierstede.

661. 13 Jan. Adam, ch. of Hendrick Woelfen. Margriet Borhans. Sp. Adam Woolfen. Margriet Brink.

662. 13 Jan. Frederik, ch. of Christiaen Winne. Marya Dewitt. Sp. Jan. Dewitt. Anna Marytje Dewitt.

663. 13 Jan. Debora, ch. of Evert Wynkoop. Sara Decker. Sp. Niclaes Van Schaak. Margrieta Diederik.

664. 13 Jan. Lucas, ch. of Lucas Langendyck. Christina Wolf. Sp. Jan Brink and wife, Grietje Wolf.

665. 13 Jan. Petrus, ch. of Mattheus Dubois. Catharina Hoff. Sp. Cornelus Dubois and wife, Sara.

666. 13 Jan. Sara, ch. of Evert Wynkoop. Alida Meyer. Sp. Willem Meyer and wife, Sara Nieuwkerk.

667. 13 Jan. Petrus, ch. of Petrus Langendyk. Cathrina Valkenburgh. Sp. Johannes Valkenburgh. Marya Langendyck.

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668. 19 Apr. Christina, ch. of Zacharias Lever. Gritien Fuhrer. Sp. Johannes Trombauer and wife, Christina Fuhrer.

669. 19 Apr. Elisabeth, ch. of Stephanus Meyer. Margritien Osterhout. Sp. Benjamin Meyer. Lea Osterhout.

670. 19 Apr. Saertien, ch. of Salomon Schutt. Annatien Meinertzen. Sp. Petrus Meinertzen. Saertien Meinertzen.

671. 19 Apr. Gritien, ch. of Johannes Wennen. Rachel Hendrikson. Sp. Johannes Merkel. Griten Merkel.

672. 19 Apr. Elisabeth, ch. of Jeremias Schneider. Catharina Halley. Sp. Christian Schneider. Elisabeth Bakker.

673. 19 Apr. Maria, ch. of Jan Lucas Dewith. Anna Marytien Dewith. Sp. Johannes Diederick. Jannetien Dewitt.

674. 19 Apr. Johannes, ch. of Jacob Brinck. Margritien Osterhout. Sp. Johannes Wolf. Margritien Schneider.

675. 19 Apr. Catharina, ch. of Phillip Spahn. Marytien Janson. Sp. Peter Launert and wife, Catharina Spahn.

676. 19 Apr. Jeremias, ch. of Andreas Ehlich. Catharina Lauks. Sp. Johann Georg Ehlich. Catharina Ehlich.

677. 19 Apr. Ritzert, ch. of John Devenport. Annatien Meyer. Sp. Ritzert Devenport and wife, Johanna Luyk.

678. 19 Apr. Corneles, ch. of Tönes Asley.

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Marytien Meyer. Sp. Stofel Van Schaik. Elsie Roseboom.

679. 19 Apr. Martinus, ch. of Jan Herresen. Annatien Post. Sp. Bartholomeus Jay and wife, Jannatien Post.

680. 19 Apr. Jacobus, ch. of Henrich Schram. Annatien Freer. Sp. Johannes König and wife, Gert-ruyt Kreiselaar.

681. 19 Apr. Maria, ch. of Bartholomeus Jay. Jannetien Post. Sp. Wilhelmus Post. Debora Schoonmaker.

682. 19 Apr., ch. of Petrus Osterhout. Marytien Brink. Sp. Joh. Schneider and wife, Heletien Osterhout.

683. 19 Apr. Jacob, ch. of Wessel Ten Broek. Jannetien Persen. Sp. Jacob Ten Broek. Christynty Ten Broek.

684. 19 Apr. Maria, ch. of Gottfried Wolf. Elisabeth Osterhout. Sp. Johannes Schneider and wife, Margarit Osterhout.

685. 19 Apr. Solomon, ch. of Phillipus Muller. Susanna Duboys. Sp. Samuel Duboys. Helena Duboys.

686. 19 Apr. Petrus Edmundus, ch. of Johannes Van Binschoten. Sarah Rappelye. Sp. Jan Ellendorf. Catherina Ellendorf.

687. 19 Apr. Alida, ch. of Hiskia Duboys. Rachel Nieuwkerken. Sp. Wilhelm Meyer and wife, Sara Nieuwkerk.

688. 3 Aug. John, ch. of Lucas DeWitt, Jr. Debora Pearsen. Sp. John Pearsen. Jannetjen DeWitt.

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689. 3 Aug. David, ch. of Petrus Short. Anna-tien Bakker. Sp. Petrus Bakker. Lea Bakker.

690. 3 Aug. Annatien, ch. of Arend Winnen. Annatien Landendyk. Sp. Jacob Trimper. Anna-tien Trombauer.

691. 3 Aug. Debora, ch. of Peter Breestede. Sarah Meinertzen. Sp. Salomon Schutt and wife, Annatjen Meinertzen.

692. 3 Aug. Moses, ch. of John York. Marytjen Plank. Sp. Petrus Plank. Margaretha Borrhans.

693. 3 Aug. Gritjen, ch. of Wilhelm Merkel. Rachel Bakker. Sp. Zacharias Bakker. Marytjen Merkel.

694. 3 Aug. Abraham, ch. of Georg Wilhelm Richtmeyer. Annnatien Hummel. Sp. Pieter Frolich and wife, Mally Wood.

695. 3 Aug. Catharina, ch. of Hendrik Fuhrer. Gertjen Meyer. Sp. Jacob Trombauer. Cathrina Schram.

696. 27 Sept. Arriantje, ch. of Jorg Frederick Reynhart. Cathrina Frölich. Sp. Wilhelmus Emmerich and wife, Margriet Lauk.

697. 27 Sept. David, ch. of Petrus Meyer. Marytje Louw. Sp. Johannes Meyer, Jr. Arriantje Louw.

698. 27 Sept. Hendricus, ch. of Christian Meyer Jr. Annatje Wynkoop. Sp. Hendricus Meyer. Marya Meyer.

699. 28 Sept. Myndert Nieuwkerk, ch. of Wessel Van Dyck. Annatje Nieuwkerk. Sp. Dorothy Nieuwkerk.

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700. 10 Apr. Maria, ch. of Lowy Baldon. Catha-

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rina Dewitt. Sp. Arent Wenne. Jannetjen Dewitt.

701. 10 Apr. Tobias, ch. of Johannes Meyer. Maria Osterhout. Sp. Tobias Mejer and wife, Catharina Low.

702. 10 Apr. Maria, ch. of Petrus Langendyk. Catharina Falkenburg. Sp. Hieronymus Falkenburg. Lydia Falkenburg.

703. 10 Apr. John, ch. of Jan Post. Maria Schoonmaker. Sp. Abraham Post, Jr. Theodosia Schoonmaker.

704. 10 Apr. Tryntjen, ch. of Jacob Frey. Jannetjen Bennet. Sp. Godfried Wolf. Gerdruid Wolf.

705. 10 Apr. Clement, ch. of Hieronymus Brandau. Annatjen LeMon. Sp. Petrus Schoonmaker. Elisabeth Schoonmaker.

706. 10 Apr. Corneles, ch. of John Legh. Gerdruid Maklean. Sp. John Maklean. Gritjen Christ.

707. 10 Apr. Samuel, ch. of Christian Schneider. Elisabeth Bakker. Sp. Petrus Bakker. Lea Bakker.

708. 10 Apr. Catharina, ch. of Benjamin Mejer. Lea Osterhout. Sp. Tobias Mejer. Catharina Louw.

709. 10 Apr. Margaretha, ch. of Adam Short. Jannetjen Wenne. Sp. Johannes Mausim. Gritjen Mausim.

710. 10 Apr. Elisabeth, ch. of Jacob Burger. Margaretha Wever. Sp. William Lauks. Elisabeth Lauks.

711. 10 Apr. John, ch. of Jacobus Wolf. Mary Ostrander. Sp. Johannes Wolf. Maritien Brink.

712. 10 Apr. Johannes, ch. of Phillip Kreiselaer. Saartjen Boorhans. Sp. Joh Boorhans. Temby Van Orden.

Olde Ulster

713. 1 June. Catharina, ch. of Cornelis Brinck.
Annetje Winne. Sp. Lourentz Winne. Catharina
Becker.

714. 1 June. Catharina, ch. of Rochard Borhans.
Maria Langendyck. Sp. Wilh. Borhans. Catharina
Borhans.

715. 1 June. Adam, ch. of Johannes Kern [?].
Eva Nagel. Sp. Adam Mattesogen and wife, Catha-
rina Eygenaer.

716. 1 June. Wilhelmus, ch. of Joh Schalk.
Anna Backers. Sp. Wilhelmus Emmerich. Margaret
Lank.

717. 19 Sept. Margaret, ch. of John Van Norden.
Tryntje Dubois. Sp. Hendricus Borhans. Temper-
ance Dumont.

718. 19 Sept. Annatye, ch., of Willem Snyder.
Maria Rechtmeyer. Sp. Marten Snyder and wife,
Annatje Backer.



DOWN IN THE GLEN AT IDLEWILD

The red moon like a golden grape,
Hangs slowly ripening in the sky,
And o'er the helmets of the hills
Like plumes the summer lightnings fly.
The solemn pine trees stoop above
The brook, that, like a sleeping child,
Lies babbling of its simple dreams
Down in the glen at Idlewild.

Down in the Glen at Idlewild

The red mill in the distance sleeps—
The old mill, that, when winter comes,
Wakes to a wild, spasmodic laugh,
And through the rocky channel hums.
And starry-flowered water-plants,
With myriad eyes of moistened light,
Peep coyly from their sheltered nooks,
The shy companions of the night.

But brighter than the starry flowers,
There shines a maiden's lustrous eyes;
And yellower shines her golden hair,
Than the full moon that floods the skies.
As when the waters kiss the cliff
She waits for him, the pearl of men,
And idly plucks the ivy leaves,
And listens, and then waits again.

She waits to hear the well-known call,
The echoes of the agile foot,
The bursting of the lacing boughs,
The cracking of the fragile root.—
But ah ! the path is steep and dark,
The jagged rocks lie far below,
And heaven must help the wight who slips
Up where those treacherous mosses grow.

At last he comes ! she hears his step—
But ah ! what means that fearsome crash !
Down the steep cliff a dark shape falls—
From rock to rock she sees it dash.
Was it for this you waited long,
Oh loving heart ! oh helpless child ?
Dead at her feet her lover lies
Down in the glen at Idlewild !

FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN

OLD^E ULSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

*Published Monthly, in the City of
Kingston, New York, by
BENJAMIN MYER BRINK*

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

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

WITH THE ISSUE OF THIS NUMBER the seventh volume of OLDE ULSTER is completed. It has been decided to continue the publication of the magazine through 1912. We feel justified in calling attention to the many things accomplished by our labors during the seven years. The finding of the Indian deed of June 5th, 1652 to Thomas Chambers, the discovery of the long lost lament upon the death of Domine Mancius, the locating of many sites of historic events, the gathering of the poetical literature of the region, the publication of so much data of family history, the unearthing of so much forgotten history of the old county, as the proposed settlement of the Moravians just published, the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of "the Esopus," the bringing home of the remains of the most distinguished of the sons of old Ulster, Governor George Clinton, and his reinterment in sight of the spot upon which he was inaugurated the first governor of this great State are accomplishments which fully warrant its publication and continuance. We ask for greater lists of subscribers and prompt payment of subscriptions.

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