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An Historical and Genealogical Magazine



KINGSTON, N. Y.

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WE have a few copies of the Dutch Church Records of Kirgston (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
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OLDE VLSTER

VOL. VIII

JANUARY, 1912

No. 1

Ulster County and the Frelinghuysens



THE struggle with Great Britain to secure the independence of the American colonies during the years 1775-1783 had been preceded by as bitter, though bloodless, a conflict in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to secure the independence of the American churches of the Reformed faith. All were under the supervision and control of the Classis of Amsterdam in Holland. Those which sprang from the Reformed Church in France had been swallowed up by the Reformed Dutch churches in America; the independence of those of German or Palatine origin had been secured from the Classis of Amsterdam without much opposition; the Swiss Reformed Church in America had never had a distinct organization but had an early incorporation into local Reformed churches; while the independence of the Dutch Re-

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formed Church was only secured after a strife lasting a generation and ending successfully but two years before the opening of the Revolutionary War.

It is not our purpose to go into the history of what is known in American history, especially in the history of the Reformed Church in America, as "The Cœtus and Conferentie controversy." This magazine published in Vol. I., pages 37-51, the story so far as it related to Ulster county. It was a struggle of peculiar bitterness, and personal feeling and hatred were disgraceful factors. The origin of the controversy would be interesting, it may be, but not so distinctively of Ulster county history as to warrant its telling in our pages. We have, at this time, to do with the story of the manner in which one of the historic families of New Jersey, and America, was connected with Ulster county and how the brief connection of two brilliant young men of that family with the valley of the Rondout and their sad end were instrumental in securing that ecclesiastical independence.

Religion and morality were at a very low ebb in the colonies in the early part of the eighteenth century. Just after the beginning of the second third of that century there was a religious revival known in history as "The Great Awakening." In Massachusetts its leader was Jonathan Edwards, in many parts of the colonies it followed the preaching of George Whitefield, in eastern New Jersey that of Gilbert Tennent, while in the central part of that colony, particularly in Somerset county, it was the result of the earnest and devoted labors of the Reverend Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen. He was a native of the province of

Ulster County and the Frelinghuysens

Friesland in the Netherlands, was of a family of high repute, had received an excellent education and been the rector of an academy before coming to America in 1720 to take charge of a number of churches in the Raritan valley. Here he found the moral conditions in a very low state. He set himself to the task of reproving, correcting and bettering them as a Christian minister. He had great success and his work there abides to this day. Somerset and Middlesex counties were transformed. We will speak of the consequences to himself at the conclusion of this paper, only saying in this connection that all of the above-mentioned religious leaders speak in their journals of the work of Frelinghuysen in New Jersey. We should add that he was one of the earliest advocates of the independence of the American Reformed Church and of the establishment of a college. This led to the founding of Queens College, now Rutgers.

Frelinghuysen died in 1748 leaving a large family of children, of whom five sons entered the ministry of the Reformed church. It was at a time when most of the churches were upon the frontier and weak and struggling. In the valley of the Rondout, in Ulster county, were a number of such. The candidates for the ministry were required to go to the Classis of Amsterdam in Holland to be licensed to preach and ordained to the ministry. So four of these sons sailed for Holland for their ordination. The churches of Marbletown, Rochester (Accord) and Wawarsing had united in a call to Jacobus, one of these sons, to be their pastor. Ferdinand, his brother, had been called to the church of Kinderhook. In 1753 they sailed

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upon the long and protracted voyage. They reached Amsterdam, were ordained and started upon their return to America, when small-pox broke out on ship-board. It was before the days when vaccination had robbed the disease of its terrors and death was almost sure to follow an attack. Both caught the disease and both died. It had already been felt to be a great burden that candidates for the ministry were compelled to make the long journey abroad for ordination and a few had been ordained here, somewhat irregularly. A movement was made for an American ecclesiastical organization of the Reformed church. It was known as the *Cœtus*. It might have succeeded had a movement not begun to have a Dutch church professorship in Kings College, then being organized in New York city, but under the control of the Episcopal church. The complications which arose, known as the *Conferentie* movement—the *Conferentie* being a body without any powers but advisory, subject to the oversight of the *Classis* of Amsterdam—brought about a great contest which lasted until 1772, when a compromise was effected and the church was free from foreign control.

While the three Ulster county churches in the Rondout valley were without pastor, Theodorus Frelinghuysen, pastor of the church of Albany, a brother of the victims both of the dread disease and the intense conservatism then obstructing, who had himself been compelled to make the voyage for his ordination and who had been captured at sea and compelled to a confinement of six months, suggested to these churches the name of his brother Henricus, who had studied theology under American divines.

Ulster County and the Frelinghuysens

They called him. Theodorus was determined that his brother should not be compelled to take the long journey. The Classis of Amsterdam was petitioned to have him licensed and ordained in America. They gave consent to the licensure but waited three years to give it to his ordination. When it did come and he was ordained at last he had been exposed to the small-pox and he died in two weeks. A few years thereafter Theodorus visited Holland and was drowned off Sandy Hook upon his return.

Among the officers of the church at Marbletown at the time of the pastorate of Henricus Frelinghuysen was Isaac Hasbrouck, then deacon and a little later an elder of that church. He was a grandson of Jean Hasbrouck, the New Paltz patentee and a direct paternal ancestor of Judge Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, of the City of Kingston, New York. In examining the old trunk of his ancestor Judge Hasbrouck found a bundle of old papers written in Dutch. They proved to be a certificate of the church of Utrecht, Holland, in favor of Jacobus Frielinghuysen, March 6, 1752; a letter of dismissal of Theodorus Frielinghuysen, pastor of the Albany church, to Henricus Frielinghuysen, "student of sacred theology," July 4, 1755; a letter of Mrs. D. van Berg, widow of the Rev. John Frielinghuysen to his brother Henricus, June 20, 1755 and directed to "Mormertoun (Marbletown) in Esopus;" a copy and extract from the minutes of "the Circle meeting held at Keyserryck, the 21st of October, 1754," in which this "circle," assuming the powers and prerogatives of a classis in anticipation of the settlement of the following generation

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Provisionally appoint Mr. Freilinghuysen to supply the pulpit and teach the catechism until spring, when, if it please God, he will by the first opportunity go to Holland to be ordained, for which the churches are sighing and crying.

This is signed by "J. Fryenmoet," as president and "Sall. Verbuyck," as clerk. Then there is a letter from the same Mrs. Dinah van Berg Frelinghuysen to Henricus dated at Raritan, September 10, 1755, speaking of her disappointment over not being able to sail for Holland. Her husband, the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, had died and she, with her son Frederick and daughter Eva, had planned to return to her old home. She invited Henricus to her auction at Raritan in a few days and wrote that she hoped to sail for Holland the next month. This too failed her. She subsequently married a noted Ulster county man, the Rev. Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh, D.D., the first president of Rutgers College. Her son Frederick was member of the Continental Congress and United States senator and was the father of the celebrated Theodore Frelinghuysen, United States senator from New Jersey, candidate for Vice President in 1844 on the ticket with Henry Clay, chancellor of New York University and president of Rutgers College. Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen was another senator of the United States and was Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Arthur. He was a nephew of the preceding Chancellor Theodore Frelinghuysen. Dinah van Berg was one of the remarkable women of her day. Her father was a rich merchant of Amsterdam in the trade with the East Indies. He had given his daugh-

Ulster County and the Frelinghuysens

ter every advantage of education and culture. She fell in love with John Frelinghuysen when he was in Holland as a student and married him. She was left a widow with two children. As spoken of before, she married the Rev. Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh, D.D. and thus her whole life was in touch with prominent people. Her influence was wide, and by her journal and correspondence she caused that influence to become more and more potential until her death in 1807 at the advanced age of eighty-two. Not only was it felt in New Jersey but through her second husband, as well as the brothers of her first, through Ulster county. When she married her second husband, Dr. Hardenbergh, she came to live with her two children, Frederick and Eva Frelinghuysen, at the home of her husband's father, Colonel Johannes Hardenbergh, in Rosendale, at the old house, originally the Rutsen homestead, but lately known as the Cornell house, which was destroyed by lightning July 5th, 1911.

We must return to the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, the first of the name in America. We have spoken of his work in establishing the cause of righteousness, morality and religion in New Jersey. It raised up for him hosts of warm friends and it made him bitter enemies, especially among those whose wickedness and formality he denounced. But the "domine" went on calmly with his work. When slanders and denunciation were at their worst one winter he caused to be painted upon the rear of his high-back sleigh the following rhymes :

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Niemand's tong, nog niemand's pen
Maakt my anders dan ik ben.
Spreek, Quad-sprekers, spreek zonder end ;
Niemand en word van u geschend.

No one's tongue and no one's pen
Can make me other than I am.
Speak, evil-speaker, without end ;
No one your slanders will believe.

This caused his enemies to bring charges against him. There was a series of bitter ones of indecency, obstinacy, false teaching and the like. But when his enemies came to formulate them and present the evidence it was so flimsy that they were thrown out of court. Nothing could be established but the fact that the sleigh bore this inscription. The matter was laughed down and was the joke of New Jersey for generations. The story was one of the favorite ones the late Domine Henry Ostrander, D.D., loved to relate.



MUSINGS IN THE KINGSTON CHURCHYARD

Continued from Vol. VII., page 359

The effect of the death of the elder brother, Tjerck, upon the younger brother was startling. He seemed, as he said himself, just awakening from a dream, to the realization of life. He had trusted so implicitly to the guidance of his brother that he seemed lost when left to himself. And then, too, for the first time, as a full and forceful conviction, the purposes, aims and duties of life appeared before his eyes. It would be an

idle speculation to surmise what Isaac De Witt would have been, under other conditions which would have allowed him to live out his full and individual character, but none who knew him in his few latter years failed to see that in the noblest qualities of head and heart he had the material for a wide influence and honored name. The frank honesty of his nature was illustrated in the short space in which he showed his true, unbiassed and unfettered character; and when, after a brief married life, he was gathered to his fathers, those who knew him best mourned for him as one who was just beginning his life.—He died in 1826, and the old homestead was the inheritance of his two daughters who are now the representatives of the direct line of A D W, whose rude monument was the starting point of this reminiscent record.

Not the least of the reasons which have given the De Witt brothers so distinctive a place in memory, was their position in the foreground of the only great battle piece in the legendary history of Kingston, after the Revolutionary War.

There are those who spasmodically mourn over the intense party spirit of the day. It would be better for us, in one aspect, and worse in another, if we had more of that earnestness and intensity, which made the feuds of the Federalists and Republicans [Democrats,] from 1790 to 1800, as vindictive and terrible as that between the Guelphs and Ghibelines. Tjerck and Isaac De Witt were Republicans [Democrats] in their youth, and in 1792, at the culmination of the hot gubernatorial contest between John Jay, the Federal nominee, against George Clinton, the Repub-

lican, they were powerful allies in the grand political combat which signalized the close of the canvass in Kingston.

The contest between John Jay and George Clinton was a hard fought one, the officially recognized canvass being only 108 majority over Jay for Clinton in the State. The victory was long in doubt, for in those days the facilities for news transmission were very meager as compared with our present affluence of means, and daily changes in the fate of the day kept party feeling alive in all its virulence. What added to the first acrimony, was the fact that Clinton's victory was completed by throwing out in the State canvass, the vote of Otsego county, for some informality. And just at the climax and culmination of the angry struggle, the headquarters of Federalists and Republicans, thronged with earnest partisans, were in a most unfortunate propinquity.

The "Black Horse" tavern was the rallying point of the Republicans [Democrats], and the "Indian Queen" of the Federalists. The first occupied [still occupies in 1911] the southeast corner of Maiden Lane and Fair street, now [1861] the residence of the Van Buren family; and the other, the "Old Constitution House," demolished to make room for the Baldwin mansion, was diagonally across the way, at the northwest corner of the two streets. One can readily imagine that this propinquity was not very promising of a peaceful canvass, where the feeling was so intense. And so it fell out that a trifling incident brought about a personal conflict of the two crowds. Somebody waved a handkerchief fastened to a walking stick,

Musings in the Kingston Churchyard

from the upper windows of the Black Horse towards the Indian Queen. One or two of the hasty of the crowd at each corner passed from words to blows, and a general fight, something in the style of a modern "plug muss" was the result. And yet when we consider the result, and the wind-up, it proves that fighting as everything else in those days, was done with a decorous deliberation; and a discretion too, which made it not a very startling episode in the slow life of the times. The collision occurred too, at high noon, which was rather against the idea of a very sanguinary affair.

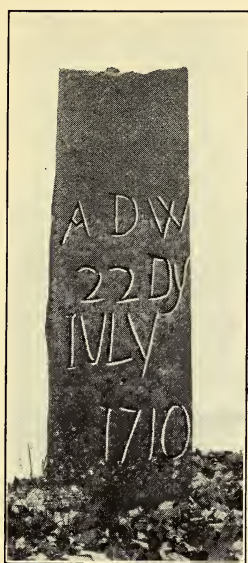
The Republicans [Democrats], one infers from the story and the recollection of the actors, included the larger infusion of vigorous young men, good at the "*argumentum baccalorum*." And foremost among these were Tjerck and Isaac De Witt. That there was a very fierce fight waged for an hour or so is the burthen of all testimony, but the sum of the killed and wounded would rather indicate that it was not more real than the famous one of Falstaff, timed by "Shrewsbury clock." The worst account of personal disaster was a couple of knocks down and broken heads, and these are easily accounted for by the fact that the landlord of "The Indian Queen" — Evert Bogardus — supplied the Federalists with a pile of oven-wood — white pine we suppose — near his premises. The elder and more discreet did not enter in the fray, but looked on from the windows. The general result, as agreed upon by all authorities, was a victory by the Black Horse chivalry, who remained masters of the field. It is not at all difficult to believe

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in the veritability of the humorous burlesques of the Nieuw Netherlands by Irving as Diedrich Knickerbocker, if we remember the grave earnestness which characterized the remarks of the old people about the year 1820 when vaguely dwelling upon the great fight of the election of 1792. To the present generation, who cannot read of a passing street fight got up on the most trivial occasion by the veriest chance, which does not sum up with lives lost, it may seem a very queer contest involving so many combatants, with much embittered animosities and only ending with a couple of broken heads of no great moment. But folks did not carry bowie knives and revolvers in those times, and if they had, they would have reflected very deeply a week or two before using either upon a neighbor. At all events, the battle of the day ended without any great mishap to either side, for it ought to be remembered that active politicians in those days did not include the rough and ready material now one of the most formidable elements of party. The voters were only the freeholders and householders, the generally being staid, sedate folk, who did their political work in the same quiet and grave way that they did everything else. It was so even in our own time, when the "General Training" fights were those of a pugnacious family of "Posts," and a France, occasionally, and nobody dreamed of the "free fights" which mark any great gathering now-a-days.

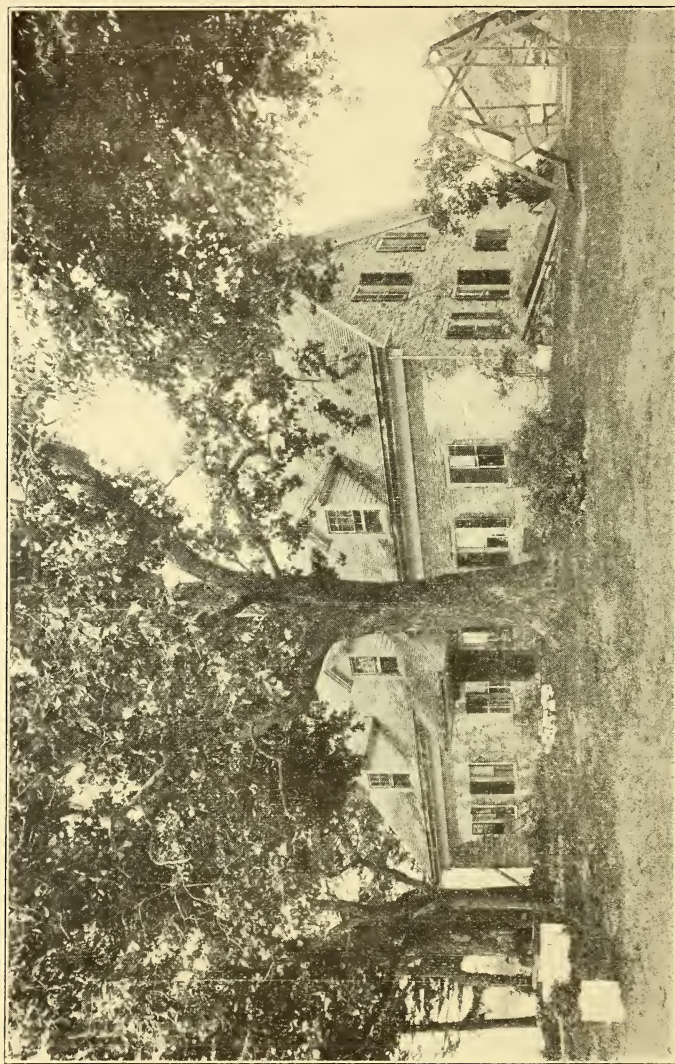
The great fight of 1792, was only great because it was the only one under the Old Constitution. And the way it ended the next day, when in truth the only real fight of the fray took place, is a singular illustra-

Musings in the Kingston Churchyard



The Tombstone of Andries DeWitt

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The DeWitt Homestead

Musings in the Kingston Churchyard

tion of the deliberation of all the actors in public affairs then and there. It was not till the day following that Tjerck De Witt took a part in the combat, making him a principal figure in the foreground of the picture. He came into the village with a full determination after a night of reflection, to whip somebody. And he did, pulling a Van Gaasbeek of that day, who was a Federal magnate, from his horse in the street, and conquering him in a fair fight. This ended hostilities, nor does it seem that Barent Gardenier, Sam Freer, or any of the most intense gentry of that time, whose bitter spirit is yet on record in the *Rising Sun* and other little sheets of that period, were inclined to personal hostilities, save on paper. It would seem that the two Federal champions were not on the field. These were Ben. Simmons and another shipwright, both powerful fellows, living at the Strand. A messenger was dispatched in hot haste from "The Indian Queen" for these auxiliaries, but luckily or unluckily, the combat was over when they came—which is sure proof that the Republicans [Democrats] were victorious.

People were rather more decisive in their politics, as well as available in their votes in those days, than is the case now. There was a stronger anti-Republican feeling in Ulster than elsewhere, partially attributable to the fact that Clinton was, to all political intents and purposes, an Ulster man—the family exercising a potent sway in the original county before Orange was set off. The most decisive opposition Lincoln met in the last northern Presidential canvass, was in his own State, and the town in which he resided, and this illus-

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trates a general rule, apparent in the contest of Clinton and Jay. There were family and personal feuds and jealousies mingled, on the one hand, and friendships and interests linked on the other.

George Clinton was a popularly strong man, though he had a full share of the family pride and hauteur of his race. But it was not in disfavor then, nor was it the fatal bar to a popular support which a politician of these days would find it to be. There was a warm personal regard for George Clinton, and as naturally a vigorously personal dislike. The old Governor kept up the state and appanage of the old school, and it was ordinary etiquette for other travelers to give the Governor's carriage the whole road. On one occasion one of the Coles of that day—a noted Federalist—whilst on his way with his team to “the Strand,” was told that the Governor was coming up, and he must clear the track. Instead of doing so, he very deliberately took off one of his wheels, anchoring his load in the middle of the highway, as if from a lost lynch pin, and compelled the equipage of his Republican Excellency to turn out for the Hurley farmer—which we presume he was.

But George Clinton's administration justified the ardent support he received from his party and personal friends in Ulster—and the DeWitt and Clinton families were allied by marriage, as well as embracing a common political faith. And among all his adherents, he had none who were more determined and unselfish in their political adherence, than the two brothers from whose graves in the old churchyard we started on this rambling series of reminiscences.

Musings in the Kingston Chnrchyard

Our illustrations this month are the tomb stone of "A D W" described on page 353 of the number of this magazine for December, 1911 (Vol. VII), and the old stone dwelling house. It has been somewhat modernized in itself and in its surroundings, but it still presents the picture of a Dutch farm house of early colonial days. The house is now owned by the Suydam family. In Volume XIII, of the Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, on page 440, there is a curious and quaint permit given by Governor Francis Lovelace to Tjerck Claesen de Witt for its erection with other farm buildings. It is described as "Letters Graunted to Tierck Claesen de Wit, that he may have liberty to Erect a house & barne &c on his owne Land at Esopus."

Upon y^e Request of *Tierck Claesen de Witt* that he may have liberty to Erect a house & Barne wth convenient outhouses for his Cattle upon his Owne Land at *Esopus* lying betwixt *Hurley* and *Kingston* for y^e w^{ch} (as I am informed) he formerly had a Graunt from my Predecessor *Coll. Nicolls*, In Confidence whereof he hath Provided all materials ready for y^e same, I have thought fitt to likewise graunt his request, And y^e said *Tierck Claesen* hath hereby liberty to Erect a house & barne wth Convenient outhousing for his Cattle in y^e Land afore mentioned, It appearing not to be any way p^r judicall to the Townes adjacent, but rather in tyme may prove a benefitt & releife to such as shall travaile that way.

Given &c 24th January 1669-70.

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THE WILL OF TJERCK CLAESZEN DE WITT

IN THE NAME OF THE LORD, AMEN

Be it known to every one by these, that on this fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and seven and eight and ninety, I, the undersigned, Tjerck Clase De Witt of Kingstowne in the county of Ulster, being sick of body but my mind remaining completely sound, the Lord be praised therefor, considering the shortness and frailty of man's life, the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the hour of it, and being desirous to put all things in order, do make this, my last will and testament, in the form and manner hereafter written, now by these revoking, annulling and making naught all such testament or testaments, will or wills heretofore made or attempted to be made, by word or writing, and this alone shall be taken to be my last will and testament and otherwise none.

Imprimis. I commit my soul to God Almighty-my Maker, and to Jesus Christ my Redeemer, and to the Holy One my Sanctifier, and my body to the earth from whence it came to be buried in a christian

NOTE. The above will of the ancestor of the Ulster county De Witt family is contributed by George G. De Witt, who had the same translated from the Dutch. Tjerck Claeszen DeWitt was born in Grootholt in Zunderlant in Westphalia about 1620. He married in Nieuw Amsterdam, April 24th, 1656 Barbara Andrieszen of Amsterdam in Holland. He died at Kingston, New York, February 17th, 1700.

The Will of Tjerck Claeszen DeWitt

like manner, and there to lie till that my soul and body shall be raised at the last day to enjoy the blessings of immortality which God in His mercy, through the sole merits of our Saviour, has promised and made known to all that sincerely, from the heart, believe in Him. And touching such temporal estate of land, houses, negroes, goods, horses, beasts, debts, gold, silver coined and uncoined, etc., as it has pleased the Lord heretofore to lend me for my use, I order, bequeath and dispose of it as follows: It is my will and desire that my wife Barbara remain in possession of the whole of my estate during her life, to have the same for her own use, and on the death of my said wife, the remainder of my estate, together with that which may be gained thereon and at that time accumulated, shall be distributed among my heirs as hereafter written.

Item. I give to my eldest son, Andries De Witt, his assigns, heirs or administrators, the lawful twelfth part of my whole estate, and that my aforesaid son, on the death of my said wife, shall have and possess for him his assigns or heirs forever, the lawful half part of the land, houses, etc. belonging to me, *provided* that the same shall be appraised by impartial persons, on oath, and that he pay to my other heirs thereout according to that which they shall be entitled to. Also, as I have the land of Kocksinck paid for, and since then a grant of the Government and Council of this province for a great part authorized, also, with a piece of land, near the little Esopus, acquired in company with William De Meyer, which land, near the little Esopus, acquired in company with William De

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Meyer, which land of Kocksinck and Little Esopus, I have given to my aforesaid son and confirm, even without his being obliged to pay any money to my other heirs.

Item. I give to my youngest son, Tierck De Witt, or his assigns, heirs or administrators, the lawful twelfth part of my whole estate, and that my aforesaid son, on the death of my wife, shall have and possess for himself, his assigns or heirs, forever, the lawful half of the lands, houses, etc. belonging to me, upon the condition to bind himself to pay to my other heirs according to that which they shall be entitled to be paid thereout, to be appraised by impartial persons, on oath.

Item. I give to my son, John De Witt, or his assigns, heirs or administrators, the one lawful twelfth part of my whole estate, in manner as above mentioned; Also that my said son, out of the money belonging to me, shall receive, for the purchase of land, five hundred bushels of wheat, without returning anything for it to my other heirs.

Item. I give to my son, Lucas De Witt, or his assigns, heirs or administrators, the lawful twelfth part of my whole estate, in manner aforesaid. Also I built, during the last year, the half of a sloop, which sloop is and shall be the property of my said son or his assigns without his being obliged to return or pay anything for himself to my other heirs.

Item. I give to my son, Peek De Witt, or his assigns, heirs or administrators, the lawful twelfth part of my whole estate, in manner aforesaid.

The Will of Tjerck Claeszen DeWitt

Item. I give to my daughter Tjaatje, the wife of Mattys Mattysen, or her assigns, heirs or administrators, the lawful twelfth part of my whole estate, in manner aforesaid.

Item. I give to my daughter, Jannetje, wife of Cornelius Switz, the lawful twelfth part of my whole estate, with these conditions, that if my aforesaid daughter shall die without leaving any children, then all the said part shall be the property of my heirs, to be equally divided between them.

Item. I give to my daughter Gertruy, or her assigns, the lawful twelfth part of my whole estate in manner aforesaid, to be held by my said daughter without paying anything for it to my heirs.

Item. I give to my daughter Rachel, or her assigns or heirs, the lawful twelfth part of my whole estate in manner aforesaid, with the condition, that my said daughter's share shall be decreased one hundred pounds for the benefit of my heirs, which is what my daughter's husband, Cornelius Bogardus, owes me for the one-eighth of a brigantine, desiring however that the child of the said Bogardus, named Barbara, shall receive, out of the aforesaid hundred pounds, fifty pieces of eight.

Item. I give to my daughter Marritje, her assigns or heirs, the lawful twelfth part of my whole estate in manner aforesaid.

Item. I give to my daughter Aaghe, or her assigns or heirs, the lawful twelfth part of my whole estate in manner aforesaid.

Item. It is my will and desire, that if any of my

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heirs shall die before coming of age, then that those shares shall be equally divided among my heirs.

Item. I appoint as executrix of this my last will and testament, my aforesaid wife, Barbara De Witt.

Item. I desire that this my last will and testament shall be completely fulfilled and executed as thus made, at my house, the day and year above noted.

TJERCK CLAESZEN DE WITT. L. S.

Signed, sealed, and declared by Tjerck De Witt this to be his last will and testament, in presence of

JACOB RUTSEN
ABRAHAM LAMETER
WILLIAM DE MEYER

The certificate of Robert Hunter, Esqr., "Captain General and Governor in Chief of ye Provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Territories depending thereon, in America, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., sets forth, that on the 26th day of December, before William Nottingham, Gent'n, by me thereunto authorized, the last will and testament of Tjerck De Witt, was proved, approve, and allowed by me, having, while he lived, and att ye time of his death, goods, chattels and creditts, in divers places, within this Province, . . . and the administration of all and singular, ye goods, chattels and creditts of ye s'd Dec'd, & his will and testament, in any manner or way concerning the same, was granted unto Barbara De Witt, ye executrix in ye s'd last will and test'm't named."

In test. Jany. 26th, 1710.

THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS

Continued from Vol. VII., page 382

BAPTISMS

1769

719. 19 Sept. Lisabeth, ch. of Christiaen Winne. Marya DeWit. Sp. Peter Winne and wife, Arriaentje Van Etten.

720. 19 Sept. Lisabeth, ch. of Hendricus Post. Grietje Legge. Sp. Martynus Post and wife, Geert-ruy Schomaker.

721. 20 Sept. Hendricus, ch. of Evert Wynkoop. Aeltje Meyer. Sp. Hendricus Meyer. Maria Meyer.

722. 9 Nov. Grietje, ch. of Petrus M. Gee. Annatje Davenpoort. Sp. Stephanus Meyer. Grietje Meyer.

723. 9 Nov. Zacharias, ch. of Jurry Karl. Marya Diderick. Sp. Zacharias Diderick. Catharina Diderick.

724. 9 Nov. Catharina, ch. of Dirk Van Dyck. Lisabeth Stroop. Sp. Wessel Van Dyck. Christyntje Stroop.

725. 9 Nov. Gottfried, ch. of Johannes Wolfin. Cathrina Sax. Sp. Godfried Wolf. Geertruy Becker.

726. 9 Nov. Abram, ch. of Petrus Post. Debora Schoonmaker. Sp. Abram Post. Anneke Schonmaker.

727. 9 Nov. Elisabeth, ch. of Hendrick Staets. Rachel Vielen. Sp. Jacob Trombauer. Lisabeth Staets.

Olde Ulster

728. 22 Nov. William, ch. of William Lapborn. Catharina Trombauer. Sp. Joh. Trombauer. Christina Trombauer.

1770

729. 6 Feb. Abraham, ch. of Pieter Winne. Ariaantjen Vanette. Sp. Jan Dewitt and wife, Marytjen.

730. 6 Feb. Abraham, ch. of Christian Fuhrer, Jr. Jannetjen Louw. Sp. Abraham Louw, Jr. and wife. Rachel De Witt.

731. 6 Feb. Elisabeth, ch. of Jacob Berger. Margaretha Weber. Sp. Georg Wilh. Richtmejer and wife, Anna Hummel.

732. 22 May. Margriet, ch. of Wilhelmus Vorlant. Lisabeth Velten. Sp. Johannes Velten and wife, Margriet Hendriksen.

733. 22 May. Abraham, ch. of Stephanus Meyer. Grietje Oosterhout. Sp. Abraham Oosterhout. Catharina Legget.

734. 22 May. Annatje, ch. of Christoffel Middelaer. Lena Rapalje. Sp. Gerret Schomaker. Margriet Borhans.

735. 22 May. Helena, ch. of Gerret Schomaker. Annatje Legget. Sp. Willem Legget and wife, Sara Wolfin.

736. 22 May. Anna Marytjen, ch. of Jacob Brink. Margriet Oosterhout. Sp. Johannes Oosterhout. Marytje Oosterhout.

737. 22 May. Marytje, ch. of Abraham Louw. Rachel Dewitt. Sp. Tjerk Louw and wife, Annatje Wolfin.

738. 22 May. Hendrick, ch. of Jacob Strauch.

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Christyntje Van Dyck. Sp. Hendrick Stauch and wife, Marytje Spiekerman.

739. 22 May. Lisabeth, ch. of Jacob Koenjus. Annatje Diederick. Sp. Zacharias Diederick. Lisabeth Diederick.

740. 22 May. Jannetja, ch. of Martjan Stroop. Lydia V. Valkenburg. Sp. Johannes Stroop and wife, Marytje Valkenburg.

741. 22 May. Abraham, ch. of Abraham Oosterhout. Cathrina Minkelaer. Sp. Herman Minkelaer. Grietje Minkelaer.

742. 22 May. Catlyntje, ch. of Petrus Overpacht Rundeltje Sammon. Sp. Jacobus Sammon. Catlyntje Dubois.

743. 4 July. Marytjen, ch. of Salomon Schutt. Annatjen Meinertzen. Sp. Johannes Meinertzen. Saartjen Meinertzen.

744. 4 July. Debora, ch. of Egbert Schoonmaeker. Gertry Schoonmaeker. Sp. Johannes Ten Broeck and wife, Gerritjen Roseboom.

745. 4 July. Anntjen, ch. of Bartholomeus Antony. Catharina Berk. Sp. Hendrick Schoonmaeker. Anntjen Rappelie, his wife.

746. 20 Aug. Corneles, ch. of Johannes Wennen. Rachel Hendricksen. Sp. Corneles Brinck and wife, Annatjen Mejer.

747. 20 Aug. Sarah, ch. of Johannes Schoonmaeker. Catharina Du Boys. Sp. John Harrys and wife, Annatjen Post.

748. 20 Aug. Gritjen, ch. of Johannes Wolf. Marytjen Brinck. Sp. Petrus Brinck. Annatjen Brinck.

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749. 20 Aug. Lea, ch. of Johannes Schneider. Heltjen Osterhout. Sp. Benjamin Mejer. Lea Osterhout.

750. 20 Aug. Annatjen, ch. of Petrus Wennen. Annatjen Du Boys. Sp. Arend Wennen and wife, Annatjen Langendyck.

751. 20 Aug. Stephanus, ch. of Henrich Fuhrer. Gertjen Mejer. Sp. Stephanus Mejer and wife, Gritjen Osterhout.

752. 21 Aug., bo. Apr. 11, Abraham, ch. of Hendrick Fransisca. Helegund Bruyn. Sp. Adriaan Van Rypen and wife, Rachel Koejeman.

753. 25 Sept. Elisabeth, ch. of Johannes Richtmyer. Margretye Schoomaker. Sp. Jacobus Schoomaker. Elisabeth Rigtmver.

754. 24 Oct. Elisabeth, ch. of Pieter Basson. Elisabeth Backker. Sp. Pieter Beckker and wife, Margaretha Emmerich.

755. 756. 24. Oct. Margaretha and Maria (twins), ch. of Corneles Osterhout. Maria Schneider. Sp. Johannes Schneider and wife, Gritjen Osterhout. Johannes Fuhrer and Marytjen Fuhrer.

757. 24 Oct. Mattheus, ch. of Wilhelmus Falck. Anna Maria Engel. Sp. Johannes Falck, Jr. Maria Matherstock.

758. 24 Oct. Ephraim, ch. of Jeremias Schneider. Catharina Hally. Sp. Abraham Schneider. Maria Hommel.

759. 24. Oct. Josua, ch. of Evert Wynkoop. Sarah Decker. Sp. Jacob Ehlich. Catharina Ehlich.

760. 24 Oct. Annatjen, ch. of Benjamin Schnei-

The Katsbaan Church Records

der. Annatjen Brinck. Sp. Martinus Schneider and wife, Anna Demuth Backker.

761. 24 Oct. Christina, ch. of Georg Friderich Reinhard. Catharina Frölich. Sp. Georg Hommel. Gritjen Fuhrer.

762. 24 Oct. Henricus, ch. of Jacobus Osterhout. Jannetjen DeWitt. Sp. Hendricus Mejer. Annatjen Osterhout.

763. 24 Oct. Hendrick, ch. of Tönnies Eschely [Ashley]. Marytien Mejer. Sp. Hendrich Schoonmacker and wife, Anntjen Rapelie.

764. 24 Oct. Maria, ch. of Zacharias Schneider. Margaretha Fuhrer. Sp. Christian Fuhrer. Maria Hommel.

765. 24 Oct. Lea, ch. of Christian Mejer, Jr. Annatjen Wynkoop. Sp. Hiskiah Wynkoop. Lea Wynkoop.

766. 24 Oct. Abraham, ch. of Anthony Van Schaick. Catharina Post. Sp. Abraham Post. Saartjen Kohl.

767. 24 Oct. Sarah, ch. of Deves Duboys. Catharina Hoff. Sp. Johannes Persen. Margaretha Van Lowen.

768. 22 Nov. Marytjen, ch. of Georg Hummel. Margrytjen Merkel. Sp. Johannes Hummel. Anntjen Hummel.

1771

769. 13 Feb. John, ch. of Benjamin De Mejer. Elisabeth Wynkoop. Sp. Johannes Wynkoop. Marytjen Bogardus.

770. 13 Feb. Abraham, ch. of Johannes Wullen.

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Gritjen Schneider. Sp. Abraham Schneider. Maria Vannette.

771. 13 Feb. Johann Wilhelm, ch. of Johann Michelhof. Maria Phillipina Rothersdorfer. Sp. Joh. Wilh. Tillmann. Anna Elisabeth Tillmann.

772. 13 Feb. Maria, ch. of John Devenport. Annatjen Mejer. Sp. Cornelis Osterhout. Maria Schneider.

773. 13 Feb. John, ch. of Hendricus Borrhans. Temperance Dumon. Sp. John Schoonmaker. Aaltjen Borrhans.

774. 13 Feb. Marytjen, ch. of Petrus Osterhout. Mallytjen Brinck. Sp. Benjamin Schneider. Annatjen Brinck.

775. 13 Feb. Catharina, ch. of John Makatte. Lea Devenport. Sp. David Schoonmaker. Catharina Ehlich.

776. 13 Feb. Abraham, ch. of Petrus Eigener. Elisabeth Matterstock. Sp. Friderich Eigenar. Christina Mauer.

777. 13 Feb. Phillip, ch. of Jacob Frans. Catharina Vooland. Sp. Wilh. Vooland. Elisabeth Vooland.

778. 13 Feb. Lea, ch. of Johannes Mejer. Marytjen Osterhout. Sp. Benjamin Mejer and wife, Lea Osterhout.

779. 6 May. James, ch. of Wilhelm Brein. Marytjen Bähr. Sp. Petrus Overbach. Elisabeth Bahr.

780. 6 May. Catharina, ch. of Wilhelm Merckel. Rachel Backker. Sp. Friderich Rauh. Catharina Hummel.

781. 6 May. Petrus, ch. of Petrus Langendyck.

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Catharina Falckenburg. Sp. Richard Borrhans and wife, Maria Langendyck.

782. 6 May. Lucas, ch. of Lucas Langendyck. Christina Wolf. Sp. Jan Brinck and wife, Gritjen Wolf.

783. 6 May. Annatjen, ch. of Petrus Borrhans. Annatjen Zyfer. Sp. Henrich Wolf and wife, Gritjen Borrhans.

784. 19 June. Maria, ch. of Edward Schoonmacker. Elisabeth Wittaker. Sp. Jacobus Wittaker and wife, Maria Stienberg.

785. 19 June. Rachel, ch. of Jacob Frey. Jannetje Bennet. Sp. William Brein and wife, Marytjen Bähr.

786. 19 June. Jonathan, ch. of Petrus Mejer. Marytjen Low. Sp. Stephanus Mejer and wife, Gritjen Osterhout.

787. 19 June. Ariaantjen, ch. of Jerck Low. Annatjen Wolf. Sp. Christoffel Kierstede and wife, Ariaantjen Low.

788. 26 Aug. Elisabeth, ch. of Johannes Kern. Eva North. Sp. Georg Brood Beck and wife, Elisabeth Heiners.

789. 26 Aug. Matheus, ch. of Georg Carl. Maria Diederich. Sp. Matheus Diederich. Maria Diderich.

790. 26 Aug. Catharina, ch. of Charles Edward. Maria Haleck. Sp. Wilhelm Schneider. Maria Schneider.

791. 26 Aug. Neeltjen, ch. of Hieronymus Schuh. Cornelia Huyk. Sp. Augustinus Schuh. Neeltjen Huyk.

792. 26 Aug. Anna, ch. of Johannes Diederich.

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Margaretha Hummel. Sp. Hermanus Hummel. Anna-tjen Hummel.

793. 26 Aug. Gertjen, ch. of Arend Wenne. Annatjen Langendyck. Sp. Friderich Rauh, and wife Catharina Vannette.

794. 26 Aug. Jacobus, ch. of Jacobus Wolf. Marytjen Ostrander. Sp. Johannes Wolf. Gritjen Schneider.

795. 26 Aug. Catharina, ch. of Gisbert Vannette. Tryntjen Welsch. Sp. Corneles Nieuwkerck and wife, Lea Vannette.

796. 26 Aug. Georg, ch. of Johannes Velter. Maria Schneider. Sp. Georg Schneider, and wife, Johanna Swartz.

797. 26 Aug. Anna, ch. of Henrich Staats. Rachel Veale. Sp. Corneles Veale, and wife, Anna Persen.

798. 26 Aug. Jenneken, ch. of Johannes Borr-hans. Temperance Van Orden. Sp. Corneles Borr-hans. Jenneken Borrhans.

799. 26 Aug. Christina, ch. of Wilhelm Cock Born. Catharina Trombauer. Sp. Joh. Trombauer and wife, Christina Fuhrer.

800. 29 Oct. Petrus, ch. of Phillip Spahn. Mary-tjen Janson. Sp. Petrus Janson. Catharina Bahr.

801. 29 Oct. Andrew, ch. of Christian Schneider. Elisabeth Backker. Sp. Isac Schneider. Maria Hom-mel.

802. 29 Oct. Petrus, ch. of Petrus Maul. Catha-rina Denport [Davenport]. Sp. William Denport. Marytjen Maul.

803. 29 Oct. Adam, ch. of Adam Short. Jan-

A Patriotic Charge Each Sixteenth of October

netjen Wennen. Sp. Petrus Wennen. Maria Van-
nette.

804. 29 Oct. Jannetjen, ch. of Richard Borrhans.
Maria Langendyck. Sp. Petrus Langendyck and
wife, Catharina Falkenburg.

To be continued



*A PATRIOTIC CHARGE EACH SIXTEENTH
OF OCTOBER*

When annual October brings its glowing, gladdening days,
When town and hillside seem aflame, bright hued, 'midst
tender haze,

One watching ere the sad sixteenth, expectant, through the
night
In Kingston churchyard may behold a wierd, mysterious
sight.

Dim forms of earlier times seem there, a shadowy, ghostly
throng ;
(Too rarely do their names appear in history or song)

A common impulse bringing all,—the mistress and the slave,
The dead from ancient battlefields, fair maidens, statesmen
grave,

Who bore so gallantly their part,—the simple as the great,
In brave old Kingston. This their plea: "We helped to
make the State !"

(We hear it not with outward ear, it thrills with silence
through)

"Remember this has cost us dear ! Its future rests with
you !"

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH

OLD^E VLSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

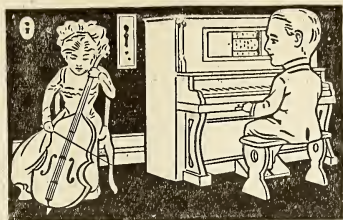
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NOTICE SHOULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN months ago of the marking of the old houses in the City of Kingston, New York by the insertion of bronze tablets in the walls. It has supplied visitors to the city not only, but many of its citizens with definite information regarding their old-time ownership, occupancy and history. For the conception of the design and its fulfillment we are indebted, most of all, to Captain Everett Fowler. This historic city receives thousands of visitors every summer. They traverse the streets to see the reminders of colonial days of which the city is so full, despite the despoiling of late years. The Society of Colonial Dames placed upon the front of the court house a tablet commemorating the induction into office there of George Clinton as the first governor of this State. There should be another and a fuller to show that there its first constitution was promulgated, its first legislature organized and its first courts called into being. On that spot the Empire State sprang into being in every department, executive, legislative and judicial.

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WHOLE NUMBER 86

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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.

OLDE VLSTER

VOL. VIII

FEBRUARY, 1912

No. 2

Mrs. Dina Frelinghuysen- *Mrs. Dina Hardenbergh*



WESTERN Europe was sifted indeed for the seed by which this country was sown. While many of the earlier comers were of the poor and uneducated; while many of the richer and favored contributed of their numbers those who sought adventure and excitement; while there were those who left the lands beyond the sea for their country's good it remains true, and it was a blessing to America that it was so, there came others to our shores with the very highest and purest motives—the glory of God and the welfare of man. It is of such we wish to speak in this paper.

The last number of OLDE ULSTER (January, 1912) told the story of the connection with Ulster county of the historic Frelinghuysen family. We desire to speak on this occasion of the remarkable woman from whom the American Frelinghuysens are descended. In that

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issue of this magazine something was told of her history. Yet not enough for anything adequate to show character and tell of the great influence she wielded in the formative years of American history.

Dina van Berg was one of two daughters who were the only children of Louis van Bergh, a rich merchant of Amsterdam in Holland in the East India trade. He had accumulated a large fortune and was spending it in fashion and pleasure. One of these daughters died early and he gave to the other, Dina, all that money, education, culture and refined society could bestow. She received the best education that could be given her, her superior mental endowments were trained beyond what was, at that day, usual to her sex, and her literary gifts were receiving recognition as she passed into womanhood. Some of her manuscript poems are in existence and her diary is preserved in the Sage Library, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

She was born, Wednesday, February 10th, 1725. During her sixteenth year she became a professing Christian. This changed the whole course of her life. It directed all her powers into the service of God and man. Her diary shows the interest she took in public affairs and patriotic poems written at that date exhibit her warm sympathy for civil and religious freedom.

With the leisure that was hers, and her means and influence, she entered into the openings that day permitted one of her sex. They were not many for a woman who wished to advance the interests which lay close to her heart. But whatever opportunities presented themselves were grasped.

We spoke last month of the Reverend Theodorus

Mrs. Dina Frelinghuysen-Mrs. Dina Hardenbergh

Jacobus Frelinghuysen of Raritan, New Jersey. When his son John would also enter the Christian ministry he was compelled to send him to Holland to be educated and ordained. In the circles to which he was drawn he met Dina van Bergh. He fell in love with her. Her father bitterly opposed such an alliance for his daughter. Besides it would take her away to what was thought to be the wilds beyond civilization and was, in fact, a banishment to want and privation. So she rejected the suit of her lover. In 1748 John Frelinghuysen received letters from America informing him that his father had died and his congregations wished him to return and become pastor of the churches in the Raritan Valley as successor to his father. John bade her farewell and sailed for America. A violent storm disabled the vessel and compelled its return. He once more called upon Dina and renewed his request. She then confessed that she loved him and desired to go to America and share his life and labors. Her family strenuously opposed it. They were married and sailed for America. After a terrible voyage in which the vessel was almost wrecked they reached New York and entered upon the work at Raritan. He built a house at Somerville, New Jersey, of bricks he had shipped from Holland, which is still standing. He lived but four years and died September 15th, 1754, leaving his widow and two small children, Eva and Frederick Frelinghuysen.

Dina van Bergh Frelinghuysen, with her two children, was far from home and her own people. There were the brothers of her late husband, but we told last month of their sad fate. Ferdinand and Jacobus

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had gone to Holland, the previous year (1753) for ordination and died at sea of small pox on their return. Hendricus was left. He had been called as pastor to the Ulster county, New York, churches of Marbletown, Rochester and Wawarsing. He was awaiting permission from Holland to be ordained here so as to avoid the long and hazardous trip to Amsterdam for that purpose. Among the papers found in the trunk of Isaac Hasbrouck, spoken of in the January number of OLDE ULSTER. is the following letter from Dina van Bergh Frelinghuysen to Henricus, the brother of her departed husband :

Dearly beloved brother :

I received your letter sent by brother Theodorus [Frelinghuysen, pastor of the church in Albany] and immediately sent your chest but did not add a letter as the time was too short. Our brother from Albany came here on Tuesday and left again on the following Monday. On Sunday, his Reverence administered holy communion at Raretans, which was a blessing, especially to me. My Redeemer waited to show me his mercy ; my cup was full to overflowing ; I was allowed to eat and drink, yea to become drunk of the riches of God's house. How timely the Lord gives us strength and how glorious it is to live for the sake of the God of truth ; he is indeed Jehovah, who will be what he will be. How my sould was anew lifted up to the Lord and how definitely I once more chose the way and could cast all my burdens upon the Lord, believing that he would make all things right. It was a day of strength to me ; love possessed me, my body could hardly bear it, I was sick with love. I have

since followed my path in gladness, the joy of the Lord being my strength ; in the shining of the King's countenance is Life indeed. Dear Brother, God in his mercy strengthened my heart at the right time, otherwise it would have been very hard for me that our brother from Albany went away so soon, the day before the auction was to take place and without his Reverence having done anything about my affairs, but I could bear it then. The day of the auction very few people came and no ministers except two English ones, so that we postponed the auction and sold some books privately for a little over eleven pounds. I shall now sell the rest privately till the Lord opens the way for me to the fatherland. You know probably that brother Theodorus does not expect to go this summer. His Reverence speaks of going late in the fall, if war does not break out. Brother said he would not like to go to sea with me as long as the situation as to war remained the same. The Lord's time will be best and I wish to follow (his will), although I am longing very much for my father's house, for many reasons. If first a task for the Lord is to be done here, I am his handmaiden.

Brother, the books of which you spoke, I will let you have for 30 York pounds. If you will write to me, I shall send them to you well packed and if you think that some books might be readily disposed of in the Esopus and you are willing to sell them, write to me and I can send them to you at once. You would also do me a favor by inquiring whether that man would like to have the negress and the child. I think you easily may ask eighty York pounds, but I am willing to let them go for seventy. Please write to me about it. Dear Brother, since

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your departure I have often thought of you. Oh, that the Lord might still render you useful in his house, own you and enlighten you and firmly set your foot on the only and eternal rock of salvation, [which is] Christ. Dear Brother, guard yourself against the sins of youth ; remember that the eyes of all the people are upon you and that the Lord wants to be glorified in those who approach him. Let your ways reflect Christian dignity and endeavor to let your deeds confirm your teachings ; words stimulate, examples are followed. May the supreme wisdom guide your steps in the path of justice and preserve you from missteps and from giving offense.

Greet on occasion Mr. Hoornbeeck ; I have retained a liking for that man ; that the work may be truly accomplished in him and Christ become his life and treasure. Symon van Arsdale wants to be remembered to you as also the students. I greet you hereby also and remain with affection and esteem,

Your loving sister,

D: V: B: widow FRIELINGHUYSEN

Raritan, June 20, 1755.

P. S. Eva still has fever : I sent for another doctor and hope that the remedies may be blessed. Fredrick is quite well.

(Addressed)

The Rev. Mr. HENRICUS FRIELINGHUYSEN
at Mormertoun (Marbletown) in Esopus

Dina van Bergh Frelinghuysen was never to return to her "father's house" for which she longed so much. She had hardly begun her work in America. About three months after the date of the previous

letter she writes once more to Henricus Frelinghuysen on September 10th, in these words :

Dearly beloved brother :

These will serve to inform you that the opportunity of which I wrote in my last letter is lost because that Captain did not go. My plan now, if God does not interfere, is to go with Capt. Gerritse, who expects to go towards the middle of October. Upon the advice of Visscher, I have had notices posted for an auction to be held on the 23d of this month. I hope that you will come up (*sic*) at that time. The Lord preserve me from leaving when his face is turned away, I am in his hands and the Lord is responsible for the outcome. I greet you hereby and remain with esteem, dear brother,

Your loving sister,

D: V: B: widow FRIELINGHUYSEN

Raritan, September 10, 1755.

In haste.

(Addressed)

The Reverend Mr. HENRICUS FRIELINGHUYSEN

at Mormeltoun (Marbletown) in Esopus

To be delivered promptly.

In the article last month we spoke of the death from small pox of Henricus Frelinghuysen as well as of two of his brothers. The writer of the above letters was left still more alone in America and her way to her old home still closed. To her surprise she received an offer of marriage from Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh, one of the students of her former husband referred to at the close of the former letter. He was a son of Colonel Johannes Hardenbergh of Rosendale, Ulster

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county, New York, and had been studying for the ministry under the Reverend John Frelinghuysen. He was then just of age while she was eleven years his senior. It is said that her response was: "My child! What are you thinking about?" She continued the preparations for her journey home. She started for New York with her two children but a freshet detained them and they found the ship had sailed and she returned to the home she had left. Hardenbergh renewed his wooing and persisted until he won her hand. Then commenced her life and influence in earnest. He brought his wife, Eva and Frederick Frelinghuysen, to his father's house in Rosendale. Here she remained until his studies were completed. He became the pastor of the churches in Somerset county, New Jersey, and with his wife returned to her former home there. In 1762, her father having died, her mother so yearned to be with her daughter and see her face once more that Domine Hardenbergh made the long journey to Amsterdam and brought the mother to live the remainder of her life with her daughter.

From 1758 to 1781 Domine Hardenbergh labored in Somerset county. He and his wife were the leaders not only in religious matters, but in the conflict for civil liberty and independence. He was largely instrumental in founding Queens, now Rutgers, College and became its first president. In his pulpit he thoroughly aroused his people in the fight for liberty. One hundred pounds reward was offered by the British for his apprehension. They set fire to and burned his church. For a long time he was compelled to

sleep with a musket at the side of his bed. While returning from Neshanic to his home in Somerville he was fired at as he passed through a dense woods and the ball passed through his hat. On another occasion, while on his way to Millstone, his bridle was seized by a Tory riding with him and an attempt made to apprehend him. But he quickly drew a pistol and covered the enemy and tied his hands with a strap and brought him in a prisoner. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, which ratified the Declaration of Independence and for several sessions member of the Legislature, sitting in the General Assembly. For two winters during the Revolution the army of Washington was encamped within the bounds of his congregation and Washington made his headquarters in the first house west of Dr. Hardenbergh's house in Somerville and the two families became intimate. OLDE ULSTER (Vol. III., page 17) published the letter which was still preserved at the Cornell (Hardenbergh) house in Rosendale in which Mrs. Washington expressed her desire to visit Domine and Mrs. Hardenbergh at the house of his father in Rosendale on the occasion when she, in company with Governor George and Mrs. Clinton, was riding from Kingston to Newburgh June 20, 1783, and breakfast there. Domine and Mrs. Hardenbergh were then living in Marbletown, he being from 1781 to 1786 the pastor of the three before-mentioned churches of the Rondout valley.

After 1786 they returned to New Jersey. Dr. Hardenbergh died there October 30th, 1790 of consumption while pastor of the church and president of Rut-

gers College. Princeton conferred the degree of D. D. upon him when he was but thirty-three years of age and Columbia that of S. T. D. After the death of her husband Mrs. Hardenbergh continued to use her influence in furthering the interests of Rutgers (then Queens) and urged the Reverend Dr. John H. Livingston to become his successor. This he did in 1810, but it was three years after her death. This occurred March 26, 1807. Besides the two children by her first husband there were nine by Dr. Hardenbergh. Her descendants of each of the two families have numbered some of the most prominent of the names of New York as well as New Jersey. After the death of Dr. Hardenbergh his widow made her home in the residence of Colonel Hardenbergh in Rosendale for some time. Here dwelt her youngest son, Lewis. The last years of her life were passed with her son, Jacob Rutzen, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, excepting that she lived for a time with another son, John, in the old home in Somerville.

For more than half a century Dina van Bergh, wife successively of the Reverend John Frelinghuysen and the Reverend Dr. Jacob Rutzen Hardenbergh, by her entire devotion to the Saviour she loved and the cause of the people in the home of her adoption, to which she gave all her sympathies and labors, made for herself an undying name and secured an imperishable influence both in the State of New Jersey and in this county, particularly in the former. Everywhere she was known as "the *juffrouw* (madam or lady) Hardenbergh." With those who moulded public opinion no less than with those whose opinions were founded

Revolutionary Frigates in the Esopus

upon what their leaders thought and expressed, she was everywhere the same influence for good. That so many of her descendants have been among the eminent ones in every walk in life is no more than should be expected of those of her blood. An inheritance of her qualities of mind and heart has appeared in each generation succeeding her.



REVOLUTIONARY FRIGATES IN THE ESOPUS

Contributed by Thomas E. Benedict

The first Continental Congress in 1776 appointed commissioners to represent the rebelling colonies at the court of France. Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Thomas Jefferson were named. Jefferson declined and Arthur Lee was elected in his place. The reports of these commissioners, with those of others elected to serve in other countries, were held secret by Congress until 1818, when they were published. Robert Morris, writing from Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1776 to the Paris commissioners in matters concerning progress in constructing a navy says: "In New York two very fine frigates are blocked up by the enemy and hauled into Esopus creek for safety."

By the Esopus creek in the above quotation the Rondout creek is probable meant. In the years preceding the Revolutionary War it was usually so called. And as it was navigable to the falls at Eddyville vessels could be anchored three miles from the Hudson and thus hid from view.

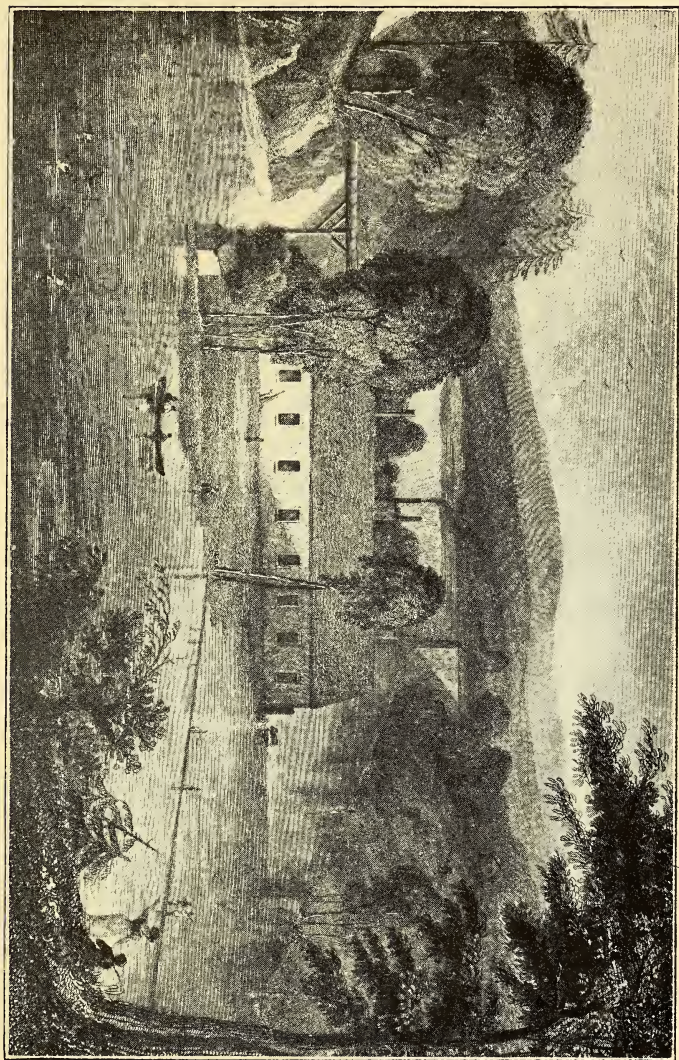
The Ulster Iron ✿ ✿ Works at Saugerties



HENRY BARCLAY, was the founder of the village of Saugerties and its industries. This may be said without exaggeration. Around the great water power furnished by the falls in the Esopus a few mills and various small manufacturies had been started at different times which did not succeed in attracting much attention or contribute much to upbuilding a settlement about them. One quarter of the nineteenth century passed and here was but a hamlet of some dozen houses. There was a store and there was some freighting to New York out of the Esopus creek when water was high enough to get over the sand bars that had accumulated in the Esopns creek between the falls and its mouth.

The first day of September, 1825 saw the dawn of a new era. The man appeared who was to usher in a new order of things. On that day Henry Barclay purchased for \$7,000 of Tjerck Schoonmaker, Jr. and Jane, his wife, one hundred and fifty acres of land on the south side of the Esopus, and on January 1st, 1826 of Robert L. Livingston for \$28,250 forty-eight acres on the north side, a small tract on the south side and an island in that stream of ten acres, known as "Persen's Island." He thus owned both sides of

The Ulster Iron Works at Saugerties



*Bartley's Iron Works, Saugerties in 1830
From the Collection of Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U. S. N.*

Olde Ulster

the stream as far as Stony Point, including the lower falls and the upper, which disappeared when the water was impounded by the dam below.

Barclay was the possessor of a moderate fortune and a man of liberal, humane and Christian views. It was his desire and intention to found a great industry not only, but a model village in which those who were helped to an opportunity to live might secure enough to be provided against want and enjoy the fruits of their labors, and live under sanitary, educative, moral and Christian conditions. That he did not succeed in his high endeavors was not to his discredit but to circumstances beyond the control of one of the noblest of benefactors ever known in Ulster county.

Barclay did not tarry in inaugurating his enterprise. No sooner had he secured his first purchase in 1825 that he set about his undertaking. Before the close of that month of September he began the construction of a circular stone dam at the lower falls, a raceway through a deep cut in the precipitous rock on the south side of the Esopus, and the erection of mills for the manufacture of iron and paper. By October, 1827 the paper mill was put in operation and the iron mill in March, 1828. April 18th, 1828 John Simmons, an expert iron maker, signed a contract as manager of the Ulster Iron Company which had been formed and taken possession the previous autumn. With a short interregnum John Simmons managed the works for the succeeding thirty-five years. For sixty years the iron mill was the first industry of Saugerties.

The water was brought to the mill through the raceway deeply out through the rock precipice and

The Ulster Iron Works at Saugerties

conveyed to two immense overshot wheels of iron of thirty and twenty-four feet in diameter, respectively furnishing some one hundred and fifteen horse power. A little had been done in the manufacturing of iron before the engagement of John Simmons and two furnaces had been built. But no great success had been achieved. Simmons was master of his profession, having learned iron making in all its branches in England and France. He set about the reconstruction of the plant, the devising of new methods and inventions until he had a mill the superior of which could not be found in the United States. After the Civil War of 1861 to 1865 the mills were using annually some 4,000 tons of iron ore and 8,000 tons of pig iron with 12,000 tons of bituminous coal. They employed about three hundred men, working day and night in shifts, only shutting down for the repairing of furnaces during the hot weather of July or August. The wages paid to the skilled men employed were the highest, and prosperity shone on the town for a generation or two.

February 8th, 1857 the circular stone dam built by Barclay in 1826-7 gave way during a great freshet. Millions of cubic feet of sand and debris were carried into the creek below the falls, the ferryboat Chelsea was swept from her moorings at midnight and sunk northeast of the magazine and filled with sand, and navigation in the lower creek rendered almost impossible. The iron mill suffered greatly but the immense overshot wheels, built in 1829, continued to perform their part as well as when erected and remained so

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doing until the mill was finally closed in the summer of 1884.

This was an era of strikes. With the closing of the connection of Simmons with the mill in 1863 it passed into the possession of Tuckerman, Mulligan & Company of New York. William Mulligan, of that firm, became the manager. He continued as such until the end. The special product of the mill was band, bar and rod iron. It was everywhere known as "Ulster iron" and its sterling character and tenacity made it the standard. Up to this time steel had been too costly for use except in certain lines. But new processes of manufacture were cheapening the cost of making steel and it was gradually displacing Ulster iron in its heretofore undisputed field. The men decided to strike for more than the first-class wages they were receiving. The company considered the matter and determined that the condition of the steel and iron trade did not warrant a longer competition between Ulster iron and low grade steel and the iron mill was shut down. This was about the early summer of 1884. Attempts were made to organize another company to carry on the making of Ulster iron. These failed and the mill was closed about July 1st. The company had been reorganized as the "Ulster Iron Company" August 15, 1879 to straighten out the affairs of Tuckerman, Mulligan & Company. On the 31st of August, 1886 the plant was sold to Joseph B. Sheffield & Son, it was transformed into a pulp mill, which did not long continue, became part of the present great plant of the Martin Cantine

The Ulster Iron Works in Saugerties

Company in 1903 and has been developed into a mill for the manufacture of paper in 1911-12.

In 1830, a year or two after the building of the mill, Henry Barclay caused to be drawn and engraved a beautiful steel picture of the mill and surroundings. The lead mill at the falls (built that year) appears. The suspension bridge across the Esopus is in the foreground. The upper falls, now covered by the water held by the dam, is shown. It was drawn by G. Wall, engraved and printed by Fenner Sears and Company, and published in London, on the 15th of January, 1831 by I. T. Hinton and Simpkin and Marshall. Another edition printed from the same plate and bearing the same date, bears the XXX inscription—"Barclay's Iron Works, Ulston." Both are in the collection of Chaplain Roswell Randall Hoes, U. S. N. It is from Chaplain Hoes' collection that we have obtained this rare and priceless engraving this month.

The water power furnished by the Esopus creek has been ample for the industries of Saugerties for much more than three-fourths of a century since the advent of Henry Barclay, except during the summer months of certain years. There is an unsolved problem facing those industries to-day. The City of New York is diverting the Esopus creek for its Catskill mountain water supply. To what extent will the Ashokan reservoir diminish the stream? Below that reservoir there are but two inflowing streams of any size—the Sawkill and the Plattekill, the former the source of water supply of Kingston and the latter of Saugerties village.

Ulster County ❁ ❁ *Ninety Years Ago*

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



THE following is a portion of a narrative of "A Pedestrian Tour of Two Thousand and Three Hundred Miles, in North America. To the Lakes,—The Canadas,—and the New-England States. Performed in the Autumn of 1821. Embellished with Views. By P. Stansbury." It covers 274 pages, and was published in New York in 1822. Its illustrations were executed by Alexander Anderson, the first American wood engraver. The work is now said to be very rare, especially copies containing the illustrations :

The road [from the northern slope of the Highlands] passes through the little villages of Canterbury and New-Windsor, to Newburgh, a very large and important market-town, through which, a considerable trade is carried on, between the western tracts and the city of New-York. The turnpike leading from this to Ithaca, is one of the finest in the state. Montgomery is a village twelve miles from Newburgh,

situated on the turnpike at the river Wallkill, where it is remarkable, what attempts the enterprising inhabitants have made, towards improvement and grandeur in the style of their buildings. Some of the houses are large and fashionable, but, unluckily paint was scarce, and glaziers were no where to be procured ; so that the fine mouldings and window-shutters remain in their pristine hues, stained with iron rust from bolts and heads of nails ; and the sashes, as fast as the panes are broken, are carefully fastened up with shingles and pine boards, giving the whole edifice a very admirable variety in its appearance. One in particular, three stories high, having six windows in front of each story, was found by the occupants rather too expensive to be kept in repair, and therefore had been suffered to go into decay ; after all the windows had been closed with boards, except in one corner of the building, where the lords of the mansion discovered, that light sufficient could be admitted through five solitary remaining panes.

I continued until late at night, travelling very speedily on a narrow road towards the Neversink, (a river which falls into the Delaware,) about thirty-six miles from Newburgh, where a particular friend of mine resided, whom, I was desirous of visiting. Arriving at the foot of Shongo mountain, two men stopped me, and informed me, that there was a panther prowling somewhere about the mountain, and that not only they, but other persons had heard its yell. This information a little startled me ; but believing the tale to be a fiction, or at most the effect of imagination, I pro-

ceeded onward ; not however, without metamorphosing, through the gloom, bushes, stumps and stones, into wide-mouthed catamounts, and construeing every dismal scream of that voracious animal. I arrived at an Inn upon the top of the mountain, where I concluded to stop. The landlord informed me, that it was several years since panthers had visited the woody regions of Shongo, but that he had actually heard the screams of one that night. Fires were glowing from the new cleared lands upon the plains, which from this elevation, in the dead silence of night, looked awfully grand..

I was received by my friend with great hospitality, at his farm situated upon the luxuriant banks of the Neversink. We made an excursion together, to a part of the forest, where a sudden blast or tornado had ripped up the trees in a direct line, for a very great distance ; and the owner, taking advantage of this terrible operation of nature, was making an excellent road, on the course which it had taken, with scarcely any difficulty.

On Monday, [27 Aug. 1821], I walked to Rochester, traversing a forest of thirty-three miles where agriculture was beginning to rear the standard of plenty above the logs, in a few detached acres of cleared land. An eclipse of the sun took place in the morning, but the clouds prevented its being seen.. The dwellings of the inhabitants are mere log huts ; they appeared so rejoiced at seeing a new face among them, that they almost stopped me, to converse, and show me the great improvements they had made, and were making

Ulster County Ninety Years Ago

in the wilderness. Millet is sown here in considerable quantities.

At Warsink was one of the most delightful valleys, I had ever descended; the hills rose in graceful sublimity, crowned with the lofty hemlock and fir; creeks and rivulets foamed among the rocks at the bottom of obscure glens; whilst the broad side of the highest ridge of Shongo mountain, appeared in front, like a great screen to oppose the rays of a morning sun. The inhabitants of the luxuriant and highly cultivated vale, which extends north-easterly at the foot of the mountain, towards Kingston or Esopus, are descendants of the Dutch; they are old possessors, and have chosen, as they were the original settlers of the State of New-York, the very richest districts of the country. Here are no half-burnt trees to disfigure the fields, and no log-houses, (though sufficiently comfortable inside) to impress the beholder with disgust, at their wretched, and uncouth exterior. Approaching from the west, we find ourselves, upon a sudden surrounded with farms, which have been brought to the greatest perfection. Broad meadows are seen stocked with fine cattle; the ruddy fruit drops from overloaded boughs of pear and apple trees, whilst peaches and plums, and other fruits, are flourishing in exuberant plenty.

In the neighborhood of Rochester and Marbletown, many attempts have been made at mining; most of which, however, were unsuccessful, as lead-ore and sulphur were not procured in sufficient quantities to defray the costs. But millstone is obtained from the

hills, and manufactured advantageously. Within three miles of Esopus, through which I passed the next day, a quarry of very beautiful heterogeneous marble has been discovered, which contains shells and receives a very high and elegant polish. A manufactory of this marble is carried on by Mr. Henry Darley [Darling], at Esopus, who presented me with several specimens.

Esopus is a large village, built in the Dutch taste, and having a capacious court-house, in which the court was at this time sitting. When General Vaughan, acting under the orders of [Sir Henry] Clinton, in 1777, sailed up the Hudson, spreading devastation on both sides of the river, this fine village, among other settlements, was by his command, reduced to ashes. [Further on he speaks (page 30) of "Athens or Lower Purchase," and "Lunenburg or Upper Purchase." R. R. H.]



KINGSTON POSTMASTERS

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

Editor of OLDE ULSTER:—The following list of the postmasters of Kingston, New York, with their respective dates of appointment, is from the files of the Postmaster General's Office, and was recently sent to me with an official letter of the Hon. Charles P. Grandfield, First Assistant Postmaster General. The names will revive pleasant memories of some of the

Kingston Postmasters

most prominent citizens of Kingston. At another time I hope to send you the location of the various postoffices of Kingston from the first.

Yours sincerely,

ROSWELL RANDALL HOES

Christopher Tappen,	March 20, 1793.
John C. Wyncoop,	January 1, 1794.
John C. Elmendorf,	October 1, 1796.
Conrad I. Elmendorf,	April 1, 1803.
Daniel Broadhead, Jr.,	January 1, 1805.
William Cockburn,	June 30, 1822.
Jacob K. Trumpbour,	May 19, 1830.
Benjamin M. Hasbrouck,	March 14, 1839.
William Culley,	May 12, 1841.
Isaac Van Buren,	April 21, 1845.
Daniel Young,	September 18, 1848.
William H. Romeyn,	May 5, 1849,
William Kerr,	April 5, 1853.
Caleb S. Clay,	April 4, 1861.
Joseph S. Smith,	April 21, 1869.
Daniel Bradbury,	March 12, 1873.
William M. Hayes,	May 16, 1882.
W. Scott Gillespie,	May 28, 1886.
Noah Wolven,	February 19, 1890.
Henry G. Crouch,	April 5, 1894.
George M. Brink,	May 16, 1898.
Walter C. Dolson,	May 14, 1902.
Walter P. Crane,	September 30, 1910.

The services of Daniel Broadhead, Jr. was the longest, being more than seventeen years.

THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS

Continued from Vol. VIII., page 31

BAPTISMS

1772

805. 13 Jan. Andrew, ch. of Jan Schoonmacker. Aaltjen Borrhans. Sp. Petrus Meinertzen. Saartjen Breestede.

806. 13 Jan. Hendricus, ch. of Hendricus Woolfeld. Margritjen Borrhans. Sp. Hendricus Borrhans. Annatjen Hummel.

807. 13 Jan. Saartjen, ch. of Johannes Wolf. Marytjen Brinck. Sp. Samuel Wolfen. Sara Cole.

808. 13 Jan. Rebeca, ch. of Petrus Brenck. Sara Coel. Sp. Benjamin Steenberg. Rebeca Cool.

809. 13 Jan. Phelepis, ch. of Philipes Meller. Susanna Duboys. Sp. Tobeas Myer. Catharina Louw.

810. 13 Jan. Hermanes, ch. of Adam Beer. Annatje Spaen. Sp. Welleem Dederick. Christina Been.

811. 13 Jan. Petrus, ch. of Gherret Neukerk. Cornelia Wels. Sp. Petrus Wels. Marya Myer.

812. 5 March. Petrus, ch. of Benjemen Snyder. Annatje Brenck. Sp. Petrus Osterhoudt. Marritye Brenck.

813. 5 Mar. Saara, ch. of Ephraem Van Keuren. Saara Valkenburgh. Sp. Johannes Valkenburg. Lie-dea Valkenburg.

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814. 5 Mar. Jannetye, ch. of Salomon Schut. Annatye Meyndertse. Sp. Meyndert Mynderse. Jannetye Mynderse.

815. 5 Mar. Edwort, ch. of John Allis. Mary Allis. Sp. William Ferro. Margrit Ealigh.

816. 5 Mar. Abraham, ch. of Derrick Van Deyk. Elisabeth Stroop. Sp. Abraham Persen, Jr. Marya Stroop.

817. 5 Mar. Doosea, ch. of Tharck Schoomaker. Annatje Lidy. Sp. Cornelis Swart. Doosea Witker [Whitaker].

818. 23 June. Elisabeth, ch. of Petrus Witeker. Sp. Petrus Osterhout.

819. 23 June. Jeremias, ch. of Johannis Planck. Sp. Petrus Planck. Christina Stroop.

820. 23 June. Annatie, ch. of Benjemin Meyer. Lea Oosterhout. Sp. William Meyer. Sara Neukerk.

821. 23 June. William, ch. of Petrus West. Elisabeth Reghtmeyer. Sp. G. William Regtmeyer. Antie Hommel.

822. 23 June. Jacob, ch. of Jacob Brink. Margriet Osterhout. Sp. Jan Brink. Margriet Wolf.

823. 23 June. Johannis, ch. of John Sax. Catrina Wever. Sp. Johannis Merkel. Margriet Wever.

824. 13 July. Samuel, ch. of Johannis Schoonmaker. Catharina Dubois. Sp. Salomon Schut. Annatye Minderse.

825. 13 July. Martynes, ch. of Albartes Yoe. Jannetye Post. Sp. Martynes Post. Geertruy Schoonmaker.

826. 13 July. Elisabeth, ch. of Jacop Trompoor.

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Margritye Diderik. Sp. Myndert Dederick. Elisabeth Scherp.

827. 13 July. Margreitye, ch. of Johannes Dederick. Margret Hommel. Sp. Myndert Diderik. Elisabeth Scherp.

828. 13 July. Lourens, ch. of Johan Yurre Hommel. Margrit Merkel. Sp. Laureus Merkil. Marytye Merkil.

829. 13 July. Margrit, ch. of Zacharias Snyder. Margret Furo. Sp. Willem Eelig. Margret Spaen.

830. 10 Oct. Marya, ch. of Cornelius Persen. Elisabeth Masten. Sp. Benjemin Masten. Marya Duwit.

831. 10 Oct. Petrus, ch. of Martynes Hommel. Margret Wels. Sp. Petrus Hommel. Marytye Wels.

832. 10 Oct. Christeaen, ch. of Benjemen Overpagh. Jenneke Oosterhoud. Sp. Lourens Schooler. Sara Duboys.

1773

833. 2 Feb. David, ch. of Hendricus Borrhans. Temperance Dumon. Sp. John Baptist DuMon and wife, Elisabeth Grisjon.

834. 2 Feb. Abraham, ch. of Abraham Post. Margareth Falkenburg. Sp. Johannes Falkenburg. Lydia Falkenburg.

835. 2 Feb. Maria, ch. of Frederick Britt. Helena Borrhans. Sp. Nicklass Britt and wife, Maria Rauh.

836. 2 Feb. Samuel, ch. of William Legh. Sarah Wolf. Sp. Johannes Wolf and wife, Marytjen Brinck.

837. 2 Feb. Johannes, ch. of Wilhelm Denport [Davenport]. Marytjen Du Boys. Sp. John Denport and wife, Annatjen Mejer.

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838. 2 Feb. Meindert, ch. of Johannes Meinertzen. Neeltjen Heermans. Sp. Meindert Meinertsen and wife, Jannetjen Persen.

839. 2 Feb. Christina, ch. of Petrus Wenne. Annatjen Du Boys. Sp. Lucas Langendyck and wife, Christina Wolf.

840. 2 Feb. David, ch. of Jacob Borrhans. Elizabeth Wittaker. Sp. Corneles Swart. Lena Du Boys.

841. 2 Feb. Zacharias, ch. of Corneles Brinck. Annatjen Wenne. Sp. Petrus Eygenaer and wife, Neeltjen Laucks.

842. 2 Feb. Sarah, ch. of Johannes Wolf. Marytjen Brinck. Sp. William Legh and wife, Sarah Wolfen.

843. 2 Feb. Eva, ch. of Jacob Kunjes. Annatjen Diderick. Sp. Jacob Bähr. Eva Diderich.

844. 2 Feb. Christian, ch. of Stephanus Mejer. Gritjen Osterhout. Sp. Tobias Mejer and wife, Catharina Louw.

845. 2 Feb. Annatjen, ch. of Lendert Planck. Maria Stroop. Sp. Petrus Planck and wife, Christina Stroop.

846. 2 Feb. Maria, ch. of Johannes Zeylandt. Maria Graham. Sp. Jacobus Bruyn. Maria Bruyn.

847. 2 Feb. Elisabeth, ch. of Hendricus P. Oosterhout. Margaretha Schoonmaker. Sp. James Oosterhout and wife, Margaretha Degroot.

848. 2 Feb. Wilhelm, ch. of Petrus Oosterhout. Marytjen Brinck. Sp. Benjamin Mejer and wife, Lea Oosterhout.

849. 3 Feb. Abraham, ch. of Abraham Van Gar-

Olde Ulster

den. Catharina Queen. Sp. Herre [Harry] Van Garden. Elisabeth Queen.

850. 3 Feb. Petrus, ch. of Abraham Louw. Rachel Duwit. Sp. Petrus Louw. Heleena Kiersteden.

851. 5 March. Rebecca, ch. of Georg Fred. Reinhard. Catharina Frolich. Sp. Conrad Richtmejer. Maria Hommel.

852. 5 March. Sarah, ch. of Christian Mejer, Jr. Annatken Wynkoop. Sp. Evert Wynkoop. Aaltjen Mejer, his wife.

853. 15 May. Hendrick, ch. of Adam Short. Jannetye Winne. Sp. Petrus Short and wife, Annatye Backer.

854. 15 May. Catharina, ch. of Petrus Short. Annatye Backer. Sp. Jacobus Rouw. Catharina Rouw.

855. 15 May. Geertruy, ch. of Johannes Wolfen. Catharina Sacks. Sp. Godfree Wolfen. Gertruy Becker.

856. 15 May. Catharina, ch. of Christeaen Winne. Marya Duwit. Sp. Tobias Myer. Catharina Louw.

857. 15 May. Jacop, ch. of Adam———. Catharina———. Sp. Wilhelmus Moerterstock. Maritye Wurms.

858. 15 May. Lea, ch. of Johannes Miller. Elisabeth Merkel. Sp. Hiskia Duboys. Lea Hommel.

859. 15 May. Catharina, ch. of Jacobus Oosterhout. Jannetye Duwit. Sp. Luycas Duwit and wife, Catharina Ros.

860. 16 May. Hendricus, ch. of Abraham Ooster-

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hout. Catharina Minkelar. Sp. Hendricus Oosterhoudt and wife, Sara Schoenmaker.

861. 16 May. Catharina, ch. of Abraham Salisbury. Elsjen Hasebroek. Sp. Abrah. Hasebroek and wife, Catharina Bruyn.

862. 1 July. Johannes Meyndertzen, ch. of Egbert Schoonmaker. Gertruy Schoonmaker. Sp. Johannes Meinertzen and wife, Neeltjen Heermansen.

863. 9 Oct. Jerck, ch. of Petrus Mejer. Marytjen Louw. Sp. John Beeckman and wife, Lydia V. Keuren.

864. 9 Oct. Wilhelm, ch. of Ludwig Roessel. Catharin Fuhro. Sp. William Fuhro and wife, Margaretha Ehlich.

865. 9 Oct. Samuel, ch. of Hendricus Welsch. Margritjen Borrhans. Sp. Jacobus Welsh. Lea Welsh.

866. 9 Oct. Jacob, ch. of Christian Sax. Susanna Mussier. Sp. Jacob Sax and wife, Marytjen Borkert.

867. 9 Oct. Sarah, ch. of Jan Schoonmaker. Alida Borrhans. Sp. Petrus Meindertzen. Sarah Breestede.

868. 9 Oct. Martinus, ch. of Anthony V. Schaick. Catharina Post. Sp. John Le Roy and wife, Elisabeth Ellen.

869. 9 Oct. Petrus, ch. of Corneles Welsch. Annatjen Brandauw. Sp. Petrus Schoonmaker. Elisabeth Schoonmaker.

870. 9 Oct. Elsjen, ch. of John Legg. Geertruy Maklean. Sp. Jacob Torner and wife, Elsjen Maklean.

871. 9 Oct. Elisa, ch. of Hieronymus Brandauw.

Olde Ulster

Annatjen Leman. Sp. Niklas Schoonmaker. Marytjen Schoonmaker.

872. 9 Oct. Alexander, ch. of Wilhelm Cockborn. Catharina Trombauer. Sp. Nicklas Trombauer. Elisabeth Schmit.

873. 9 Oct. Maria, ch. of Johannes Schneider. Heiltjen Osterhout. Sp. Wilhelmus Schneider and wife, Maria Richtmejer.

874. 9 Oct. Elisabeth, ch. of James Johns. Christina Falck. Arnhout Falck. Lea Falck.

875. 9 Oct. Maria, ch. of Jan Dewitt. Maria Rothersdorf. Sp. John Dewitt and wife, Adriaantjen.

876. 10 Oct. Susanna, ch. of Georg Bähr. Catharina Maurer. Sp. Johannes Eigener. Maria Maurer.

1774

877. Jan. 14. Jacob, ch. of Johannes Tenbroek. Gerretjen Roseboom. Sp. Jacob Ten Broek. Elsjen Roseboom.

878. Jan. 14. George Wilhelm, ch. of Matheus Diderich. Maria Emmerich. Sp. Georg Wilhelm Diderich and wife, Cath. Elis Junck.

879. Jan. 20. David, ch. of Edward Schoonmaker. Elisabeth Wittaker. Sp. David Schoonmaker. Margaret Boorhans.

880. Jan. 20. Catharina, ch. of Petrus Langenijk. Catharina Falkenberg. Sp. William Kockburn and wife, Catharina Trombauer.

881. Jan. 20. Josua, ch. of Jeremias Schneider. Cath. Hollij. Sp. Petrus Backer and wife, Grit. Britt.

882. Jan. 20. Hendrick, ch. of Charles Edwards.

The Glebe Schoolhouse at Newburgh

Maria Holly. Sp. Hendrick Meinertz. Saartjen Meinertz.

883. Jan. 20. Christina, ch. of Johannes Wolfin. Gritjen Schneider. Sp. Lucas Langenijk and wife, Christina Wolfin.

884. Jan. 20. Catalyntjen, ch. of Christian Schneider. Elisabeth Bakker. Sp. Martinus Hommell and wife, Annaatjen Hommell.

885. Jan. 20. Lea, ch. of John Devenport. Annaatjen Mejer. Sp. John Makkarthij and wife, Lea Devenport.

886. Jan. 20. John, ch. of Hendricus Post. Gritjen Legg. Sp. Philip Veltin and wife, Grietjen Kohl.

To be continued



THE GLEBE SCHOOLHOUSE AT NEWBURGH

'Twas a low building reared by pious hands,
'Midst the deep foliage of the darksome wood ;
Poor was its state, and many years had told
Their passing seasons o'er its humble roof ;
Relentless time had grasped the lowly gate,
And crumbling dust bespoke its fearful might.
The mouldering doorway and the falling walls,
The creaking pulpit and its aged cloth,
The glassless frames and time-worn sacred book,
The worn-out seats and cold forsaken aisle,
Seemed in the dimness of the evening shade
The fearful relics of departed years,
Untouched of earth and sacred made to Heaven.

OLD^E VLSTER

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ONE OF THE OBJECTS IN VIEW in starting this magazine in January, 1905 was to provide a means by which genealogical lines of Ulster county families might be published and preserved. There has been considerable of such matter published and a number of family lines given. Of late little of such has appeared. The editor will be glad to receive them and give them his attention. Where it is offered he will assist in preparing it so far as his time and work on the magazine will allow. Within a month or two it is expected that a family line which embraces one of the prominent families of this county and State not only, but is one of the historic families of the United States, will appear. It is of a family that gave a governor to this State and a Vice President and a President to the United States. It is one of the very oldest of the families of New York and its connection with this State reaches back to 1631. Its Ulster county branch has been represented on the bench and in the halls of Congress. The publication will clear up a number of errors that have appeared heretofore.

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Mental and Nervous Diseases

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WHOLE NUMBER 87

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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.**

OLDE^E VLSTER

VOL. VIII

MARCH, 1912

No. 3

A Pioneer Settlement *From 'Sopus* ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁



HERE is nothing more tempting than the notion of discovering a short cut to fortune. The same spirit which impels the most desperate gambler that ever set his all on the turning of a card, can be aroused in the most phlegmatically contented, if you take the right string. Your own experience will supply instances in the business circle about you, however limited it may be. "All men are mad at times," said the acutest of the Greeks; but the Roman philosopher put it better when he said, "Everyone is insane on some points." To verify this, persuade, — by cunning approaches, mind you—your neighbor that there is a mine under the acres he has patiently and profitably delved for years, and there is small doubt but you will

NOTE.—The above article is reprinted from the Kingston Argus of November 13, 1861.

Olde Ulster

compass his utter ruin as decisively as if you had talked him into a belief that Captain Kidd had made one of his permanent investments somewhere on the brink of the river under his homestead. This passion for hunting wealth under ground, like many other cases of vast evil to individuals, has done a great work in exploring and settling countries not otherwise attractive. California could never have risen to the proportions of a powerful State at a bound, as it were, if it had not been for its mines, where more fortunes have been sunk than gained. Portions of southern Ulster and northern New Jersey, attracted the adventurous in early colonial times, and "mine holes" are to be found among all of the broken region in that quarter. Though the Hollanders settling this county appear to have been naturally exempt from this impelling passion, they seemed to have followed the trail of the miners, who were mainly North Britons, a fact which accounts for the numerous Scotch names of the region of which we have spoken.

All the traces of adventure which carried any of the founders of Ulster away from the Hudson and its few tributaries, are on the tracks of the mines. It was in this way that there was an adventurous family or two from this region which pushed across the mountains dividing the Wallkill Valley from that of the Delaware, and settled the spot called "the Minisink," above the Kittany and Blue Mountains, on the Delaware. It is probable that the progenitor of the Depuys subsequently found there, laid his hearthstone on that spot as early as 1680, at least; for the settlement was founded "a long time before it was known

A Pioneer Settlement from 'Sopus

to the government " of Penn's colony at Philadelphia, and before Penn's charter (1686), if after facts are rightly given. It appears that these adventurous explorers had made friends with the Indians, and purchased the Minisink flats, above the famous " Water Gap " of the aborigines, allured by the alluvial level, so irresistible to the race.—By accident, the Pennsylvania authorities heard of this settlement about 1729, for that year they passed a law that any such purchases from the Indians should be void, and the purchasers should be indictable for forcible entry and detainer, according to English common law.

But not to be utterly in the dark as to the trespasser in 1730, an agent in the person of Nicholas Scull, a surveyor, " with James Lukens his apprentice, to carry chains and learn surveying," was sent out to to spy into the reported settlement up the river (See *OLDE ULSTER*, Vol. III., pages 33-41). Both Scull and Lukens could talk with the Indians in their own tongue. Taking Indian guides, they plunged into the wilderness, apparently following the Delaware on its western bank. They had a perilous and fatiguing journey, finding no white people " in the upper part of Bucks and Northampton," and having great difficulty in leading their horses through the Water Gap to Minisink Flats, which they found possessed and settled by the Hollanders.

There seems to have been some slight impediment to a very enlightening intercourse between Scull and the intruders generally, for the agent could not talk Dutch, or the Hollanders English, so that the little that was made out, was through the Indians as inter.

preters, between these two Christian races, and nearest neighbors in Europe. A letter from Lukens, the chain bearer, enlarges with a gravity which is quite amusing, on the difficulties encountered in trying to converse with the first "Hollander Dutchman" they encountered. Their first interpreters were two Indians who could each only understand one of the white men's tongues, with the common Mohegan as a medium.—So that the English was translated into the aboriginal by one, and thence by the other into Dutch. When one considers the poverty of the Indian language, with the other drawbacks to a very clear conversation, we need not be surprised, as the chain bearer seems to have been, that "the Hollander Dutchman" "was like one in a maze, seeming as though he had never seen Christian men before, and not unlike one who should see people coming from the clouds."

But when the party arrived at "the venerable Samuel Dupuis'," they must have found a common medium of conversation, as well as hospitable entertainment, and abundance. Lukens' attention was most particularly taken by "a fine grove of apple trees far beyond any near Philadelphia."

Even the sedate-minded Nicholas, and his matter-of-fact chain bearer, were stimulated into a little speculative digression as to the probable changes which had caused the curious face of the country above the Gap.—They appear to have come to the very natural conclusion that the Meenesinck Flats had at some period, many ages ago, been the bed of a lake, which eventually found a passage through the mountains, chiselling the Gap and making a passage to the sea,

forming a river, laying bare a generous alluvial for nations, and creating one of the most magnificent scenes of material beauty to be wondered at and admired by all after ages.

The best interpretation of the name of *Meenesinck* that the Pennsylvanians "could come at," was that literally translated it was rendered "the water is gone." Certainly very apposite if one considers the circumstances of the disappearance of the lake, and a curious illustration of the analogy of some mental processes and customs arising therefrom, detected by J. C. S. Frey, Woolfe, E. Boudinot, and other writers, who have set up a theory to be braced by an ingenious tressle work of fact. that the North American Indians were the descendants of the lost Ten Tribes of Israel. In reality the generic truth of the custom of naming a place on the instant from a grand fact, and that name embodying that fact as a record, will strike every Biblical reader as a marked harmony of the Hebrew and Ameriean Aboriginal men, far more weighty than an accidental resemblance of a word or custom. But this is not Hebraic alone, for it is common to all the Oriental nations.

But to return to the Pennsylvanians. At S. Dupuis' they learned that the Meenesinckers were not aware, or the least troubled by curiosity or anything else, to discover where the Delaware went to. They had followed it no farther than the "Gap," though they had a faint idea that there were white folks somewhere down stream. Their connecting link with the rest of the world was "Esopus;" and in winter when the rivers were frozen the venerable S. Dupuis

Olde Ulster

told the surveyor that they had a good road thither "from the *Mineholes* on the mine road, some"—meaning, we suppose, about a—"hundred miles." Thither the Meenesinckers sledged their wheat and cider, and some furs and skins gained by barter with the Indians, to trade annually for a supply of salt and other necessities.

It may be remarked in passing, that a map comprising the west Hudson country, given to the New York Historical Society by Thomas Gordon, the historian of New Jersey, as he told me, had the "mine road" from Minesinck to Kingston laid down upon it.

The chainbearer was very indignant that the venerable Samuel Dupuis did not know that there was such a place as Philadelphia, and was scandalized to indignation when Samuel naively inquired whether it was as "*groote as 'Sopus.*"

The venerable Samuel seems to have won the regard of Nicholas Scull by his hospitality and simple honesty, and the surveyor determined to do the best thing he could to prevent any future collisions between the Penn claimants and the Minnesinck settlers, by making a survey of the claim and putting it on record with the statement that it was older than the Penn Charter. But the Indians who seemed to be much attached to the venerable Samuel and his colony, would not permit this. When they set their compass, and commenced a course, an old Indian chief laid his hand on Nicholas' shoulder telling him very decisively "Put your iron string in your bag and," pointing down the river, "go home;" which advice Nicholas thought very judicious, and following that and his

The Honorable Agreement of Tjerck DeWitt of Coxing

nose forthwith, went down stream to report to those who sent him on the errand.

Here is the first record of the first colony thrown off from the Esopus, and the next glimpse we have is some fifty or sixty years afterwards, which we will speak of hereafter.

To be continued



*THE HONORABLE AGREEMENT OF TJERCK
DE WITT OF COXING*

OLDE ULSTER for December, 1911 and January, 1912 reprinted from the *Kingston Argus* of November, 1861 two papers relating to the oldest tomb stone in the Kingston churchyard, dating back to 1710, and gave an illustration of the stone in the latter number. In the latter number was also given the will of the first of the name and the progenitor of this Ulster county family. The tombstone marks the place of burial of Andries De Witt, the eldest son of Tjerck Claeszen De Witt, the first of the name. Andries was killed by being crushed between two beams. The record has it that on the 22nd of July 1710 "Captain Andries De Witt departed this life in a sorrowful way through the breaking of two sleepers (beams) ;—he was pressed down and very much bruised ; he spoke a few words and died." As he had left no will his eldest son would have inherited the property. But this son, Tjerck, was a man too honorable to take such an advantage of his mother, brothers and sisters and

Olde Ulster

recorded an agreement in the office of the clerk of Ulster county equitably dividing his father's estate between them. It should be added that the will of Tjerck Claeszen De Witt, published as stated above, was given OLDE ULSTER by the late George G. DeWitt, New York, whose sudden and lamented death occurred a few days thereafter. He was descended from the Tjerck De Witt who made the agreement and had in his possession the gun and sword spoken of in that provision. It should be added that this copy of the old paper was given by De Witt Roosa to OLDE ULSTER, and is from the collection of Chaplain Roswell Randall Hoes, U. S. N. The agreement is as follows :

Be it hereby known to everybody, that Tjrck De Witt of Kocksinck in the jurisdiction of Marbletown, County of Ulster, eldest son of Capt. Andries De Witt, late of the Corporation of Kingston in the aforesaid County deceased, who has left no testament, to dispose of his worldly estate of lands, houses, etc., wherefore I tjerck De Witt am according to law heir of all his real estate. And whereas said Capt. Andries De Witt has, besides me, left seven children, named Jacob De Witt, Egbert De Witt, Johannis De Witt, Andries De Witt, Barbara De Witt, Maria De Witt and Helena De Witt, lawfully begotten with my mother Jannetie De Witt, I renounce and give up the aforesaid right as heir of the real estate under the law and give to each of my said father's children or their order, heirs or administrators the just eighth part of all lands, houses, slaves, horses, cattle, and other personal estate

The Honorable Agreement of Tjerck DeWitt of Coxing

with all, which by testament of my grandfather Tjerck Clase De Witt has been devised or bequeathed to my said father with this condition however, that the following articles shall, with the consent and approval of my mother be obeyed and carried out, without that I or any body else shall have the power or be allowed to make any change, to wit :

First : That I Tjerck De Witt or my order heirs or administrators shall have and enjoy in free and true ownership for the privilege of first born after the death of my said mother a negro to be selected from the slaves or the sum of L 42 Courant money, according to my choice or pleasure, the bible of my father also after my mothers death, a young horse to be selected from the young horses to be received immediately, an o'd gun, which formerly belonged to my late grandfather Tjerck Clase De Witt and is now in my possession. The aforesaid bible to go after my death to my son Andries De Witt. The land or half bouvery with the buildings situate in said Corporation, devised by my said grandfathers last will to my said father, shall after the death of my grandmother Barbara De Witt belong to me or my order or heirs as true and free possession, provided that for the share, which after said lands and houses have been appraised, according to the contents of said last will, out of the whole estate, shall have come to my said father or heirs etc. I shall be indebted to my said brothers and sisters, deducting therefrom one eighth belonging to me as one of the heirs of my said father.

2d : That my brother Jacob De Witt shall immediately have as his property a filly.

Olde Ulster

3d : That my brother Egbert De Witt shall immediately have as his property, a young horse.

4th : That my brother Johannis De Witt shall have as his property next year or the year following a filly.

5th : That my youngest brother Andries De Witt shall have as his property next year or the year following a filly. He shall also have as his property and enjoy the sword and cane of my said father but if said Andries should die while a minor, then the said sword shall be for my behoof and the cane shall go to my brother Egbert.

6th : That my sister Barbara shall immediately enjoy as her property the little yellow horse and an heifer in the second year.

7th : That my sister Maria shall immediately enjoy as her property an heifer in the second year.

8th : That my son Andries De Witt shall immediately enjoy as his property a white mare, now in my possession.

9th : That my sister Helena shall immediately enjoy as her property an heifer in the second year.

10th : That my said mother shall be allowed to take possession of all the real and personal estate of my said father and continue in the possession during her widowhood ; but if my said mother should again marry, she shall be held, before being confirmed in the state of matrimony, to deliver one just half of all the real and personal estate for the behoof of myself and my said brothers and sisters and give sufficient security for the other half of the personal estate, that immediately after my said mother's death it shall be

The Honorable Agreement of Tjerck DeWitt of Coxing

delivered with the real estate for the behoof as above ; provided also, that my said mother is held, to nourish and bring up the minor children and to have them taught proper trades or handcrafts.

11th : That when the said children shall marry, they must be fitted out as well as possible, each and every one to the same amount.

12th : That after the death of my said mother the land at Kocksinck with the buildings etc., shall belong to my four brothers, Jacob, Egbert, Johannis and Andries, their order or heirs forever, but said land etc., shall be appraised by two impartial persons under oath and they shall be held to turn over and pay one just half of the value to me and my said sisters, to be equally divided among us.

13th : That if one or more of my said brothers and sisters should die, while under age, then the share of the deceased shall be equally divided among myself and the other brothers and sisters.

I, on my side, promise to carry out, execute and promote all the foregoing and to take care, that it shall be obeyed and carried out by the other side. In confirmation I have signed and sealed this at Kingston, this 28th day of September 1710.

TJERCK DE WITT (L. S.)

Sealed in the presence of

DIRCK SCHEPMOES.

JOHANNIS SCHEPMOES.

EGBERT BRYNCK.

D. MEYER.

Lieutenant Van Hoevenberg

** * * * In the Revolution*



THE issue of OLDE ULSTER for August, 1906 (Vol. II., pages 238-242) presented a resolution of the Continental Congress for the establishment of a military post at Shoheken (Shokan) and its maintenance at the "expense of the United States" under the "particular Direction and Superintendence" of Governor George Clinton, and gave an illustration of the site upon which it formerly stood. This magazine has received from Henry Van Hoevenberg, M. D. of the City of Kingston, New York, a copy of the statements filed in the pension office at Washington, D. C. with the application of his great-grandfather, Henry Van Hoevenberg, for a pension as a soldier of the Revolution, which specifies the service he rendered and mentions the Shokan fort and the one at Great Shandaken (OLDE ULSTER, Vol II., pages 167-175, June, 1906). The two statements which accompany his application are here given :

I was born at Rhinebeck Flatts, town of Rhinebeck, Co. of Dutchess, State of N. Y., 30 Mar. 1758, where my Father was the minister of the Dutch Ref. Church. Under his care I remained until I was a little over eight (8) yrs. when by his mental derange-

ment it became necessary for the family to be separated. I was then taken under the charge of *Col. Peter Ten-Broeck*, and His Lady, who were my sponsors for my baptismal vows, under whose care and protection I remained until the death of the then Brig. Gen. Ten Broeck, who died in the month of March 1776. I still remained with his widow, where I made my home, when not otherwise engaged, until her decease, which was sometime in the month of January 1783, and then remained on the farm until first of May 1784 in the service of Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer, of the town of Claverack, Co. of Albany. I then removed to Staatsburg adjoining the North River where I then remained until 1795. The first part of the time, I sailed a sloop on the North River, the remainder I followed farming and fishing. In the spring of 1795, removed on a farm which I purchased of Mr. David Delamater, of Kingston, town of Marlborough and there remained as farmer until 1800. Within this term I was appointed an assessor under an act for levying a direct tax under U. S. law ; in which I represented the town of Marlborough in the Assessment District comprehending the three towns of New Paltz, Shawangunk, Marlborough, also of Ulster Co., which district was represented by Cornelius Bruyn, Esq., of Shawangunk as principal assessor of said district. In 1800 removed to *New Paltz (the town of)* adjoining the North River, built a dock at Crum Elbow and kept a store, sailed a sloop carrying lumber to New York and part of the time followed farming. In 1805 sold out and removed to Staatsburg, town of Clinton, now called Hyde Park

Olde Ulster

and purchased a farm of the heirs of Peter DeWitt on which I resided until 1810. Sold and removed to Saratoga Co. in the town now called Clifton Park, followed farming four years and removed to Malta in 1814, followed farming four years and in 1818 removed to Charlton, where I now reside (1832) following the occupation of farming.

I was brought up by Col. Peter Ten Broeck, of the town of Rhinebeck, of Dutchess Co., from the eighth year of my age and he being a friend to the cause of the Revolution was elected a member of our State Convention and was appointed a Brig. Gen. of militia of Dutchess Co., and through his influence, I presume, I was appointed quartermaster of the regiment [of the Co. ? omitted—A. R. V. A.] in which we resided whereof Morris Graham, Esq. was Col. and in the year 1776, in May, or beginning of June, the militia was called out on an alarm, on the occasion of the British commander having sent up the North River two ships of war, which I saw at anchor in Peekskill Bay in plain sight of Fort Montgomery, and we remained there some days . . . it may have been two weeks when we were discharged.

The next was a call of the regiment of which I was Quartermaster, and turned out and went with that part that could be controuled by officers (a great number . . . Tories). On a review of the whole we were consolidated into two companies, supernumerary officers were discharged. I remained as Quartermaster under command of Major Nicholas Fish. . .

I saw the blood of two British light horse flow,

Lieutenant Van Hoevenberg in the Revolution

who were killed at Williams corner [Williamsbridge?], near Bronks River, three or four miles [north?] of Fort Independance. Our party was commanded by Col. Henry Van Rensselaer of Albany Co. and Major Nicholas Fish of New York, we took two horses with accoutrements, four escaped, all died of their wounds.

Time of service six or seven weeks . . . latter part of 1776 and beginning of '77. Then returned home and found the Gen. my friend and patron on a sick bed with camp fever. I was taken before I got home and brought very low.

My third service was in 1777 in Oct., after the British took Fort Montgomery and sailed up the North River and burnt Kingston . . . I was then with the militia in Rhinebeck at the ferry . . . a small part of our regiment . . . The enemy landed a small force . . . they retreated, sailed up the river, burning buildings of the widow of Judge Livingston (the Chancellor's mother).

The buildings belongiug to the late Brig.-Gen. Ten Broeck, were also burnt, which was my home at this time. I was with the militia when Putman came with reenforcements. They wanting a guide, I offered my services and was accepted . . . I then returned to my burned home to save what was left.

After our state government was organized and a new militia roll issued, I received no appointment . . . Became exempt from military duty . . . those not exempt by age formed into companies to be commanded by officers of their choice . . . Col. Isaac Bloom was elected Captain.

A call for one third of the militia and **exempts, ia**

Olde Ulster

fall of 1778-9 to serve three (3) months, in which by lot I was made to serve the first of the three months and then to be relieved by classmates, which month I served under . . . Bloom, and we were encamped in Fishkill, three or four miles N. of Highland . . . discharged at end of the first month and returned home, remained until May 1780, when I was appointed without my knowledge Lieutenant in a regiment raised by law for the protection of the frontiers, commanded by Col. Albert Pawling, Esq. and called into actual service on the 3d of May, 1780, by general orders from his Excellency the Governor, the date of my commission notwithstanding, (as will appear by an order on the margin, of my commission) which I have yet in my possession, I was placed as Lieutenant in a company commanded by Capt. Henry Pawling, to which John Van Deusen, Esq. was also attached as Lieut. and paymaster. Our company was stationed at Great Shandaken on the frontiers of Ulster Co. . . . stationed in a picket-fort, round the dwelling of one Longyear, there we remained during this term of service scouring the frontier, to the North along Blue Mt., as far as South boundary of Albany Co. and westward to a place called Poghkatocking to a settlement on the East Branch of the Delaware River, nothing remarkable occurred here . . . one man, John Rider, was killed and scalped.

This service was Eight months, as near as I now recollect. Returned to my former home where I remained till the spring of 1781, then I was again appointed Lieut. under Colonel Commandant Pawling and placed under the same Capt. Pawling as formerly,

The Katsbaan Church Records

and after being mustered the company was divided in two parties and by our commandant ordered to take two stations. That part that was commanded by our Capt. was stationed at a place called YOUGH CRIPPLE BUSH, in Marbletown, and the remaining part was under my command, and I was ordered to take my station at a place called Shokan, where we built a picket-fort and log house for our protection and habitation and my orders were to scour the frontiers constantly to see if enemies were lurking about us. Our route extended to the North about 16 miles, West 12 or 14 miles. In this campaign, frontiers on my route were not disturbed and after serving between eight or nine months we were discharged and I returned to my former home and there remained in the service of the widow Ten Broeck.



THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS

Continued from Vol. VIII., page 63

BAPTISMS

1774

887. Jan. 20. Josua, ch. of Hendricus Wulfen. Margretha Borrhans. Sp. Johannes Ballij and wife, Helena Borrhans.

888. Jan. 20. Margaretha, ch. of Johannes Persen. Cattalyntjen Fredenberg. Sp. Jacobus Persen and wife, Margrieth Schoonmaker.

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889. Jan. 20. Johannes, ch. of Garret Niewkerken. Cornelia Welsch. Sp. Johannes Rauh. Jacomyntjen Borrhans.

890. Jan. 20. Maria, ch. of Johannes Mejer. Marytjen Osterhout. Sp. Christian Fuhrer, Maria Fuhrer.

891. Jan. 20. Maria, ch. of Nicklas Trombauer. Elisabeth Schmidt. Sp. Frederich Schmidt and wife, Sara Diederich.

892. Jan. 20. Johannes, ch. of Georg Carl. Maria Diederich. Sp. Jacob Kunjes. Anna Kunjes.

893. Feb. 8. Jacobus, ch. of Matheus Duboijs. Cath. Hoff. Sp. Jacobus Pearsen and wife, Margrieth Schoonmaker.

894. Feb. 8. Jannetjen, ch. of Corneles Borrhans. Margaret V: Löwen. Sp. Petrus P. V: Löwen. Jannetjen Borrhans.

895. May 7. John, ch. of Jerck Schoonmaker. Annatjen Legg. Sp. John Legg. Marytjen Borrhans.

896. May 7. Hiskia, ch. of Johannes Borrhans. Temperance V: Orden. Sp. Hiskia V: Orden. Saartjen Du Boijs.

897. May 7. John, ch. of Benjamin Post. Cath. V: Orden. Sp. John V: Orden and wife, Catharina Du Boijs.

898. May 7. Maria, ch. of Benjamin Schneider. Annaatjen Brinck. Sp. Wiljem Schneider and wife Maria Richtmejer.

899. May 7. Corneles, ch. of Thomas Steenberg. Christina LaBontij. Sp. Cornelis Persen and wife, Elisabeth Masten.

900. May 7. Elisabeth, ch. of John MaKattij.

The Katsbaan Church Records

Lea Devenport. Sp. Jacob Matterstook. Elisabeth Devenport.

901. May 7. Corneles, ch. of Pieter West. Elisabeth Richtmejer. Sp. Jan Persen and wife, Elisabeth Sharp.

902. May 7. William, ch. of James Ellen. Salletjen Le Roy. Sp. William Henklaaf and wife, Lea Edwards.

903. May 7. Nicklas, ch. of Philip Muller. Susanna Du Boijs. Sp. Nicklas Muller.

904. May 7. Magdalena, ch. of Wilhelmus Welsh. Christina Kreiselaer. Sp. Petrus Kreiselaer. Marytjen Kreiselaer.

905. May 8. Catharina, ch. of Henrich Staats. Rackel Veale. Sp. Jacobus Post and wife, Elisabeth Veale.

906. Aug. 9. Maria, ch. of Salomon Schutt. Annaatjen Meinertson. Sp. Wilhelm Dilmann and wife, Anna Elisabeth Pilhan.

907. Aug. 9. Lena, ch. of Philip Kreiselaer. Saartjen Borrhans. Sp. Frederic Britt. Lena Boorhans.

908. Aug. 9. Maria, ch. of Johannes Van Ette. Jacomijntje Nieuwkerken. Sp. Hendricus Mejer. Maria Mejer.

909. Aug. 9. Samuel, ch. of Martinus Hommel. Margaretha Welsch. Sp. Samuel Frölick. Maria Hommel.

910. Aug. 9. Jacobus, ch. of Jonathan Web Arnold. Marytjen Welsch. Sp. Jacobus Osterhout and wife, Jannetjen DeWit.

911. Aug. 9. Sarah, ch. of Arend Wennen. An-

Olde Ulster

natjen Langendijk. Sp. Willem Mejer and wife, Saartjen Nieuwkerke.

912. Aug. 9. Adam, ch. of Lucas Langendijk. Christina Wolf. Sp. Adam Wolf. Maria Hommel.

913. Aug. 9. Emilia, ch. of John Mac Kenzie. Elizabeth Planck. Sp. John Wigram and wife, Marij Schermerhorn.

914. Aug. 9. Neeltjen, ch. of Daniel Lucas. Jannetjen Jallot. Sp. Johannes Ehlich and wife, Margaretha Schoonmaker.

915. Aug. 9. Petrus, ch. of Albertus Joy. Jannetjen Post. Sp. Petrus Wennen. Maria Van Ette.

916. Aug. 9. Marytjen, ch. of Petrus Overbach, Sarah Brandouw. Sp. Frederick Brandouw and wife, Marijtjen Craat.

917. Aug. 9. Petrus, ch. of John Herrys. Jannetjen Post. Sp. Wilhelmus Post. Margretha V: Steenbergen.

918. Aug. 9. Annaatjen, ch. of Zachariah Diederich. Catharine Bähr. Sp. Henrick Bächt. Catharine Diederich.

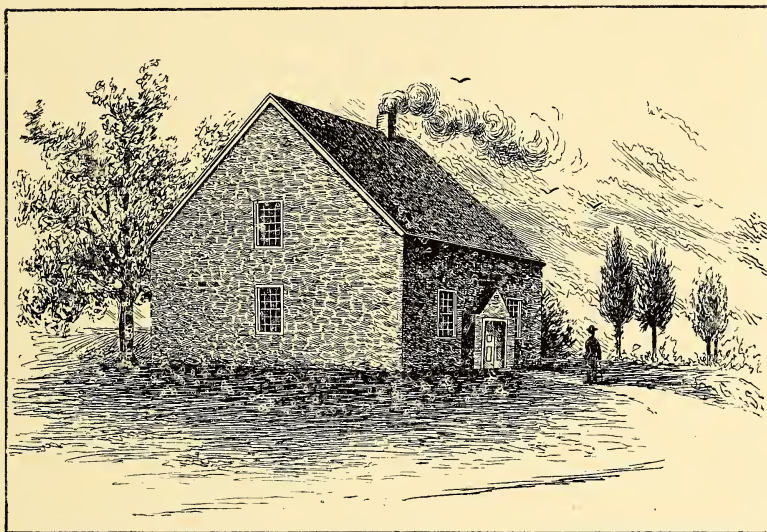
919. Aug. 9. Wilhelm, ch. of Evert Wynkoop. Aaltje Mejer. Sp. Wilhelm Wynkoop. Lea Mejer.

920. Aug. 9. Phillipus, ch. of Philip Velten. Margaretha Kohl. Sp. Johannes Velten and wife. Maria Schneider.

921. Aug. 9. Marijtjen, ch. of Fridrick Marden. Margretha Diederich. Sp. Georg Carl and wife, Marytjen Diederich.

922. Aug. 9. Conrad, ch. of Daniel Spät. Catharine Schedeweg. Sp. Samuel Schedeweg and wife, Alida Nieuwkerken.

The Katsbaan Church Records



Katsbaan Church, Built in 1732

Olde Ulster

923. Aug. 9. Willjam, ch. of Corneles Legg. Annaatjen Osterhout. Sp. William Leg and wife, Sarah Wolfen.

924. Aug. 9. Samuel, ch. of Jacobus Wolf. Marij Ostrander. Sp. Johannes Van Ette. Margaretha Borrhans.

925. Aug. 9. Christina, ch. of Michel Ehman. Anna Maria Lhman. Sp. Frederich Eigenor and wife, Christina Maurit.

926. Aug. 9. Helena, ch. of Johannes Vooland. Elisabeth Velten. Sp. Mattheus Velten and wife, Lena Velten.

927. Aug. 9. Gideon, ch. of Abraham Schneider. Catharine Richtmejer. Sp. Peter West and wife, Elizabeth Richtmejer.

928. Aug. 10., born Oct. 24, 1770. Charlotte, ch. of Elisa Clarck. Sp. Stephanus Fuhrer. Catharine Ehlich.

929. Aug. 10., born June 30, 1773. George, ch. of Prudence Grass. Sp. George Sparling and wife, Saartje Meinertsen.

930. Oct. 22. Levinus, ch. of Zacharias Schneider. Gritjen Fuhrer. Sp. Christian Fuhrer and wife Christina Schneider.

931. Oct. 22. Catharina, ch. of Johannes Schoonmaker. Catharina DuBoijs. Sp. Thomas Steenberg and wife, Christina Steenberg.

932. Oct. 22. Joseph, ch. of Jacobus Roos, Hester Bajard. Sp. Jacobus Roos and wife, Catharina Schneider.

933. Oct. 22. Ann, ch. of Christoffel Kierstede. Lea Du Boijs. Sp. John B. Moore. Ann Kierstede.

The Katsbaan Church Records

934. Oct. 22. Annatjen, ch. of Petrus Brinck. Sarah Kohl. Sp. William Duboijs and wife, Annatjen Brinck.

935. Oct. 22. Richard, ch. of Wilhelm Denport. Marijtjen Duboijs. Sp. Richard Denport and wife. Johanna Leick.

936. Oct. 22. Sarah (illegitimate), ch. of Johannes Falkenberg. Annaatjen Hommel. Sp. Johannes Diederich and wife, Gritjen Hommel.

937. Oct. 22. Elisabeth, ch. of Cornelia Persen. Elisabeth Masten. Sp. Benjamin Masten, Jr. Anna Marijtjen Masten.

938. Oct. 23. Rachel, ch. of Christian Wenne. Maria De Witt. Sp. Petrus De Witt and wife, Rachel V: Löwen.

1775

939. Feb. 1. Catalyntjen, ch. of Tones Arseltj. Marijtjen Mejer. Sp. John Pearson. Catalyntien Fredenberg.

940. Feb. 1. Christijntien, ch. of Jacob Trombauer. Margaretha Diederich. Sp. Johannes Trombaner and wife, Christina Fuhrer.

941. Feb. 1. Andrew, ch. of John Brink, Jr. Margretha Borrhans. Sp. Andrew V: Löwen. Jannetjen V: Löwen.

942. Feb. 1. Andrew, ch. of Jan L. De Witt. Anna Marijtjen De Witt. Sp. Johannes Myer, Jr. and wife, Sallijtien Schneider.

943. Feb. 1. Gerratjen, ch. of Adam Short. Jannetjen Wennen. Sp. Johannes Ten Broek and wife, Gerratjen Roseboom.

Olde Ulster

944. Feb. 1. Hermannus, ch. of Abraham Osterhout. Catharine Mincklaer. Sp. Hendricus Osterhout.

945. Feb. 1. John, ch. of George Hummel, Jr. Margaretta Merkel. Sp. Johannes Merkel. Gritjen Wennen.

946. Feb. 1. Petrus, ch. of Isac Decker. Anntjen Hummel. Sp. Pieter Hummel, Jr. Maria Hummel.

947. Feb. 1. Annatjen, ch. of Johannes Meinertzen. Neeltjen Heermans. Sp. Petrus Meinertsen. Elisabeth Bogardus.

948. Feb. 1. Friderich, ch. of Jacob Kunjes. Annaatjen Diederich. Sp. Friderich Schmit and wife, Sarah Diederich.

949. May 10. Rebecca, ch. of William Snyder. Maria Reghtmeyer. Sp. Henricus Snyder and wife, Maria Hommel.

950. May 10. Catharina, ch. of Johannes Reghtmeyer. Maria Fiere. Sp. Christiaan Meyer. Catharina Fiere.

951. May 10. Henricus, ch. of Petrus Planck. Christina Stroop. Sp. Hendrik Stroop. Matitje Stroop.

952. May 10. Isaac, ch. of Stephanus Meyer. Grietje Oosterhout. Sp. Petrus Snyder. Rachel Snyder.

953. May 10. Catharina, ch. of Petrus Winne. Annatje Du Bois. Sp. Petrus Langendyk. Catharina Falkenburg.

954. May 10. Marytje, ch. of Benjamin Meyer. Lea Oosterhout. Sp. Petrus Meyer. Marytje Louw.

The Katsbaan Church Records

955. May 10. Petrus, ch. of Jacob Brink. Margariet Oosterhout. Sp. Petrus Brinck. Sarah Cool.

956. May 10. Eva, ch. of Jurrie Carel. Maria Diederich. Sp. Hannes Valkenburgh and wife, Eva Diederich.

957. July 16. Catharina, ch. of Scheus Bicker. Elisabeth Bicker. Sp. John Van Loeven. Gerje Wittaker.

958. July 16. Maria, ch. of Petrus Sax. Marytje Schoonmaker. Sp. Adam Lescher and wife, Catharina Schoemaeker.

959. Sep. 6. Sara, ch. of Hiskias Wynkoop. Meyer. Sp. Wilhelm Meyer and wife, Sara Meyer.

960. Sept. 6. Catharina, ch. of Johannes Perce. Carolina Frydenberg. Sp. Meinert Meinersin and wife, Jannetje.

961. Sept. 6. Rachel, ch. of Johannes Wennen. Rachel Henricks. Sp. Petrus Winne and wife, Annatje.

962. Sept. 6. Catharina, ch. of Ephraim Van Keure. Sara Valkenbourg. Sp. Petrus Landedyk and wife, Catharina.

963. Sept. 6. Jaems, ch. of William Kokborn. Catharina Trombour. Sp. Jaems Boen. Barbara Kokborn.

964. Sept. 6. Annaaje, ch. of Hendriccus Wells. Margriet Burhans. Sp. Samuel Freligh. Jacomyntje Burhans. Gysbert Van Etten. Tryntje Wells.

965. Nov. 29. William, ch. of Cornelius Brink. Annatje Winne. Sp. Petrus Osterhout and wife, Marytje.

966. Nov. 29. Henricus, ch. of Wilhelm Du Bois. Annatje Brinck. Sp. Peter Brink and wife, Sara.

Olde Ulster

967. Nov. 30. Toomas, ch. of John Harris. Annatje Post. Sp. Toomas Steenberg, Jr. Marytje Schotlar.

1776

968. Feb. 20. Petrus, ch. of Petrus West. Elisabeth Reghtmejer. Sp. Guisbert Diekerich and wife, Alje Schmit.

969. Feb. 20. Sara, ch. of Johannes Schneider. Eltje Ostrout. Sp. Tobijas Mejer and wife, Catharin Low.

970. Feb. 20. Maria, ch. of Jacobus Ostrout. Jantje De Wit. Sp. Cornelius Dubois and wife, Marytje Ostrout.

971. Apr. 7. Cathalingen, ch. of Eichberg Schumacher. Gertrautke ———. Sp. Joh: Bäsä. Catlinje ———.

972. April 7. Anna, ch. of David Schumacher. Catharina ———. Sp. Henrich Schumacher. Anna Aplerin.

973. 974. Apr. 7. Jacob and Margretha (twins), ch. of James Allen. Salome ———. Sp. Jacob Trombauer. Margretha Trombauer. William Fiero. Margretha Fiero.

975. June 8. Mareitje, ch. of Hans Falck. Lea Perce. Sp. Hans Falck and wife, Mareitje Falck.

976. June 19. Elisabetha, ch. of John Kocks. Maria Kocks. Sp. William Kockborn and wife, Catharina.

977. Aug. 14. Catharina, ch. of Fridrick Marthin. Margriet Diederich. Sp. Zacharias Dieterick. Catharina Behr.

978. Aug. 14. Petrus, ch. of Johannes Wolf.

The Katsbaan Church Records

Catharina Sax. Sp. Peter West. Elisabeth Richtmejer.

979. Aug. 14. Lea, ch. of Fridrick Brett. Helena Burrhans. Sp. Petrus Brett. Lea Wynkoop.

980. Aug. 14. Maria, ch. of Johannes Dieteric. Margreth Hommel. Sp. Petrus Hommel. Maria Hommel.

981. Aug. 14. Friederic, ch. of Mattheimus Hommel. Margretje Wells. Sp. Johannes Hommel. Anneetje Hommel.

982. Aug. 14. Jantje, ch. of Petrus Myer. Marytje Louw. Sp. Christian Fuhrer, Jr. Jantje Louw.

983. Oct. 7. Marytje, ch. of Evert Wynkoop. Aaltje Meyer. Sp. Petrus Meyer. Marytje Louw.

984. Oct. 7. Seeletje, ch. of Hermanus Reghtmeyer. Elisabeth Allen. Sp. Peter Reghtmyer. Seeletje Allen.

985. Oct. 7. Abraham, ch. of Zacharias Snyder. Margritje Fero. Sp. Abraham Pearsen. Catharina Schoonmaker.

986. Oct. 27. Catharina, ch. of Petrus Britt. Lea Wynkoop. Sp. Tobias Wynkoop. Lea Legg.

987. Oct. 27. Elsje, ch. of Adam Short. Jannatje Winne. Sp. Goosche Van Schaaik. Elsje Rosa.

988. Oct. 27. Johannis Snyder, ch. of Johannes Meyer. Seeletje Snyder. Sp. Johannis Snyder. Rachel Swart.

989. Oct. 31. Catharina, ch. of Isaac Bekker. Antje Hommel. Sp. Petrus Bekker. Catharina Hommel.

990. Nov. 3. Johannes, ch. of Edward Schoon-

Olde Ulster

maker. Elezabeth Witteker. Sp. John Burhans.
Sara Schoonmaker.

1777

991. Jan. 29. Elsje, ch. of John Laik. Gertru
Maklin. Sp. Barent Burhans. Maritje Burhans.

992. Jan. 29. Willem, ch of Baltus Kiffer. Antje
Brink. Sp. Willem Kiffer and wife, Elisabeth Swart.

993. Jan. 29. Jacob, ch. of Stephanus Mejer.
Gritje Ostrout. Sp. Christian Falkenbourg. Catha-
rina Falkenbourg.

994. Jan. 29. Hermanus, ch. of Georg Hommel.
Margriet Merkel. Sp. Hermanus Hommel. Maria
Hommel.

995. Jan. 29. Sophia, ch. of Johannes Rigtmejer.
Maria Fuhrer. Sp. Conrad Rigtmejer. Catharina
Rigtmejer.

996. Jan. 29. Jacobus, ch. of Jacobus Wolf.
Mari Ostrander. Sp. Hansje Wolf. Gritje Snyder.

997. Jan. 29. Margrit, ch. of Hieronymus Gernryk.
Anna Fuhrer. Sp. Georg Hommel and wife, Margrit.

998. Jan. 29. Johannes, ch. of Cornelius Bur-
hans. Margrit Van Leuven. Sp. Johannes Van Leu-
ven. Gertrui Van Leuven.

999. Jan. 29. Samuel, ch. of Johannes Rau.
Maritje Wells, Sp. Henrick Wells. Margrit Bur-
hans.

1000. Feb. 13. Mareitje, ch. of Hieronymus
Schoe. Cornelia Heik. Sp. Johannes Blanck, Jr.
Mareitje Blanck.

1001. Feb. 13. Annaatje, ch. of Abraham Ost-
rout. Catrin Minklaer. Sp. Hans Ostrout. Catha-
rina Burhans.

The Katsbaan Church Records

1002. Feb. 13. Rosina, ch. of Benjamin Snyder. Annaatje Brink. Sp. Henricus Snyder. Maria Hommel.

1003. Apr. 25. Elisabeth, ch. of Georg Sparling. Sarah Meinesin. Sp. Hansje Perce. Carolyntje Perce.

1004. April 25. William, ch. of Jark Schoonmaker. Annaatje Laik. Sp. William Laik, Jr. Sarah Laik.

1005. Apr. 25. Adam, ch. of Lucas Langendyk. Christina Wollvin. Sp. Adam Bonloni. Gritje Brink.

1006. Apr. 25. Richard, ch. of Richard Burhans. Maria Langendyk. Sp. John Burhans. Catrintje Burhans.

1007. Apr. 25. Abraham, ch. of Lucas De Witt. Debora Perce. Sp. Abraham Perce. Lea Falk.

1008. Apr. 25. Petrus, ch. of Abraham Snyder. Maria Frölich. Sp. Peter Frölich. Maria Wood.

1009. May 28. Petrus, ch. of Wilhelmus Rau. Catharina Brandau. Sp. Petrus Brett and wife, Lea Wynkoop.

1010. May 28. Annaatje, ch. of Wilhelmus Falk. Anna Maria Ingel. Sp. Hans Jong. Annaatje Diederick.

1011. May 28. Alexander, ch. of Christian Snyder. Elisabeth Bakker. Sp. Conrad Rechtmyer. Rachel Hommel.

1012. May 28. Gerritje, Christian Fuhrer (as father declared). Annatje Rechtmyer. Sp. Georg Willem Rechtmyer and wife, Antje Hommel.

To be continued

IN THE CATSKILLS

View now the glories the rising sun,
Like man of might, arrayed his course to run;
Decked like a bridegroom, soon to meet his bride,
In all the splendor of his richest pride.
While mists of morning wave before the eye,
When mountain summits meet the lofty sky;
Now soars the mist, like bridal vestments white,
A flowing robe of waving, silver light;
Now hangs suspended in the upper air,
Like the bold eagle, poised a moment there;
Then graceful sinks, to peaks from which it rose,
Till every summit with new splendor glows.

Go stand awhile where walls of granite rise,
On either side, upheaving to the skies;
Reared by the hand of Him who made the world,
Nor by the Deluge from their basements hurled:
They proudly dare the tempest's blighting wrath,
And check the lightning in its burning path;
Now the dark clouds their course majestic run,
And veil the glory of the noon-day sun;
Then quickly pausing in their onward march,
They form on high a noble lofty arch;
It seems a temple vast and rudely wild,
Whose towering columns God himself has piled
To show his greatness, and the pride abase,
And vain presumption of the erring race.
Pause now and muse, beneath this broad expanse,
Far, far around thee cast thy searching glance;
Behold you mountains stretching far away,
Fresh robed with glories of departing day;
Her sable clouds with richest blessings stored,

In the Catskills

O'er the glad earth have showers of plenty poured,
And now uprolling from the shining west,
With radiant glory all the scene is dressed.
The brilliant sun lights up the evening sky,
And casts o'er nature hues of richest dye;
The glittering rain-drops on the waving trees,
Seem liquid rubies in the gentle breeze;
While the bright bow, uniting earth and heaven,
Tells erring man of sin's dark guilt forgiven.
The rising mist, a robe of living light,
The hill and plain have clothed in purest white;
The fair horizon, stretching far and wide,
With richest purple now is deeply dyed;
The gorgeous clouds above the King of Day,
In brilliant masses proudly float away.
Here shining amber o'er the sky is spread.
There the bright scarlet, or the deeper red;
All nature glows with fairest glory crowned,
With joyous music earth and air resound;
Then comes the twilight with its swift repose,
And fading splendor o'er the landscape throws;
Then starry eve in silent beauty reigns,
And spreads her mantle o'er the hills and plains;
Eternal God ! how great thy wonders are,
The winds thy coursers and the clouds thy car;
Thy word which spake all being into life,
Now guides the storm and calms the tempest's strife;
The wild tornado is thine angry breath,
Which whelms whole navies in the gulf of death;
The lofty mountains in thy balance cast,
Light as the dust which flees before the blast;
Old Ocean's isles, deep-rooted where they stand,
Are things of nought, suspended by thy hand.

THE REVEREND CHARLES ROCKWELL

OLD^E VLSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

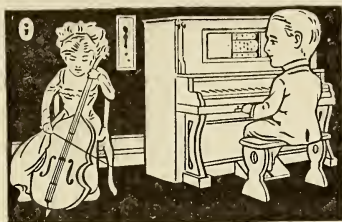
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BENJAMIN MYER BRINK*

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ONE OF THE QUAINTEST OF PUBLICATIONS has recently appeared. It is the Account Book of a Country Store Keeper in the 18th Century at Poughkeepsie, with records in Dutch and English. The original has been lying in the office of the clerk of Dutchess county for many years. The store keeper was Francis Filkin and the entries begin in 1735. The spelling conforms to no rule under the sun. The book records what his customers ate, wore and used. It gives family records, personal history, a list of marriages, copies of deeds, a prophecy and tells that the one who kept the book was the collector for the church. From the book one can not only learn what people bought and the prices paid, but who made the shoes, what clothes were worn and what they cost. Then the store keeper removed to New York in 1755, after leasing the place to the children of his wife by her first marriage, for the term of twenty-six years. The spelling both of the Dutch and English is such that it requires study to understand it. It is published by Henry Booth and scrupulously reproduced and well printed.

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Mental and Nervous Diseases

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WHOLE NUMBER 88

FORSYTH & DAVIS

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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 DeVinne Press, N. Y. But few Knickerbocker families can trace their ancestry without reference to this volume.

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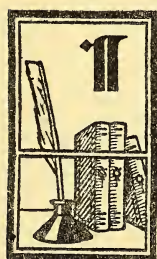
VOL. VIII

APRIL, 1912

No. 4

A Pioneer Settlement From 'Sopus ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

Continued from Vol. VIII., page 71



IN our last Minnisink memoranda, we left Nicholas Scull and his chain bearer, setting their faces towards Philadelphia, to report the details of the squatter's right established by Samuel Dupuis and his colony. It is highly probable that the surveyor did do his devoir to his friends, and made such representations and entry of this claim as to give them a recorded title and save them from farther annoyances, for there is no memorandum of any after difficulties on that score.

In the interval to another outside record of the Minnisinckers. the grandest events in the history of the country took place, and when next we hear of them in the Pennsylvania records, they had gone through their share of the disastrous incidents of the Revolutionary War, and even its pioneer, the French War of 1759-60.

In 1787, John Lukens, the Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, and who, we presume, on the strength of the propensity in that State towards hereditary office and pursuits, was a son of James, the chainbearer of Nicholas Scull, in the researches towards the instructions of a deputy he was sending to Northampton county, bethought himself, or was reminded of the Minnisinck letters of sixty years before. But it must not be supposed that the Minnisinckers were all this time at a standstill in the ordinary progress of a community, even though they did not keep step with the march of empire elsewhere. They had gradually awakened to the idea that the Delaware was good for something else than a fishing stream, and their hereditary aquatic instinct eventually gave the idea the practical shape of a channel to Philadelphia. In these hurrying times, we can hardly form a conception of the slow processes of gradually working out a hint to a great truth to action, in the contented and sluggish minds of these old settlers. When the venerable Samuel Dupuis parted company with Nicholas Scull, he doubtless had a text for much marvellous talk in a decorously deliberate way with neighbors and writers, as to the city of the broad brims down stream ; and a wonderful budget of news to carry to 'Sopus at the next winter's travel over "the Old Mine Road." But it bore no fruit until the next generation, when Nicholas Dupuis, the son of the venerable Samuel, girded up his loins for a great effort, and opened a boat channel through Foul Rift, and in that way secured a free navigation to Philadelphia. This naturally led to a

A Pioneer Settlement from 'Sopus

disuse of the Mine Road, a close of regular intercourse with 'Sopus, and in due sequence, the colony and parent became as remote to all intents and purposes for a long time, as if a sea, instead of a ridge of mountains divided their valleys.

Surveyor General Lukens' deputy dispatched on this errand was Samuel Preston, and his report is substantially as follows .

He found Nicholas Dupuis, son of Samuel, living in a spacious stone house, in great plenty and affluence. The old mine holes which Preston seemed to have investigated with great interest, he found "a few miles above on the Jersey shore of the river, by the lower part of Paaquarry Flatts," he describes the Minnisinck settlement as extending 40 miles on both sides of the Delaware river.

Nicholas Dupuis told Preston that he had known and used the Mine Road to 'Sopus up to the time of his opening the boat channel through Foul Rift to the open Delaware, driving over it "several times every winter with loads of wheat and cider." Nicholas in 1787, was an amiable old gentleman of over three score years, and seems to have given Preston all the very limited information in his power with great candor, freely admitting that he knew very little, and that little being vague and traditional.

Preston made a special inquiry as to "when and by whom the mine road was made?—What was the ore they dug and hauled upon it? What was the date, and from whence and how came the first settlers of Minnisinck in such great numbers as to take up 40 miles on both sides of the river?" One can readily

imagine the perplexity of the "amiable Nicholas" upon having such a hail storm of questions passed upon him by Samuel, who seems to have been an active minded and bodied little fellow if report is correct. The sum of Nicholas' replies, which conveys us some points of information vague enough to be on a par with the annals of the dark ages:

That in some former age, there came a company of miners from Holland; supposed from the great labor expended in making that road—about one hundred miles long—that they were rich or great people, and working the two mines, one on the Delaware where the mountain nearly approaches the Paaquarry Flat, the other at the north foot of the same mountain, near half way between the Delaware and Esopus. He always understood that abundance of ore had been hauled on that road, but never could learn whether it was lead or silver.

This portion of the amiable Nicholas' narrative and speculations points to the probability that the mine "at the north foot of the same mountain" is the identical lead mine attempted to be worked again near Ellenville, a dozen or so years ago [this was written in 1861], and was the same as the "lead mines in Wawarsing near Lurenkill, worked near a hundred years ago," mentioned in Niles' Register of 1828.

From this point either Nicholas, or it may be his reporter, shoots off into another branch of the sweeping inquiry, and gives the following glimmering idea of the origin of the Minnisincksettlers, and in language

that affords ground for curious speculation on one point at least. He says :

The first settlers came from Holland to seek a place of quiet, being persecuted for their religion. I believe they were Arminians. They followed the mine-road to the large flats on the Delaware, that smooth, cleared land enticed them there, with the abundance of apple trees also found ; that they bought the Indians' right of the tribe found there, the majority of the vendors removing, thereupon, across the mountains to the Susquehanna valley, and those choosing to remain, being excellent friends and allies of the whites; until 1755."

In regard to the mines, the most probable theory is, that the tradition that the first miners came from Montreal, is correct, the valleys of the northern Delaware being, like the Susquehanna and other streams, explored first by Jesuit missionaries under the guidance of the Indians, and the mining to have been commenced by the French and continued by certain Cornish adventurers coming over among the first English immigrants. As Nicholas Dupuis makes his ancestry "follow the mine road" to Minnisinck, they must have started from Esopus; and the search of the Arminians for "a place of quiet, being persecuted for their religion," would indicate that the adherents to the doctrines of the Leyden professor, found as uneasy a position among the Kingston Calvinists, as their sect had in the northern country. In very truth, there is fair ground to assume, from this single fact of the amiable Nicholas' traditionary record, that here is the grand fact of the Minnisinck exodus

and settlement following so closely upon, say twenty or thirty years, the permanent settlement of Wildwyck.—And that the fearful vitality of the spirit of persecution for difference of opinion on minor religious points, has a millionth illustration, in the driving out of the Arminians from the flock whose fold-bell was attuned to the key-note of the Synod of Dort.

Samuel Preston subsequently

Went to the mineholes at Paaquarry. There appeared to have been a great abundance of labor done there at some former time, but the mouths of the holes were caved full and overgrown with bushes. I concluded to myself that if there had been a rich mine under that mountain, it must be there yet in close confinement.

The other old men I conversed with, gave their traditions similar to Nicholas Dupuis', and they all appeared to be the grandsons of the first settlers, and generally very illiterate as to dates, or anything relating to chronology.

Preston it seems, settled at Stockport, in Pennsylvania, hard by Minnisinck, in 1789, and was living in 1828, when he records his adventures. He writes

In the summer of 1789 I began to build in this place; there came two venerable gentlemen on a surveying expedition. They were the late Gen. James Clinton, the father of the late DeWitt Clinton, and Christopher Tappen, Esq., the Clerk and Recorder of Ulster County. For many years, they had both been surveyors under Gen. Clinton's father, when he was Surveyor General. In order

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to learn some history from gentlemen of their general knowledge, I accompanied them in the woods. They both knew the mine holes, mine roads, &c., and as there was no kind of documents or records thereof, united in the opinion that it was a work transacted while the State of New York belonged to the government of Holland, that it fell to the English in 1664, and that the change of government stopped the mining' business, and that the road must have been made many years before, so so much digging could have been done. That it undoubtedly must have been the first good road of that extent ever made in any part of the United States.

All of which information, and opinions, and theorizing, Samuel quietly incorporates in his creed, without questioning or investigating aught coming "from gentlemen of their general knowledge." But this does not satisfy one or two very sceptical gentlemen of our association, and they propose giving their reasons for dissenting from this view of the origin of the mine holes. without some farther facts and speculations as to this offshoot colony from 'Sopus.



THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF OLD ULSTER

Page 277 of Brink's "Early History of Saugerties" contains a statement relating to the change of the boundary line between Albany (now Greene) and Ulster counties that it were well to have corrected in this magazine. The original description of the bounds of Ulster county, when erected, made it contain the

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Steene Hart's Rock and Fountain

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territory on the west side of the Hudson from Murderer's creek at the Highlands to the Sawyer's creek. Albany county extended south to Sawyer's creek. A question arose whether Albany reached the mouth of that stream. This creek runs in a southeast course from the Big Vlaie to the Hudson at the village of Saugerties. Thus Albany county reached along the Hudson to the present village of Saugerties.

The boundary between the two counties ran southeast from the north-east corner of the great Hardenbergh patent until it reached Steene Harte rock and spring at the Big Vlaie. Thence it followed the Sawyer's creek to the Hudson. Thus this peculiar shaped rock was the northeast corner of the county of Ulster.

It was a hardship to the people living in this triangle between the creek and the river to be compelled to go almost fifty miles to Albany to transact their civil business. In 1767 the people concerned petitioned to be set off to Ulster county. The Katsbaan church joined in the petition. It is stated in the history of Saugerties that the legislature granted it and set off West Camp and Malden to Ulster county. This is not so, but in 1798 the southern towns of Ulster were transferred to Orange county and Ulster was compensated by setting over the town of Catskill from Albany to Ulster. Two years thereafter (in 1800) Greene county was erected and Catskill became one of the towns of Greene. Then the line between Ulster and Greene was run from Steene Harte to Wanton Island in the Hudson so that the direction was continued southeasterly to the river. This brought the triangle spoken of permanently into Ulster county in 1800 and not an act of the Legislature of 1767.

The Matrimonial Bond

of Three Bachelors ❁ ❁



OLDE ULSTER is in receipt from the Hon. Frank Hasbrouck of Poughkeepsie, county judge of Dutchess county, New York, of an old agreement which is of great interest. Less than a week before the agreement was made Cornwallis had surrendered and it was felt everywhere that the long war of the Revolution was ended. Congratulations were heard and tendered on every side as it was evident that the cause for which so much blood had been shed, toils endured and sufferings borne had been won. Three young bachelor friends of "the Esopus," as Kingston was always called, who had each borne his share in the struggle, felt themselves free to turn from the arduous and bloody service in which they had been engaged with so much honor to the joys of domestic life. After building up a country they would build a home. Within a week from the day the tidings came that Cornwallis had laid down his arms at Yorktown these young men, all of whom had been officers in the service, entered into an agreement in the following terms :

Know all men by these presents that we Jacobus S. Bruyn, Peter Van Gaasbeek and Jacobus Hasbrouck, Jr. are severally and separately bound one

The Matrimonial Bond of Three Bachelors

to each other in the sum of forty pounds in gold or silver conditioned that the delinquent one of the three above described persons in point of matrimonial contract shall pay or cause to be paid or procure a suit of superfine cloth to any of the above described two persons who shall first enter into the connubial state on demand immediately after such two matrimonial contracts of the above-said three persons shall be completed and properly certified.

As witness our hands this twenty-fourth October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty one.

JACOBUS S. BRUYN

PETER VAN GAASBEEK

JACOBUS HASBROUCK, JUN.

Witness

JNO. ELMENDORF

The first subscriber to the above agreement was Lieutenant Colonel Jacobus S. Bruyn. He had entered the service in the militia early in the war and was in the Line (the Continentals) when, at the capture of Fort Montgomery, in the Highlands of the Hudson, October 6th, 1777, he was taken prisoner by the British and held until January, 1781. This magazine, page 167 of Vol. IV., contains a letter of Governor George Clinton congratulating him upon his release and slyly joking him upon the lady he was to marry. Besides his military service Lieutenant Colonel Bruyn was Member of Assembly in 1798 and 1799; was a senator of the State of New York from 1800 to 1805, and died in 1825. The second name is that of Major Peter Van Gaasbeek. He had served as a lieutenant in the First Ulster Militia under Colonel Johannis

Snyder and been captain of an independent company of Albany county militia. The records at Albany, compiled for "New York in the Revolution," call him Major Peter Van Gaasbeek. By this name he was ever after known. He was elected Representative in Congress in 1792.

He was a merchant in Kingston for years after the Revolution. In the year 1886 his private papers were discovered in a loft in the City of Kingston and they showed that he was upon intimate terms with many of the leaders of his day. Among these letters were many from Aaron Burr and others from Alexander Hamilton and other Revolutionary leaders. Major Van Gaasbeek died in 1797. The third signer of the above agreement was Jacobus Hasbrouck, Jun. He, too, had been in the military service and a captain in the Fourth Ulster Militia under Colonel Johannes Hardenbergh. He was a son of Colonel Abraham Hasbrouck and brother of Judge Jonathan Hasbrouck. These young men were nearly of the same age—Bruyn having been born in 1751; Hasbrouck in 1753 and Van Gaasbeek in 1754. Hasbrouck died in 1819.

Who was entitled to the valuable suit of clothes and who was to pay for it? The bond was in the sum of forty pounds. Just what was to be the price is rather indefinite. If the bond was given for twice the amount the suit would cost twenty pounds. This would be fifty dollars as twenty New York shillings were reckoned as a pound. But on the face the bond seems to call for a suit costing one hundred dollars.

The records show that Jacobus S. Bruyn married Blandina Elmendorf March 18th, 1782, less than five

The Matrimonial Bond of Three Bachelors

months after signing the agreement. Jacobus Hasbrouck, Jr. married Mary DeWitt, daughter of Colonel Charles DeWitt of Greenkill, April 10th, 1783 and Peter VanGaasbeek married Sarah DuMont October 21st, 1794. Thus Bruyn was entitled to the suit and it was to be paid for by VanGaasbeek. Did Bruyn ever receive it? If VanGaasbeek was not to marry in thirteen years how came he to enter into such an agreement? The other two signers were far more prompt. From the letter of Governor Clinton referred to above the engagement of Bruyn was known to his friends.

Major VanGaasbeek was married to Sarah DuMont at the home of John DuMont, her father, whose wife was Gertrude TenBroeck, daughter of Colonel Wessel TenBroeck. This house is now known as "The Old Senate House" in the city of Kingston. Among the old families of Kingston a story of that wedding has been told for more than a century. Major VanGaasbeek had lived a bachelor until he was forty years old. Now when he was to be married at last the wedding was to be kept a secret. The pastor of the Dutch church, then the only church in town, was Domine Georg Jacob Leonhard Doll. He had a son Adam, a mischievous youth. The evening of the wedding Adam heard a noise in the house and it seemed as if someone was in the closet in which his father, the domine, kept his ministerial gown. Adam investigated and found the gown had disappeared. So had the domine when Adam went to tell of his discovery. Adam decided to pursue his further investigations at the Senate House. When he reached this home of the DuMonts he found the shutters closed but one

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could see there was light within. The shutters of the house followed the old fashion of having slits cut therein in the form of new moons, to let a minimum of light through them so that rooms would not be too dark to pass through when the shutters were closed. Adam climbed up until he could observe what was taking place in a house so illuminated. He could plainly see his father wearing the gown of his office and Sarah DuMont attired in the gown of her wedding. There was no need that the *Rising Sun*, the village paper, make the announcement of the wedding as it was but a few minutes only and the village knew that the popular Congressman, Major Peter VanGaasbeek, had just taken a wife at the Senate House and the wedding was celebrated uproariously.

The story of the old Senate House and its relation to the birth of the State of New York has been narrated very often. Its connection with historic affairs and its being at various times the home of noted men, as that of General John Armstrong, once United States senator, once secretary of war in the cabinet of President James Madison, and at another time minister to the court of Napoleon I., has been told. Some hand well versed in local social lore ought to write Kingston's history along such lines to show how the citizens of the Esopus lived and enjoyed themselves. The more attractive part of history is the narrative of the life of the people in succeeding generations. Kingston was at this time a compact community and everybody knew everybody else, the interest of one was that of all and social life was far more free than in these conventional and formal days of social divergences.

*Genealogy of * * **

Colonel Jacob Rutsen



UTGERS, Rutsen and Van Woert, like the names of many other early settlers of the Dutch Provinces of the New World, were not technically family names. Changes in names being due to local associations, the methods adopted by different clergymen in designating for identification those they married or baptised and their sponsors. The usually believed progenitor of these families was Jacob van Schoenderwoert, or Jacob of Schoenderwoert, a place in Holland near the country seat of Killian van Rensselaer the patroon.

It is not known that the original Jacob came to this country, but his sons:—Rutger Jacobse embarked October 1, 1636 from Texel, Holland, in ship Rensselaerwyck, for Fort Orange in the service of Patroon van Rensselaer. His descendants took the names Rutgers and Rutsen. Tunis Jacobse came in 1640 and settled in Beaverwyck, his descendants taking the name Van Woert.

Life in the New Netherlands was more like Holland in the settlements of the free farmers on Long Island, at Schenectady, at Esopus, and later at New Paltz, than under van Rensselaer and his agents, or in cosmopolitan Manhattan. The patroon system was one of the Old World ideas, which was not acceptable

to those, who knew of the long struggle for civil and religious liberty in "Patria."

The colonists, who settled under the patroon and on the manors, were not freemen, but semi-serfs, for which reason many of them came to Esopus, subsequently called Wiltwyck and Kingston after Thomas Chambers had broken his lease with van Rensselaer in 1654, which the charter of 1640 permitted. And land tenures and reciprocal services were found, after years of oppression, unsuitable and impossible in America.

In June 1646 Rutger Jacobse van Schoenderwoert married in New Amsterdam Tryntje Janse van Brestede, daughter of Jan Janse van Breestede.

Jan Janse came from Bredsted, a village of Sleswick, in Denmark, and was among the early residents of New Amsterdam. His wife was Engeltje Jans and they had the following children :

- (a) Jan Janse, married Marritje Andries, and resided on High street, New York.
- (b) Elsie, married 1st : Andrien Pulisen van Alcmaer ;
2nd : Hendrick Jochemse Schoonmaker ;
3rd : Cornelis Barentz Slegt, widower of Tryntje Tyssen Bos.
- (c) Tryntje, married June, 1646 Rutger Jacobse van Schoenderwoert.
- (d) Dorothe, married April 19, 1650, Volkert Janse Douw.

Rutger Jacobse, from Schoenderwoert, by this marriage with Tryntje Janse van Brestede, gained the influence of his wife's position and that which her family brought him, since they " stood high in favor,"

Genealogy of Colonel Jacob Rutsen

and he soon made profit of it, for in 1647, he was able to get out from under the ten years service, "which hardly met the expenses of life," and with Goosen Gerritse van Schaick rented the brewery of van Rensselaer, the Patroon ; while in 1654 he bought a brew-house for himself from Jan Jansen van Noorstrand. In 1655 he was one of the magistrates of Beaverwyck, and is mentioned in the records as Hon. Rutger Jacobse. He owned a sloop, which he some times commanded himself, and engaged in shipping beaver skins and merchandise between Fort Orange and Manhattan. He died in 1665, and Ryckert van Rensselaer and Jan van Beal acted as administrators of his estate.

Jacob, the son of Rutger Jacobse, had many opportunities for visiting in New York, besides it was the place of residence of his mother's family and there he married Maria Hansen, daughter of Hans Hansen van Bergen (Norway), the "ship-carpenter," and Sara Rapalle, daughter of Joris Jansen de Rapalle, the Huguenot, from Rochelle, France, and Catalyntje Trico.

In New York, October 14, 1676, was baptised their first child, and named Catherine, being English for Tryntje, its father's mother.

At this time he must have possessed some financial resources, and in choosing a place for a permanent home, the liberal terms of land settlement, and its accessibility to New York, the home of his wife's family, may have attracted him to the fertile lands and free community at Kingston, where in the records

of the Church November 17, 1678, we find him and his wife, as Jacob Rutse and Maritie Hansen presenting their child Sara for baptism. Here in the same church, as Jacob Rutsen, Jacob Rutgers, Jacob Rutgerz; Jacob Rutzen, and on November 3, 1693, as Jacob Rutgers, he presented five other children for baptism.

The names of the women sponsors for these six children are nearly all members of his mother, Tryntje Janse van Breestede's family. Among others, Tryntje J. Breestede being one of the sponsors at the baptism of "Rutger" February 27, 1687, and Tryntje Rutzen, as one of the sponsors at the baptism of Johannes August 24, 1690.

Rutger Jacobse and Tryntje van Breestede could not have grand-children more fully named after them than the children of Jacob Rutsen and Maria Hansen, and the sponsors of these children, belonging to the family of Tryntje Janse van Breestede, do not appear any where else on the Kingston Records.

Jacob Rutsen must have been the son of Rutger somebody—at Kingston among the Dutch he is designated as Jacob Rutgersz, Rutgerz, Rutgerse, Rutgersen, Rutse and Rutzen. Jacob Rutsen's son Jacob was baptised November 3, 1693 by Domine Dellijs of Albany, and in the entry of his baptism made on the Kingston Church Records, the father's name is written "Rutgers", the Albany designation of the family.

When designated officially from New York, he was called Ruttson, Rutson and Rutsen as in the Kingston Patent of 1687 and in his appointments and commissions.

He signed his name as Jacob Rutse, Justice of the

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Peace, before 1699, until he was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas, when he wrote his name Jacob "Rutsen."

When appointed ensign in Company of Foot for Kingston and New Paltz, in 1685-87, he was called "Jacob Rutgers", while in 1700-1715 and 1728, he was captain, major, lieut-colonel and colonel Jacob Rutsen.

When in 1689 Jacob Leisler was chosen by the Committee of Safety Commander of the Fort and then Governor of the whole Province, Jacob Rutsen took the side of the farmers and settlers, at Schenectady and Kingston, which were free settlements and claimed the unrestricted right to bolt flour and trade in skins, which was denied them by the former civil officials, the Manor people at Albany and the officers of the West India Company; and he was sent to New York to meet with the Leisler Legislature. On his return to Kingston, even after Leisler's execution, he had to endure much opprobrium in consequence of his support of Leisler; he was persecuted by his own church, and sued for the support of Domine Nucella, who caused to be entered on the records an order prohibiting the baptism of children by the name of Jacob, because that was the baptismal name of Leisler and his son-in-law Milborne. Notwithstanding all this opposition Jacob Rutsen commanded the respect of the people, and only one year after the execution of Leisler he was elected to the Assembly, and they continued him there three years in opposition to those who had been instrumental in causing Governor Sloughter to sign Leisler's and Milborne's death warrant. They returned

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him to the Assembly from 1699 to 1702, and from 1713 to 1726. Besides he was a Justice of the Peace ; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

In 1700 he left his store in Kingston in charge of his son-in-law Johannes Hardenbergh, and moved on his property at Rosendale, New York, and occupied the stone house, which he, as Jacob Rutgersz, had contracted on June 17, 1680, with Dirck Kyser to build. His mother, Tryntje Janse van Breestede, went there to live with him, as was natural, since his father had died intestate in 1665, and by the law then obtaining the son inherited the most of his father's property, and the care of the widow devolved upon her son, at least until she should re-marry, and there she died in 1711, and there he died in 1730, and was buried near his home "between two cedar posts", which spot is still preserved.

If Harman Rutgers had been "her only son" she would have lived with him, and probably would not have been in Kingston at baptisms of Jacob Rutsen's children, nor "died at her son's at Rosendal in 1711," as stated by Dr. O'Callaghan. There is no pretense that Harman Rutgers resided in Rosendale, in 1711, or at any time, nor that he had a home or residence in Kingston or Ulster County, or ever owned property there. It is evident that Harman Rutgers was not the son of Tryntje Janse van Breestede, but may have been the son of Rutger Jacobse by a former marriage.

Jacob Rutsen was brother in law to Jan Janse Bleeker of Albany, to Cornelis Barentse Slegt, one of the first schepens of Wiltwyck ; cousin of Nicholas Anthony,

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sheriff of Ulster County : and through his wife, Maria Hansen, was related to the Van Bergen family of Manhattan and the Wallabout and Breucklen ; Joris Jansen de Rapalie, and his wife Catalyntje Trico, who was regarded a " distinguished historical personage," who died near Brooklyn, New York, September 11, 1689, in " her little cottage where she lived by herself, having a garden and other conveniences" in her 85th year. His daughter Catherine married Johannes Hardenbergh, descended from a free merchant of Amsterdam, who came from the " Hoogduytsland," and was principal proprietor of the Great or Hardenbergh Patent, containing, it is said, 2,000,000 acres of land ; his daughter Margaret married William Nottingham, an Englishman," with goodly portion," who was the first Clerk of Ulster County.

He possessed large tracts of land which he had acquired by purchase, and much wealth which he had acquired by thrift and business ability ; his mother's family came from Denmark, his wife's father's family from Norway, and her mother's family from France, none of them under contract " for a term of years service," and with Johannes Hardenbergh and William Nottingham as sons-in-law, it is reasonable that he should spell his name as in the commissions of the English Governors, rather than as evolved by the methods of nomenclature adopted by many of the Dutch settlers, who came to this country without a family name.

In Ulster county there has never been any doubt that Jacob Rutsen was the son of Rutger Jacobse van Schoenderwoert. The Hardenbergh family have

always claimed it ; Thomas G. Evans, a genealogist of ability, and late President of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society often said so ; besides O'Callaghan, an authentic historian, so stated.



THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS

Continued from Vol. VIII., page 93

BAPTISMS

1777

1013. May 28. Lenard, ch. of Petrus Blank. Christina Strob. Sp. Lenard Blank. Mareitje Strop.

1014. May 28. Henricus, ch. of Christophel Kierstede. Lea Du Boys. Sp. Lucas Kierstede and wife, Elisabeth Smetus.

1015. Aug. 24. Zacharias, ch. of Petrus Backer. Margreta Britt. Sp. Zacharias Bakker and wife Rachel Jongh.

1016. Aug. 24. Christian., ch. of John Devenpoort. Annaatje Meyer. Sp. Willem Devenpoort. Marytje Du Bois.

1017. Aug. 24. Catharinalies, ch. of Johannes Valkenberg. Eva Diederick. Sp. Zacharias Diederick and wife, Catharina Beer.

1018. Sept. 6. Annaatje, ch. of Hans Merkel. Jannetje Wennie. Sp. Arend Winne and wife, Anna-tje Langendyk.

1019. Sept. 6. Maria, ch. of Cornelius Swaert. Fennie Wittaker. Sp. Edward Schoemacker and wife, Elisabeth Wittaker.

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1020. Sept. 6. Elisabet, ch. of Daniel Maschon. Elisabeth Cakison. Sp. Willem Van Santen. Alida Van Santen.

1021. Sept. 7. Caatarina, ch. of Christian Mejer, Jr. Annatje Wynkoop. Sp. William Wynkoop and wife, Gerretje Schermerhoorn.

1022. Oct. 5. Leah, ch. of Hiskias Wynkoop. Maria Meyer. Sp. Tobias Wynkoop. Leah Wynkoop.

1023. Oct. 5. Catalyntje, ch. of Johannes Persen. Catalyntje Vredenberg. Sp. Wilhelmus Van Vredenberg. Geesje Van Vredenberg.

1024. Oct. 5. Maria, ch. of Cornelis Leg. Anna-tje Osterhout. Sp. Abraham Borrhans. Sarah Schoon-maker.

1025. Oct. 5. William, ch. of Carel Hansethol. Marytje Kittle. Sp. William Kittle. Anneke Thol.

1026. Nov. 6. Sara, ch. of Petrus Brink. Sarah Kool. Sp. Johannes Wolfin. Mareitje Brink.

1027. Nov. 6. Jenneke, ch. of John Sperling. Mareitje Burhans. Sp. John Burhans. Jenne Breston.

1028. 1029. Nov. 23. William and Annatje (twins), ch. of Zacharias Dieterick. Catharina Behr. Sp. Frederik Martin and wife, Margriet Diederick. Antonia Behl. Annaatje Behl.

1030. Nov. 23. Christrintje, ch. of Christian Doll. Maria Van Etten. Sp. Aria Van Etten. Christina Van Etten.

1031. Nov. 23. Petrus, ch. of Petrus Wennie. Annatje Duboys. Sp. William Tembord and wife, Mareitje Duboys.

1032. Nov. 23. Zacharias, ch. of Jacob Cunius. Annatje Diederik. Sp. Cornelis Brink. Catharina Diederik.

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1778

1033 Jan. 3. Jannetjen, ch. of Petrus Meinertsen. Elisabet Bogardus. Sp. Meinert Meinersn and wife, Janneke Perce.

1034. Jan. 3. Henricus, ch. of Petrus Louw Meier. Neltje Osterhout. Sp. Samuel Osterhout. Mareitje Mejer.

1035. Jan. 3. Sara, ch. of Stephanus Fuhrer. Catharina Mejer. Sp. Petrus Mejer. Mareitje Louw.

1036. Jan. 3. Benjamin, ch. of Johannes Felden. Maria Snyder. Sp. Benjamin Felden. Annatje Kieffer.

1037. Jan. 3. Annatje, ch. of Johannes Wulfen. Mareitje Brink. Sp. Jacobus Wulfen. Mareitje Ostrander.

1038. Jan. 4. Nanci, ch. of Jaems Jones. Christina Falk. Sp. Erstimes Schoe and wife, Mareitje Merkel.

1039. Apr. 25. Jannetje, ch. of Christophel Kierstede. Lea Duboys. (No sponsors).

1040. Apr. 25. Maria, ch. of Willem Snyder. Maria Regtmyer. Sp. Abraham Snyder and wife, Maria Froelick.

1041. Apr. 25. Margritje, ch. of Petrus Brett. Lea Wynkoop. Sp. Nicolas Brett. Mareitje Rau.

1042. Apr. 25. Alida, ch. of Hermanus Regtmejer. Elisabeth Ellen. Sp. Geisbert Dieterik. Alida Smit.

1043. Apr. 29. Catharina, ch. of Abraham Louw. Rachel Dewitt. Sp. Tobyas Mejer. Catharina Louw.

1044. April 25. William, ch. of John Brink. Margrit Burrhans. Sp. Samuel Schoenmaeker. Tosia Schoenmaeker.

The Katsbaan Church Records

1045. Apr. 25. Cornelia, ch. of Cornelius Brink. Annatje Winnie. Sp. Martinus Post. Arriantje Post.

1046. Apr. 25. Jantje, ch. of Henricus Wels. Margrit Burrhans. Sp. Cornelius Burrhans. Margret Van Leuven.

1047. Apr. 26. Cornelius, ch. of Jacob Brink. Margrit Osterhout. Sp. Cornelis Brink. Annatje Wennie.

1048. Sept. 12. Rachel, ch. of Petrus Schart. Annatje Baker. Sp. Hermanus Hommel. Maria Hommel.

1049. Sept. 13. Willem, ch. of Frederik Marte. Margrite Diederik. Sp. Willem Diederik and wife, Christina Behr.

1050. Sept. 13. Catharina, ch. of William Cockborn. Catharina Tremper. Sp. William Feero. Margrit Feero.

1779

1051. Jan. 9. Isaac Duboys, ch. of Johannes Foenda. Carleintje Duboys. Sp. Isaac Duboys.

1052. Jan. 9. Tobyas, ch. of Jacobus Roosa. Hester Bayert. Sp. Johannes Wolfen. Gritje Snyder.

1053. Jan. 9. Petrus, ch. of Harmanus Hommel. Maria Hommel. Sp. Petrus Hommel, Annatje Hommel.

1054. Jan. 9. William, ch. of Johannes M. Snyder. Helletje Osterhout. Sp. William Mejer, Jr. Catharina Leek, widow of Tunis Osterhout.

1055. Jan. 9. Maria, ch. of Petrus Becker. Elisabeth Jong. Sp. Jerian Jong. Mareitje Jong.

1056. Jan. 9. Annatje, ch. of Zacharias Snyder. Gritje Feero. Sp. Johannes Becker. Annatje Becker.

Olde Ulster

1057. Jan. 9. Cornelis, ch. of Cornelis Perce. Elisabeth Masten. Sp. Johannes J. Perce. Catleintje Fredenberg.

1058. Apr. 14. Dosia, ch. of Edward Schoonmaeker. Elisabeth Wittaker. Sp. Tjarck Schoonmaker. Dosia Wittaker.

1059. Apr. 14. Janneke, ch. of Adam Schat. Janneke Winne. (No sponsors).

1060. Apr. 14. Jacob ch. of Jacob Trembord. Margriet Dieerik. Sp. William Cockburn. Catharina Trembord.

1061. Apr. 14. Catharina, ch. of John Cox. Mareitje Hotlaer. Sp. Petrus Wenne, Jr. Mareitje Louw.

1062. April 14. Jaems, ch. of Jacobus Wennie. Catharina Valkenburgh. Sp. Peter Wenni. Arriantje Van Etten.

1063. Apr. 14. Antony, ch. of Antoni Van Schaik. Catharina Post. Sp. Hansje Perce. Carolientje Vredenburgh.

1064. Apr. 14. Catharina, ch. of Johannes Diet-erik. Margriet Hommel. Sp. Jacob Trembord. Margriet Dieterik.

1065. Apr. 14. David, ch. of Philip Muller. Susanna Duboys. Sp. Johannes Wolfin. Margrit Snyder.

1066. Apr. 14. Neltje, ch. of Georg Sperling. Sara Meinersen. Sp. Andreas Heermanse, Jr. Neltje Heermanse.

1067. Apr. 14. Annatje, ch. of Johannes Regt-meyer. Maria Feero. Sp. Petrus Feero. Annatje Regtmeyer.

1068. Apr. 14. Maria, ch. of Augustinus Schoe. Maritje Merkel. Sp. Laurens Merkel. Maria Rau.

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1069. Apr. 14. Matheus, ch. of Georg Hommel. Margrit Merkel. Sp. Matheus Merkel. Margrietje Köhl.

1070. Apr. 14. Martinus, ch. of Benjamin Snyder. Annatje Brink. Sp. Martinus Snyder. Anna Demoet Bakker.

1071. Apr. 14. Elisabet, ch. of Hieronymus Canby. Anna Viele. Sp. Hermanus Regtmejer. Elisabet Allen.

1072. June 27. Daniel, ch. of John Sperling. Maretje Burhans. Sp. Barent Burhans. Margriet Eigenaar.

1073. July 11. Johannes, ch. of Petrus Meinersen. Elisabeth Bogardus. Sp. Nicolas Bogardus. Neltje Meinersen.

1074. July 11. Elisabet, ch. of Jacobus Post. Elisabet Filie [Velie]. Sp. Cornelis Post. Helena Filie [Velie].

1075. July 11. Levi, ch. of Henrykus Snyder. Maria Hommel. Sp. Abraham Hommel. Margrietje Hommel.

1076. July 11. Martinus, ch. of Abraham Snyder. Maria Frelig. Sp. Martinus Snyder. Annatje Snyder.

1077. July 11. Antje, ch. of Isaac Becker. Antje Hommel. Sp. Johannes Hommel. Rachel Hommel.

1078. July 11. Frederik, ch. of Cornelis Brink. Maria Hommel. Sp. Cornelis Brink. Annatje Wenni.

1079. July 11. Jeremiah, ch. of William Duboys. Annatje Brink. Sp. Johannes Wolf. Mareitje Brink.

1080. July 11. Weintje, ch. of Petrus Mejer. Mareitje Louw. Sp. Ephraim Mejer. Mareitje Mejer.

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1081. Sept. 19. Catharina, ch. of Eyert Wynkoop. Aaltje Meyers. Sp. Tobyas Meyers. Catharina Louw.

1082. Sept. 19. John, ch. of Benjamin Winne. Margreta Brink. Sp. John Brink. Margreta Wolf.

1083. Sept. 19. Joris, ch. of David Schoonmaker. Catharina Elich. Sp. William Fero. Margreta Elich.

1084. Sept. 19. Annaatje, ch. of Abraham Stienbergh. Catharina Cunjens. Sp. Jacob Cunjens. Annaatje Diederik

1085. 1086. Oct. 20. Margrit and Sara (twins) ch. of Cornelis Burhans. Margriet Van Leuven. Sp. Henrikus Burhans. Tembi Dumont. Zacharias Van Leuven. Janneke Van Leuven.

1087. Nov. 13. Jacob, ch. of Johannes Langjaer. Annatje Winne. Sp. Christoffel Langjaer. Barbara Langjaer.

1088. Nov. 13. Catharina, ch. of Cornelis Leck. Annatje Osterhout. Sp. John Lek, Jr. Catharina Osterhout.

1089. Nov. 13. David, ch. of William La Røe. Sara Wynkoop. Sp. David Winne. Maria Winne.

1090. Nov. 14. Annatje, ch. of Petrus Regt-meyer. Elisabet Queen. Sp. Georg William Regt-mejer. Antje Hommel.

1091. Nov. 24. Maria, ch. of Conrad Rechtmyer. Catharina Feero. Sp. Christaen Fiero. Mareitje Fiero.

1092. Nov. 24. Hendrick, ch. of Johannes Tenbroeck. Gerritje Rooseboom. Sp. John Rooseboom. Elsie Rooseboom, wife of Goosen Van Schaik.

1780

1093. Jan. 27. Samuel, ch. of Stephanus Mejer.

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Margrietje Osterhout. Sp. Petrus Meke. Annatje Teffenbort.

1094. Jan. 27. John, ch. of Johannes Falkenburg. Eva Dieterik. Sp. Mattheus Dieterik. Catie Bekker.

1095. Jan. 27. John, ch. of Hermanus Regtmejer. Elisabeth Ellen. Sp. Georg William Regtmejer. Antje Regtmejer.

1096. Jan. 27. Johannes, ch. of Henryk Staets. Rachel Filie [Velie]. Sp. Johannes Staets. Catharina Staets.

1097. Jan. 27. Maria, ch. of Jacobus Wolf. Maria Ostrander. Sp. Jonathan Ostrander. Lea Ostrander.

1098. Jan. 27. Jacob, ch. of Stephanus Feero. Catharina Mejer. Sp. Christia Feero. Catharina Feero.

1099. Jan. 27. Mareitje, ch. of Christian Mejer. Annatje Wynkoop. Sp. Jan Perce. Elisabeth Scherp.

1100. Jan. 27. Benjamin, ch. of Johannes Mejer. Selletje Snyder. Sp. Benjamin Mejer. Cornelia Snyder.

1101. Jan. 27. Antje, ch. of Peter West. Elisabeth Regtmyer. Sp. Willem Snyder. Maria Regtmejer.

1102. Jan. 27. Margrietjen, ch. of John West. Catharina Becker. Sp. Peter Becker. Margrietje Becker.

1103. Jan. 27. Margritje, ch. of Johannes Steinberg. Lea Wels. Sp. Martinus Hommel. Margriet Hommel.

1104. Jan. 27. Johannes, ch. of Samuel Schut.

Olde Ulster

Annetje Meinersen. Sp. Johannes Eygenar. Jan-
netje Bretsteede.

1105. May 3. Henrikus, ch. of Johannes Wulfin.
Mareitje Brinck. Sp. Willem Duboys. Johanna
Wolf.

1106. May 3. Balli, ch. of Andreas Van Leuven.
Mareitje Davits. Sp. John Leg. Gertred Leg.

1107. May 3. Henricus, ch. of Jacob Brink.
Marget Osterhout. Sp. Petrus Louw Mejer. Nelje
Osterhout.

1108. May 3. Rosina, ch. of Jacob Richly. Mar-
garet Van Stynberg. Sp. Petrus Van Stynberg.
Annatje Scheffer.

1109. May 7. Mareitje, ch. of Henrikus Wels.
Margrit Burhans. Sp. Jacobus Wels. Maria Rau.

1110. May 7. Cornelis, ch. of Petrus Wennie.
Annatje Duboys. Cornelis Wenni. Catharina Wenni.

1111. May 7. Tobyas, ch. of Hiskia Wynkoop.
Maria Mejer. Sp. Tobyas Wynkoop, Jr. Janneke
Schermerhorn.

1112. May 7. Rachel, ch. of Johannes Hommel.
Annatje Regtmyer. Sp. Wilhelmus Hommel. Rachel
Hommel.

1113. May 4. Elisabet, ch. of Johannes Felten.
Maria Snyder. Sp. Michel Defoux. Elisabet Snyder.

1114. May 17. Debora, ch. of Petrus Post.
Debora Schoonmaker. Sp. Jan Post. Maria Schoon-
maker.

1115. June 18. Heskea, ch. of William Defen-
port. Marytje Duboys. Sp. Petrus Wenni. Annaa-
tje Duboys.

To be continued

The Hudson River

THE HUDSON RIVER

Upon thy shores, oh, lovely river
I stand, and let my beating heart
Throb out its pulse's transient fever
In joy, to see how fair thou art !
Though poet-sung and romance haunted,
I pledge thee, in my humble rhyme ;
Treading where those had trod who've planted
Their " footprints on the sands of time."

Our classic stream ! beside whose waters
Glide shades and shapes of glory's past ;
Where history's muse, and fancy's daughters
Their fairy legends long have cast ;
I hail thee ! and each sun-touched mountain
That guards thy deep flood oceanward ;
And tributary rill and fountain
That seeks thee through their sheltering sward.

Rhine of our soil ! in vision bearing
In other lands a storied name ;
Thy noble waters ever wearing
The glory of a wide-spread fame ;
And though no castled crags may tower,
With frowning fronts above thy flood,
Peace, beauty, freedom, strength and power
Have here an altar to their God.

FRANCES A. FULLER

From the Rondout Courier

OLD^E ULSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

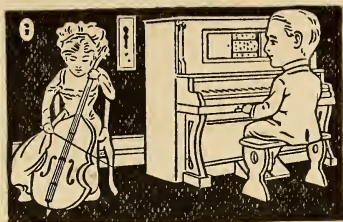
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THE LATE EDWARD M. RUTTENBER, shortly before his death, presented the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, of which he was one of the members most interested in its work, with the manuscript history of the town of New Windsor, once part of Old Ulster but since 1798 one of the towns of Orange county, New York. This town was the birthplace of Governor George Clinton. The Historical Society has brought it out in a neat volume at the price of three dollars a copy. It is for sale by the Newburgh Free Library, Miss Lillie C. Estabrook, librarian. It will be remembered that New Windsor was the site of the cantonment of the army under Washington during the last winter of the Revolutionary War in 1782-3. Here was the site of the "Temple of Virtue," erected by the soldiers, especially those who were freemasons. Besides the story of the town sketches are given of many of the families along genealogical lines. The volume has more than two hundred pages and contains many illustrations and maps.

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WHOLE NUMBER 89

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^E ULSTER

VOL. VIII

MAY, 1912

No. 5

An Ulster Congressman

✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ *Fights A Duel*



POLITICS are comparatively tame in these latter days despite the charges made in the halls of legislation, the proceedings in political conventions and the discussions in the press. To see the unadulterated political struggle, with the venomous attack and the bitter controversy, the direct accusation and scornful denial and counter charge one needs to turn to the days when the two sections of our country were drifting into the Civil War of 1861-5 or go back to the days succeeding the Revolution when parties were forming and developing our system of government. Then motives were suspected, patriotism challenged and the bitterest of epithets were daily hurled at those who thought differently. We will recall one of the half-forgotten controversies which involved a representative in Congress from this district named Barent Gardinier.

With the advent of the last century a bright and

Olde Ulster

eloquent young lawyer settled in Kingston and began the practice of law. He soon built up a great practice. He was witty, eloquent and reckless. He was a Federalist and in this county, then dominated by the Clintons, Wynkoops, DeWitts, Elmendorfs and others of the supporters of Jefferson and the Democratic Republican party he soon got into as much controversy as a man of his temperament could desire.

General John Armstrong lived in the "Senate House" in Kingston. During the last months of the Revolution he had written the famous "Newburgh Letters" which had set forth the wrongs the unpaid soldiers were suffering in bitter terms and drawn upon his head the anger of Washington. It was not then known who was the author. Armstrong was afterwards United States senator from New York, minister to the court of Napoleon I., and, later, Secretary of War. In some way Gardinier obtained letters disclosing the secret that Armstrong, who was a Jeffersonian, was the author of the Newburgh letters, and published the fact in the Kingston papers. Armstrong replied and an exceedingly bitter series of letters appeared in the Ulster County Gazette and the Plebeian, the former paper printing those of Gardinier and the latter those of Armstrong and they continued for some years, covering the disputes between the Federalists and Democrats on all the great questions of the day.

At the election in 1806 Gardinier became the Federal candidate for Congress and was elected. The Federal party was rapidly dissolving and he was welcomed by those in Congress of like faith. Gardinier

An Ulster Congressman Fights a Duel

was an easy, fluent, graceful speaker when such qualities were rare indeed; a dashing, humorous, thoughtless good fellow, with all the elements to make a popular politician. He was re-elected in 1808, served a second term in Congress and then removed to New York City, where he died in 1828.

In an old copy of the *National Intelligencer* of Washington, D. C., in a series of papers on the War of 1812 there is an account of a duel in which Gardinier was one of the principals and barely escaped with his life. The story seems to have been told by Joseph Gales, the senior editor of the paper.

Jefferson was President of the United States. He was bitterly hated by the Federalists, who waged an unceasing warfare upon him and his administration. But as new congresses were elected the number of Federalists rapidly decreased and as they became a smaller minority they lost many of their best speakers and parliamentarians. The presence of such an orator and ready debater as Gardinier was appreciated and he was encouraged to enter constantly into the political conflicts in the house and fling himself against the administration champions.

The second administration of Jefferson was drawing to a close. In the coming autumn of 1808 his successor was to be chosen. It was known that he desired to be succeeded by James Madison, from his State, the Secretary of State of his administration.

After Great Britain had acknowledged American independence she could not bring herself to treat Americans fairly and as a sovereign people. There were constant aggressions upon American commerce,

violations of our marine rights and searches of our vessels. When she waged war with France and Napoleon those aggressions became more and more frequent and she claimed the right of search upon the high seas. Then came the "Orders in Council" directing British vessels to search neutral ships for goods for French colonies and Napoleon's retaliatory "Berlin Decrees." The Congress at Washington was provoked into passing and President Jefferson into signing an embargo act "inhibiting the departure of our vessels from the ports of the United States." This was signed December 22, 1807. It was bitterly attacked by the Federalists. Gardinier had just then taken his seat in Congress on the first Monday of December.

A bitter and violent debate took place on February 20th, 1808. The opponents of the administration pushed forward Gardinier as their spokesman. He attacked the administration upon the Embargo Act. He asserted that it was inspired by the Emperor Napoleon and that the administration was bound hand and foot to the car of Napoleon and we were slaves of the conqueror of Europe. Not that he believed it but the exigencies of the approaching presidential election made it necessary that the American people should be led to believe it enough to turn out the Jeffersonian administration. Politicians used the same tactics then as they do now to fool the people into voting their candidates. So Gardinier prepared his speech along the following lines:

Why we passed the Embargo Law itself I have always been unable to tell. Why we have passed

An Ulster Congressman Fights a Duel

the subsequent laws for the purpose of rendering the original evil more perfect and universal, God only knows. It does appear to me sir, that we are led on, step by step, by an unseen hand. We are urged forward by an unseen spell to the ruin of our country. Under the name of an embargo we are in truth and in fact passing non-intercourse laws.

The more the original measure [of the embargo] develops itself, the more I am satisfied that my first view of it was correct; that it was a sly, cunning measure; that its real object was not merely to prevent our vessels from going out, but to effect a non-intercourse. Are the nation prepared for this? If you wish to try whether they are, tell them at once what is your object, tell them what you mean, tell them you mean to take part with the Grand Pacificator; or else stop your present course. Do not go on forging chains to fasten us to the car of the Imperial Conqueror [Napoleon].

Wherever we can espy a hole, if it be no bigger than a wheat of straw, at which the skill and enterprise of our country can find vent, all our powers are called into requisition to stop it up. The people of this country shall sell nothing but what they sell to each other. All our surplus produce shall rot on our hands. God knows what all this means! I sir, cannot understand it. I am astonished—indeed I am astonished and dismayed. I see effects; but I can trace them to no cause. Yes sir, I do fear that there is an unseen hand which is guiding us to the most dreadful destinies; unseen because it cannot endure the light. Darkness and mystery overshadow this House and this whole nation. We know nothing, we are

permitted to know nothing. We sit here as mere automata ; we legislate without knowing, nay, sir, without wishing to know, why or wherefore. We are told what we are to do, and the Council of Five Hundred do it. We move, but why or wherefore no man knows ; we are put in motion, but how, I for one cannot tell.

The administration members could not sit still under these taunts. Neither Gardinier nor those who were putting him forward believed a word of his charges. They were for the consumption of the voters at the approaching election. There were many rejoinders. The wisest of the Federal members were much too crafty to assert that the administration was the tool of Napoleon. But Gardinier was young and reckless. And in those days a man was held responsible for his words, assertions and charges. Many replies were made. The one that attracted the most attention was that of G. W. Campbell, representative from the State of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and thus the leader of the House. In the preceding Congress he had distinguished himself in support of these very measures. In his reply he addressed himself directly and somewhat personally to Mr. Gardinier in these words :

There is no medium in this case ; the accusers or the accused must be guilty—must be enemies to their country—and it is high time the nation, the people of America, should know their friends from their foes. The crisis calls for it, and the honor and dignity of this House demand that the guilty should be exposed. If the charges can be sup-

An Ulster Congressman Fights a Duel

ported that any portion of the members of this House are acting under foreign influence, let the people know it ; let them change their representation ; let them send men of integrity who are superior to the secret influence of a foreign Power. But if, on the contrary, these allegations are found to be false and unfounded, then let the nation know this, and the finger of scorn point at those who have published such groundless falsehoods, and render them the objects of public contempt and detestation.

No man of sense can suppose that France would wish or dictate a measure that would produce as great, if not greater injury to herself than to her enemy. Such a supposition would be next to madness. From these considerations it would be supposed that no man who had made himself in any degree acquainted with the situation of this country in regard to the belligerent Powers, and had considered the effects that this measure would have on them, could for a moment entertain the opinion or even hazard a conjecture that it was adopted under the influence of any foreign Power, much less under that of France. The allegation is so wild, so inconsistent in itself, so destitute of the least semblance of probability, and altogether unsupported by the least shadow of proof, that nothing but the basest of malignity of heart could engender and publish so shameless, foul and infamous a falsehood ; and yet, sir, it has been echoed on this floor, sounded in your ears in the frantic strains of a raving maniac, and in the discussion of a subject no ways calculated to excite such extraordinary passions. Hence it may be supposed it was a premeditated scheme to seize on

that occasion in order to give vent to those vindictive passions against a Government and the party in power in this nation which seems entirely to occupy and engross the minds of certain persons. In noticing what was said by the member from New York, I beg to be understood as not considering those statements as deriving any sort of consequence or importance from him who made them here. It is not on that account that they merit or receive the least notice. That person can only be considered as the mere conduit used by those behind the screen to convey these groundless slanders to the public—the common trumpeter who gives no importance to what he makes public, except what is derived merely from the place he occupies or the duties assigned him to perform.

After such language, in those days, there could be but one result. Gardinier promptly sent a challenge to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It was accepted and the parties met at Bladensburg in Maryland, just over the line between the District of Columbia and that State, their seconds having arranged the contest, and Gardinier fell before the pistol of Campbell. He was sorely wounded and narrowly escaped with his life. The incident put a stop, for some time, to these incriminatory charges, retorts and insulting insinuations. It also ended the political career of the Ulster representative. It was but four short years since the famous duel between Burr and Hamilton and public opinion in the North was not disposed to tolerate such encounters any longer.

AARON BURR AND ULSTER COUNTY

In the last number of this magazine the finding of a number of letters of Revolutionary worthies among the papers of Major Peter VanGaasbeek in an attic in Kingston was mentioned, among which were some of Aaron Burr. His visits to Kingston were very frequent, both professionally and socially. Colonel Burr was, eminently, a warm-hearted, social man. He readily attracted people and retained his friends. He was constantly doing kindnesses on every hand. This was the better side of him. His mental gifts were great; his legal knowledge large and his political skill wonderful. On the other hand his ambition was unbounded and he was unscrupulous in the use of the means by which he would obtain success. This wrought his undoing as it has done in all ages; as it is doing to-day in this country and everywhere.

It is pleasant to be able to set forth the pleasanter side of Colonel Burr in what relation he had to Ulster county by relating an incident or two. The first is exhibited in a letter kindly loaned to OLDE ULSTER by DeWitt Van Buren of Saugerties. The kindliness of his character is shown in every sentence of this charming letter to 'Squire Oliver. It is here given.

Albany 4 March 1799

Dear Sir,

We had a very pleasant ride and arrived last night between eight and nine o'clock. You know that I intended to lodge at Nicholls; but it was dark before we got that far (for we rode moderately) the road or path was on the east side of the river

Olde Ulster

and we could not discover exactly where Nicholls' house lay, nor any path leading toward it. Pomp was decidedly for going on to Albany, and indeed there seemed to be no choice left, so on we came. I thought it best to let the horses rest today and I have advised him to lodge at Schoonmaker's to-morrow night.

I send two books for Polly which I beg her to accept and beg you to make her read—I am sure they will amuse her—I have read them myself with pleasure and profit. The Card enclosed shows you the terms of Mrs Lilly—pray do not neglect that charming daughter of your's.

I hope very soon to hear from you about your neighbour Mrs Crum.—The newspapers herewith sent will give you news if any there be.

With many thanks to you and Mrs O. for your kindness, and best respects to Mr Coles

I am your affec^e friend

A. BURR

RICH^d OLIVER, Esq^r
Hurley

Colonel Aaron Burr was riding along one day in a curricule and pair during the term of his service in the United States Senate, when one of his horses lost a shoe, and he stopped at the next blacksmith shop to have it replaced. It was a lonely country place, not far from Kingston, in Ulster county, New York. He strolled about while the blacksmith was at work and, returning, saw upon the side of a stable near by a charcoal drawing of his own curricule and horses. The picture, which must have been executed in a very few

minutes, was wonderfully accurate and spirited, and he stood admiring it for some time. Turning around, he noticed a boy a little way off dressed in coarse homespun.

"Who did that?" inquired Burr, pointing to the picture.

"I did it," said the boy.

The astonished traveler entered into conversation with the lad; found him intelligent, though ignorant; learned that he was born in the neighborhood; had had no instruction in drawing, and was engaged to work for the blacksmith six months. Burr wrote a few words on a piece of paper, and said as he wrote:

"My boy, you are too smart a fellow to stay here all your life. If you ever should want to change your employment and want to see the world, just put a clean shirt in your pocket, go to New York, and go straight to that address," handing the boy a paper.

He then mounted his curricule and was out of sight in a moment. Several months had passed away, and the circumstances had nearly faded from the busy senator's recollection. As he was sitting at breakfast one morning, at Richmond Hill, a servant put into his hand a small paper parcel, saying that it was brought by a boy who was waiting outside. Burr opened the parcel and found a coarse, country-made *clean shirt*. Supposing it to be a mistake, he ordered the boy to be shown in. Who should enter but the Genius of the Roadside, who placed in Burr's hand the identical piece of paper he had given him. The lad was John Vanderlyn and was warmly welcomed. Burr took him into his family, educated him, and procured him

instruction in the art which nature had indicated should be the occupation of his life-time. Afterward Burr assisted him to Europe, where he spent five years in the study of painting and became an artist worthy of the name.

While Burr was wandering through Europe, Vanderlyn was exhibiting pictures in the Louvre, at Paris, and received from the Emperor Napoleon a gold medal for his great historical painting of "Marius at the Ruins of Carthage," besides compliments and felicitations from the Emperor's own lips. Vanderlyn did all he could for his benefactor in Paris; but unhappily he had the successful artist's usual fortune—poverty embittered by glory.

In the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington hangs the celebrated painting by Vanderlyn, "The Landing of Columbus." It was engraved for the souvenir two-cent postage stamp of the series for the world's fair at Chicago in 1893. The Senate House in the City of Kingston, New York, has a number of portraits of this artist and studies for others by his hand. He died in Kingston in 1852 and is buried in Wiltwyck Rural Cemetery. He never forgot his benefactor, even when that benefactor was the most discredited of men.

Burr was a very frequent visitor in Kingston and through Ulster county. He had here a large law practice, had many warm friends and he had the most ingratiating of manners. Until the duel with Hamilton success attended him in almost everything he undertook. Before he became Vice President of the United States there seemed to be nothing he could

A Curious Marriage Custom

not aspire to and the people choose him to fill. But his scheming to secure the presidency, to which the people had chosen Jefferson, was the beginning of his downfall. While he lived a generation after the duel with Hamilton he could not overcome the prejudice against him aroused by the result of that affair.



A CURIOUS MARRIAGE CUSTOM

Common law has been defined as "law created by custom and not by statute." As it is not laid down in the statutes it has to be sought for in books that treat of the development of institutions and in decisions of courts of law. In order to entitle a custom to the force of law it must be shown to have endured from a time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." In England the definite date has been made the beginning of the reign of Richard I., "Richard the Lion-Hearted." That is, proof of its non-existence within that period will invalidate it.

There was a curious custom in England by which liability for the payment of the debts of her first husband could be avoided by a man who married the widow. By the law the property of the wife became her husband's upon her marriage, with liability for her debts. "Comment," a law journal, in a recent issue, contains the following paragraph ;

Among the curious misconceptions of law held by laymen, none can be found more amusing to the profession than that recorded by John Timbs

in 'Things Not Generally Known.' He states that it was formerly believed in England that one's common-law liability for his wife's antenuptial debts could be avoided, either by taking her 'from the hands of the priest clothed only in her shift [chemise], or by her crossing the street in which she lived in the same limited costume.' This may account for the ancient popularity of June as a wedding month.

There is at least one instance of an attempt to avoid this in ^{*}Ulster county. In the marriage records of the Kingston church, under date of April 17th, 1699, there is this entry in the handwriting of Domine Johannes Petrus Nucella, the pastor of the church :

Albert Hendricksen Ploeg, j. m., born and residing in Kingstouwn, and Rachel Pier, widow of Arie Fransen, born in Amsterdam, and residing here [in Kingston].

On the margin of this entry is the following :

In the presence of Ariaan Roos, Geesje Pier, Maria Nucella, and Mary Singer, was Rachel Pier, with her chemise over her clothes, married to Albert Hendrickse Ploeg, by me, Nucella.

It might be added that if such a notice was but a custom and a misconception of the common law, and could not be pleaded in court, it was almost impossible to convince a jury that a second husband was liable for his wife's debts where his bride was thus attired at her second marriage. Maria Nucella was the wife of the pastor.

Will of Lambert Huybertse Brink

WILL OF LAMBERT HUYBERTSE BRINK

The following is a translation of the will of Lambert Huybertse (Brink), of Hurley, the ancestor of the Brink family in America, who came from the Netherlands in 1659 and was one of the earliest settlers of Hurley, Ulster county, New York. He settled on the farm on the west side of the Esopus creek still in possession of a descendant bearing the family name. The will is recorded in the office of the county clerk of Ulster county and is translated from the original Dutch.

IN THE NAME OF THE LORD, AMEN.

Be it known hereby to everybody, that to-day, the 12th day of February in the year of our Lord 169 5/6, I, Lambert Huybertse, of Hurley in the county of Ulster, well in body and in full power and use 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 manner and form as follows: Revoking, annulling, declaring null and void, all and every testament and testaments, will and wills, heretofore made and passed, either verbally or in writing, and this alone to be taken for my last will and testament and no other.

First, I commend my soul to God Almighty, my Creator, to Jesus Christ, my Redeemer, and to the Holy Spirit, 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

reunited on the last day and enjoy the eternal joy of immortality, which God in his grace has promised and prepared by the only merits of our Saviour, for all who truly repent and believe in him. Concerning such worldly state of houses, lands, money, goods, accounts, or what further belongs to my estate, which the Lord has been pleased to grant me beyond my merits, I order, give, and dispose thereof in form and manner following :

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

Secondly, I give to my youngest son, Pieter Lambertse two horses, also, that the house in which he lives, shall be finished in garret, floor, doors, windows, &c., out of my estate without anything being paid therefor to my other heirs. I further give to my said son, his order, heirs, or administrators, one just fifth part of my whole estate.

Thirdly, I give to my sons, Huybert Lammerse and Cornelis Lammerse, and to my sons-in-law, Cornelis Cool and Arien Gerretsen, one just fifth part of my whole estate, to dispose, each for himself, of said fifth part of my estate, as he pleases, only under this condition, that Arien Gerretsen shall have and enjoy the just fifth part of my land, lying next to the land belonging to him, and that in consideration of the fertility of this land my other four heirs shall have and enjoy in owaership my house, barn, &c., without paying therefor anything to said Arie Gerretse, but they shall divide in equal shares all other movable estate among themselves.

Fourthly, I appoint as executors of this my last

Temple Hill Monument, New Windsor

will and testament my said heirs, to-wit, Huybert Lammertse, Cornelis Lammerse, Pieter Lammerse, Cornelis Cool, and Arie Gerretse, demanding this my foregoing testament shall be fully obeyed and carried out. Thus done at Kingston on the day and year as above.

Before signing and passing this it is my wish that my son-in-law Cornelis Cool shall have in one piece two shares of the land occupied by me, to wit, the one now made over to him, and the other bought by him from my son Lammert Huybertse.

LAMMERT HUYBERTSE

Signed, sealed and published
by Lammert Huybertse as being
his last will and testament
in our presence.

WESSEL TEN BROECK,
JACOBIS LAMETER,
ARIE ROOSE.

[Proved 11 April 1702].



TEMPLE HILL MONUMENT, NEW WINDSOR

In this magazine, December, 1910 (Vol. VI., pages 353-8) the story was told of the building erected by the army of Washington during the winter of 1782-3 while encamped at New Windsor, then in Ulster county, for the use of the army as a meeting place for social purposes, and especially for masonic communications. The centennial was celebrated at New Windsor and Newburgh during the autumn of 1883 and it was

Olde Ulster

decided to erect some permanent memorial. In this the historian of Orange county and Newburgh, the late Edward M. Ruttenber, was the chief spirit. It did not materialize immediately and for a few years the idea lay dormant. It was almost a decade before it became a reality. In the summer of 1891 it was determined to erect a monument of cobblestones from the field and laid in cement. It was the intention of the projectors to unveil it in October, 1891. But the foundations were not well laid and some of the work had to be torn up and rebuilt. It was finally dedicated during the summer of 1892. Through the courtesy of the Newburgh Journal *OLDE ULSTER* is enabled to present a view of the monument which was erected upon Temple Hill, upon the spot where the Temple stood. It is one of the historic spots of this country. Here the long war ended by the disbanding of the army of Washington during the month of June, 1782 and the departure of the troops who had served so faithfully for the homes they had won and the liberty they and we, their children and inheritors, were to enjoy.

In this monument panels were inserted. The one on the north side bears this inscription :

Erected by the Newburgh Revolutionary Monu-
ment Association 1891,

E. M. RUTTENBER, President

J. M. DICKEY, Vice President

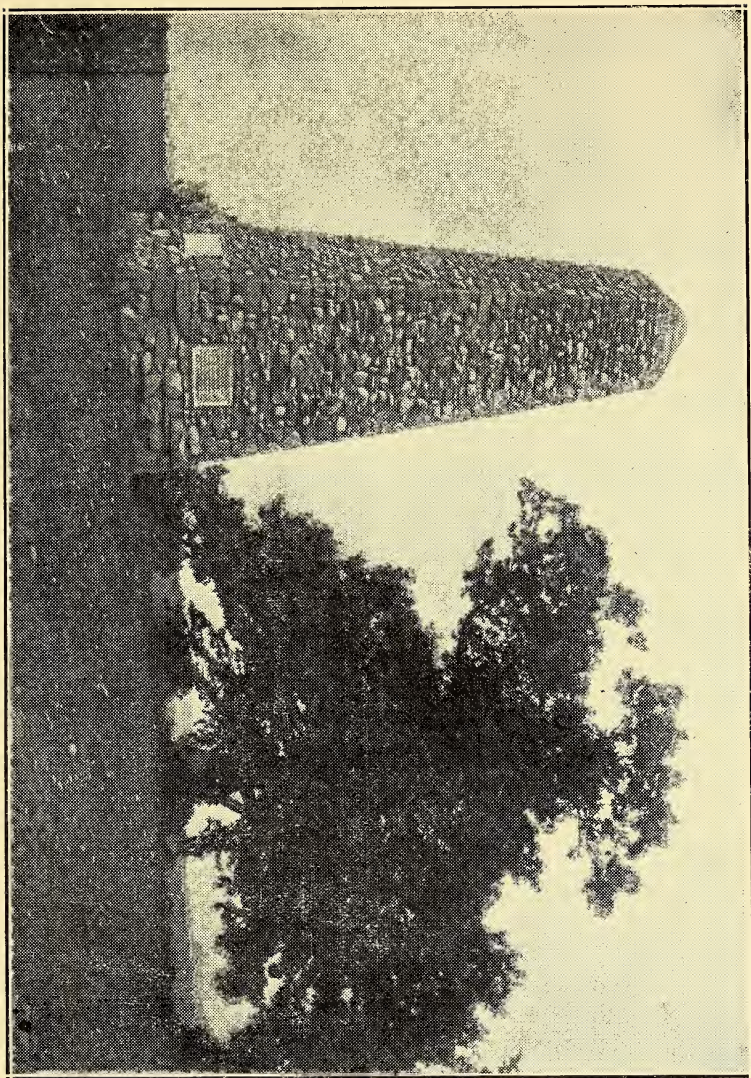
A. A. McLEAN, Treasurer

RUSSELL HEADLEY, Secretary

The tablet on the east side is inscribed :

Temple Hill Monument, New Windsor

The Temple Hill Monument, New Windsor



Olde Ulster

This tablet is inserted by the Masonic Fraternity of Newburgh, in memorial of Washington and his Masonic Compeers under whose direction and plans the Temple was constructed, in which communications of the fraternity were held—1783.

The tablet on the south side declares this to be :

The birthplace of the Republic.

There is one grand sense in which this last declaration is true. It was the scene of the decided and scornful rejection by Washington of the scheme of certain marplots to destroy the liberties of the people by tendering to the commander of the army supreme authority and power. No spot in America is more worthy of a memorial and it is most fittingly built of the common stones of the field.



THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS

Continued from Vol. VIII., page 126

BAPTISMS

1780

1116. June 18. Petrus, ch. of Petrus Miller. Annaatje Short. Sp. Petrus Short. Annatje Backer.

1117. June 18. Sara, ch. of Johannes Persen. Catalyntje Fredenberg. Sp. William Fredenberg. Sara Schoonmaker.

1118. July 9. Margriet, ch. of Cornelyus Persen.

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Elizabeth Masten. Sp. Mattheus Persen. Margriet Masten.

1119. July 16. Joel, ch. of Zacharias Snyder. Margritje Feero. Sp. Christiaan Feero, Jr. Jannetje Louw.

1120. July 23. Catharina, ch. of Zacharias Dedrik. Catharina Beer. Sp. William Dedrik. Christina Beer.

BY DOMINE DE RONDE

1121. Aug. 13. Maria, ch. of Johannes Row. Marytje Wells. Sp. Helmus Row. Catharina Van Ette.

1122. Aug. 6. Maria, ch. of Jan Brink, Jr. Margaret Borhans. Sp. Cornelis A. Brink. Helletje Schoonmaker.

1123. Aug. 20. Jeremias, ch. of Willem Snyder. Maria Rechtmyer. Sp. Pieter West. Elisabeth Regtmyer.

1124. Aug. 20. Jannetje, ch. of Christiaan Snyder. Elisabeth Bakker. Sp. Christiaan Firo, Jun. Jannetje Low.

1125. Aug. 27. Henderik, ch. of Petrus Brink. Sara Cool. Sp. Isaac Post. Hannah Dekker.

1126. Aug. 27. Marytje, ch. of Valentyn Fiero. Catharine Schutte. Sp. Valentyn Feero Trompour. Mareitje Trompour.

1127. Sept. 17. Jan, ch. of Abraham Low. Rachel DeWit. Sp. Jan DeWit. Anna Marytje DeWit.

1128. Sept. 24. William, ch. of Johannis Valk. Marytje Materstock. Sp. Wilhelmus Valk. Anna Mary Engel.

1129. Oct. 1. Salomon, ch. of Benjamin Myer.

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Lea Oosterhoud. Sp. Hendricus Myer. Neeltje Heermans.

1130. Oct. 1. Lucas, ch. of Christoffel Kiersted. Lea DuBois. Sp. Lucas Kiersted. Elisabet Smedus.

1131. Oct. 15. Catharina, ch. of Nicolaas Trompour. Elisabet Smit. Sp. Willem Cockburn. Catharina Trompour.

1132. Nov. 5. Elizabeth, ch. of Cornelis Wels. Annatje Brando. Sp. Hiskia Wynkoop. Marya Myer.

1133. Nov. 26. Petrus, ch. of Petrus Diedrick. Grietje Sax. Sp. Petrus Porkert. Marytje Porkert.

1134. Dec. 17. Petrus, ch. of Barent Borhans. Margaritha Eygenaer. Sp. Petrus Eygenaer. Neeltje Luyk.

1135. Dec. 17. Egbert, ch. of Abraham A. Post. Docea Schoonmaker. Sp. Eghbert Schoonmaker. Geertruy Schoonmaker.

1136. Dec. 24. Maria, ch. of Petrus Backer. Margrietje Brit. Sp. William Brit. Maria Britt.

1137. Dec. 31. Willem, ch. of Jacobus Connys. Annatje Connys. Sp. Wilhelmus Valk. Anna Mary Valk.

1781

1138. Jan. 22. Isaac, ch. of Johannis DuBois. Jane Dysbort. Sp. Isaac DuBois. Lena DuBois.

1139. Jan. 22. Catharina, ch. of Benjamin Van Orde. Elisabet VandenBerg. Sp. Robbert VandenBerg. Catharina Brando.

1140. Jan. 28. Saartje, ch. of Petrus Low Myer. Neeltje Oosterhoud. Sp. Hiskis DuBois, Jr. Saartje Oosterhoud.

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1141. Jan. 28. Elisabet, ch. of Hans Schoemaker. Saartje Ellen. Sp. Manus Regtmyer. Elisabet Ellen.

1142. Jan. 28. Sara, ch. of Jurrie Carel. Maria Didrick. Sp. Jeremia Wolf. Catharina Didrick.

1143. Feb. 11. Sara, ch. of Hendrick Myer. Neeltje Heermans. Sp. Willam Myer. Sara Nieuwkerk.

1144. Feb. 17. Andrew, ch. of Andrew McFareling. Annatje DuBois. Sp. Willem Van Cleef. Lea Edward.

1145. Feb. 18. Saartje, ch. of Jan Sparling. Marretje Borhans. Sp. George Sparling. Sara Meinson.

1146. Feb. 18. Elsie, ch. of Larens Miracle. Rachel Kierstead. Sp. Luke Kierstead. Elsie Gregier.

1147. Feb. 18. Jan. ch. of Johannis Didrick. Grietje Hommel. Sp. Andries Elich. Catryntje Luyk.

1148. Feb. 18. Anna, ch. of Jan Ellen. Jannetje Van Dyk. Sp. Wessel Van Dyk. Anna Nieuwkerk.

1149. Feb. 25. Cobus, ch. of Cobus Oosterhoud. Jannetje DeWit. Sp. Rechard Borhans. Maria Langendyk.

1150. Mar. 4. Engeltie, ch. of James Millikens. Annatie Van Orden. Sp. Willem De Mon. Rachel De Mon.

1151. Mar. 4. Nelli, ch. of Henry Bikker. Anna-tje Schoonmaker. Sp. Johannis Schoonmaker. Catharine DuBois.

1152. Mar. 14. Christiaan, ch. of Edward Schoon-

Olde Ulster

maker. Elisabeth Weathaker. Sp. Christiaan Feero. Felletje Schoonmaker.

1153. Mar. 20. Richard, ch. of Richard Townsel. Annatje Eearsely. Sp. Felten Stoffel Cunse. Mareitie Eearsely.

1154. Apr. 8. Hendricus, ch. of Samuel Oosterhoud. Margarit Edwards. Sp. Willem Oosterhoud. Neeltje Schoonmaker.

1155. Apr. 8. Lena, ch. of Leenard Plank. Maria Stroop. Sp. Abraham Paarsen. Lena Valk.

1156. Apr. 8. Isaac, ch. of Hermanus Hommel. Maria Hommel. Sp. Johannis Wulfin. Margrietje Snyder.

1157. Apr. 8. Petrus, ch. of Petrus Britt. Lea Wynkoop. Sp. Petrus Van Leuven. Trina Britt.

1158. Apr. 8. Catharina, ch. of Cobus Winne. Catharina Valkenberg. Sp. Abraham Valkenberg Low. Sara Mirakel.

1159. April 12. Maria, ch. of Helmus Row. Catharina Van Ette. Sp. Willem Britt. Maria Britt.

1160. Apr. 15. Maria, ch. of Petrus Myer, Jr. Barbara Longjaar. Sp. Jesaias Myer. Annatje Snyder.

1161. April 15. Valentyn, ch. of Fredrick Free-ling. Elisabeth Schoemacker. Sp. Valentyn Trompour. Mareite Cool.

1162. May 3. Andries, ch. of Jacob Langyard. Maria Connies. Sp. Jacob Connies. Annatje Diderick.

1163. May 20. Jannetje, ch. of Peter Regtmyer. Elisabeth Queen. Sp. Cobus Paarsen. Eva Queen.

1164. June 3. Catharina, ch. of Isaac Davids. Catharine Row. Sp. Jesaias Davids. Weintje Davids.

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1165. June 3. Elisabeth, ch. of John MacKensy.
Elizabeth Plank. Sp. Peter Luyk. Mareitie Luyk.

1166. June 6. Simon, ch. of Jurry Regtmyer.
Margritje Swart. Sp. Johannes Didrick. Grietje
Hommel.

1167. July 1. Annatje, ch. of Hendrick Turk.
Jannetie Brink. Sp. Cornelis Brink. Annaatje Winne.

1168. July 8. Hannah, ch. of John Cox. Mary-
tie Hudler. Sp. Johannis DeWit. Annatie Snyder.

1169. July 8. Grietie, ch. of Augustinus Schoe.
Martytie Markel. Sp. Arie Hendriks. Grietie Hend-
riks.

1170. July 22. Elisabeth, ch. of Jones Laruwa.
Martytie Ferris. Sp. Nicolaas Trompour. Elisabeth
Trompour.

1171. July 22. Catharina, ch. of Jacob Sax. Elisa-
beth Carker. Sp. Jacob Felten. Catharine Schut.

1172. July 29. Catharina, ch. of Jeremias Wolf.
Catharina Dedrick. Sp. Sacharias Didrick. Catha-
rina Beer.

1173. July 29. Angus, (2 and one half years),
ch. of Angus McIntosh. Bessie McIntosh. Sp.
Hendrick Fiero. Gertie Myer.

1174. July 29. Nansie (5 months), ch. of Angus
McIntosh. Bessie McIntosh. Sp. Hendrick Fiero.
Gertie Myer.

1175. July 29. Alexander, ch. of Alexander Mill.
Jannit Grand. Sp. Jacobus Sax. Nancy Mill.

1176. Aug. 5. Maria, ch. of Martinus Hommel.
Margrietje Wels. Sp. Abram Hommel. Rachel
Snyder.

1177. Aug. 6. Maria, ch. of Antony L. Van

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Schaick. Catharina Post. Sp. Albertus Petollome Joy. Jannetje Post.

1178. Aug. 12. Lidia, ch. of Hieronymus Kernrich. Anna Fiero. Sp. Petrus Fiero. Marytie Fiero.

1179. Aug. 12. Petrus, ch. of Christiaan Fiero. Marytie Myer. Sp. Petrus Myer. Marytie Louw.

1180. 1181. Annaatie and Sara (twins), ch. of Wilhelmus Row. Catharina Brando. Sp. Peter West. Elisabeth Rigtmyer. Henricus Freiligh. Jannetie Van Orden.

1182. Sept. 7. Jacob, ch. of Jan Brink. Sara Schoonmaker. Sp. Jan Brink. Margarit Wolf.

1183. Sept. 16. Catalyntie, ch. of Petrus Wells. Annatje Hummel. Sp. Schark Low. Annatje Wolf.

1184. Sept. 16. Johannis, ch. of Petrus Decker. Marytie Eygenaer. Sp. William Eygenaer. Catharina Van Sylers.

1185. Sept. 23. Susanna, ch. of Johannis Wolven. Maritie Brink. Sp. Petrus Winne. Sara Wolven.

1186. Sept. 30. Annatje, ch. of Jurrie Hommel, Jr. Margariet Mirakel. Sp. Herry Hendrikse. Annatje Mirakel.

1187. Oct. 7. Hendricus, ch. of Cornelis Legg. Annatje Oosterhoud. Sp. Cornelis DeWit. Marytie Oosterhoud.

1188. Oct. 12. Christina, ch. of Abraham Van Steenberg. Catharina Conies. Sp. Willem Dedrick. Christina Beer.

1189. Oct. 12. Thomas, ch. of Hendrick Van Steenberg. Annatje Cheever. Sp. Tomas Van Steenberg. Christina La Bontee.

1190. Oct. 14. Jurg Willem, ch. of Coenraad

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Regtmyer. Catharina Friero. Sp. Jurg Willem Regtmyer. Antie Hommel.

1191. Oct. 14. Annatje, ch. of Jan Devenpoort. Annatie Myer. Sp. Wilhelmus Valk. Anna Maria Engel.

1192. Oct. 21. Tobias, ch. of Johannis M. Snyder. Heyltie Oosterhoud. Sp. Benjamin Myer. Lea Oosterhoud.

1193 Oct. 28. Abraham, ch. of Abram Hommel. Rachel Snyder. Sp. Jurrie Hommel. Margariet Fiero.

1194. Nov. 11. Petrus, ch. of Henry Freeligh. Jannetie Van Orde. Sp. Petrus Freligh. Maria Wood.

1195. Nov. 11. Catharina, ch. of Jeremia Jong. Annatie Winne. Sp. Petrus Bekker. Elisabet Jong.

1196. 1197. Nov. 18. Rachel and Sara (twins) ch. of Benjamin Snyder. Annatie Brink. Sp. Petrus Hommel. Rachel Hommel. Teunis Oosterhoud. Marytie Low.

1198. Nov. 25. Debora, ch. of Isaac Dekker. Antie Hommel. Sp. Jan Casper. Debora Van Wormer.

1199. Nov. 28. Johannis, ch. of Adam Bartolomeus. Catharina Leman. Sp. Johannes Elick. Margariet Schoemaker.

1200. Dec. 2. Lena, ch. of Sacharias Didrick. Catharina Beer. Sp. Matheus Didrick. Lena Beer.

1201. Dec. 2. Marytie, ch. of Willem Devenport. Marytie Dubois. Sp. Jan Borhans. Catharina Borhans.

1202. Dec. 2. Tobias, ch. of Johannis Myer, Jr. Seletie Snyder. Sp. Tobias Myer. Catharine Low.

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1203. Dec. 9. William, ch. of Hermanus Regtmyer. Elisabeth Ellen. Sp. Coenraad Regtmyer. Catharin Fiero.

1204. Dec. 13. Zacharias, ch. of Elias Oosterhoud. Catharin Corel. Sp. Jurrie Corel [Carle]. Marytie Didrik.

1205. Dec. 16. Sara, ch. of Pieter West. Elisabeth Rigtmeyer. Sp. Willem Rigtmeyer. Sara Rigtmeyer.

1206. Dec. 16. Hendrick, ch. of Johannes Rightmyer. Maria Fiero. Sp. Hendrick Fiero. Geertje Myer.

1207. Dec. 23. Cornelis, ch. of Tobias Wynkoop. Jannetie Schermerhoorn. Sp. Tobias Wynkoop. Lea Leg.

1208. Dec. 23. Hermanus, ch. of Hendrik Beer. Annatie Bekker. Sp. Hermanus Didrick. Marytie Beer.

1209. Dec. 30. Philippus, ch. of Hans Greever. Annatie Scheever. Sp. Philippus Muller. Margariet Pekker.

1782

1210. Jan. 1. Elias, ch. of Jeremia Overbag. Saartie Van Orde. Sp. Zijenaar Van Orde. Annatie Oosterhoud.

1211. Jan. 6. Grietie, ch. of Willem Dubois. Annatie Brink. Sp. Benjamin Winne. Grietie Brink.

1212. Jan. 18. Elisa, ch. of Lodewyk Russel. Catharina Fiero. Sp. Christian Fiero, Jr. Jannetie Low.

1213. Feb. 3. Jannetie, ch. of Jan Steenberg. Lea Wels. Sp. Christian Fiero, Jr. Jannetie Low.

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1214. Feb. 10. Rachel, ch. of Gosie Heermans. Catryntie DuBois. Sp. Abram Hoffman. Rachel DuBois.

1215. Mar. 10. Solomon, ch. of Petrus Hommel. Rachel Hommel. Sp. Johannis Hommel. Catharina Hommel.

1216. Mar. 29. William, ch. of Samuel Schoonmaker. Elisabeth Tompson. Sp. Petrus Oosterhoud. Susanna Te Nyck.

1217. Mar. 31. Valentyn, ch. of Benjamin Asten. Margariet Broodbeck. Sp. Peter Van Gorden. Christina Broodbeck.

1218. Mar. 31. David, ch. of Willem DeMon. Rachel DeMon. Sp. David DeMon. Elisabeth Van Orde.

1219. Apr. 7. Neeltie, ch. of Gerrit Van Bergen. Elisabeth Van Dijk. Sp. Wessel Van Dijk. Annaatie Van Dijk.

1220. Apr. 12. Elisabeth, ch. of Peter Post. Debora Schoonmaker. Sp. Petrus Meinerse. Elisabeth Bogardus.

1221. Apr. 14. Lea, ch. of Jacob Materstock. Elisabeth Devenport. Sp. Jan McCartie. Lea Devenpoort.

1222. Apr. 14. Johanna, ch. of Cobus Wolf. Mary Oostrande. Sp. Cornelis Langendyk. Johanna Wolven.

1223. Apr. 28. Josua, ch. of Stephanus Myer. Grietje Oosterhoud. Sp. Willem Myer, Jr. Catharina Snyder.

1224. May 5. Annatie, eh. of Ephraim Van Keuren. Sara Valkenburg. Sp. Daniel Polemus. Annatje Myer.

Olde Ulster

1225. May 5. Eva, ch. of Johannis Valkenburg.
Eva Didrick. Sp. Hermanus Didrick. Catharina
Didrick.

1226. May 5. Maria, ch. of Jan Davenpoort.
Annatie Fouland. Sp. Willem Devenpoort. Marytie
DuBois.

1227. May 19. Marytie, ch. of Petrus Winne.
Sara Wolven. Sp. Jan De Wit. Anna Marytie
DeWit.

1228. May 19. Josua, ch. of Stephanus Fiero.
Catharina Myer. Sp. Christian Fiero, Jr. Jannetie
Low.

To be continued



A DAY BY THE DELAWARE

The wild winds of the northern hills
Bound by me like the mountain roe,—
My bosom at their passing thrills,
I bless them as they come and go ;
Thrice joyous winds, ye come with psalms
And odors from the woods and caves,
Ye come like conquerors bearing palms
For breaking hearts and sorrow's slaves.

Sweet vales of green, bright summer days,
Ye woods, ye open books of God !
Writ on the boughs, the silver haze,
The running brook and balmy sod ;

A Day by the Delaware

Could ye, in hues thus glorious drest,
Shine on through all the rolling year,
With you my troubled heart could rest,
And find its final Eden here.

Ye thralls of dusty mart and street,
Ye prisoners of the dull brick wall,
Come where these emerald shadows meet,
Stand where these babbling waters call ;
Come, bathe your brows in these free airs,
And gaze o'er hill and grove and plain,
In these cool dews wash out your cares,
And ye shall wear your strength again.

Green hills of Delaware, ye stand
Like gods to guard the noble stream,
Whose waters like a battle brand
Around your hoary barriers gleam ;
The torrent of the sunset flows,
To dash your brows in golden foam,
And like an eye above them glows—
The clasp of God's blue temple dome.

The mists of evening, thin and gray,
Around the western peaks are curled,
And one by one the steps of day
Slope downward from the dreaming world ;
I hear my heart's long buried peals
Ring faintly up the gathering gloom,
While through my lifted window, steals
The incense of the locust bloom.

THE REVEREND T. HEMPSTEAD

OLD^E ULSTER

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THIS IS THE EIGHTH VOLUME of the publication of OLDE ULSTER. Readers of the successive issues have been able to see in the articles that have from time to time appeared the richness of the history of what has transpired within the bounds of what was made Ulster county by the Act of November 1st 1683. The full history of the county has not yet been written. It has been the privilege of this magazine to call attention to much of the recorded and somewhat familiar history of Old Ulster. Of this is the story spoken of in the article on the Temple Hill, New Windsor, monument. But we claim that the magazine has a much greater value. The editor feels that there has been a grander success in the papers published which have revealed the forgotten things of moment. These are so absolutely unknown now that their appearance in these pages was a surprise. The editor would have his readers examine the succeeding volumes to see the number of such there are. Many public libraries all over the United States have been securing full sets while they may be obtained.

Everything in the Music Line



W. H. RIDER,

304 WALL STREET, KINGSTON, N. Y.

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OLD^E VLSTER



An Historical and Genealogical Magazine



KINGSTON, N. Y.

Published by the Editor, Benjamin Myer Brink

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WHOLE NUMBER 90

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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.

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OLD^E VLSTER

VOL. VIII

JUNE, 1912

No. 6

The Jewish Colony at Sholam, Ulster County



WO decades in the history of this country during the nineteenth century were remarkable in the economic features they presented. They are similar in the hopefulness and enthusiasm with which they attempted the solution of the economic problems of the day and differ widely in the means by which it would be done. These decades were those between 1830 and 1840 and between 1840 and 1850.

The election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency in 1828 was the triumph of democracy. It had come into its own. The tide of emigration had set westward in full volume. The digging of the Erie Canal just before had opened the boundless acres of the west to agriculture and commerce. The national debt was paid off for the first time (and the last) in our country's history. Money, both coined and of paper, was plentiful. As the banking laws were crude and ineffi-

Olde Ulster

cient the banks issued bills which were practically irredeemable. And these were without limit. Speculation rioted everywhere. Cities and towns sprang up in the night all over the land and the opportunity to be rich was at the door of everybody, for money could be created as fast as printing presses could produce bank bills. Nobody thought of the day of settlement. It came in 1837 when actual gold and silver, current throughout the world, were demanded by the holders of the paper promises to pay.

The second decade spoken of was the next succeeding one. The attempt was not then made to enrich the whole people by printing money and speculating to increase the value of land, but to gather people of like sympathies and tastes into communities in which the members thereof would be equal proprietors and sharers in the common wealth and labors of all, at work in easy and light tasks during brief hours with the work made a delight instead of a toil. Of this sort was the celebrated Brook Farm experiment of 1842 to 1848 in West Roxbury, Massachusetts. In the former decade the idea was to build colonies in which the residents grew rich by the increase of their holdings in severalty. In the latter the community held title to all and all would grow wealthy as the whole community did, and poverty to its members be unknown. It is of the former decade and an Ulster county project we would speak.

At that period Edmund Bruyn of Kingston was the possessor of a large tract of land in the north part of the town of Wawarsing at the head of the Ver Nooy kill. This land lies north of Lackawack and

Jewish Colony at Sholam, Ulster County

near the town of Rochester. He established his home there and named the place Bruynsville. It is now known as Brownsville. This was during the decade 1830-40. He threw the property, containing 3,000 acres, upon the market. A survey was made by Jacob Chambers and the tract was divided into lots and a village was laid out and sub-divided into village lots. A map was made and said to have been filed in the office of the county clerk in Kingston. The successive steps which led the tract and the village both to be known as Sholam (the Hebrew word for peace) are not known to the writer. Nor is it known through whom and for what reason it attracted the attention of certain Jews of the City of New York who were of wealth and culture. It was during the previous decade that Major Mordecai M. Noah, a celebrated Jewish editor, dramatist and public official of New York City, attempted to found his colony of Jews on Grand Island in Niagara river above the great cataract, as an Ararat, or resting place for that scattered and persecuted people. He memorialized the legislature of New York in 1820 to purchase the island for such a refuge. The scheme fell through. Major Noah erected a monument on the island in September, 1825, setting forth the project. The monument has disappeared and the project is hardly a memory to-day. It is supposed that the Sholam colony had a similar origin. Be that as it may, the records in the office of the county clerk of Ulster county show that on the 12th of December, 1837, Edmund Bruyn conveyed by deed hundreds of acres of land "of the Sholam tract" to certain parties of the City of New York, each of whom

bought in addition one or more lots in "Sholam village." The deeds give in each instance the numbers both of the lots upon the tract and in the village of Sholam, referring to the Chambers map. There are eight of these deeds of the date of 12th December, 1837 and three of subsequent dates. All are recorded in Book of Deeds No. 49 except one in Book No. 50. The names of the parties purchasing are William N. Polack, Marcus Van Gelderen, Elias Rodman, Benedict Cohen, Jonas Solomon, Edward May, Solomon Samelson, Ignatz Newman, Moses Cohen and Charles A. Sahroni. One deed on the record is to Zion Berenstein for nine lots on "Sholam tract" and two lots in "Sholam village." Was this for the synagogue they erected?

Whence these colonists came is forgotten to-day and the story of the settlement is almost unknown. Inquiries among their co-religionists by the writer and by the Reverend Joseph Leiser a few years ago ascertained but the dimmest of recollections of having heard that such a colony had existed at some forgotten period "almost one hundred years ago." Much of the data which follows has been gathered by Thomas E. Benedict of Ellenville.

The colonists contracted with a man named Rich, of Napanoch, for the erection of about a dozen houses for residences, a store, a synagogue, a museum, an art building and two factories.

When the colonists arrived they were found to be a highly educated people possessed of a taste for art and music, and who loved and sought social intercourse with all neighbors. Their store was stocked

Jewish Colony at Sholam, Ulster County

with a general assortment of goods; the museum filled with attractions and the art gallery with many oil paintings. Customers at the store were first received in a reception room, given a cup of tea and cakes and then permitted to trade.

One factory was devoted to the manufacturing of goose quill pens. Quills were purchased by the wagon load in New York, sent to Rondout and brought to Sholam. Here they were boiled in oil, scraped, split and tied in bunches of a dozen quills with bright red ribbons. They were then transported back to New York. A Mr. Castor conducted a fur-cap factory, using local furs as well as seal.

Farms were cleared and fenced, and the homes were models of neatness and thrift. Some members of the colony peddled with packs; others were traveling shoemakers and tailors. All engaged in some employment and prospered. The Reverend Solomon Samelson was the rabbi. It is the opinion in the vicinity that these colonists were refugees from persecution in some country in Europe. They came laden with a quantity of rich furniture and household effects and beautiful paintings. They seemed to have been a people once possessed of wealth which may have been swept away by such an experience.

The story of this early attempt to found a colony of Jews is most appropriate to-day. Through southwestern Ulster and in Sullivan counties in the towns of Wawarsing, Mamakating, Fallsburgh and Liberty, in fact in many other parts of the region, as in Saugerties, people of the Hebrew faith are settling on farms and have been doing so in numbers for the past

ten years. It is so elsewhere but remarkably evident in the localities mentioned.

In the former part of this article we stated that the abundance of paper money and the fever of speculation with the inflated and irredeemable currency reached a crisis in 1837. There was currency, such as it was, in abundance, but no capital. This had been absorbed in speculative schemes and measures all over the land far beyond the needs of the day. During the spring of that year holders of the great issues of bank bills began to ask that these bills be converted into specie. Panic reigned everywhere. The President, Martin Van Buren, on May 15th, 1837, called a meeting of Congress to assemble on the first Monday in September. People everywhere locked up what gold and silver money was in their possession. During all this time the president stood by his position that public lands must be paid for in specie, not in renewed promises to pay. In this he was firm during his whole administration. Besides, he insisted that the fiscal concerns of the government must be divorced from those of private individuals and corporations. It was a long and bitter struggle but the president won.

As we just said Congress was to meet on the first Monday of September, 1837. A few days before this, August 14th, 1837, Edmund Bruyn and the Jews mentioned had agreed upon the formation of a village on his lands in the town of Wawarsing. The surveys therefor were to be made by Jacob Chambers. The survey and map was completed and filed under date of November 22nd, 1837. The panic was at its height. When the purchasing colonists met on December 12th, 1837, for the receipt of their deeds, they could pay

Jewish Colony at Sholam, Ulster County

but from forty to fifty per cent of the purchase price because of the financial stringency and mortgages at seven per cent were given for the difference, payable in five years. As the immediately succeeding years showed little improvement the mortgagors defaulted. By the autumn of 1841 they were considerably in arrears and foreclosures were begun. The court directed a sale and William H. Romeyn, editor of the *Kingston Democratic Journal*, was directed to sell. Zion Berenstein and Ignatz Newman had paid off the mortgages on their lots. But the others were foreclosed and sold. Edmund Bruyn was the purchaser in each instance, buying the lots of Charles Saroni, Marcus Van Gelderen, Elias Rodman, Benedict Cohen, Moses Cohen, Solomon Samelson, Jonas Solomon, Edward May and William N. Polack, some on May 6th and the others on May 27th, 1842. This brought the project to an end. The colony broke up. Auctions were held and the personal possessions of the colonists disposed of by auction sales. Houses were removed to other sites, goods and effects, including rich old furniture of mahogany and large gilt mirrors found their way into families of the vicinity where, it is probable, some may yet be traced and found.

This seems to have ended the enterprise early in 1842. As it could not have been under way before the spring of 1838 it must have been of not more than four years duration. Most of the lands cleared for farms and even the village site have returned to the wilderness in which the settlers found them and where they made a heroic attempt to build a model home and community. The colonists returned to New York City. Their future history is not known.

Olde Ulster

*PRAYER, FAITH AND EXPECTATION IN
WAWARSING*

From data contributed by Thomas E. Benedict

OLDE ULSTER has given at various times considerable attention to the historic old church at Wawarsing. In the issue for April 1906, in Vol. II., pages 125-27, it published the beautiful poem of Benjamin J. Tenney on "The old Church Ruin at Wawarsing;" and in the number for April, 1907, Vol. III., pages 114-19, the story of the church was told. A picture of the baptismal bowl was given in the same volume in the issue for December, page 363.

Among the many unwritten stories of the old church there is one still surviving in the town of Wawarsing of the great drought and the prayers that brought the much needed rain. The name of the minister is not remembered but the prevailing opinion is that it was the Reverend William Boyse, who was a home missionary in the Classis of Ulster from 1820 to 1830 with his home at Shokan. The church of Wawarsing was under the pastoral care of the Reverend James Murphy from 1814 to 1825. In the interval between his departure and the coming of the Reverend Dr. Mancius S. Hutton in 1827 it was under the pastoral care of the Reverend William Boyse. During one of these years (1825-7) a great drought prevailed throughout southern Ulster. It was severe in the Rondout valley and the devout worshippers in the old stone church at Wawarsing called upon its pastor and officers to hold

Prayer, Faith and Expectation in Wawarsing

a service of prayer, petitioning the God of the Harvest to send rain that the crops might ripen and the forest fires be extinguished. A day of prayer was fixed upon. It was announced that it would be the Sunday ensuing and would take the place of the usual Sunday service.

The dry and dusty roads on that Sunday morning were filled with a host of people making their way to church. They came from Leurenkill, Ellenville, Napanoch, Kerhonkson and Mombaccus. All the other hamlets for miles around turned out to increase the numbers who sought the service of that critical morning. And all around the crisp and parched herbage of the blasted valleys and the heavy smoke from the burning forest met the eye and filled the nostrils of the anxious worshippers.

The service began. After reading from the Scriptures the pastor fervently led in prayer. Then he called upon the elders and the deacons to follow with their pleas. Others joined in the supplications. Then the pastor arose to conclude the service with the final plea. With great unction he addressed the throne of Grace. He reminded his people that the promises were theirs but that the God of the Harvests, their Father in Heaven, asked them to believe in His promises and the help would come. They must pray, must believe and must expect. He pleaded with them to return to their homes expecting the answer and the blessing would come.

As the service ended the people passing from the church turned their eyes to the horizon and to the skies, looking for evidence of an answer. Edgar Ver

Olde Ulster

Nooy, now living at Napanoch, relates the following from his memory of the occasion: "I accompanied my parents home up the Ver Nooy stream after the services. After I had had my dinner I went to Deacon Daniel Hoornbeek's, a neighbor's. At the church service he had been one of the most devout in his supplications. As I was seated with his children on his front steps Mr. Hoornbeek at intervals came out and looked around the sky. About two o'clock, on one of these occasions, he returned within saying to his wife in Dutch '*Jinny ik zien en kleine wolk* (I see a small cloud).' Soon after he made another observation and, returning, said '*Jinny de wolken zeit meer en meer* (the cloud grows more and more).' Then waiting a short time he took another look exclaiming '*Jinny, ik geloof het gaat regenen* (I believe it will rain).' Then added '*Onze gebeden antwoorden ben* (our prayers are answered).' A moment after a flash of lightning and the low rumble of distant thunder confirmed his simple faith and expectation. Soon after black clouds overcast the sun, a strong wind drew down the valley hurling clouds of dust before it, while loud and repeated rolls of thunder resounded through the hills. In a short time large drops of rain came down, followed by heavy showers which continued through the afternoon, evening and night. The next morning broke clear, the earth was soaked with rain, the streams filled, the drought broken. As neighbors met, those of the church and those of the unregenerate, there were solemn congratulations. Then with bowed heads all united in thanks-giving that the prayers had been heard and answered."

Old Stone Church at Hurley, New York

By George W. Nash, M. D.

*"Omnia cum Deo et nihil sine Eo. Omnia cum Christo et nihil sine Isto."**

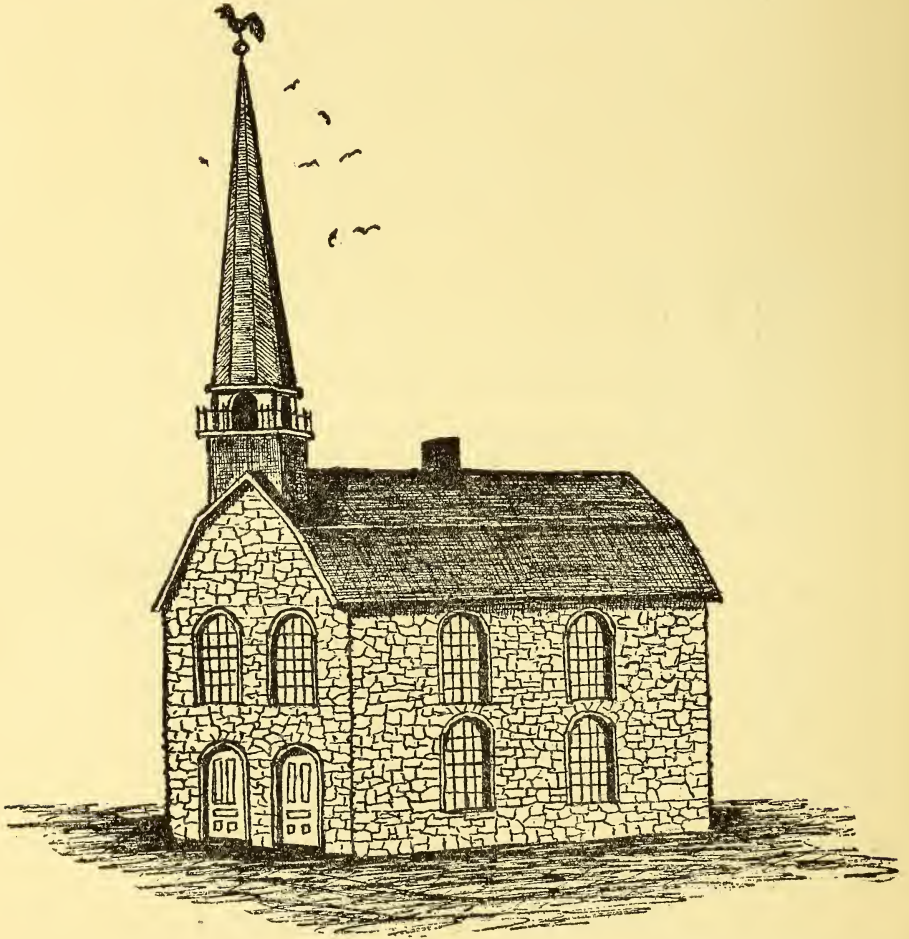


JUST a little back from Kingston lies the old village of Hurley. Settled years and years ago, it still retains many of the early stone cottages, making it one of the most charming as well as unique places in this section.

For many years the good, old Dutch folk of Hurley depended upon Kingston for their church services. In fact the Kingston Church looked upon Hurley as properly within its own church limits, so much so that the minutes of the Kingston Consistory make mention rather complainingly of the Rev. Mr. Van Driessen who, on August 20, 1731, "preached at Hurley in a barn." As their numbers increased, naturally the people of Hurley felt the need of an organization and edifice of their own. Their repeated requests upon the Kingston Classis for such a separate church were listened to with disfavor. Finally, however a petition, signed by Cornelius Cool and fifty-seven others was made to the Classis of Ulster, then sitting at New Paltz, for a charter, which

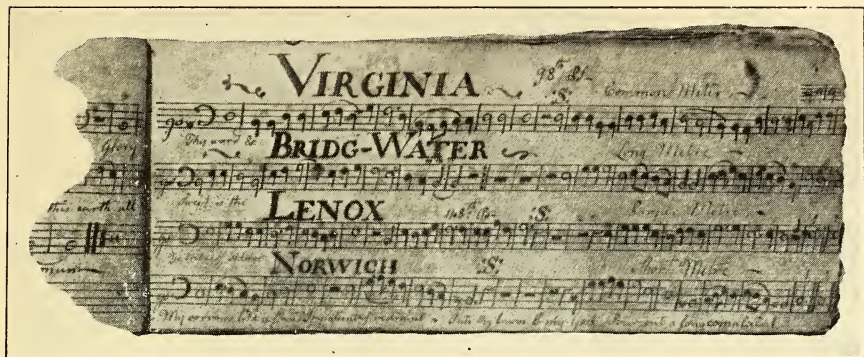
* The Latin motto is taken from the title page of the old church records.

Olde Ulster



The Old Stone Church at Hurley, N. Y.

Old Stone Church at Hurley, New York



"Polly" Ostrander's Hymn-Book



The Old Weather Cock

was granted; this was in 1801. Steps were taken immediately for the erection of a church building. Way back in the very early days of the village, mention is made of a minister's lot in Hurley street; may it not be that the lot selected for the erection of the church building was this same minister's lot? Be that as it may, the place chosen was in the middle of the village on the lot now occupied by George Van Sickles, opposite the Van Deusen house.

The church was built of the same kind of stone as are the nearby stone cottages. This stone is barred out of the ledges in the neighborhood. On the front face of the church were placed a few dressed stones having the names of men prominent in the church. Who built the church is not known nor how it was built nor how much it cost. There are still existing some old accounts showing part of the cost. It would almost seem from these scattered bills that the erection of the building was placed in different hands; that no one man had the entire contract.

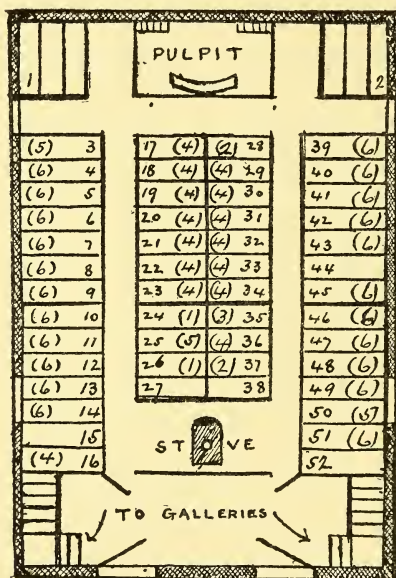
The building had a hip-roof and a tall eight-sided steeple. At the base of this steeple, where the belfry was situated, there was quite a platform; at times the young women of the village were wont to climb up the steep, ladder-like stairway to this platform and there, screened from view by the railing about them, they could enjoy the cool of the summer afternoons' breeze, at the same time gossip and take in the active affairs of the village street below. There was a large copper ball at the pinnacle of the steeple. The very rooster or rather the nondescript bird that served as a weather vane above the ball is still in existence, although not

Old Stone Church at Hurley, New York

in its original occupation. One small chimney with its base resting on the ceiling beams gave draft for the stove below.

The size of the building was very striking. The tall steeple was a constant menace to the people living opposite, who were continually afraid of its being blown over upon them. There were two rows of windows on the sides of the church and two over the doorways. Inside the church the same large size was noticeable. The large doors opened on the hallway with stairways on both sides leading to the galleries. From this hall two smaller doors opened into the main body of the church with its two centre aisles leading to the pulpit at the south end of the church; this pulpit platform was very high and had a small flight of stairs on each side while a large semi-circular desk of painted pine completely shielded the preacher from the congregation below. There were the elders' benches on the left and the deacons' on the right of the pulpit. There were two rows of benches against the walls of the church, the two aisles separating them from the double row of benches in the middle. In the old church record is a list of the purchasers of sittings in the different benches; the diagram is lost and this list furnishes the only clew to a possible arrangement of benches with their occupants. A glance at the accompanying plan shows a remarkable similarity on both sides of the church and lends strength to this supposed arrangement. This is corroborated by the fact that men now living point out the benches occupied by them which correspond to the benches sold at auction to their ancestors. A few of the

Olde Ulster



FLOOR PLAN

Numbers in brackets refer to
 sitting sold at auction.

Old Stone Church at Hurley, New York

original deeds of the sale of seats may still be found. The prices of a few sittings are known : Two seats in bench 32 brought £9 4s od, while one seat in bench 50 brought £4 1s od. The rear and side walls had galleries, the rear one being devoted to the choir, while above towered the arched wooden ceiling covering all. Unfinished woodwork, whitewashed walls complete the picture. There were no carpets, no cushions, in fact none of the accessories so essential nowadays to modern church services. A big wood-burning stove at the rear with its long snake-like pipe leading to the roof furnished the heating. The building was cold and as winter progressed, bitter cold ; the stove could only struggle against the overpowering chill even when glowing to repletion, and footstoves, filled with coals from the fireplaces of the neighboring houses were much in use to keep warm the feet of the women, while probably the house dog served the same purpose for his master's feet as was the case in the early New England Churches.

They were good folk in those early days for we read as early as 1806 that this congregation was willing and eager to help the people of Beaverville with divine services, provided of course that the Beaverville folk would help pay the domine's salary and would consider themselves as a part of the Hurley congregation. This smacks a little of the old time relationship held to Kingston. However the Beaverville people agreed to it.

An interesting item found in the record is this :
" There shall be—

Olde Ulster

During the summer season	6 sab	12 Sermons
Do . . . winter season	6	Do
at 3 O'clock on the afternoon of six other sab	6	Do

This plan to be followed until July 14, 1818."

The domines of the older days were men full of good red blood. It is related of one that as he became deeper and deeper involved in his discourse, especially on a summer day, he would throw off his coat and, in his shirt sleeves, expound his text and exhort his hearers below with easier vehemence. Of all those servants of the church, the life of Domine Gosman stands eminent and a perusal of his life and a look at his benign face is an inspiration. For years it is noticed that the charge at Hurley was assumed with one or two others, the domine dividing his time among different communities, but after a time this church became the sole charge of the minister.

The choir occupied the rear gallery. Of the many members who in their young days occupied the singers' seats in the choir but few are living. Memory still clings to the name of old Dr. Peter Crispell, who was for years the choir leader, giving the pitch with his tuning fork for the singers to follow. The singers used two books, one held in the hand contained the words alone while the book containing the music score lay on a shelf just below. Among the early choir members, reference will be made to one only, Maria Ostrander or "Polly" Ostrander, the "Belle of Hurley" of the early days. One of the most touching remembrances is a little home-made hymn book, a few inches long, covered with coarse wall paper, its few

Old Stone Church at Hurley, New York

narrow pages in her own hand-writing. Here we may read the music and words of many an old hymn of her early youth, some of them almost forgotten and unknown. To hold and to look over this old time treasure is a most touching experience. The book is well preserved though much worn; it bears on the outside cover neatly printed her name, MARIA OSTRANDER; unfortunately no date is given. On her gravestone in the neighboring burying ground is the following inscription: Born in Hurley, Jan. 4, 1771; Died Nov. 20, 1856.

Built in 1801, by 1853 the church had become old before its time and an effort was made to replace it. An alarming crack had appeared in the eastern wall, which fact was used with good advantage by those who wanted a new, up-to-date building, while the opposing party stoutly maintained the stability of the old building and urged repairs. Would that this faction had been victorious. However it was determined to "Oslerize" the building, only they did not express it in that manner, and a new church building was planned to be erected on the site of the barn by the parsonage. The old stone church was gradually demolished and in 1853 disappeared altogether. The old bell was sold to the congregation in West Hurley; some of the timbers were sold, some were used in the new church; some of the stone was used in building the foundation of the new church while some are found in the wall about the new cemetery and nothing now is left to mark the site, although occasionally the plow turns up some brick or stone from the eastern wall.—*Christian Intelligencer of May 22nd, 1912.*

THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS

Continued from Vol. VIII., page 158

BAPTISMS

1782

1229. May 26. Fredrik, ch. of Fredrik Martin. Margarietie Didrik. Sp. Cobus Didrik. Catharina Didrik.

1230. June 16. Hendrick, ch. of David Schoonmaker. Catharina Elich. Sp. Andries Elich. Cat-ryntje Luik.

1231. June 30. Catharin, ch. of Petrus Schut. Catharin Steenberg. Sp. Felte Fiero. Catharin Schut.

1232. July 7. Catharin, ch. of Tunis Oosterhoud. Marytie Low. Sp. Petrus Oosterhout. Marytie Brink.

1233. July 13. Petrus, ch. of Salomon Schut. Annatie Myners. Sp. Petrus Eygenaar. Neeltie Luik.

1234. July 13. Jeremias, ch. of Johannes Tietsel. Rosina Fierer. Sp. Hironimus Kerenrick. Annatie Fierer.

1235. July 20. Petrus, ch. of Cornelis Borhans. Margarit Van Leuven. Sp. Peter P. Van Leuven. Jane Borhans.

1236. July 20. Lea, ch. of John McCartie. Lea Devenpoort. Sp. Christian Fiero, Jr. Jannetie Low.

1237. 1238. Aug. 4, Christiaan and Rachel (twins), ch. of Christiaan Fiero. Maryten Myer. Sp. John Christian Fiero. Maria Ensinger. Benjamin Myer, Jr. Rachel Myer.

The Katsbaan Church Records

1239. Aug. 11. Annatie, ch. of Christian Myer.
Annatie Wynkoop. Sp. Johannis Myer, Jr. Seletie
Snyder.

1240. Aug. 18. Elisabeth, ch. of Johannis Fiero.
Lena Smit. Sp. Nicolaas Trompour. Elisabeth Smit.

1241. Aug. 26. Maria, ch. of Hans Schoemaker.
Saartie Ellen. Sp. James Ellen. Maria Schoemaker.

1242. Sept. 19. Philip, ch. of Hendrick Staats.
Rachel Philie [Velie]. Sp. Philip Staats. Anna
Mary Benner.

1243. Oct. 6. Jacobus, ch. of Cornelis Welse.
Annatie Brando. Sp. Cobus Welse. Catharine Elich.

1244. Nov. 3. Jan, ch. of Adam Wolf. Lea
Bakker. Sp. Jan Wolf, Jr. Grietje Wolf.

1245. Nov. 3. Margariet, ch. of Andries Van
Leuven. Marytie Davids. Sp. Cornelis Borhans.
Margariet Van Leuven.

1246. Nov. 14. Nancy, ch. of Cornelis Post.
Elisabeth Bekker. Sp. Harry Bekkers. Latty Bek-
kers.

1247. Dec. 8. Petrus, ch. of Pieter Low Myer.
Neeltje Oosterhoud. Sp. Pieter Myer. Marytie
Low.

1248. Dec. 29. Antje, ch. of Coenraad Fierer.
Annatie Regtmyer. Sp. Fredrik Ernst. Margariet
Regtmyer.

1783

1249. Jan. 1. Elisabeth, ch. of Daniel Polemus.
Annatie Myer. Sp. Stephanus Myer. Grietie Oos-
terhoud.

1250. Jan. 1. Christina, ch. of Cornelis Langen-
dyk. Johanna Wolven. Sp. Lucas Langendyk.
Christina Wolven.

Olde Ulster

1251. Jan. 1. Nicolaas, ch. of Nicolaas Trompour. Elisabeth Smit. Sp. Johannes Sax. Grietie Smit.

1252. Jan. 5. Christina, ch. of Petrus Plank. Christina Stroop. Sp. Jacob Stroop. Christina Van Dijk.

1253. Jan. 5. William, ch. of Jan Brink, Jr. Margariet Borhans. Sp. Jan W. Borhans. Gertruy Schoonmaker.

1254. Jan. 8. Lena, ch. of Petrus Mouwerse. Agniet Moesier. Sp. Jacob Moesier. Magdalena Moesier.

1255. Jan. 12. Mary, ch. of Jan Sparling. Margretje Borhans. Sp. James Sparling. Mary Rite.

1256. 1257. Jan. 15. Sary and Nancy (twins), ch. of William Cassel. Mary Hensley. Sp. Adam Wolve. Petrus Welse.

1258. Jan. 19. Maria, ch. of Jan Brink. Catharina Hommel. Sp. Cornelis Brink. Catharina Hommel.

1259. Jan. 19. Elisabet, ch. of Petrus Bakker. Margarietie Brit. Sp. Christian Snyder. Elisabet Bakker.

1260. Jan. 19. Benjamin, ch. of Cornelis Paarse. Elisabet Masten. Sp. Abram Snyder. Maria Freeligh.

1261. Jan. 26. Geertie, ch. of William Regtmyer. Debora Fiero. Sp. Hendrik Fiero. Geertie Fiero.

1262. Jan. 26. Jeremias, ch. of Jacob Barkman. Rachel Snyder. Sp. Jeremia Snyder. Catharine Holley.

1263. Jan. 26. Hilletie, ch. of Barend Borhans. Grietie Eygenaar. Sp. Christian Fiero. Helletie Schoonmaker.

The Katsbaan Church Records

1264. Feb. 9. Abram *de Vierde*, ch. of Hendrik Peerse. Saartie Dubois. Sp. Abraham Peerse. Catharina Schoonmaker.

1265. Feb. 9. Trytie, ch. of Isaac Horenbeek. Betje Corkel. Sp. David Freer. Trytie Horenbeek.

1266. Feb. 11. Abraham, ch. of Abraham A. Post. Dosia Schoonmaker. Sp. John Post. Maria Schoonmaker.

1267. Feb. 16. Petrus *de vierde*, ch. of William Eygenaar. Catharin Eygenaar. Sp. Petrus Dekker. Marytie Eygenaar.

1268. Feb. 23. Maria, ch. of Solomon Schutt, Jr. Annatie York. Sp. Petrus Steenberg. Margretie York.

1269. Mar. 9. Cornelis, ch. of Hendrik Turk. Jannetie Brink. Sp. Cornelis Brink, Jr. Marya Hommel.

1270. Mar. 20. Adam, ch. of Johannis Valk. Marytie Materstock. Sp. Adam Materstock. Catharina Eygenaar.

1271. Mar. 30. Catharina, ch. of John Oostrander. Catharin Witzell. Sp. Jeremia Snyder. Catharin Miller.

1272. Mar. 30. Hendries, ch. of Hermanus Hommel. Maria Hommel. Sp. Martinus Hommel. Margrietie Hommel.

1273. Apr. 6. Rachel, ch. of Abraham Low. Rachel De Wit. Sp. Jan Van Leuven. Rachel De Wit.

1274. Apr. 12. John, ch. of Charles Means. Annatje Bakker. Sp. John Bakker. Elisabeth Wolven.

Olde Ulster

1275. Apr. 20. David, ch. of Jurrie Corel. Mary Didrik. Sp. Wilhelmus Valk. Maria Engels.

1276. May 4. Teunis, ch. of Jaik Brink. Margariet Oosterhoud. Sp. Teunis Oosterhoud. Marytie Low.

1277. May 18. Shark [Tjerck], ch. of Edward Schoonmaker. Elisabet Weathaker. Sp. Shark Schoonmaker, Jr. Jannetie Breesteede.

1278. May 25. Andrew, ch. of Johannis De Wit. Annatie Snyder. Sp. Johannis M. Snyder. Hyltie Oosterhoud.

1279. May 29. Benjamin, ch. of Teunis Myer. Cornelia Leg. Sp. Benjamin Myer. Lea Oosterhoud.

1280. June 22. Gideon, ch. of Pieter Regtmyer. Elisabet Queen. Sp. Christoffel Queen. Sara Regtmyer.

1281. June 28. Christi, ch. of John McKinsy. Elisabet Plank. Sp. Pieter West. Elisabet Rigtmijer.

1282. July 6. David, ch. of Hendricus Wolve. Margaretie Borhans. Sp. Jan Brink, Jr. Saartie Schoonmaker.

1283. July 27. Cornelis, ch. of Petrus Fiero. Maria Post. Sp. Cornelis Post. Betje Bekkers.

1284. Aug. 3. Janny, ch. of Petrus Emrik. Marytie Jong. Sp. Jeremia Jong. Annatie Winne.

1285. Aug. 10. Johannes, ch. of Hendricus Welse. Margariet Burhans. Sp. Martinus Hommel. Margaret Welse.

1286. Aug. 12. Elisabeth, ch. of Jeremia de Myer. Annatie Moor. Sp. Johannes de Myer. Elisabeth de Myer.

The Katsbaan Church Records

1287. Aug. 17. Zacharias *de derde*, ch. of Zachariah Snyder, Jr. Catharina Larawa. Sp. Zachariah Snyder. Grietie Fiero.

1288. Aug. 24. Annatje, ch. of Henry Freeligh. Jannetie van Orde. Sp. Ignatius van Orde. Annatie Oosterhoud.

1289. Aug. 24. David. ch. of John Christian Fiero. Marytie Myer. Sp. Stephanus Fiero. Catharin Myer.

1290. Aug. 31. Jacobus, ch. of Jacob Brink, Jr. Christina Langyaar. Sp. Cornelius Sebring. Maria Hommel.

1291. Sept. 14. Christina, ch. of Jacob Richly. Margariet Van Steenberg. Sp. Johan Richly. Buddy Moeny.

1292. Sept. 28. Christyntie, ch. of Coenraad Reghtmyer. Catharina Fiero. Sp. Peter Regtmyer. Elisabeth Queen.

1293. Sept. 28. Jan, ch. of Abraham Hommel. Rachel Snyder. Sp. Johannis Snyder. Rachel Swart.

1294. Oct. 5. Elisabeth, ch. of Petrus Miller. Annatje Schort. Sp. Zacharias Schort. Elisabeth Schort.

1295. Oct. 5. Benjamin, ch. of Wilhelmus Emerik. Margarietie Schoonmaker. Sp. Wilhelmus Emrick. Margarietie Luiks.

1296. Oct. 17. Jannetie, ch. of Albertus Joy. Jannetie Post. Sp. Henricus Post. Annatie Post.

1297. Oct. 20. Petrus, ch. of Johan Freeligh. Marytie Row. Sp. Pieter Freelig. Maria Wood.

1298. Oct. 26. Grietie, ch. of Henrick Steenberge. Annatie Scheever. Sp. Jan Steenberg. Grietie Scheever.

Olde Ulster

1299. Oct. 26. Annatie, ch. of Cornelis Legg. Annatie Oosterhoud. Sp. Paulus Steenberge. Catrin Steenberge.

1300. Oct. 26. Elizabeth, ch. of Christiaan Snyder. Elisabeth Bakker. Sp. Abram Snyder. Maria Freeligh.

1301. Oct. 26. Wilhelmus, ch. of Jeremias Wolven. Catharina Didrik. Sp. Wilhelmus Wolven. Margariet Emrick.

1302. Nov. 1. Thomas, ch. of Abram Van Steenberg. Catharina Conjes. Sp. Thomas Van Steenberg. Christina La Bontee.

1303. Nov. 2. Valentyn, ch. of Clement Lieman. Elisabet Schoemaker. Sp. Valentyn Fiero. Catharine Schut.

1304. Nov. 14. Catalyntie, ch. of David Frijer. Fytie Hornbeek. Sp. John Hornbeek. Catalyntie Spoor.

1305. Nov. 16. Charles, ch. of Samuel Osterhoud. Margariet Edward. Sp. Charles Edward. Mallie Holley.

1306. Nov. 16. Maria, ch. of Hermanus Regtmyer. Elisabet Ellen. Sp. Johannes Regtmyer. Maria Fiero.

1307. Nov. 16. William, ch. of Barent Staats Salsbury. Sara DuBois. Sp. William Salsbury. Tuentie Salsbury.

1308. Nov. 16. Engeltie, ch. of Hiskia Van Orde. Elisabeth Van Vegten. Sp. William Van Orde. Leentie Luke.

1309. Nov. 13. Henry, ch. of Christoffel Keersteede. Lea Du Bois. Sp. Mattheu Du Bois. Tryntie Du Bois.

The Katsbaan Church Records

1310. Nov. 22. Sary, ch. of James Ransum
Maria Langedyk. Sp. John Langedyk. Sara Ransum

1311. Nov. 23. Rachel, ch. of John Myer, Jr.
Seletie Snyder. Sp. Abram Hommel. Rachel
Snyder.

1312. Nov. 29. Jannetie, ch. of Cornelis Eygenaar.
Antie Short. Sp. Adam Schort. Jannetie Winne.

1313. Nov. 30. Elisa, ch. of Abram Snyder.
Maria Freeligh. Sp. Benjamin Snyder. Annatie
Brink.

1314. Dec. 27. Debora, ch. of Michel Hooft.
Martytie Frans. Sp. Jacob Frans. Maria Beasemer.

1784

1315. Jan. 7. Annatie, ch. of Adam Brink.
Catharin Snyder. Sp. Cornelis Brink. Annatie Winne.

1316. Jan. 11. Martytie, ch. of John Van Leuven.
Rachel De Wit. Sp. Abram De Wit. Maria De Wit.

1317. Jan. 11. Sara, ch. of Elias Snyder. Mar-
gariet Hommel. Sp. Hendrik Snyder. Maria Hom-
mel.

1318. Jan. 18. Johannes, ch. of Isaac Dekker.
Antie Hommel. Sp. Johannes Didrik. Margariet
Hommel.

1319. Jan. 18. Pieter, ch. of Jeremia Jong.
Annatie Winne. Sp. Abram Jong. Catharina Jong.

1320. Jan. 18. Catharina, ch. of Hendrik Steen-
bergen. Lea Wels. Sp. Jeremia Steenbergen.
Martytie Row.

1321. Jan. 25. Catharina, ch. of Benjamin Sny-
der. Annatie Brink. Sp. Isaac Snyder. Catharina
Snyder.

1322. Jan. 31. Antje, ch. of Chark [Tjerck]

Olde Ulster

Schoonmaker. Jane Breedsteed. Sp. Hendrik Schoonmaker. Antje Rappaljee.

1323. Feb. 22. Jeremias, ch. of Jurrie Hommel. Margariet Merkel. Sp. Matheus Merkel. Elisabeth Consaal.

1324. Feb. 24. Peter Breedsteed, ch. of John I. De Wit. Maria Breedsteed. Sp. Andrew Breedsted. Maria Mynerse.

1325. Feb. 26. Petrus, ch. of Teunis Oosterhoud. Marytie Low. Sp. Chark Low. Annatie Wolf.

1326. Feb. 29. Cornelia, ch. of Matheus Lee-man. Alida Newkerk. Sp. Laurens Valk. Marytie Valk.

1327. Feb. 29. Petrus, ch. of Elias Oosterhoud. Catharina Carel. Sp. Aaron Frans. Grietie Carel.

1328. Mar. 7. Christiaan Fiero, ch. of Hironimus Kerrenrick. Annatie Fiero. Sp. Stephanus Fiero. Catrin Myer.

1329. Mar. 26. Jeremia, ch. of Stephanus Myer. Grietie Oosterhoud. Sp. Ephraim Myer. Jannetie Low.

1330. Mar. 21. Marya, ch. of Johannes Rightmyer. Maria Fiero. Sp. Jan Fiero. Margrietie Kern.

1331. Mar. 21. Benjamin, ch. of Petrus West. Elisabeth Rigtmeyer. Sp. Jeremia Elick. Margarit Rigtmeyer.

1332. Apr. 10. Catharin, ch. of Henry Sands. Catharin Mc Darmed. Sp. Isaac Dekker. Antje Hommel.

1333. Apr. 18. Elisabeth, ch. of Thomas Her-rit. Catharin Paarse. Sp. John Paarse. Betje Sharp.

The Katsbaan Church Records

1334. Apr. 18. Jeremia, ch. of Petrus Hommel. Rachel Hommel. Sp. Jurrie Hommel. Grietie Fiero.

1335. Apr. 18. Annetje, ch. of Henry Muws. Marytie Beer. Sp. Adam Beer. Annetje Spaan.

1336. Apr. 25. Rebecca, ch. of Pieter Winne, Jr. Sara Wolf. Sp. Jacobus Wolf. Marytie Ostrande.

1337. Apr. 25. Margariet, ch. of Nicolaas Timmerman. Margariet Sax. Sp. Hans Wolf. Catharin Sax.

1338. Apr. 25. Jan, ch. of Abram Paarse. Lea Valk. Sp. Jan Baptist De Mond. Elisabet Crisjon.

1339. May 3. Maria, ch. of John Sparling. Mareitie Borhans. Sp. James Sparling. Mary Write.

1340. June 6. Hiskia, ch. of Jeremia Overbag. Sara Van Orde. Sp. Hiskia Van Orde. Betje Van Vegten.

1341. June 6. Maria, ch. of Petrus Brit. Lea Wynkoop. Sp. Willem Brit. Maria Brit.

1342. June 6. Annatje, ch. of Willem De Wit. Catharina Overbag. Sp. Hansie Overbag. Annatje Conjes.

1343. June 17. Elisabeth, ch. of Coenraad Wispel. Maria Winne. Sp. Cornelis Winne. Elisabeth Marten.

1344. June 17. Sara, ch. of Johannis Van Wageningen. Lena Kittel. Sp. Wilhelmus Merkel. Sara Cox.

1345. June 21. Rachel, ch. of Johannis Valkenberg. Eva Didrick. Sp. Fredrik Smit. Rachel Ham.

1346. June 21. Joseph, ch. of Joh. Marten Snyder. Hyltje Oosterhoud. Sp. Joseph Oosterhoud. Sara Gasbeek.

Olde Ulster

1347. June 21. Janny, ch. of Joh. Wolfe. Marretje Brink. Sp. John Oosterhoude. Annatje Wolf.

1348. June 21. William, ch. of Jacob Wolfe. Mary Oostrand. Sp. William Legg. Margariet Wolf.

1349. June 23. Wilhelmus, ch. of Jacob Barenhard. Marytie Parker. Sp. Wilhelmus Rysely. Chatarin Rysely.

1350. June 28. Abraham, ch. of Adam Bartolomeus. Cathalina Leeman. Sp. Jacob Materstock. Elisabet Devenpoort.

To be continued



KLYNE KILL

Huguenots ! your expedition
Drank of many a sparkling rill,
But we find in all tradition
None more bright than Klyne Kill !

Hail thou wanton streamlet, tumbling
Down Shawangunk's mountain side !
Ages past have heard thy rumbling,
Dancing in thy native pride.

Thou, to many a roaming savage
Once didst give delicious food;
And hast often felt the ravage
Of the monarch of the wood.

Then no sun could gild thy waters,
Nor the moon reflect her beams;
Then the little Indian daughters
On thy banks had fairy dreams.

Klyne Kill

And thy pure and purling fountain,
Birds and wild beasts sought of erst;
And the shy deer from the mountain
Bounded down to slake his thirst.

Thou hast heard the Indian war cry
Echoing through the rocky glens;
Seen the savage from afar spy
Out his victim of revenge.

But the Indian no more ranges
Where these dark thick forests grew;
Nature, with her varied changes,
Now presents another view.

Often have they stained thy waters
With the reeking scalps of men;
But from all these bloody slaughters
Thou art bright and pure again.

We have ever since we saw you,
Love to linger on your shore;
For thou 'mindst us of a warrior
Telling all his battles o'er.

Could we comprehend thy language;
Deeds of valor and of blood.
Tales to fill our minds with anguish,—
Now would warble in thy flood.

Prattle on, thou streamlet, tumbling
Down Shawangunk's mountain side.
We will ne'er forget thy rumbling
Till life's streams shall cease to glide.

JOHANNES BRUYN

OLDE ULSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

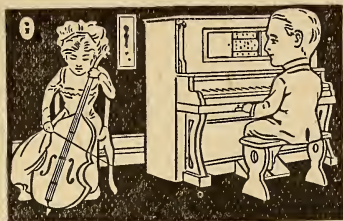
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WE TAKE THE GREATEST PLEASURE in presenting the article upon the colony of Israelites that settled in this county at Sholam two or three generations ago. Its story had been forgotten. The name of Sholam may still be found on maps of Ulster county of the present day as a settlement or school district in the northern part of the town of Wawarsing. But no one seemed to know how it got there nor what its significance is. It has required considerable search and investigation on the part of a number of friends of this magazine to obtain the data for the opening article of this issue. But this is what OLDE ULSTER is for. This is one more of the forgotten matters in the history of Ulster county brought to light and put on record. There are more which should be unearthed and recorded. As succeeding decades pass the difficulty increases and memories die and documents perish. Some day a full and comprehensive history of Ulster county will be written. The historian will find the files of OLDE ULSTER a mine of information.

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KINGSTON, N. Y.

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Mental and Nervous Diseases

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WHOLE NUMBER 91

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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.

—————

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**

# OLDE<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

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 VOL. VIII

JULY, 1912

 No. 7
 

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## *The Delaware River*

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OLDE ULSTER, in what it has gathered and published, has given far more space and attention to the eastern part of the great domain which was "the Esopus" of the earlier day and became the original Ulster county of 1683. In its princely extent it reached from the North river to the South river of the Dutch—from the Hudson to the Delaware. It covered the intervening territory between the eastern branch and the western branch of the latter river and extended to its source at Lake Utsayantha. The settlers who were at first to make their homes in those numerous and fertile valleys crossed the present Ulster county on their journey and Esopus (Kingston) was the point on the Hudson from which they wended their way to their prospective homes and the town to which they shipped the products of field and forest which they gathered. Within a year OLDE ULSTER (Vol. VII., pages 297-306, 329-335, 360-366) has told the story of the effort to plant along the upper waters of the Delaware

a Moravian colony about the middle of the eighteenth century. The efforts to build turnpikes, plank roads and railroads to reach this region were constant from the time the valleys of the Delaware were settled until what is now the Ulster and Delaware Railroad was built after 1867. It was almost inaccessible in 1750. Tens of thousands of tourists and summer boarders travel to those valleys in ease and comfort to-day. "*Te landt van Bakke*" (the land of big hills) was its earliest appellation by the Dutch.

The river which drains these valleys is now known as the Delaware. The Dutch called it the South River. Earlier, in the days of the aborigines, it was known by various titles according as the natives spoke of what it was to the tribes of those valleys. It was at times Keht-hanne or Kittan (greatest stream) when spoken of in comparison with others or in its relation to other streams; Lenapewihittuck (the river of the Lenape) when the Indians along its course were considered. Far down stream it was the Minisinks river and from the junction of its two branches the western was known as Namaes-sipu (fish river) and is so called in most of the old land grants on record to-day. In this branch were great numbers of bass, known to the Indians as *Maskunamack* and, in the spring, thousands of shad (*Guwam*) found their way to their breeding pools along this branch of the stream. For some reason they avoided the eastern branch of the river. This was known as the Pagh-kataghan branch. As the Esopus Indians gradually removed from the vicinity of their old homes at Atharhacton (Esopus or Kingston) they followed the

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### *The Delaware River*

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Esopus creek up to its source in the Catskills and passed over the mountains to the Delaware at Paghkataghan (Arkville, Delaware county) on the east branch of the Delaware river. In our paper on the whereabouts of the descendants of those Indians today (*OLDE ULSTER*, Vol. III., pages 321-329), their journey farther west to the Susquehanna and their residence there in civilized life was told. How they were dispersed because Anaquaga was made by Brant the basis for his raids upon the settlements was also described. But the Esopus Indians had gathered at Paghkataghan and had met there Moravian missionaries who had converted many. By these missionaries the tribe had been known as Papagoncks. As the years passed the East Branch of the Delaware became known as the Papagonck river from association with these Indians.

This branch of the Delaware, in fact, was the western bound of the lands of the Esopus Indians. In the article in *OLDE ULSTER* just mentioned the claim of the Oneidas, one of the Five Nations of the Iroquois, is spoken of which was that the bound of the territory of that tribe reached to the East Branch of the Delaware. The Esopus acknowledged this. But when their dispersion came many of the tribe resorted to the Oneidas. For among the red men there was one tie stronger yet than the tribal. That was the relation to the clan. Esopus Indians were almost exclusively of the Wolf Clan. As this clan was very strong among the Oneidas many were drawn to that tribe of the Iroquois.

Notwithstanding this the Esopus Indians in larger

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## *Olde Ulster*

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numbers were attracted to the Lenni-Lenape, or Delaware Indians. Both were of the Algonquin stock and not of the Iroquois. The Minisinks were near of kin to the Esopus tribe and they, too, were of the Wolf Clan. In fact, *Mins* was the Lenni-Lenape name for wolf.

This region was the frontier of New York during both the French and Indian War of 1753-59 and during the War of the Revolution. Its people at the latter time were patriots, although there was a strong infusion of Tory families. There were enough of the latter to give information to the troops of King George and thus keep the frontier in dread of Indian massacre and Tory outrage.

It was along the Delaware near the Lackawaxen that the bloody battle of Minisink was fought on the 22nd of July, 1779. This was the only battle within the bounds of what was Ulster county during the Revolution. For the field of this struggle and massacre was then in Ulster county, though now within what was made Sullivan county afterwards. The story of that bloody fight was told at length in the number of this magazine for November 1906 (Vol. II., pages 325-338). It is not within our province to speak of the history and events along the Delaware farther south, out of the bounds of the original county of Ulster.

The river has never been navigable within Ulster county. But in colonial days and during the infancy of the Republic many a raft floated down with its load over the rifts and through the rapids of the river to tide water. At last a boat channel was opened



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## *The Delaware River*

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through Foul Rift and boats reached Philadelphia with loads of the produce of the Minisink region.

Nearly seventy years ago the region was tapped by the New York and Erie Railway and access to the outer world secured. Later through the roads now known as the Ulster and Delaware Railroad and the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad the mountain valleys have been penetrated and threaded by the modern methods of bringing inaccessible regions to the doors of commerce and social intercourse. Hundreds of thousands of people have found within a generation the way from the Esopus to the land of Bakka and discovered it to be the lovely region that it is.

Alfred B. Street, the poet, the librarian of the State of New York for many years, sang the praises of this mountain region in musical verse. *OLDE ULSTER* has reproduced his poems in successive numbers. But poet cannot weave in words nor painter portray in colors the charm of the headwaters of the South river which stretches from Utsayantha to the sea and springs through the Water Gap on its course.

Street thus sings :

“ Far to the North the Delaware  
Flows, mountain-curved, along  
By forest bank, by summit bare,  
It bends in rippling song ;  
Receiving in each eddying nook  
The waters of the vassal brook,  
It sweeps more deep and strong ;  
Round yon green island it divides,  
And by this quiet woodland glides.”

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# *The Old Stone School House at Hurley* ❁ ❁ ❁

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*Contributed by George W. Nash, M. D.*

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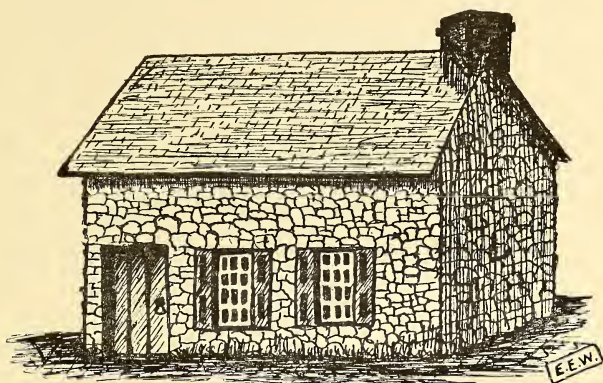
THE village of Hurley being but a short distance from Kingston, it is natural that the life of the larger town should be reflected in that of the smaller community. This applies especially to those utilities which pertain to the public welfare as church and school. Although there is no record of the first establishment of such a school, it is reasonable to suppose that the authorities of Hurley would take example from those of Kingston and as soon as possible give such education as their means would allow. Tradition carries the school back to the early colony days. It was located between the present Johnson and Houghtaling houses on the spot indicated on the accompanying diagram of the village street.

The building was made of stone quarried out of the neighboring ledges. (These ledges of limestone possess the most convenient advantage of having been deposited in layers of different thickness, so that it was only necessary for the quarryman to bar out a layer of stone and shape the edges to fit it for building purposes.) In size it was approximately twenty-

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*The Old Stone School House at Hurley*

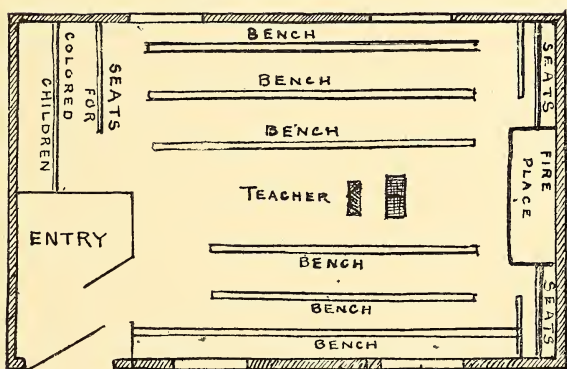
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OLD STONE SCHOOL HOUSE

HURLEY, N.Y.

WAS STANDING IN 1786  
TORN DOWN 1836



FLOOR PLAN  
OF  
SCHOOL

*Olde Ulster*



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### *The Old Stone School House at Hurley*

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five feet long by twenty feet wide, one story high with low ceiling. The accompanying picture gives a good idea of its outside appearance; the diagram shows the inside arrangement.

A very large fireplace was situated at the west end of the room. The teacher, occupying the central position in the room, could have all the benefit of warmth in the winter, befitting his occupation, while it may be easily imagined that the children of tender years would be placed near the fire while those of larger growth would find seats along the sides of the room on benches that were really benches, with no likeness to the modern desk. Colored children were sent to school and had that part of the room back of the entry allotted to them.

The old building served its purpose till about 1836 when the so-called "march of improvement" struck the community and it was decided to tear down the building and utilize the stone work in erecting a more commodious structure. The site of the present school house was selected. The lower part of the present building is made of the stone from the old school house; additions have been made from time to time till the building attained its present size.

The earliest reference to the school as yet discovered may be seen in Ulster County Wills, compiled by Anjou; Vol. II., page 152. It is the will of James Scott, Merchant of Hurley, dated December 21, 1754.

Residue of estate, after payment of debts, to be converted into money, put at interest, taking good security, and the executor, Levi Pawling, to pay annually towards the support of an English School-



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*Olde Ulster*

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master for the town of Hurley, and as far westerly as Levi Pawling's, Esq., interest on the same. Witnessed by Isaac Roosa, Petrus Roosa, Egbert Roosa. Proved March 29, 1755.

The interesting question immediately arises, were the conditions of the will carried out? As the early records of the school have not yet been found (the present book of records dating 1846) there is as yet no way of determining what became of the money thus bequeathed.

The next actual reference to the school is the following letter :

Hurley, at School, Sept 22d 1786

Dear Brother

I am honored with your Esteemed Favour of the 8th instant, and it really affords me Sensible Pleasure to find that my Progress in Learning meets not only your Approbation, but also high Encomium ; your Opinion is the more Satisfactory as you now feel the good Effects of an early Education, upon Principle that may with Safety be depended on ; but then it will take me a long Time to get so many fine Notions in my Head as you have ; however, my Intention is, God helping, to pursue as fast as I can, and doubt not but Time and Application will also befriend me. Shall be very happy with a Continuance of your Favours Myself with all the Family are in good Health :—

With Sentiments of Esteem, I am,

Dear Brother

Truly Yours

LEVI ELMENDORF

Mr. JACOBUS ELMENDORF Junr.

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### *The Old Stone School House at Hurley*

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This letter, which is most beautifully written, is dated only four years after Washington passed through the village (1782) and no doubt the writer was one of the school boys who, standing by the school-house, saluted Washington as he passed by after receiving an address of welcome at the hotel below by the president of the village. This little salute so pleased the famous man that he invited the boys to the neighboring tavern and there, patting them on the head, allowed them, according to the custom of the day, to take a sip of wine from his own glass.

Old John Ostrander (born 1744), still remembered by many people in the village and whose house was situated near the present brick house of the Ostrander family, was one of those school boys and delighted to tell the story of his meeting the "Father of his Country."

Beyond the reference made in the Scott will, the school was maintained in the early days by rate bills, aided possibly—very probably—by some appropriation from the village trustees. Such a rate bill of the middle of the past century shows, for a term of ten months, one party was rated with \$17.96 for 261 days of school, making an average of about seven cents (exactly \$0.069) per day. What was rendered for this munificent amount?

Imagination can fill in with some degree of accuracy the many details of school administration, but otherwise we must be content with these few items about the Old Stone School-house of Hurley.

The numbers in the diagram of Hurley street which are encircled designate the following sites:

1. The spot where Lieutenant Daniel Taylor, the British spy, was executed October 18th, 1777.

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## *Olde Ulster*

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2. The spot where Taylor was buried.
3. The site of Continental Hotel: Erected 1716. Burned 1909.
4. Site of old stone church, 1801-1853.
5. Site of whipping post.
6. Site of old stone school house; torn down about 1836.
7. House where Taylor, the spy, was confined—"Guard House." Early colonial courts were held in the J. L. Elmendorf house.

The Council of Safety, the governmental authority of the State of New York from October, 1777 to January, 1778, met in the Nash house, then the Jan Van Deusen house.

The Markle house was built in 1789 by Dr. Richard Ten Eyck, a noted physician.

The parsonage was occupied at one time by Dr. Peter Crispell, a well-known physician and president of the New York State Agricultural Society.

The Crispell house on the corner of the street was the tavern where it is said that Washington entertained the school boys.

There was once a whipping post on the lot between the Houghtaling house and the old stone church.

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Note.—The writer here expresses his deep obligation to Mrs. Elizabeth (Elmendorf) Wiest of PONTIAC Mich., whose kindly and efficient help has rendered possible the reconstruction of the old school-house. Mrs. Wiest now eighty-six years old, attended this school and has faithfully cherished in her memory everything pertaining to it.

Note.—A few years ago near Hogs-back, Olive, an old abandoned stone school building could be seen resembling very much the Hurley school as we show it.

DAVID SCHUYLER

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*Contributed by Helen Reed de Laporte, A. B.*

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On the 6th of April, 1662, Director-General Stuyvesant and the council met to consider a petition of Philip Pieterse Schuyler, Volckert Janse, Goosen Gerritse and Andries Herbertse for themselves, and as attorney for Jan Tomase and Hendrik Herberts, "inhabitants of the village of Beverwyk, at Fort Orange" "to have a new concentration or village surveyed and laid out in the Great Esopus, with a sufficient quantity of land in the most convenient situation obtainable, and divided in such number of lots as the size of tract will admit." They asked that each of them be allotted forty to fifty *morgen* (eighty to one hundred acres). This was granted and it was the beginning of the settlement of the Nieuw Dorp or Hurley and the beginning of the connection of the Schuyler family with the Esopus.

Philip Pieterse Schuyler was the first of the name in America. While it was at his initiation that the settlement of Hurley was begun his further connection therewith was confined to his ownership of a tract of land there. It is David Schuyler, a younger son of David Pieterse Schuyler and Catalyntje Ver Planck, that this paper would speak. Although David Schuyler was not an Ulster county man by birth, still the marriage of his daughter Catherine to Igenas Du Mont, and, later, that of his widow, Elsie Rutgers, to Domine Petrus Vas, associates him very closely with Ulster county. He is supposed to have been a grandson of the founder of Hurley.

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*Olde Ulster*

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He was born at Albany January 11th, 1669. His father, David Pieterse Schuyler, was a prominent man in his day. As early as 1660 he is referred to as the Honorable David P. Schuyler. He was schepen in Rensselaerwyk in 1673. Two years later he is called Captain Schuyler. In 1689 he was an alderman in Albany, Pieter P. Schuyler being mayor. In connection with Peter Schuyler and Robert Livingston he purchased Saratoga. He died February 9th, 1690. In his will he makes his wife sole executor. He leaves her for ninety-nine years the "great-house where I now dwell, situate in this city on the east side of the street next to the north gate."

He mentions eight children: Pieter, Gertruy, Abraham, Maretje, David, Margaret, Jacobus and Catalyntje.

Like all the Schuylers, his son David was very prominent and very successful in the Indian affairs. In 1698 he was sent to Canada by Bellemont to carry his letters to the governor of that colony. On August 17th, 1700 Schuyler writes to the Earl of Bellemont ;

Memorial of David Schuyler, Esq., one of the  
Aldermen of the city of New York

Humbly sheweth

That about the beginning of this present month of Aug. 1700, David Schuyler, being at Canada at the house of Monsieur Bourdon, a merchant living at Montreal, he saw him discoursing with an old Jesuit and having a paper in his hands with a great many names like a roll. He was inquisitive what it might be, and how he came to be so great with the priest. The said Bourdon replied that the Priest had that day been at Kachannage, the Praying In-



dian Castle about four miles from Montreal and had there been taken a list of all the praying Indians, and was carrying the same to the Gov. of Canada.

This consisted now of 350 fighting men. A young Indian said the desire to be a Christian was keeping him in Canada, and they were coming in droves. Schuyler told him they would soon have ministers in their own country who would teach them to pray. Whereupon Mons<sup>r</sup> Bourdon said: 'That was no praying the Protestants used.' The said Schuyler told him 'Is that a good belief, if an Indian kills another that the murderer can go to the priest, and he absolve him.' The Indian doubted, but Mons<sup>r</sup> Bourdon told him that he could and for explanation said, 'if your shirt is foul then you wash it, and it is clean, so it is with anybody who goes to confession to Priest.'

After citing further proofs of Jesuit influences, with keen insight into the situation, he adds:

I humbly offer this to your Excellency to evince the evident desire of the Indians of the Five Nations to be instructed in the Christian faith; the want of ministers to instruct them therein being the apparent cause of their going over more and more to the French; that it will be absolutely impossible to keep the Indians firm and steady to the Covenant Chain without such ministers; that during the late war with France the Five Nations acted as a barrier and a defense to the Inhabitants at Albany, and that if the whole Five Nations, now our friends, become our enemies (as for want of ministers they continually will), if war ensues the whole strength of the Government will not be able to resist the French joined with ye said Indians.

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In 1701 he was sent to the Onondagas, and his journal was ordered read before the Council. He negotiated the treaty of peace between the Five Nations and the Waganhees. We find him present at the conference held at Albany between Bellemont and the sachems of the Five Nations, and again at a four days conference on Indian affairs between Lieutenant Governor Nanfan and the sachems.

He was intimately associated with Robert Livingston, Jr., who had married his sister Margaret, July 26th, 1696, in the purchase of Indian lands. He had the title of lieutenant, and in 1706 was appointed mayor of Albany.

January 1st, 1694 he had married at Albany Elsie, daughter of Herman Rutgers and Catherine de Hooges. A record in the old church at Albany says that Elsie was admitted to its membership in 1690, and her husband December 26th, 1694. He died a comparatively young man. His early career gave promise of still greater usefulness in the future, and it was unfortunate for his country that it should be deprived of his counsel and advice.

He had five children :

Catrina, born November 25, 1694,

David, b. April 11, 1697,

Hermanus, b. July 21, 1700,

Catherine, b. Dec. 19, 1703 ; married Igenas  
DuMont,

Myndert, b. October 7, 1711 ; married Elizabeth  
Wessels.

His widow, Elsie, passed many years of her life in Kingston as the wife of Domine Petrus Vas.

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*Last Letter of General Montgomery*

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*LAST LETTER OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY*

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Of all the heroes of the War of the Revolution who gave up their life to their country's cause none was held in more loving remembrance than General Richard Montgomery, the leader of the American expedition that undertook the conquest of Canada at the beginning of that war and who was killed by a discharge of grapeshot before Quebec on December 31st, 1775, in the assault upon the fortifications there. There were many of the Ulster county troops in his army and the home of General Montgomery was on the east side of the Hudson at Rhinebeck. There is in the possession of Mrs. Theodore de Laporte of Rhinebeck the last letter General Montgomery wrote to his wife, a daughter of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston. It was presented to Mrs. de Laporte's grandfather, the late Garret Van Keuren of Rhinebeck, by Mrs. Montgomery, and across the back, in her own handwriting, are the words "The Last." We have the privilege of presenting it.

Head Quarters before Quebec.

Dec. 18.

I have been favored with my dear Janet's letters up to the 20th of Nov'r. Since I can't yet see you it is a very great pleasure to hear from you. But are you not unreasonable to expect long letters in a stile as if I had nothing of greater importance upon my mind than the chit-chat of friends? All you asked from me at starting out was frequent short letters to acquaint you of my health. Now you have enlarged your demands. You see what

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unreasonable creatures you women are and how hard to be satisfied.

I begin to admire much your heroism. You have more of it at present than I am possessed of. I wish most sincerely to sit by my own fireside—let others by their military talents seek for applause—give me an inglorious country life. I hope the Public affairs will never have occasion again for my service. Nothing but a very gloomy prospect indeed shall draw me out of my nest.

I think my-self the most fortunate of men & in nothing so much, as that malice has not yet attacked my character—a circumstance which very rarely attends those held up to publick view. If they will hold her hand a little longer I think I shall be wise enough to get out of her way.

Perhaps you will be for taking my place. Shall I recomend you for a Brigadier?

Remember me in proper terms to G. T. etc.

Farewell

Most affectionally Yours,

RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

addressed to

MRS. JANET MONTGOMERY.

It will be remembered that the town of Montgomery, then in Ulster and now in Orange county, was named for General Montgomery. This town had been a precinct of Ulster county and had borne the name of Hanover precinct. But after the Revolution, because of the dislike of the American patriots for the House of Hanover, to which George III. belonged, it asked for, and was, named with the name of General Montgomery, who had given his life for liberty at Quebec.

*THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS*

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*Continued from Vol. VIII., page 190*

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BAPTISMS

1784

1351. July 4. Geertruy, ch. of Petrus Schoemaker. Marytie Wolven. Sp. Hans Wolve. Catharina Sax.

1352. July 4. Jan, ch. of Cornelis Langendyk. Johanna Wolven. Sp. Hans Wolve. Marretie Brink.

1353. July 11. Jannetie, ch. of Hendricus Myer. Neeltje Heermans. Sp. Andries Heermans. Jannetie Heermans.

1354. July 11. Hermanus, ch. Willem Du Mon. Rachel Du Mon. Sp. Jan Du Mon. Rachel Brink.

1355. July 11. Maria, ch. of Arnnout Valk. Catharina Schort. Sp. Willem Valk. Anna Maria Engel.

1356. July 25. Elisabet, ch. of Willem Devenpoort. Marytie Du Bois. Sp. Jacob Materstock. Elisabeth Devenpoort.

1357. July 28. Tryntie, ch. of Jacobus Corel. Annatie Leeman. Sp. Isac Horenbeek. Betie Corel.

1358. Sept. 5. Antje, ch. of Martynus Snyder. Tryntie Newkerk. Sp. Johannes Hommel. Anna Demoeel Bakker.

1359. Sept. 5. Petrus, ch. of Willem Du Bois. Annatje Brink. Sp. Petrus Cool. Rebecca Brink.

1360. Sept. 5. Tobias, ch. of Ephraim Myer. Jannetje Low. Sp. Tobias Myer. Catharin Low.



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1361. Sept. 12. Johannes, ch. of Gerrit Abeel. Elisabet Contyn. (No sponsors).

1362. Sept. 19. Mary, ch. of William Castle. Mary Henslie. Sp. Augustus Shoe. Marytie Merkel.

1363. Oct. 3. Jannetie, ch. of Andries Van Leuven. Marytie Davids. Sp. William Nottinchim. Jannetje Van Leuven.

1364. Oct. 3. Margariet, ch. of David Schoonmaker. Catharine Elick. Sp. Willem Fiero. Margariet Elick.

1365. Oct. 10. Antje, ch. of Petrus Wynkoop. Leentje Beer. Sp. Adam Beer. Antje Spaan.

1366. Oct. 17. (no name given), ch. of Hans Schoemaker. Saartje Ellen. Sp. Andries Leeman. Charity Ellen.

1367. Oct. 23. Marytie, ch. of Zachariah Corregel. Margariet York. Sp. Isaac Horenbeek, Elisabet Corregel.

1368. Nov. 7. Martynus, ch. of Cornelis Borhans. Margariet Van Leuven. Sp. Martynus Van Leuven. Tryntie Van Leuven.

1369. Nov. 7. Neeltje, ch. of Tobias Wynkoop, Jr. Jannetie Schermerhoren. Sp. William Wynkoop. Gerretie Schermerhoren.

1370. Nov. 7. Evert, ch. of Heskia Wynkoop. Marya Myer. Sp. Evert Wynkoop, Jr. Aaltje Myer.

1371. Nov. 22. David, ch. of Pieter Low Myer. Neeltje Oosterhoud. Sp. David Myer. Rachel Myer.

1372. Nov. 28. Jannetie, ch. of Abram Fiero. Sara Regtmyer. Sp. Christian Fiero, Jr. Jannetie Low.

1373. Dec. 5. Neeltje, ch. of Shark [Tjerck]

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Borhans. Catharina Didrick. Sp. Hermanus Didrick. Neeltje Schoonmaker.

1374. Dec. 12. Teunis, ch. of Heseikia van Orden. Elizabeth van Vechten. Sp. Teunis T. van Vechten. Elisabeth Dewandeler.

1375. Dec. 19. Nally, ch. of Francis McDaremont. Catharina Slother. Sp. Cobus Paarse. Eva Queen.

1376. Dec. 23. Catharina, ch. of Adam Francis. Margrietie Carel. Sp. Jacob Francis. Catharina Freddie.

1377. Dec. 25. Sara, ch. of Zacharias Didrick. Catharina Beer. Sp. Hendrick Muse. Maria Beer.

1785

1378. Jan. 7. Gilliam, ch. of Johannes Leeman. Dia Dennis, Sp. Wilhelmus Wolf. Grietie Emrick.

1379. Jan. 23. Joel, ch. of Henry Paarse. Saartje DuBois. Sp. Barent DuBois. Rachel DuBois.

1380. Feb. 6. Elisabeth, ch. Petrus van Orde Neeltie DuMond. Sp. Jan Baptist DuMond. Elisabeth Coeshon.

1381. Feb. 7. Samuel, ch. of Pieter Post. Debora Schoonmaker. Hermanus Dedrick. Neeltie Schoonmaker.

1382. Feb. 13. Joel, ch. of Jan Brink, Jr. Catharina Hommel. Sp. Cornelis Brink. Annetje Winne.

1383. Feb. 13. Fredrick, ch. of Nicolaas Trompower. Elizabet Smit. Sp. Jacob Trompower. Gritie Dedrick.

1384. Feb. 13. Rachel, ch. of Jonas La Rowaa. Marytie Ferris. Sp. Fredrick Smit. Rachel Ham.

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1385. Feb. 27. Samuel, ch. of Petrus Regtmyer. Elizabet Queen. Sp. Samuel Roos. Margritie Regtmyer.

1386. Feb. 27. Saartji, ch. of Willem Snyder. Lea Regtmyer. Sp. George Sparling. Saartje Mynerse.

1387. Feb. 27. Sophia, ch. of Coenraad Fiero. Annatje Regtmyer. Sp. Abram Regtmyer. Sophia Snyder.

1388. Sept. 4. Elizabeth, ch. of Samuel Rosier. Grietje Reghtmyer. Sp. Pieter Regtmyer. Elizabet Queen.

1389. Mar. 6. Sara van Orde, ch. of James Milcom. Annatje van Orde. Sp. James Tettelson. Pagie Brando.

1390. Mar. 6. Petrus, ch. of Petrus Bakker. Margrietie Britt. Sp. Petrus van Leuven. Catharina Britt.

1391. Mar. 20. Pieter, ch. of Pieter McKie. Annatje Devenpoort. Sp. Pieter B. Myer. Sara Wynkoop.

1392. Mar. 26. Marytie, ch. of Johannes Wolve. Catharin Sax. Sp. Petrus Shoemaker. Marytie Wolven.

1393. Mar. 27. Neeltje, ch. of Salomon Schut. Annatje Mynerse. Sp. Jacob Richly. Grietie Steenberg.

1394. Mar. 29. Arriaantie, ch. of Cobus Winne. Catrina Valkenberg. Sp. Pieter Akker. Maria Winne.

1395. May 1. Abraham, ch. of Petrus Fiero. Maria Post. Sp. Stephanus Fiero. Catharina Myer.

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1396. May 1. Andrew, ch. of Falentyn Fiero. Trompower. Neeltje Elich. Sp. Andries Elick. Catharin Luijk.

1397. May 1. Ephraim, ch. of Hermanus Hommel. Maria Hommel. Sp. John Wolven. Regina Kerenrick.

1398. May 1. Catharina, ch. of Jacob Hoorn. Elizabeth van Zeylen. Sp. Willem Eygenaar. Catharina van Zeylen.

1399. May 15. Jacobus, ch. of Wilhelmus France. Annatie Brink. Sp. Jacobus France. Catharina Freet.

1400. May 15. Christiaan, ch. of Jacob Calvours. Hester Byard. Sp. Coenraad Fiero. Anna Rightmyer.

1401. May 15. Annatie, ch. of Jacob van Ante. Grietie Conjes. Sp. Jacob Conjes. Annatie Didrick.

1402. May 29. Petrus, ch. of Philip Bonesteel. Marytie Alendorf. Sp. Petrus Bonesteil. Saphias Snyder.

1403. May 29. Paggie, ch. of Jeremia O'Bryan. Margarit McDarmet. Sp. Hendrik Fiero. Geertie Fiero.

1404. June 4. Adam, ch. of Pieter Raven. Rachel Croom. Sp. Adam Paterson. Sarah Croom.

1405. June 5. Christina, ch. of Johannis Fiero. Lena Smit. Sp. Johannes Sax. Grietie Smit.

1406. June 5. Petrus, ch. of Willem Regtmyer. Debora Fiero. Sp. Petrus Overbagh. Catharin Fiero.

1407. June 19. Abraham, ch. of Daniel Polemus. Annatje Myer. Sp. Benjamin Snyder. Annatje Brink.

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1408. June 19. Jacomyntie, ch. of Wilhelm Row, Jr. Trientje Van Etten. Sp. Hans Van Ette. Jacomyntje Newkirk.

1409. July 3. Jannetje, ch. of Christiaan Myer. Annatie Wynkoop. Sp. Tobias Wynkoop. Jannetje Schermerhoorn.

1410. July 8. Sara, ch. of Salomon Schut, Jr. Annatje York. Sp. Wilhelmus Emry. Margritie Schoemaker.

1411. July 9. Lena, ch. of Gose Heermans. Catryntje DuBois. Sp. John Heermans. Lena DuBois.

1412. July 24. Zacharias, ch. of Isak Hoornbeek. Betje Kater. Sp. Zacharias Kater. Margrieta York.

1413. July 31. Elias, ch. of Abram Hommel. Rachel Snyder. Sp. Elias Snyder. Margariet Hommel.

1414. Aug. 13. Elizabeth, ch. of Charles Mains. Annatje Backer. Sp. John T. Brink. Sarah Schoonmaker.

1415. Aug. 14. Dirk, ch. of Zacharias Snyder. Catharina Larowa. Sp. Clement Overbagh. Annatje Bekker.

1416. Aug. 21. Willem, ch. of Hermanus Didrik. Neeltje Schoonmaker. Sp. Egbert Schoonmaker, Jr. Debora Schoonmaker.

1417. Aug. 21. Petrus, ch. of Hendrik Staats. Ragel Phiele [Velie]. Sp. Isaac Post. Marytie Post.

1418. Sept. 25. Ignatius, ch. of Hendrik Freeh. Jannetje van Orde. Sp. Ignatius van Orde. Esther Freeh.



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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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1419. Sept. 25. John, ch. of Jeremia Yong.  
Annatje Winne. Sp. Laurens Winne. Catharina  
Bakker.

1420. Oct. 2. Mynerd, ch. of Samuel Post. Ger-  
truy Schoonmaker. Sp. Pieter Post. Catharin Post.

1421. Oct. 2. Levi, ch. of Jan Wolven Regina  
Kerrenrick. Sp. John Langdyk. Maria Kerrenrick.

1422. Oct. 2. Annatje, ch. of Hendrik Jong.  
Maria Smit. Sp. Jeremia Jong. Annatje Winne.

1423. Nov. 6. Moses, ch. of Stephanus Fiero.  
Catharina Myer. Sp. Abram Fiero, Jr. Rachel  
Myer.

1424. Nov. 9. Susannah, ch. of Nicolas Hoffman  
Idij Silvester. Sp. Antony Hoffman. Polly Rutgers

1425. Nov. 13. Annatje, ch. of Hermanus Regt-  
myer. Elizabet Ellen. Sp. Willem Freeligh. Anna-  
tje Burts.

1426. Nov. 17. Geertruy, ch. of Samuel Schoon-  
maker. Elizabet Thompson. Sp. Samuel Post.  
Gertruy Schoonmaker.

1427. Nov. 20. Wyntje, ch. of Abram Low.  
Rachel De Wit. Sp. Jan Ette. Maria van Ette.

1428. Nov. 21. Robert Livingston, ch. of Jan  
Brink, Jr. Margariet Borhans. Robbert R. Living-  
ston. Maria Steevens.

1429. Dec. 14. Adam, ch. of Petrus Dekker.  
Marytie Eygenaar. Sp. Adam Materstok. Catharina  
Eygenaar.

1430. Dec. 25. Jacob, ch. of Abram van Steen-  
berge. Catharina Conjens. Sp. Jacob Richly. Grie-  
tie van Steenbergem,

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1431. Jan. 22. Elizabet, ch. of Jeremias Wolf. Catharin Didrik. Sp. Johannes Trompower. Elisabet Beer.

1432. Jan. 29. Neeltie, ch. of Isaak Snyder. Susanna Kern. Sp. Hermanus Didrik. Neeltje Schoonmaker.

1433. Jan. 29. Petrus, ch. of John Myer, Jr. Seletie Snyder. Sp. Petrus Snyder. Rachel Myer.

1434. Feb. 8. Elsie, ch. of Jeremia de Myer. Annatje Moors. Sp. Cobus Weathaker, Jr. Annatje Oosterhoud.

1435. Feb. 9. Cornelis, ch. of Michel Hooft. Maria Frans. Sp. Cornelis Frans.

1436. Feb. 23. Marretie, ch. of Benjamin Oosterhoud. Helena Borhans. Sp. William Niver. Marretie Schoonmaker.

1437. Feb. 26. Johan Christian, ch. of Johan Christian Fiero. Marytie Myer. Sp. Johan Christian Fiero. Marytie Ensigner.

1438. Feb. 26. Maria, ch. of Petrus A. Winne. Catharina Borhans. Sp. Richard Borhans. Maria Langendyk.

1439. Feb. 26. Trina, ch. of Hendrik Steenberg. Annatje Sathik. Sp. Lodewyck Rushel. Catharina Fiero.

1440. Feb. 27. Elsie, ch. of Henry Sensi. Catharina McDarbid. Sp. Cornelis Brink. Annatje Winne.

1441. Mar. 5. John, ch. of Christoffel Kierstead. Lea DuBois. Sp. Roeloff Kierstead. Ann Kierstead.

1442. Mar. 12. Salomon, ch. of Abram Snyder.

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Maria Freeligh. Sp. Salomon Freeligh. Rachel Vanderbeek.

1443. Mar. 19. Cornelis, ch. of Willem Eygenaer. Catharina van Zeylen. Sp. Fredrik Eygenaer. Elisabeth Bartholomeas.

1444. Apr. 8. Jeremiah, ch. of Francis McDermont. Catharin Sluyter. Sp. Jeremia O'Bryn. Pagie O'Bryn.

1445. Apr. 19. Geertje, ch. of Augustinus Shoe. Marytie Markel. Sp. Jurrie Plank. Grietie Shoe.

1446. Apr. 16. Josuah, ch. of Petrus Winne. Sara Wolf. Sp. John Wolf. Annatje Wolf.

1447. Apr. 30. Paggy, ch. of Edward Schoonmaker. Elizabeth Weathaker. Sp. Abram Weathaker. Paggy Parse.

1448. Apr. 30. Joel, ch. of Willem de Wit. Cathrina Overbag. Sp. Petrus Overbag. Cathrin Fiero.

1449. May 14. Maria, ch. of Ephraim Myer. Jannetie Low. Sp. Ephraim Low. Marie Roos.

1450. May 14. Annatje, ch. of Abraham Low. Elisabet Short. Sp. Hendrik Short. Marytie Low.

1451. May 14. Stephanus, ch. of Pieter Low Myer. Neeltje Oosterhoud. Sp. Stephanus Phiero. Catharina Myer.

1452. May 20. Isaac, ch. of Isaac Decker. Antje Hommel. Sp. Isaac Post, Jr. Rebecca Brink.

1453. May 21. Hermanus, ch. of Zacharias Didrik. Catharin Beer. Sp. Hannes Valkenberg. Epha Didrik.

1454. June 18. Joseph, ch. of James Ransom.

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*Olde Ulster*

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Maria Langendyk. Sp. Joseph Ransom. Lydia Ransom.

1455. June 18. Martinus, ch. of Jacob Keyvous. Hester Byard. Sp. Johannes Eeligh. Margreta Schonmaker.

1456. June 18. Sara, ch. of Jurg Hommel. Margareta Merkel. Sp. Salomon Snyder. Elizabeth Snyder.

1457. 18. Joel, ch. of Samuel Freligh. Elizabeth Schoonmaker. Sp. Gysbert Dedrik. Alida Smith.

1458. June 18. Annatje, ch. of Cornelius Persen. Elizabeth Masten. (No sponsors).

1459. June 18. Catlintje, ch. of Petrus Hommel. Rachel Hommel. Sp. Henricus Snyder. Maria Hommel.

1460. Aug 12. Petrus, ch. of Andreas Van Leuven. Marytie David. Sp. Peter Bogardus. Maretie Van Leuven.

1461. Aug. 12. Rebecca, ch. of Albertus Joy. Jannetje Post. Sp. Isaac Post, Jr. Rebecca Brink.

1462. Aug. 12. Antje, ch. of Martinus Hommel. Margritje Wels. Sp. Henricus Wels. Margritje Burhans.

1463. Aug. 12. Annatje, ch. of Petrus Britt. Lea Wynkoop. Sp. Christian Mejer. Annatje Wynkoop.

1464. Aug. 12. Annatje, ch. of John Langendyk. Maria Kernryk. Sp. John Wolf. Regina Kernryk.

---

NOTE.—With No. 1459 the baptisms by Domine De Ronde cease. For the next seven years they are by various ministers, principally by Domine Doll of Kingston and Domine Schuneman of Catskill.

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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1465. Aug. 12. Catharina, ch. of Christina Kool. (William Cockburn, Jr. named as father). Sp. William Cockburn. Catharina Trompor.

1466. Aug. 12. Sarah, ch. of Hieronemus Kernryk. Anna Fiero. Sp. Velten Trompor. Nelje Eelje.

1467. Aug. 13. Martinus, ch. of Jacobus Osterhout. Jannetje DeWitt. Sp. Martinus Hommel. Margaret Wels.

1468. Oct. 24. Jeremias, ch. of Elias Snyder. Margrit Hommel. Sp. Jeremiah Snyder. Catharina Halle.

1469. Oct. 24. Andrew, ch. of John Sparling. Malletje Burhans. Sp. Daniel Sparling. Catharina Persen.

1470. Oct. 24. Mareitje, ch. of John Cox. Mareitie Schotlaer. Sp. Isaac Post, Jr. Christeintje Cokburn.

1471. Dec. 18. Joel, ch. of Martimus Snyder. Treintje Newkerk. Sp. Johannes Wolfen. Margretje Snyder.

1472. Dec. 21. Abraham Fiero, ch. of Coenrad Regtmejer. Catharina Feero. Sp. Abraham Feero. Maria Queen.

1473. Dec. 21. Debora, ch. of Johannes Regtmejer. Maria Feero. Sp. Willem Regtmejer. Debora Fiero.

1787

1474. Jan. 20. Gertrei, ch. of Hermanus Dieterik. Neeltje Schoenmacker. Sp. Evert Schoenmaker. Gertrei Schoenmaker.

1475. Jan. 20. William, ch. of Laurens Falk.



---

## *Olde Ulster*

---

Esther Feero. Sp. Wilhelmus Falk. Anna Maria Engel.

1476. Jan. 20. Petrus, ch. of John Dietzel. Rosina Feero. Sp. Christian Feero. Catharina Feero.

1477. Jan. 20. Jacobus, ch. of Georg Carel. Mareitie Dietrick. Sp. Jacobus Koenius. Elisabeth Koenius.

1478. Jan. 20, Johannes Meinersen, ch. of Henricus Mejer. Neltje Heermanse. Sp. Benjamin Mejer, Jr. Sara Wynkoop.

1479. Jan. 21. Maria, ch. of Johanes Langjaer. Antje Wenne. Sp. William Langjaar. Bregje Merkel.

1480. Jan 21. Seletie, ch. of Jeremiah Leeman Catharina Ellen. Sp. William Leeman. Catharina Leeman.

1481. Jan. 21. Lea, ch. of Petrus Wynkoop. Lena Beer. Sp. Petrus Britt. Lea Wynkoop.

1482. Feb. 10. William Dieterik, ch. of Tjarik Burhans. Catharina Dietrick. Sp. William Dietrik. Christina Dieterik.

1483. Feb. 10. Peter, ch. of Andrew Breedstedt Maria Post. Sp. Jacobus Post. Elisabeth Post.

*To be continued*



## *THE CATSKILLS*

---

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

---

*The Catskills*

---

Where Manitou once lived and reigned,  
Great spirit of a race gone by;  
And Ontiora lies enchained,  
With face uplifted to the sky.

The dream-land, too, of later days,  
Where Rip Van Winkle slept in peace,  
Wrapped up in deep poetic haze—  
A twenty years of sweet release.

Ay, burning years ! a nation's forge !  
To wake to freedom grown to more—  
To find another painted "George"  
Above the old familiar door.

Through summer heat and winter snow,  
Beside that rushing mountain stream,  
Just how he slept we cannot know;  
Perhaps 'twas all a pleasant dream.

Mayhap in many a wintry squall,  
Or howling blast, or blinding storm,  
He thought he heard Dame Gretchen call,  
And that sufficed to keep him warm;

Or else that flagon's wondrous draught,  
Distilled in some weird elfin-land,  
Drawn from the keg old Hendrick quaffed,  
And shared by all his silent band.

O legends full of life and health,  
That live when records fail and die,  
Ye are the Hudson's richest wealth,  
The frondage of her history !

*From "The Hudson"*

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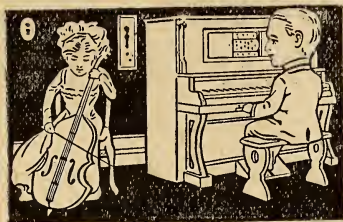
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WE have a few copies of the Dutch Church Records of Kingston (baptisms and marriages from 1660 through 1810) elegantly printed on 807 royal quarto pages, with exhaustive index containing references to 44,388 names, edited by Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U.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

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OLD^E VLSTER

VOL. VIII

AUGUST, 1912

No. 8

Catskill-Canajoharie ✻✻ Railroad Project



TRAVELERS and tourists who have driven up the beautiful valley of the Catskill creek through Cairo, Durham and Schoharie and remarked upon the meagerness of facilities of intercourse and the primitiveness of means for reaching the charming villages and mountain valleys in eighteenth century

stages have been told, times without number, that there are still to be seen the levels graded for a proposed railroad to the Mohawk valley through the region spoken of, which would have transformed it into sites of as thriving a succession of cities and villages as have sprung up in the same Mohawk valley as a result of the digging of the Erie canal or the building of the New York Central railroad. One hears the bad luck of Catskill lamented in losing the traffic and trade of the West through its diversion to Albany

by the Erie canal and New York Central railroad and to Kingston by the Ulster and Delaware railroad. We propose to speak of the scheme by which it was proposed to secure the outlet on the Hudson for the boundless West for Catskill.

When the independence of the colonies had been achieved by the Revolutionary War there were living at Catskill at what is now Leeds and Catskill village (then "The Strand" or "Landing") a number of enterprising men who saw the importance of western New York. OLDE ULSTER, Vol. V., pages 289-297, has told the story of the attempt to secure it to Catskill by building the "Catskill and Susquehanna Turnpike" to Ithaca before the year 1800. The Erie canal proved that building turnpikes would not solve the problem. But canals could not bring the West to Catskill. In August, 1830 the Mohawk and Hudson railroad from Albany to Schenectady was begun under a charter granted in 1826. The keen business men of Catskill saw that its success would be another means of securing to Albany the western trade and it awakened a desire to use like means to obtain for Catskill the coveted trunk highway to the glittering West. It will be seen as we proceed how the means could be obtained, seemingly, in those days of financial transactions upon irredeemable paper.

The Catskill and Canajoharie Railroad Company was incorporated on the nineteenth of April, 1830, with a capital of \$600,000, for the construction of a railroad from the village of Canajoharie, Montgomery county, to the Hudson river at Catskill, and with authority to purchase such real estate as was necessary

Catskill-Canajoharie Railroad Project

for the road. Books of subscription were opened shortly afterwards, a small amount of stock was subscribed, some real estate purchased, and some trifling work done on the road in the course of the next two years. But capitalists were satisfied that the investment would prove valueless; and that the road, even if constructed at an expense far less than the estimated cost, would never pay anything beyond the charges for repairs and superintendence; and therefore refused to take any portion of the stock. The work was necessarily abandoned as a visionary project, and it lay entirely neglected until 1836, when it was taken up by certain speculators, at the head of whom was Silas M. Stilwell of New York, who discovered of a sudden that it would prove the means of measureless wealth, not only to those who had the enterprise to complete it, but to the surrounding country.

Accordingly they set about galvanizing the defunct carcass and promoting the project with a skill equal to the most effective modern methods of high finance of the twentieth century. They set before the well-to-do people of Greene, Schoharie, Montgomery and adjoining counties lithographic copies of a magnificent map which rivalled the famous one of Duluth celebrated by Proctor Knott in the classic speech in Congress in which he proved that Duluth was the centre of the universe, as any one standing at Duluth could see that the "sky came down at equal distances all around it." On the map of these Catskill and Canajoharie railroad promoters Catskill was shown and proven to the satisfaction of the projectors to be the metropolis of a country more glorious than the world had ever dreamed

Olde Ulster

of. It was drawn as a large city with towering edifices and public squares, dry docks, shipyards and markets, suburban residences and villas covering surrounding hills with beautiful grounds, splendid churches and magnificent schools, turnpikes extending everywhere all burdened with droves of cattle and countless wagons bringing in immense loads of produce of forest, field and mine; in short, everything that could appeal to vivid imagination and patriotic civic pride. The Arabian Nights never set forth more glorious dreams than the visions of these promoters—on paper.

The usual result followed. OLDE ULSTER in the present volume (pages 161-167,) has told the story of the abundance of irredeemable currency then afloat in the United States and the panic occasioned by the demand that these promises to pay be met. This prospectus and map were issued just before the beginning of the panic. Deceived by these specious representations a considerable portion of stock was taken and the first installment paid by the subscribers; and contracts were made for the speedy construction of the road, which was commenced apparently in good earnest—but not until the managers of the enterprise had purchased on credit a large quantity of land at eligible points on the route, particularly at Catskill, from the sale of which they expected to realize large fortunes.

The flourishing times did not exist long. With the coming of the spring of 1837 banks and financial institutions began to ask for the payment of specie and in May of that year the panic of 1837 was on. Then those who had put their money into the enterprise

Catskill-Canajoharie Railroad Project

found that it was not the intention of, neither was it in the power of the speculators to complete the road. Excitement grew and threats of violence were made. At this juncture the promoters evolved a new scheme. They put forward the president of the company as a candidate for the Legislature, elected him and the other member of Assembly from Greene county and came before the Legislature of 1838 asking the aid of the State of New York for their magnificent project. It is said that every means known to corrupt lobbying was used, with false statements of the moneys received and expended upon the enterprise. The Railroad Committee of the Assembly was influenced to report favorably a bill which was lobbied through the Legislature and which loaned to the company the sum of \$300,000 upon these conditions: That when the sum of \$100,000 had been expended upon the road, the Comptroller was required to issue special certificates of stock to that amount to the corporation; and for every further sum of \$50,000 thus expended an equal amount of stock should be issued until the entire loan of the State amounted to the \$300,000. The Senate amended the bill so that the company was required to expend \$150,000 of its own money before \$100,000 could be drawn from the State. The bill was sent to the lower house for concurrence, to which the house agreed. But during the engrossing the figures were changed from \$150,000 to \$50,000 and the bill thus passed and was signed.

Before the fraud was known the company drew from the State treasury \$100,000 and used the money to pay pressing obligations while expending upon far-

ther construction a comparatively insignificant amount. It was even charged that some of these claims existed only in the imagination of the promoters.

This money was drawn from the treasury of the State of New York on the 26th of May, 1838. As nothing further was done towards the construction of the road, and a scheme to bond Catskill to provide the means failed because the panic of 1837 was still paralyzing the country, the promoters rested from their labors.

With the opening of the session of the Legislature of 1839 the advocates of providing State funds for building private enterprises were on hand. They urged that the scheme receive further and more liberal aid. A bill was introduced in the Assembly authorizing the railroad company to draw upon the Comptroller for \$50,000 whenever a like sum had been expended of their own means, until the aggregate loan (including the \$100,000 already received) should amount to \$300,000.

The bill was hurried through the Assembly while the Senate was engaged in investigating the fraud of the previous session. This investigation developed the fact that the principal managers of the corporation, if not the immediate authors of the base forgery, were at least cognizant of the transaction, and had drawn from the State treasury a large amount of money without the shadow of right, upon a forged instrument. The bill failed in the Senate in consequence. The Senate was controlled by the Democrats at that time and the Assembly by the Whigs. This caused the matter to become a party question. There

Catskill-Canajoharie Railroad Project

were a number of similar projects appropriating State funds to build private enterprises before the Legislature at that time. The exposure of this Catskill and Canajoharie Railroad scheme killed them. All over the State the Whig press and leaders of that party denounced the Loco-Focos (Democrats) as being enemies of public improvement. It developed into the controversies arising from the prevailing panic a peculiar bitterness. In the confusion arising from the state of the financial situation the managers of the railroad scheme went diligently to work to secure the rest of the appropriation of the previous year. Accordingly they exhibited to the Comptroller the requisite certificates of expenditures, and drew from the State treasury the further sum of \$100,000 in two installments of \$50,000 each—the former upon the 18th of October, 1839 and the latter June 26th, 1840. No sooner had the last of these payments been received than the railroad was announced to be bankrupt and was thrown upon the State of New York in payment of the sum of \$200,000 loaned. In the spring of 1842 it was sold at auction in conformity to the law and struck off for the sum of a little more than \$11,000. The purchaser got less than twenty-seven miles of completed track, some more miles graded, the right of way, a small equipment of rolling stock, but never completed the enterprise. The Catskill valley received no more from this much-heralded scheme than from a previous conception: "The Catskill and Ithaca Rail Road Company," incorporated by the Legislature April 21st, 1828. The annual message of Governor William C. Bouck to the Legislature, January 2, 1843 said:

The Catskill and Canajoharie Rail-Road Company have in operation twenty-six and one-half miles of road. If about eleven miles were added to this distance, which it is estimated can be constructed for about the sum of \$110,000, the road would be extended to the Vly Summit, a few miles from the rich valley of the Schoharie Creek. I cannot but hope that this entire road from Catskill to Canajoharie will eventually be completed.

It has never been.



AN OLD DUTCH MUSICAL RHYME

Ik wensch dat ik woont in de Laamer straat,—

Dan maakte ik al dat ik ziet.

Dan maakte ik een fluitje,

Dan maakte ik een fluitje,

Dan maakte ik een fluitje voor gij.

“Huytie-fleera, fluitie-fleera,” zegt de fluitje,

“Fliddelera-hiddelera,” zegt de vedelje,

“Rub-a-dub, bub-a-dub,” zegt de trommelje.

I wish that I lived in Laamer street,—

Then I would make all that I saw.

Then I would make a flute,

Then I would make a flute,

Then I would make a flute for thee.

“Huitie-fleera, fluitie-fleera,” said the flute,

“Fliddelera-hiddelera,” said the fiddle,

“Rub-a-dub, bub-a-dub,” said the drum.

Aldert or Aleardt

Heymanse Roosa



LEARDT, Aldert or Albert Heymanse Roose came to this country from Harwyen, also spelled Herweyen, in Gelderland, Holland, on Waal river, five miles west of Bommel. Or it may be the present Heywennen, a short distance east of Bommel in Gelderland or the present Herwen in Gelderland twelve miles southeast of Arnhem. With him came his wife, Wyntje (Lavinia) Allard or Ariens, and eight children in the ship *Bontekoe* (Spotted Cow), Captain Peter Lucas April 15, 1660; and settled in the Wildwyck district of Esopus, now Kingston, Ulster county, New York. Of these eight children :

Heyman, born in 1643, married Maritje Roosevelt.

Arie, born in 1645, married Maria Pels.

Jan, born in 1651, married Hellegond Williamse VanBuren.

Ikee or Aaghe married Dr. Roelof Kiersted.

Maritje married Laurens Jansen.

Neeltje married Hendrick Pawling after Nov. 3, 1676.

Jannetje married Mattys TenEyck at Hurley Nov. 16, 1679.

Aert.

Two other children were born to him and his wife

after coming to New Netherland, viz; Annatje and Guert.

From the fact that in Gelderland at the present time the language of its people is interspersed with Spanish words and idioms it has been supposed that many religious refugees from Spain during the first years of the Inquisition settled in this particular Province of Holland, among whom may have been ancestors of Albert Heymanse; if so, this can account for the spelling of the name, by the Hollanders—Roose—which to them would produce the same sound as Rosa, his name in Spanish.

On December 25, 1660, Aldert Heymanse Roosa and his wife, with Anna Blom, Jacob Joosten, Jacob Burhans, Mathias Blanchan and wife, Anton Crespel and wife, Andries Barentse and wife, Margaret Chambers, Gertruy Andries, Roelof Swartwout and wife, and Cornelise Slegt and wife participated in the first administration of the Lord's Supper at the Esopus or Wildwyck.

Aldert Heymanse Roosa was a wealthy man for those days, bringing with him considerable property from Holland, and he speedily occupied an influential position in the early making of Kingston, in all of which he appeared as a leader and director of events. On the fourth of March, 1661, he joined with Thomas Chambers, Cornelis Barentse Slegt, Gertruy Andries, Roe of Swartwout and Jurian Westvael in a contract guaranteeing a salary to the Reverend Hermanus Blom, who had been called as pastor of the Dutch church at Wildwyck. (See Col. Hist. N. Y., Vol. XIII., pages 130-194).

Of this church he was for many years an elder; and because of the energy with which Domine Blom and he sought to conserve the surplus of the estates of deceased parents for the benefit of the poor of the village he was sometimes called "the consistory" of the church. (See Court Proceedings of Wildwyck," about to be published by the New York State Hist. Association. Col. Hist. N. Y., Vol. XIII., pages 311 and 318.)

On the 5th day of May, 1661, Evert Pels, Cornelis Barentse Sleght and Aldert Heymanse Roosa were appointed commissaries at Wildwyck and took their oath of office, and on the 16th day of the same month Peter Stuyvesant, in behalf of the Mighty Lords, the States General of the United Netherlands, and the Lord Directors of the Privileged West India Company granted its first charter to Wildwyck, in which Evert Pels, Cornelis Barentse Sleght and Aldert Heymanse Roosa were appointed schepens, and therein designated as "interested, intelligent persons, possessing Real Estate, peaceable men, professors of the Reformed religion as it is now preached in the United Netherlandish Churches in conformity through the Word of God, and the orders of the Synod of Dordrecht." And new lots were then laid out at Wildwyck, of which Aldert Hymanse Roosa was allotted No. 24 and his son Jan No. 30.

On April 6th, 1662 permission was given by the Director-General to lay out a new village at the Esopus. It was called Nieuw Dorp, now Hurley, at which place Matthew Blanshan and his sons-in-law, Anthony Crespel and Louis DuBois settled the same

year. Directly after this warnings were received and sent to New Amsterdam of pending troubles from the Indians at the Esopus. (Col. Hist. N. Y., Vol. XIII., pages 227-228).

On the 11th of October, 1662, Aldert Heymanse Roosa was commissioned to proceed to New Amsterdam to obtain one hundred pounds of powder and two hundred pounds of lead for the protection of the old and new settlements. (Col. Hist. N. Y., Vol. XIII., page 231.)

Aldert Heymanse Roosa must have been among the earliest settlers of the new village because on March 30, 1663, he, Jan Joosten and Jan Garretsen were appointed by Director-General Stuyvesant commissaries to lay out and fortify it with palisades for protection against attacks of savages. (Sylvester's Hist. Ulster county, page 36).

On the 7th of April, 1663, Aldert Heymanse Roosa and his fellow commissaries reported to Governor Stuyvesant that the savages would not allow the building of palisades or fortifications at the new village, because the land was not included in the treaty made with them in the year 1660, and had not been fully paid for; and praying that the gifts promised the savages the previous autumn be sent at once, and that the new place and village be assisted with a few soldiers and ammunitions of war, at least, until the new settlement should be put into a proper state of defense and inhabited by a good number of people; that "your humble and faithful subjects may remain without fear and molestation from these barbarous people, and with some assurance for the peaceful,

undisturbed and unhindered continuation of the work begun, for if rumors and warnings may be believed, it would be too anxious, if not too dangerous an undertaking for your humble petitioners and faithful subjects to continue and advance their work otherwise." (Col. Hist. N. Y., Vol. XIII., pages 242-3).

These warnings were not heeded and these earnest requests were not complied with, and on June 7th, 1663, the Indians attacked the New Village and Wildwyck. At Wildwyck they burned twelve dwelling houses; murdered eighteen persons, men, women and children, and carried away ten persons more as prisoners. The New Village was burned to the ground and its inhabitants mostly taken prisoners or killed. Only a few of them escaped to Wildwyck, among whom were Roosa, Blanchan, Crespel and DuBois. So there were sixty-five persons missing in general, either killed or captured, besides nine persons who came to Wildwyck, severely wounded. Among those taken prisoners at the New Village were the wife and two children of Louis DuBois; wife and one child of Anton Crespel; two children of Matthew Blanshan; two children of Aldert Heymanse Roosa and wife and three children of Lambert Huybertse Brink. (Col. Hist. N. Y. Vol. XIII., pages 245-6, 256-372).

An account of the massacre was sent to New Amsterdam on the 10th of June, and written instructions were received from the Director-General, under date of June 14th for the guidance of the officers at Wildwyck. Martial law was proclaimed and a council of war formed to consist of Ensign Niessen, Captain Chambers, Lieutenant Hendrick Jochem Schoonma-

ker of the Burgher Guard and the schout and commissaries of the village to deliberate and decide what might be necessary for the welfare of the village after the massacre. Mattys Capito was appointed secretary of the council. Aldert Heymanse Roosa was one of the commissaries. He was also corporal of the Burgher Guard of which Hendrick Jochem Schoonmaker was lieutenant. (Col. Hist. N. Y. Vol. XIII., pages 249, 339 Report State Historian, Colonial Series (1896) page 195).

Captain Martin Cregier reached Esopus on the 4th day of July, 1663, and proceeded to Wildwyck, where he found that the magistrates had examined some Esopus Indians and the wife of Dr. Gysbert van Imbroeck, who had been a prisoner, and had practically located the place where the prisoners were held.

On the 7th day of July, Aldert Heymanse Roosa and some other farmers, being indignant at the neglect of those in authority at New Amsterdam in sending them relief when requested in the early part of April, and sorely vexed at the delay of Captain Cregier in conducting the organization of the expedition against the Indians for the rescue of the prisoners, appeared armed before the council, who were examining two Wappinger Indians, and upon being asked what they were doing there with their guns, gave answer: "We intend to shoot these Indians." Upon being told that they must not do that, they replied to Captain Cregier that they would do it, even if he stood by. (Col. Hist. N. Y. Vol. XIII, page 330.)

On July 26th an expedition about two hundred strong, of which one hundred and forty-five were in-

habitants of Wildwyck, set out for the Indian "old fort" at Kerhonkson where the captives were reported to be. Reaching it on the 26th they found it deserted. Cregier destroyed about two hundred and fifteen acres of maize and burned about one hundred pits of corn and beans. A second expedition guided by a young Wappinger Indian started on September 3rd for the Indian entrenchment known as "new fort," which was situated in Shawangunk. Besides the troops, on this expedition, seven of the citizens of Wildwyck accompanied it.

Although the names of the citizens are not given in Captain Cregier's report the seven, probably, were Matthew Blanshan, Louis DuBois, Anton Crespel, Cornelis Barentse Sleght, Tjerck Claesen DeWitt, Aldert Heymanse Roosa and Lambert Huybertse Brink, members of whose families were among the captives of June 7th, and each of whom must have accompanied either the first or second and, possibly, both expeditions. (New Paltz Independent, June 2, 1911.)

Here at the "new fort" the Indians were attacked and a chief, fourteen warriors, four women and three children were killed, probably many others were wounded, who escaped. Of Cregier's forces three were killed and six wounded. Twenty-three Christian prisoners were rescued. "New Fort" was situated in the town of Shawangunk on the east bank of the Shawangunk kill, two miles south of Bruynswick and twenty-eight miles from Kingston (Schoonmaker's Hist. of Kingston, page 39. OLDE ULSTER, Vol. II., pages 1-9).

After the Dutch had surrendered New Netherland to the English in 1664 and Richard Nicolls had become governor, Captain Daniel Brodhead, with a company of English soldiers was sent to Wildwyck. Against the arbitrary conduct of Captain Brodhead and the indignities put upon the Dutch settlers by the English soldiers, Aldert Heymanse Roosa led the revolt of the burghers in 1667 against the military authorities, which is referred to in historical books as the "Mutiny at Esopus."

Marius Schoonmaker, in his history of Kingston, commenting on this revolt writes:

Mutiny is resistance to the exercise of lawful power. If an officer invades the house of a subordinate to steal, commit an assault or a trespass, resistance is not mutiny; and much more, the moment a military officer or soldier steps outside of his military calling and wilfully commits an assault or a trespass against a citizen, or unlawfully deprives him of his liberty, the military character or privilege is at once doffed and thrown aside, and resistance is not mutiny. It was justifiable resistance to tyranny and oppression — an outburst of the same spirit which subsequently threw off the oppressor's yoke in 1776, and carried this country triumphantly through the Revolution.

For instigating this revolt Aldert Heymanse Roosa and other burghers were tried before Cornelis van Ruyven, one of the king's justices of the peace, and on May 3, 1667, he was sentenced to be banished from the colony for life, and a fine of one hundred bushels

of wheat, or the value thereof, was levied on his estate in Esopus for charges of the Court; and his son Arie, Antonio Delba and Cornelis Barentse Slegt were banished out of Esopus, Albany and New York for shorter terms.

The report and findings of this trial show that the matter was prejudged under secret instructions to carry out private orders, and not governed by the merits or the evidence in the case. The trial however resulted in the suspension of Captain Brodhead from his command and in less than three months, on July 14th, he died at Esopus leaving his widow and three sons — Daniel, Charles and Richard — him surviving (History of Kingston, page 57). The sentences of the burghers participating in this revolt were subsequently modified and Aldert Heymanse Roosa was permitted to return to Wildwyck, and with Louis DuBois was appointed by Governor Francis Lovelace September 16th, 1669, overseer for Hurley (Col. Hist. N. Y. Vol. XIII., page 436).

On the 30th day of March, 1670, he set over to Governor Lovelace eight acres of land as part of "the Transport" to satisfy the inhabitants of the town of Marbletown for the grant given to them under the authority of the governor (Col. Hist. N. Y. Vol. XIII., page 445).

At this time he received a patent for ten acres and four hundred and fifty rods at Hurley, and was commissioned sergeant of the militia directed to be present at the rendezvous at Marbletown April 5th, 1670. On April 7th, 1670 he was appointed overseer of Hurley and Marbletown and on October 25th, 1671,

in an order of Governor Lovelace "Regulating the Civil and Military affairs of Kingston," Aldert Heymanse Roosa was appointed commissary for Hurley, and the eldest commissary for Kingston (Col. Hist. N. Y. Vol. XIII., pages 448, 450, 460).

When Charles II. of England joined Louis XIV. of France in a compact to destroy Dutch freedom, war broke out again. In Holland the Dutch cut the dykes, put their country under water and drove out the French invaders. The news of a Dutch fleet approaching New York was received with joy and on the 7th of August, 1673, twenty-three Dutch war-ships with 1,600 soldiers entered New York Bay and on the 9th of August the flag of Holland floated again over Manhattan, and Captain Anthony Colve was made governor. In this state of war delegates from Esopus, under date of September 1st, 1673, presented a petition to the Dutch governor, praying that certain persons be appointed to govern the village of Esopus, formerly Wildwyck, then called Swanenburgh, Hurley and Marbletown, with a military organization and the necessary ammunition. The petition was granted on condition that no one should be nominated who was not of the Reformed religion, nor "who was not well inclined towards the Dutch nation." Aldert Heymans Roosa was on October 6th, 1673, appointed captain of Hurley and Marbletown by Governor Colve, and described as "Captain Aldert Heymans, who had been prominent in the riot of 1667." (Col. Hist. N. Y. Vol. XIII., page 475. Vol. II., page 626. Report State Historian New York, Colonial Series (1896) page 384).

The Jan Van Deusen House, Hurley

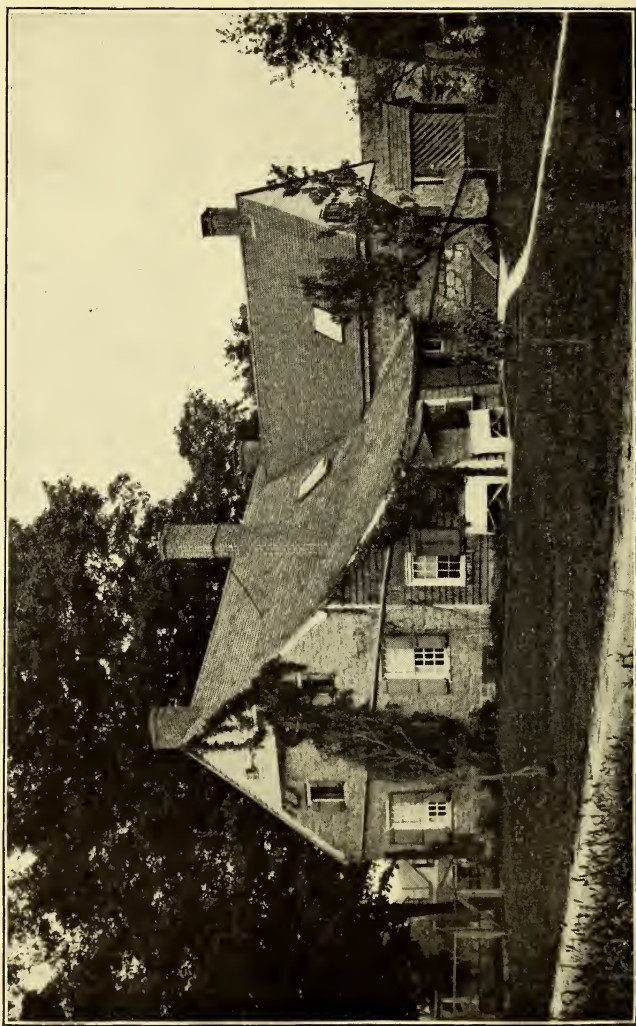
Aldert Heymanse Roosa died at Hurley, New York, February 27th 1679. (See New York Gen. and Biog. Record, Vol. XXXI., pages 163-166, 235-237. Anjou's Ulster County Wills, Vol. I., page 74).



THE JAN VAN DEUSEN HOUSE, HURLEY

On page 298 of OLDE ULSTER, Vol. II. (October 1906), we gave an illustration of the house of Captain Jan van Deusen at Hurley. This was the house in which the Council of Safety met, which was the actual governing power of New York State during the interval between the burning of Kingston, the capital, October 16, 1777 and the convening of the Legislature in Poughkeepsie in January, 1778. While the picture may not lack so much, artistically, it is not of great value in exhibiting the present appearance of the house. The trees were close and the foliage out. Thus the house is hidden. Through the courtesy of the present owner, George W. Nash, M. D., a view is given from the side and rear. Mr. Nash has made it a treasure house of local history and preserves its appearance in old-time dress and furnishing. It is a worthy monument of oldfashioned hospitality, comfort and cheer in a village that continues the appearance of the eighteenth century in the twentieth, with many touches of the seventeenth. At this house, in 1777, Cadwallader Colden, a loyalist, who had been confined by the patriots in "the Fleet Prison," resided, on his parole (OLDE ULSTER, Vol. II., pages 44-45).

Olde Ulster



Rear of the Van Deusen House, Hurley

THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS

Continued from Vol. VIII., page 222

BAPTISMS

1787

1484. Feb. 13. Peter, ch. of Jacob Berkman.
Rachel Sneider. Sp. Elias Sneider. Gritje Hommel.

1485. Feb. 13. Abraham, ch. of Cornelius Brink.
Maria Hommel. Sp. Isaac Decker. Antje Hommel.

1486. Mar. 1. Johannes Aaron, ch. of Arnhout
Falk. Catharina Schort. Sp. Johannes Falck. Maria
Materstock, his wife.

1487. Mar. 1. Nancy, ch. of Hesekia Dikkison.
Akij Carpenter. Sp. (No sponsors).

1488. Apr. 28. Elisabeth, ch. of Willem Castel.
Maria Henslie. Sp. John Wulfin. Annatje Wulfin.

1489. Apr. 28. Sarah, ch. of Heermanus Hom-
mel. Maria Hommel. Sp. Hans Hommel. Catha-
rine Sneider.

1490. Apr. 28. Georg Willem, ch. of Conrad
Fierer. Annatje Regtmejer. Sp. Conrad Regtmejer.
Catharina Ferro.

1491. Apr. 28. Antje, ch. of Benjamin Winne.
Margrit Brink. Sp. Baltes Kiefer. Antje Brink.

1492. Apr. 28. Antje, ch. of Wilhelmus Frans.
Annatje Brink. Sp. Cornelius I. Brink. Annatje
Winne.

1493. Apr. 29. Petrus, ch. of Zacharias Schaart.
Phibya Cook. Sp. Petrus Schaart, Jr. Alida Schaart.

1494. Apr. 29. Maria, ch. of Petrus Post. Maria
Makense. Sp. Henrik Jacobi. Maria Post, his wife.

Olde Ulster

1495. June 28. Rachel, ch. of Isaak Sneider. Susanna Kern. Sp. Petrus Hommel. Rachel Hommel.

1496. June 28. Matheus, eh. of David DuBoys, Jr. Alida Sneider. Sp. Matheus Du Boys. Margritta Tempord.

1497. 1498. June 28. Maria and Evert (twins), ch. of Hiskiah Wynkoop. Elisabeth Dieterik. Sp. Matheus Dieterik. Catharina Dieterik. Evert Wynkoop. Alje Wynkoop.

1499. 1500. June 28. Moses and Josuah (twins), ch. of Elias Osterhout. Catharina Carr. Sp. Benjamin Mejer. Lea Osterhout. Petrus Brink. Sartje Cool.

1501. June 28. Christeintje, ch. of Valentin Feero Trombor. Neltje Elig. Sp. Jacob Trombor. Margrit Dieterik.

1502. June 28. Jannetje, ch. of Petrus Wenne. Catharina Burhans. Sp. John Burhans. Maria Wenne.

1503. June 28. Cornelius, ch. of Cornelius Burhans. Margrit Van Leuwen. Sp. Henrikus Wels. Margritta Burhans.

1504. June 28. Jonas, ch. of Abraham Persen. Lea Falk. Sp. Hans Falk. Mareitje Maasterstok.

1505. June 28. Elisabeth, ch. of Willem Sneider. Maria Regtmeier. Sp. Philip Bonestiel. Mareitje Alendorf.

1506. Aug. 11. Rachel, ch. of Annetje Schoemaker. (Illegitimate). Sp. Johannes Schoenmaker. Catharine Du Boys, his wife.

1507. Aug. 11. Weintje, ch. of Johannes Wolfen. Marretje Brink. Sp. Samuel Leg. Maria Wolfen.

The Katsbaan Church Records

1508. Aug. 12. Elisabeth, ch. of Johannes Falkenburg. Eva Dieterik. Sp. Cornelis Longendek. Maria Longendek.

1509. Aug. 12. Frederik, ch. of Jan Brink. Catharina Hommel. Sp. Peter Hommel. Rachel Hommel.

1510. Nov. 1. Sophia, ch. of Petrus Schaart. Alida Edwards. Sp. Henrik Schaart. Sophia Sneider.

1511. Nov. 1. Mareitje, ch. of Michel Beringer. Lena Bengum. Sp. Philip Bonestiel. Mareitje Alendorf.

1512. Nov. 1. Petrus, ch. of Petrus Fiero. Maria Post. Sp. Alexander McKense. Catharina Post.

1513. Nov. 1. Levi, ch. of Willem Mejer, Jr. Rachel Mejer. Sp. Willem Borhans. Catharina Osterhout.

1514. Nov. 1. Mareitje, ch. of Petrus Wels. Annatje Hommel. Sp. Jacobus Wels. Elisabeth Van Slyk.

1515. Nov. 1. James, ch. of John Brink. Margrit Burhans. Sp. James Oliver. Margritta Newkerk.

1516. Nov. 1. Gritje, ch. of John Wolfen. Regina Kernryk. Sp. Johannes Wolfen. Gritje Sneider.

1517. Nov. 1. Elisabet, ch. of Peter West. Elisabeth Regtmejer. Sp. Jacobus De Witt. Annatje Sneider.

1518. Nov. 1. Elisabet, ch. of Hermanus Regtmejer. Elisabeth Ellin. Sp. Ephraim Haulinbek. Maria Ellen.

1519. Nov. 1. Thomas, ch. of William Annale. Catharina Du Boys. Sp. John McKerte. Annatje Du Boys.

Olde Ulster

1520. Nov. 25. Abraham, ch. of Johannes Myer, Jr. Selitje Snyder. Sp. Abraham Snyder. Helena De Pue.

1521. Nov. 25. John, ch. of Daniel Pulheemels. Annaatje Myer. Sp. John Pulheemel. Elizabeth Ward.

1788

1522. Jan. 5. Maria, ch. of Henrik Frelig. Janneke van Orde. Sp. Moses Frelig. Rebecca Frelig.

1523. Jan. 5. Daniel, ch. of Henry Sans. Catharina McJormik. Sp. Denis Osterhout. Mareitje Louw.

1524. Jan. 5. Benjamin, ch. of Christian Mejer. Annatje Wynkoop. Sp. Benjamin Mejer, Jr Sarah Wynkoop.

1525. Jan. 5. Annatje, ch. of Peter Wenne. Elisabeth Simon. Sp. Laurens Wenne. Catharina Baker.

1526. Jan. 5. Annatje, ch. of Willem Burhans, Jr. Annatje Wenne. Sp. Petrus A. Wenne. Catharina Burhans.

1527. Jan. 5. Nelje, ch. of Willem Eygenaer. Treintje van Seilen. Sp. Henrikus Mejer. Nelje Heermanse.

1528. Jan. 6. Elisabeth, ch. of Andrew McFerle. Annatje Du Boys. Sp. Cornelius Perse. Elisabeth Masten.

1529. 1530. Jan. 6. On confession of their faith the following persons were baptized: Bekie, a slave of John Teffenbort, and her son Henry.

1531. Feb. 20. Christian, ch. of Jeri O'Brian. Annatje Sax. Sp. Petrus Sax. Catharina Sax.

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1532. Feb. 20. Weintje, ch. of Cornelis Mejer Maria Bret. Sp. Nicholas Bret. Mareitje ———.

1533. Apr. 19. John, ch. of Andreas van Leuwen. Mareitje Davids. Sp. John van Leuwen. Rachel De Witt.

1534. Apr. 19. Johannes, ch. of Johannes Falk. Mareitje Maeterstok. Sp. Johannes Maeterstock. Mareitje Falk.

1535. April 19. Jacob, ch. of Benjamin Snyder. Annatje Brink. Sp. Jacob Brink. Margrit Osterhout.

1536. Apr. 19. Jannetje, ch. of Abraham Louw. Rachel De Witt. Sp. Ephraim Mejer. Jannetje Louw.

1537. Apr. 19. Christina, ch. of John Langendek. Maria Kernryk. Sp. Lucas Langendek. Christina Wolf.

1538. Apr. 19. Cornelius, ch. of Jacobus Wolf. Maria Ostranter. Sp. Cornelius Leg. Maria Wolf.

1539. Apr. 19. Lena, ch. of Jacob Sax. Elisabeth Kerker. Sp. Philip Kerker. Maria Kerker.

1540. Apr. 19. Gerretje, ch. of Hiskia Dikenson. Akie Carpenter. Sp. (No sponsors).

1541. Apr. 20. Rachel, ch. of Abraham Louw. Elisabeth Schaart. Sp. Abraham Louw. Rachel De Witt.

1542. June 26. Abraham, ch. of Pieter Richtmejer. Elisabeth Queen. Sp. Abraham Richtmejer. Margaretha Kern, his wife.

1543. June 26. Annetjen, ch. of Zachariah Trombauer. Catharine Böhr. Sp. Adam Böhr. Annatje Spann, his wife.

1544. 1545. June 26. Joseph and Jannatjen (twins), ch. of Hieronijm Gernreic. Anna Fuh-

Olde Ulster

rer. Sp. Joseph Muller. Catharina Fuhrer, his wife, Tobias Wynkoop. Jannetjen Schermerhoren, his wife.

1546. June 26. Hendrick, ch. of Hendrick Steenberg. Annatjen Schiefer. Sp. Mathous Steenberg. Leentjen Steenberg.

1547. June 26. Maria, ch. of Cornelis Langendijk. Johanna Wolf. Sp. James Rensij. Maria Langendijk, his wife.

1548. June 26. Moses, ch. of Johannes Winter. Catharina Mejer. Sp. Abraham Mejer. Annatjen Mejer.

1549. June 26. Jonathan, ch. of Hiskia Du Boijs. Maritjen Manes. Sp. Petrus L. Mejer. Elsjen Osterhout, his wife.

1550. June 26. Maria, ch. of Abraham Schneider. Maria Frolich. Sp. Christian Schneider. Elisabeth Bakker, his wife.

1551. June 26. Nathanael, ch. of Nathanael Everij. Pollij Winneger. Sp. Wilhelm Emmerich, Jr. Gritjen Schumaeker, his wife.

1552. Aug. 9. Henri, ch. of Henrik Staats. Rachel Fielie [Velie]. Sp. John Krom. Margret Fielie.

1553. Aug. 9. Levi, ch. of Abraham De Witt. Catharina Dieterik. Sp. Georg William Diederik. Maria De Witt.

1554. Aug. 9. Annatje, ch. of Abraham Regtmejer. Margrit Kern. Sp. Georg Willem Regtmejer. Antje Regtmejer.

1555. Aug. 9. Alida, ch. of Jerri Hommel. Margrit Merkel. Sp. Martinus Hommel. Margrit Wels.

1556. Aug. 9. Christeintje, ch. of Jacob Geil-

The Katsbaan Church Records

vous. Hester Bayard. Sp. Arend Wenne. Christina Jong.

1557. Aug. 9. Mareitje, ch. of John Christian Feero. Mareitje Mejer. Sp. Petrus Mejer. Mareitje Louw.

1558. Aug. 10. Abigail, ch. of William Roos. Annatje Wolf. Sp. John Wolf. Rachel Roos.

1559. Sept. 10. John, ch. of Cornelius Leg. Maria Wolf. Sp. John Leg. Gertrei Leg.

1560. Nov. 1. Maria, ch. of Charles Mains. Annatie Backer. Sp. Tunis Osterhout. Maria Low.

1561. Nov. 1. Catharina, ch. of Stephanus Feero. Catharina Mejer. Sp. Jacob Trombord. Margrit Dieterik.

1562. Nov. 1. Antje, ch. of Petrus Hommel. Rachel Hommel. Sp. Cornelius Brink. Maria Hommel.

1563. Nov. 1. Jannetje, ch. of Petrus Britt. Lea Wynkoop. Sp. Tobyas Wynkoop. Jannetje Schermerhorn.

1564. Nov. 1. Joel, ch. of Petrus Wenne. Sarah Wolfen. Sp. Benjamin Wenne. Geretje Wenne.

1565. Nov. 1. Annatje ch. of Jacob Maeterstok. Elisabet Tenboord. Sp. John Tenboord. Annatje Meier.

1566. Nov. 1. Jerri, ch. of Peter Lauks. Anna Borscht. Sp. William Feero. Margrit Elig.

1789

1567. Jan. 11. Rachel, ch. of Petrus Wolfen. Elisabet Jee. Sp. Moses Jee. Rachel Jee.

1568. Jan. 11. John, ch. of Matheus Du Boys.

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Margrit Teffenboord. Sp. David Du Boys. Alida Du Boys.

1569. Jan. 11. Joel, ch. of Petrus L. Mejer. Neeltje Osterhout. Sp. Petrus Osterhout, Jr. Elisabet Hardrik.

1570. Jan. 11. Jacob, ch. of Willem Burhans. Catharina Osterhout. Sp. Willem Osterhout. Catharine Burhans.

1571. Jan. 11. Petrus, ch. of Heermanus Dietarik. Nelje Schoenmaeker. Sp. Petrus Schoenmaeker. Elisabet Rockfeller.

1572. Jan. 11. John, ch. of Willem Rechtmejer. Debora Feero. Sp. Johannes Regtmejer. Maria Fiero.

1573. Jan. 11. Tyarik, ch. of Tyarik Burhans. Catharina Dieterik. Sp. Tjerik Schoenmaeker. Jenne Breedsteed.

1574. Jan. 11. Decola, ch. of Tobyas Wynkoop. Jannetje Schermerhorn. Sp. Hiskiah Wynkoop. Maria Wynkoop.

1575. Jan. 11. John, ch. of John De Wit. Maria Breedsteed. Sp. Meindert Meinersen. Maria De Wit.

1576. Jan. 11. Cornelius, ch. of Cornelius Leg. Annatje Osterhout. Sp. William Leg. Lena Van Steenberg.

1577. Feb. 7. Antje, ch. of Conrad Regtmejer. Catharina Feero. Sp. Willem Sneider. Maria Regtmejer.

1578. Feb. 7. Paulus, ch. of Henrik Branto. Maria Regtmejer. Sp. Petrus Branto. Annatje Regtmejer.

1579. Feb. 7. Rachel, ch. of Johannes Regt-

An Autumn Ramble in the Catskills

mejer. Maria Feero. Sp. Heermanus Roosa. Rachel Regtmejer.

1580. Feb. 7. Petrus Jacobi (illegitimate), ch. of Sarah Du Boys (father not named). Sp. Jacobus Du Boys. Nance McKense.

1581. Feb. 7. (Born Feb. 26, 1787). Moses, ch. of Martinus Snyder. Tryntie Nieuwkerk. Sp. Benjamin Snyder. Annatie Brinck.

1582. May 16. Petrus, ch. of Jerri Obrvan. Annatje Sax. Sp. Petrus Dieterik. Bekie Sax.

1583. May 17. Peter, ch. of Salomon Schut. Ballie Queen. Sp. Peter Souser. Annatje Queen.

1584. May 17. Rebecca, ch. of Willem Mejer, Jr. Rachel Mejer. Sp. Benjamin Mejer, Jr. Annatje Heermanse.

1585. May 17. Christina, ch. of James Ransom. Langendek. Sp. Lucas Langendek. Christintje Langendek.

To be continued



AN AUTUMN RAMBLE IN THE CATSKILLS

To L. M. W.

We wandered from the mountain's crest
To where, high poised above the vale,
Grim as a warrior in his mail,
A giant boulder stood at rest ;

And far beneath us, like a chain
Of silver linked with burnished steel,

Olde Ulster

The Hudson sparkled to the keel
Of many a ship that to the main

Bore down her cargo ; and we saw
One of those long barge fleets that steam
Toward Albany, far up the stream,
Laden with bricks from Haverstraw.

It seemed we stood upon the brim
Of some vast basin, and looked down
On what—though now the farm and town
Checkered its area to the rim—

Had one time been a vast expanse
Of waters, stretching to the far
Blue Highlands and the hills that are
New England's famed inheritance.

Rooted in many a seam and gash,
Dwarf laurels rose, and ferns upraised
Their emerald plumage 'neath where blazed
The berries of the mountain ash ;

And balsams, hid in sun-warmed pines,
Breathed out such fragrance that it blent
With rising dew-mist, and the scent
Of spice-shrubs and of odorous vines,

Till, in one dusk and windless glade,
Slow airs, made heavy with the sweet
Warm burden, bathed our idle feet
With perfumes ; and we seemed to wade

Through pools of incense, glorified
By arrowy sun-shafts that slid down

An Autumn Ramble in the Catskills

Ethereal airways in the crown
Of a wood monarch at our side!

So we went on, till, at the base
Of a steep, rocky slope, we found
Two lakes—twin jewels—set around
With mirrored hemlocks; and the grace

Of even fell about us there
As the sun sank, and one lone star
Peeped o'er the purple ridge afar,
Scarce brighter than a firefly's glare.

Then, ere we climbed the rugged way
Of foot-worn, lichen'd rocks that led
Up the sharp steep, we saw where sped
A streamlet, flinging its soft spray

Over the roots and moss-capt stones
That marked its pathway through the wood,
And heard, as at its side we stood,
Its sweet, unconscious undertones.

And, farther up, again we heard
This spirit of the mountain spring,
Winged with bright crystal, fluttering
Beneath us like a startled bird.

And lingered, listening to its fall,
Till the red west grew dim and gray
And pallid; and the young moon lay;
Slender and brilliant over all!

CHARLES HENRY LUDERS

OLD^E ULSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

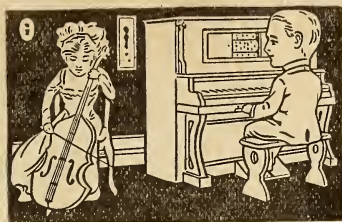
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THE RECEIPT OF FAMILY GENEALOGICAL LINES for publication seems to have ceased. The publication of such was one of the objects in view in starting this magazine. Its columns are open to any accurate articles with this purpose. We have given considerable space to papers upon the DeWitt family. But there has been little published upon the branch of that family which settled at Napanoch and from which sprang Governor DeWitt Clinton, Surveyor General Simeon DeWitt and other noted names in American history. The editor has used private efforts to obtain the necessary information for the publication of that line and has not succeeded. This note is now inserted in the hope that such data may be thus brought to light. In these days when so much interest is taken in tracing family lines it seems improbable that this one has not been traced. It is hoped that some reader of OLDE ULSTER can inform us where there is such to be found. So many of the Napanoch line faithfully served their day and generation that we need the information.

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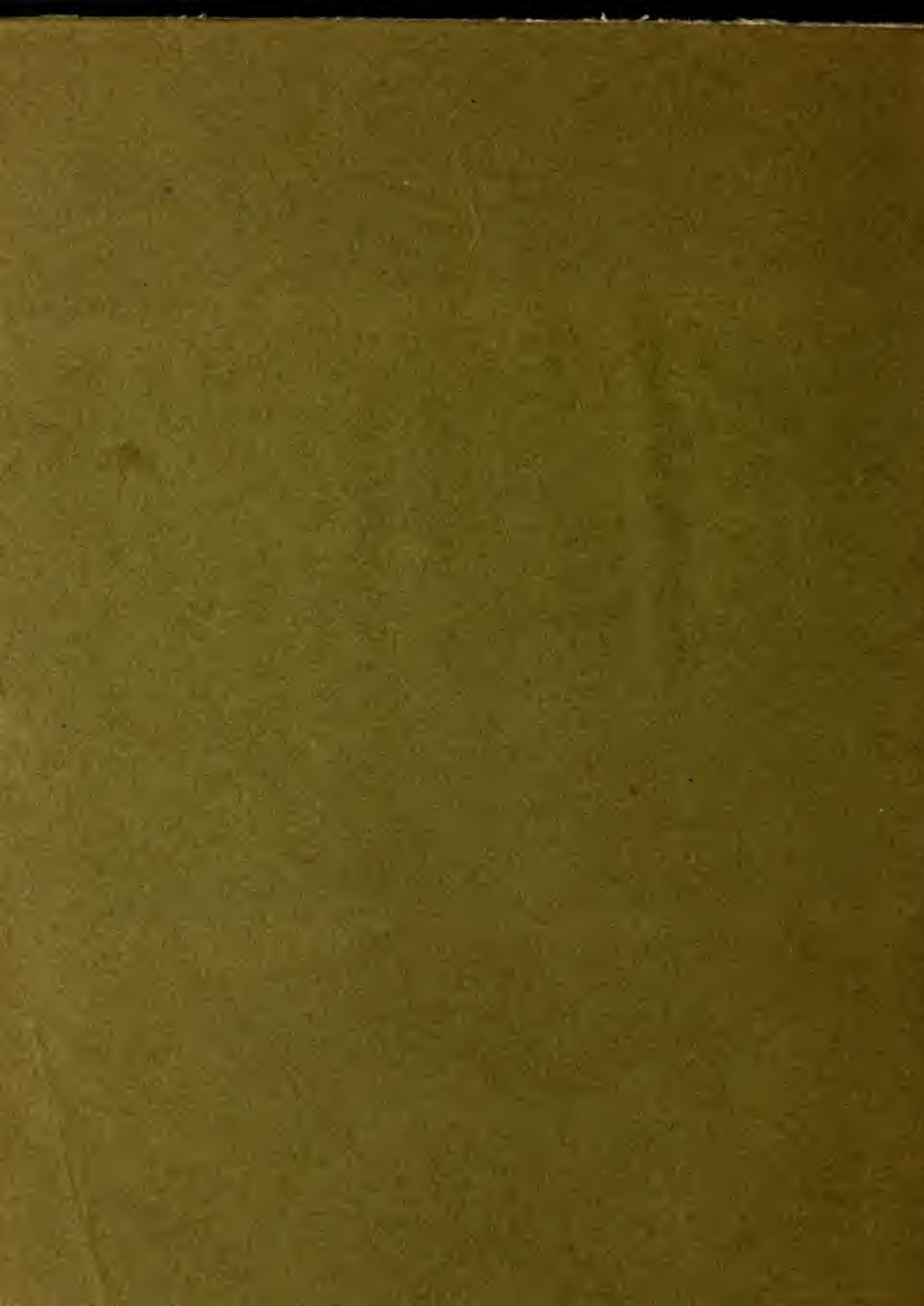
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Mental and Nervous Diseases

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WHOLE NUMBER 93

FORSYTH & DAVIS

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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.

~~~~~

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

VOL. VIII

SEPTEMBER, 1912

No. 9

## *General Sharpe and \* \* Lee's Surrender*

*Contributed by the Honorable Charles T. Coutant*



WITH the reunion of the survivors of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, New York Volunteers, come many memories connected with this great fighting regiment and its famous old leader, Colonel George H. Sharpe, afterwards raised to the rank of Major General. It is well known that General Sharpe acquired great fame in the secret service. Oft-times when addressing the members of his old command and in giving an account of the closing hours of the Great American Conflict he grew eloquent in praising and eulogizing the other fellow, hardly ever giving himself any credit, as modesty was among his many virtues.

Nearly five decades have rolled away into the great abyss of eternity and the writer deems it opportune to give to the survivors of his old command, and to all

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## *Olde Ulster*

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who hold General Sharpe in fond remembrance, important facts connected therewith. It is not the writer's intention to go into the story of the war, but only to group a few hints and impressions of the darkest hour of this great republic, when its fate was hanging in the balance and the question was to be settled whether a "government of the people, for the people and by the people should not fade from the earth," or that a boast of a Georgia senator would be made good and that he would call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill monument.

When General Hooker took command of the Army of the Potomac, General Sharpe was placed at the head of the Bureau of Military Information and supervised all its secret service work until the close of the war. He brought the bureau to a state of great efficiency. He gathered around him a staff of keen men, chiefly from the ranks, with occasionally a prominent officer. Very prominent in this catalogue of tried and true veterans was Colonel John McEntee, who was detailed from the Eightieth New York Infantry, the old Twentieth New York State Militia.

General Sharpe never let his commanding general suffer for the lack of proper information as to the strength and movements of Lee's army. It was during the winter of 1864-5 that Generals Grant and Sharpe had their headquarters at City Point, Virginia. Grant realized that these were supreme moments in the closing months of the great struggle. The great objective point was to prevent Lee from leaving Petersburg and uniting with Johnston. Sharpe's men were sent out beyond the Rapidan, where lay the Army of Northern Virginia. It was a risky, dangerous

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*General Sharpe and Lee's Surrender*

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calling, and whenever his men were captured they were hanged as spies. To give all the correspondence which took place between Generals Grant and Sharpe and other prominent Union generals would fill volumes. The writer can only give a few connected with the last hours of the bloody struggle.

On March 17th, 1865, the Provost Marshal General of the Army of the James wrote to General Sharpe as follows :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,

March 17, 1865—9 p. m.

Brevet Brigadier-General SHARPE :

Refugees from Richmond who came into our lines today report that Sheridan had a fight with Pickett's division Wednesday. Wounded were brought into Richmond yesterday morning. They say Sheridan was moving toward White House. They came from Richmond to Drewry's Bluff this morning. Met a tug towing a quantity of pontoon-boats up the river. The Captain thought a bridge was to be put across the river above the City. One of them said it was reported that Sheridan lost two general officers and captured 700 of Pickett's men. Local Defense troops all came back to the city yesterday.

MANNING.

This was followed by another letter on the 18th which reads :

March 18, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL SHARPE,

City Point :

Deserters from Bermuda report all quiet. There

were some movements along our front yesterday. The enemy are expecting an attack, and deserters report that a squad of our cavalry made a dash upon their extreme left and rear. Nothing from Sheridan.

FRED L. MANNING,  
Provost-Marshal-General.

General Sharpe immediately reported to General Meade as follows :

March 18, 1865.

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE,  
Commanding Army of the Potomac :

We have a report from an agent who came from Petersburg night before last to the right of the enemy's line, but on account of the unusual watchfulness of the enemy's pickets, could not be communicated with until last night. Our agent brings information of the movement heretofore reported of Gordon's division to the trenches in the place of Johnson's division, and of the latter to the position on Burgess' farm. We do not yet clearly understand whether both Gordon and Pegram replace Johnson, or only Gordon's old division. The position on Burgess' farm is said to be just half way between Dinwiddie Court-House and Petersburg, and our friends in Petersburg say that the enemy do not expect an attack from us there, as the works on Burgess' farm are the strongest which the enemy have erected. Word is sent us that troops have been sent to a point between Lynchburg and Richmond. Our friends in Petersburg do not say what troops are sent, nor designate the point, but they add that for four days no supplies came over the road on account of the movement of these troops



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### *General Sharpe and Lee's Surrender*

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and that supplies generally are very short. Tobacco in Richmond is stored in large warehouses on Washington street packed with kindling wood, and cotton is stored in the same street, prepared in the same manner. The machinery has been moved from the four cotton mills on the Appomattox above Petersburg. William H. Lee's cavalry has been moved from Stony Creek to Dinwiddie Court-House, and his division pickets the whole line from Stony Creek to the Boydton plank road. The line is very thin. The position along White Oak road is said to be strong and strongly held. General Lee was in Petersburg on Wednesday.

GEO. H. SHARPE,

Brevet Brigadier-General.

P. S. From the left of the enemy's line we learn that day before yesterday wounded men were brought into Richmond, said to be from Pickett's division, which had been fighting with Sheridan. It was reported that Sheridan lost two general officers and captured 700 of Pickett's men. The Local Defense troops, which had been moved down in New Kent County, all returned to Richmond day before yesterday.

The next day Meade thus reported to Sharpe :

HEADQUARTERS,

March 19, 1865—I. 20 p. m.

Brevet Brigadier-General SHARPE :

Yesterday Pickett's division returned from near Hanover, crossed the Mechanicsville bridge, marched toward Richmond to just through the second line of works, where they are encamped on the

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## *Olde Ulster*

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left-hand side of the road. Corse had a small skirmish with Sheridan at Ashland, but nothing of much account.

MANNING,  
Provost-Marshal-General.

The correspondence that followed is here presented :

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,  
Armies Operating Against Richmond, Va.  
CITY POINT, March 22; 1865.

Major-General ORD,  
Commanding Army of the James :

GENERAL : Our scouts brought the following information from Richmond this morning, which could have been forwarded yesterday had they been able to make the connection night before last, which was not done. Our Agent in Richmond saw on Sunday night a long train of cars, loaded with troops, pass out of the city on the Danville railroad. He does not know to what command these troops belong ; and having received prior to seeing them the information which he was to bring from our friends he did not dare communicate with them again before leaving town the next day. He describes the train, however, and the troops with great particularity, and we have no doubt from his statement that troops were forwarded at that time. He heard a bare rumor that they were going to Amelia Court-House. Our friends in Richmond send us word that the Virginia Central Railroad is expected to be in running order as far as the Rappahannock River in ten days from day before yesterday. They also say that the remnant of Hood's army,

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### *General Sharpe and Lee's Surrender*

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under General Cheatham, has reached General Joseph Johnston. The following is in writing, and, not being understood by us, is given exactly as forwarded :

“Morgan's returned prisoners are being sent to Abingdon. If you do not take a hostage for Colonel Asworth (see dispatch of March 15), he will be hung.”

The Richmond Dispatch of March 15 contains the following :

“Castle Thunder Items.

“Yesterday one of the prisoners of war at the Libby, Col. J. H. Asworth, of the First Regiment U. S. Georgia Volunteers, was transferred from that place to Castle Thunder, he having been recognized as a former captain in the C. S. service.”

Our friends say that up to last Saturday, so far as they could learn, only three companies of negro troops had been raised. They are being drilled. It is, of course, possible that more than this number have been recruited, but our friends seem to be certain that no more have been organized into companies. The following is given as indicative of the present condition of Richmond.

“May God bless and bring you soon to deliver us. We are in an awful situation here. There is great want of food.”

Word is sent us of the return of Pickett's division, heretofore reported, to a position on the Williamsburg road, but our friends do not believe that the whole division is there, without saying, however, how much of it is or is not.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. SHARPE,  
Assistant Provost Marshal-General.

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*Olde Ulster*

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,

In the Field, March 26, 1865—12.45 p. m.

Brevet Brigadier-General SHARPE,

City Point :

Deserters from the reserves left Richmond about 9 o'clock yesterday evening ; say Pickett's division arrived there yesterday morning en route for Petersburg, but the order was countermanded, and they marched back toward the left at about 11 in the forenoon. One of them talked with men of Corse's brigade.

FRED L. MANNING,

Provost-Marshal-General.

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES,

In the Field, March 30, 1865—12.28 p. m.

Brevet Brigadier-General SHARPE,

City Point :

Troops in our front unchanged. Pickett's division with perhaps the exception of one brigade, is on the south side ; Lee's cavalry also. Deserter that saw them pass through Richmond day before yesterday, and their stragglers yesterday, says the horses are in wretched condition. What was the firing last night ?

MANNING.

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OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,

Armies Operating Against Richmond,

April 1, 1865.

General SHARPE,

Headquarters General GRANT :

With exception of Pickett's division, which is now

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*General Sharpe and Lee's Surrender*

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in your front, no change in enemy's lines in front of Bermuda Hundred and on north side of the James. Sent parties through as you directed ; expect them back in the morning. K—— not back yet. Prisoners and deserters know nothing of any troops coming from North Carolina. Don't think any have come.

OLIVER.

---

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS.

April 2, 1865—9.15 a. m.

General WEBB :

General Meade has gone with General Grant to the front across the bridge made by Michie, near the Crow house, and wishes his staff to join him.

SHARPE,  
Colonel.

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SPECIAL ORDERS.

HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,

In the Field, April 9, 1865.

Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin, and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt are hereby designated to carry into effect the stipulations this day entered into between General R. E. Lee, commanding C. S. Armies and Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding Armies of the United States, in which General Lee surrenders to General Grant the Army of Northern Virginia.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. George H. Sharpe, assistant provost-marshal-general, will receive and take charge of



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*Olde Ulster*

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the rolls called for by the above-mentioned stipulations.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT :

E. S. PARKER,  
Lieut. Col. and Acting Asst. Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1865.

Bvt. Col. T. S. BOWERS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Armies of the United States :

Colonel : I have the honor to report that, according to instructions received from headquarters Armies of the United States, I remained at Appomattox Court-House, Va., after the surrender of General R. E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia, to receive from the officers thereof their paroles and those of the men forming their late commands. The work was commenced as soon as a single roll was received from the officers of the late rebel army, and was followed with all possible dispatch from daylight to a late hour each night until the 15th instant, when I was enabled to leave with the papers, and reported to you personally yesterday. The language of the parole, as submitted by me to the chief of staff and approved by him, was held ; and inclosure A is the form signed by the officers, while inclosure B is a copy of a slip which was firmly attached to the several rolls of the men as furnished by the officers. The addition thereto, marked C. certifying that " the within-named men will not be disturbed by the U. S. authorities so long as they observe their parole and

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### *General Sharpe and Lee's Surrender*

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the laws in force where they may reside," was appended by the officers composing the commission, and by their direction was signed by me as assistant provost-marshal-general. Inclosure D is a copy of the certificate of parole given by each rebel commissioned officer to his men, the senior officer of each brigade, division and corps, giving the same to his officers, and General Lee at his own request receiving one from the undersigned "by command of Lieutenant-General Grant." In order that these certificates of parole might be respected by officers and men of our army, Major-General Gibbon issued the inclosed order, marked E; but as many of those bearing such certificates have already passed and are still passing within the limits of other commands, it is respectfully suggested that an order from the lieutenant-general is desirable to insure full efficacy thereto throughout the United States.

The slip or addition marked C was also added to the rolls of the officers. On account of the very considerable disorganization of General Lee's army, the work was difficult and laborious, and infinite pains were required to reduce the same to some system, with what success will be observed from an examination of the duplicate rolls herewith respectfully forwarded. After the death of Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill his corps was placed under the command of Lieutenant-General Longstreet, while at the time of the surrender General Gordon's Corps comprised his own (late that of Lieutenant-General Early) and also the corps or command of Lieutenant-General Ewell, previously captured, the highest officer in which was a lieutenant-colonel.

Thus many of the rebel officers did not clearly

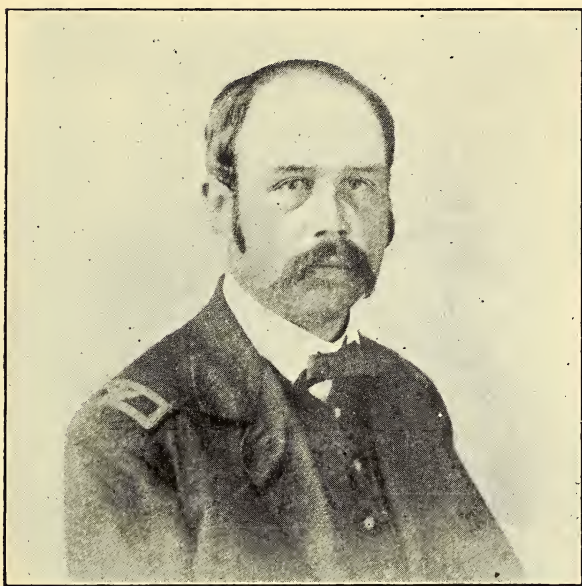
understand their own organization, and to add to the difficulties many officers and men came in after the paroling of their command, when they had heard the terms offered by General Grant, preferring to receive the benefits thereof to a successful escape. Some of the rebel commanding officers also left at an early hour after perfecting their own papers, leaving their men and subordinate officers without advice or assistance, and toward the end I was obliged to apply to Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to detail an officer to remain with me for the purpose of taking up men of various commands, which he did by directing his assistant adjutant-general, Captain Cove, to report for that purpose.

Officers and men of the rebel army were found most willing to obey directions for the faithful carrying out of the terms of the surrender, under the expectation that the same would result in personal benefit to them, and many of them while expressing thankfulness to our officers animadverted strongly upon their abandonment by their own officers, but, as the latter could not be heard in explanation, I have not considered it proper to include any names officially. Wherever the same could be done an attempt was made to parole officers and men by brigades, and it will be seen that this method was substantially followed with accuracy throughout General Longstreet's command. In General Gordon's, however, only a proportion could be done in that way, and future reference thereon will have to be made by regiments and will be found difficult at that. The paroling of the artillery and the cavalry command of General William H. F. Lee was personally superintended by the commanding officers thereof, and the papers are methodical to a consid-

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*General Sharpe and Lee's Surrender*

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*Colonel George H. Sharpe*

erable extent. Great care was taken on our part as to the exactitude of the duplicates, and, where commanding officers had left prior to the completion of the parole of their men, the papers belonging to the other side were taken by Captain Oliver for delivery to General R. E. Lee at Richmond. Summaries have been made by actual count of each command, and will be found to accompany the papers, the whole number paroled of officers and men being a little over 26,000.

I should also add that at the request of General Lee and other officers of rank of the rebel army, and by the advice of the officers composing the commission on our side, a few of the certificates of parole were countersigned by me, where the bearers were about to proceed immediately to distant points. Such were given to officers commanding detachments, and in a few cases, which were specially represented, to individuals who were not able to proceed to their homes in the company of any organized bodies. The kindest co-operation was received from the officers of the commission on our side, and from the provost-marshals of the Fifth and Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and the assistance rendered throughout by Capt. Paul A. Oliver was invaluable and highly meritorious.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. SHARPE,  
Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Asst. Provost-Marshal-General.

(Indorsement)

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,

June 17, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War



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*General Sharpe and Lee's Surrender*

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together with the rolls of officers and men of Lee's army.

U. S. GRANT,  
Lieutenant-General.

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PAROLE OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE AND STAFF.

We, the undersigned prisoners of war belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia, having been this day surrendered by General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding said army, to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding Armies of the United States, do hereby give our solemn parole of honor that we will not hereafter serve in the armies of the Confederate States, or in any military capacity whatever, against the United States of America, or render aid to the enemies of the latter, until properly exchanged, in such manner as shall be mutually approved by the respective authorities.

Done at Appomattox Court-House, Va., this 9th day of April, 1865.

R. E. LEE,  
General.

W. H. TAYLOR,  
Lieutenant-Colonel and Asst. Adjutant-General.

CHARLES S. VENABLE,  
Lieutenant-Colonel and Asst. Adjutant-General.

CHARLES MARSHALL,  
Lieutenant-Colonel and Asst. Adjutant-General.

H. E. PEYTON,  
Lieutenant-Col., Adjutant and Inspector General.

GILES B. COOKE,  
Major and Asst. Adjutant and Inspector General.

H. E. YOUNG,  
Major, Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Judge Advocate Gen.

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*Olde Ulster*

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(Indorsement)

The within named officers will not be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,  
Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

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RICHMOND, May 16, 1865—10.05 p. m.  
GENERAL J. A. RAWLINS,  
Chief of Staff :

Will Mosby be admitted to parole with the other officers of Rosser's command, to which he belongs? The question is asked to determine the action of Mosby and some others who would probably follow him out of the country if he goes. Shall a definite answer be given, or shall it be said that he and others will learn the action of the United States Government after they acknowledge its authority?

GEO. H. SHARPE,  
Brevet Brigadier-General.

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SPECIAL ORDERS,  
No 276.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
Adjutant-General's Office,  
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

6. Bvt. Brig. Gen. George H. Sharpe, colonel One Hundred and Twentieth New York Volunteers, is hereby relieved at his own request from duty at the headquarters Armies of the United

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### *General Sharpe and Lee's Surrender*

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States, as assistant provost-marshal-general, and will report for duty with his regiment.

By command of Lieut-General GRANT :

E. D. TOWNSEND,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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At last the dark clouds of war that had hovered over Appomattox parted and let in the beautiful sunshine of peace. The important mission delegated to General Sharpe by General Grant on April 9th, 1865, had been faithfully performed. On June 3rd, 1865 the glad tidings came to him that by special order No. 6 (at his own request) he was relieved from duty at Headquarters of the Armies of the United States and was at liberty to report for duty to his old regiment. He found them at Washington with their tattered flags and shattered columns. He received a royal welcome and was once more among them in the saddle, with their faces turned homeward. All the events connected with the homecoming of the regiment on the morning of June 8th, 1865, have been matters of history for nearly half a century and still linger in the memories of all who were present on that memorable occasion. General Sharpe and Colonel Lockwood rode ahead, the old regimental band rendering sweetly the old Battle Hymn of the Republic, to which the survivors of the old fighting regiment kept perfect step in a manner that would have reflected credit upon a crack company of West Pointers.

To all present on that occasion came a flood of sad recollections, as the thinned ranks of the old regiment

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## *Olde Ulster*

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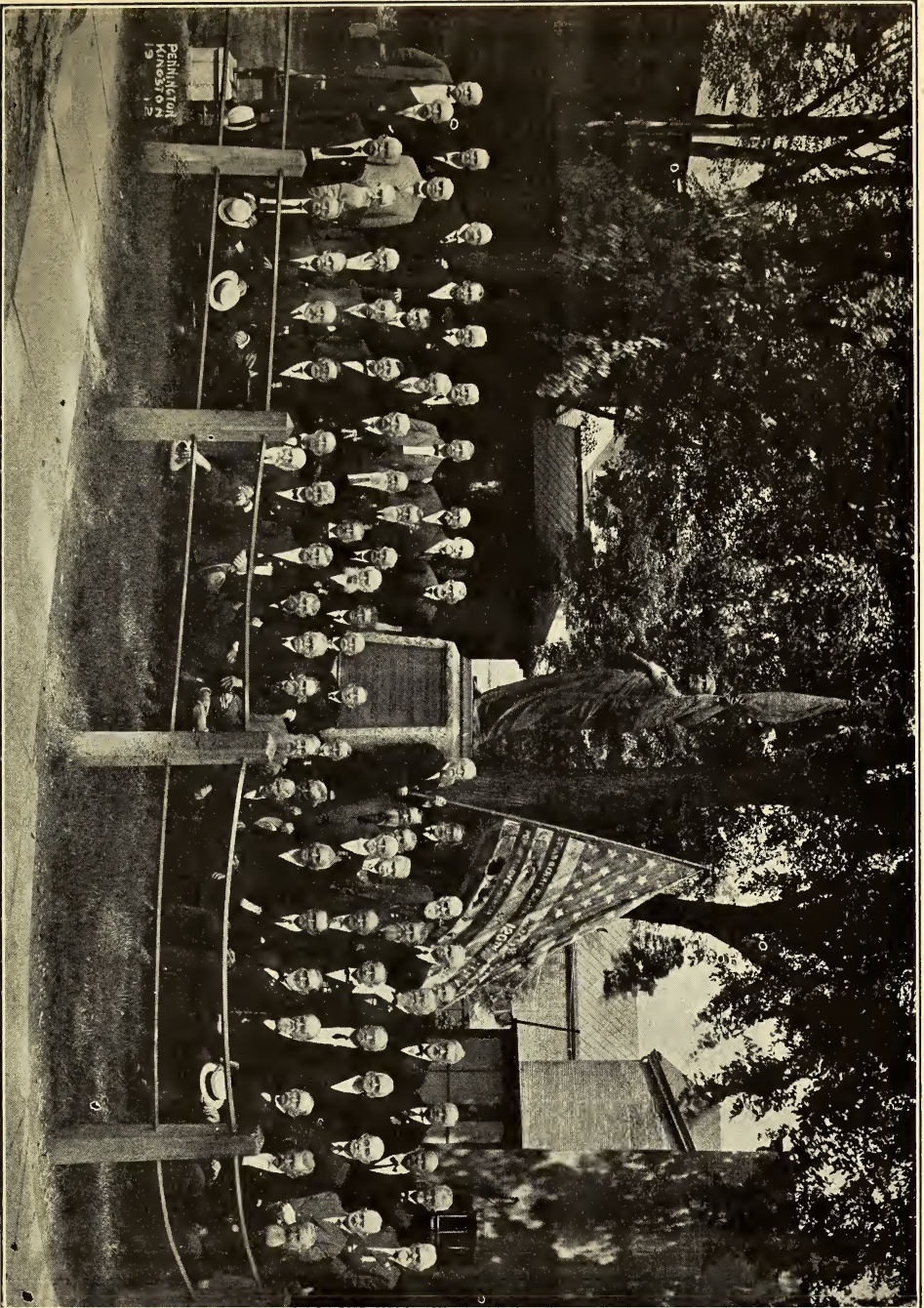
were seen in passing review. Faces of the many missing ones came back, like shadows from the other shore; especially of those who lie in unknown graves and who fell at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and on other bloody fields. We were told how they fought and how they died. No stone marks their last resting place and naught but the winds of winter, the breezes of summer and the sweet tones of the southern mocking bird have chanted their requiem. But wherever it may be where they lay down in their eternal sleep, the ground is hallowed and consecrated by their valor, heroism and love of country.

At last the long beautiful summer day of June 9th drew to a close and while the shadows were lengthening in the west, the goodbyes were repeated and men who had shared the same tent, whose faces had been lighted up with the same camp fire, who had drank from the same canteen, who had shared each other's sorrows and joys, returned to their former civilian life.

They went back to fight the great battles of life, other than those that are fought amid the humming of bullets, the crash of cannon and the shrieks of the wounded and dying. They had given up the companionship of father, mother, sister, brother, sweetheart and all the fond endearments of home, to plunge in the blood and dust of the struggle for the American Union. They had fought the fight, kept the faith and claimed their share in the preservation of the Union, which will remain a glorious inheritance to their children and children's children forever.

With the coming of Thursday, August 22nd, 1912,





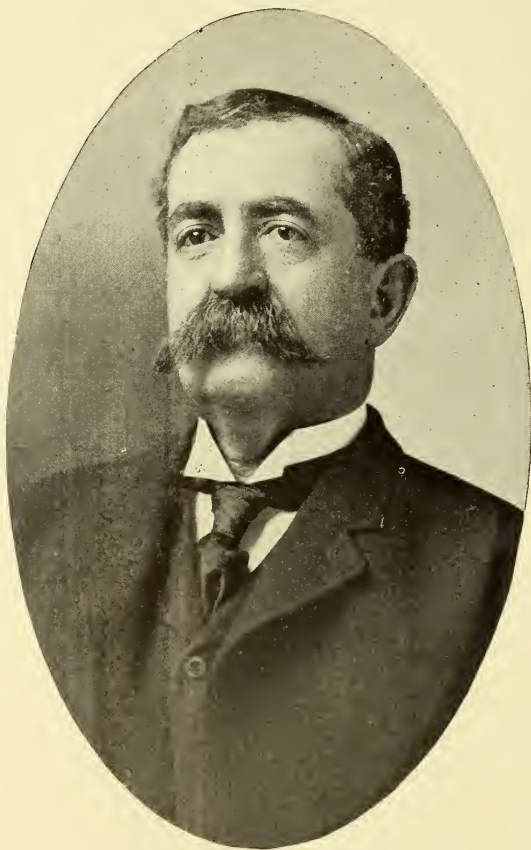
*The Survivors of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment and their Old Flag at the Monument*



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*Olde Ulster*

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*The Honorable Charles T. Coutant*

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### *General Sharpe and Lee's Surrender*

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came the fiftieth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the South. The morning broke fair and the day was one of perfect beauty. Never did God's beautiful sunshine rest more lovingly upon hill and valley and seem to smile in sweeter benediction upon the survivors of this famous old regiment as they came from the north, south, east and west to sit down at the cross roads of life, once more to renew the friendships of old.

It was a day destined to become memorable upon the pages of their life's history and in all the lights and shadows of their remaining years, it's memories will have their place. They gathered upon historic ground, where prayer, music, feasting, song and speech ruled the hours. Their thoughts were turned backward at the sight of a life size picture of their old commander, General Sharpe, which graced the stage and seemed to smile upon them a warm welcome.

Then there was their old corps commander, General Daniel E. Sickles, who led them through the scathing and deadly fires of the "Bloody Angle" at Gettysburg, where in the thickest of the combat, this regiment had held the line and had left many of their comrades lying dead, sprinkled with each other's blood. Again and again their eyes filled to overflowing as they listened with suppressed excitement and interest to the words of their old corps commander, which were full of cheer, love and wisdom and which each survivor will cherish in his heart through all the remaining years.

A beautiful feature of the reunion exercises was the presentation to each survivor of a bas-relief likeness of their old commander, General Sharpe, being

from Judge Severyn B. Sharpe, General Henry G. Sharpe and Mrs. Ira Davenport, children of their old commander, each medal being handed in turn to the veterans by the charming little daughter of Judge Sharpe. The presentation followed a touching and appropriate address by the son of their late colonel, Judge Sharpe.

At high noon, reverently and sadly they wended their way to the old church yard around the corner and while gathered around the beautiful monument, (a gift of love and appreciation from their old commander, General Sharpe, and which was dedicated to their undying renown,) their pictures were taken, and with their tattered old battle flag in the center, around which clustered the shattered remnant of as brave a body of men as ever drew a sword or shouldered a musket, the noonday sun looked down upon a scene beautiful and touching, never to fade from the memories of all who saw it.

The writer is tempted to say more, but time and space forbid going into minute details of this memorial gathering. With the shades of evening, came the benediction and the partings, and the sad thought that, soon the muffled drum will beat for the last member of this old command, who will lay down with the great Army of the Dead, to sleep until that day when the great Master General of all the Armies, north, south, east and west, shall cause to be sounded the great glorious and final reveille, when Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Shiloh, Antietam. and all southern battle fields will give up their dead, and when the brave boys of the north and south shall rise side by side on the

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*Remarks at the Fire*

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great Judgment Day, and the recording Angel shall open the Books, there is one question which we believe the Great Master will never ask of them, "were your coats Blue or Gray?"



*REMARKS AT THE FIRE*

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We are requested to republish the following remarks overheard at a fire in the village of Kingston, New York, nearly fifty years ago. It is a verbatim report of what a young lady heard different citizens living in the neighborhood say as they watched the blaze and the efforts of the firemen. But few of those whose names appear are living, but many of them will be readily recalled.

- "Fire! Fire!" said the crier,  
"Where, where?" said the mayor.  
"Hurrah! Hurrah!" said Mr. Shaw.  
"I hear the bell," said Dr. Crispell.  
"Don't believe it a bit," said Domine Stitt.  
"The smoke is to be seen," remarked Ed. Green.  
"It's the house of the tailor," said Artemas Sahler.  
"They make a great fuss," said Uncle Gus.  
"And what's the use?" said Dr. Hoes.  
"Who's the commander?" asked Mr. Ostrander.  
"The wind blows hard," said Reuben Bernard.  
"They've got a poor chance," said Jacob Burhans.  
"What can the cause be?" enquired Mr. Crosby.  
"Let's go and see, Oh!" said Sheriff Deyo.  
"I wonder how fur t'is," said Mr. Curtis.  
"Bell's gone with her brother, really," said Mother.

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## *Olde Ulster*

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"How high the hill is," said Mr. Willis.  
"I like such ramblin'," came from Mr. Hamblin.  
"See that great sprinter," said Mr. Winter.  
"I feel quite faint, eh!" said Mr. Payntar.  
"Have they been insurin'?" asked Tonk VanBuren.  
"The fire is out," cried Jake Osterhoudt.  
"I've saved the bacon," said Mr. VanAken.  
"And I the chickens, said Mr. Mickens.  
"How did it happen?" asked Mrs. Tappen.  
"They were making pickles," answered Mrs. Sickles.  
"Now let's go home, eh?" said Domine Romer.



### *THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS*

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*Continued from Vol. VIII., page 253*

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#### BAPTISMS

1789

1585. May 17. Christina, ch. of James Ransom.  
Maria Langendek. Sp. Lucas Langendek. Christintje  
Langendek. (This entry is reprinted because of an  
error.)

1586. May 17. Catharina, ch. of Jacob Beekman.  
Rachel Sneider. Sp. Solomon Sneider. Elisabet  
Sneider.

1587. May 17. Jacob, ch. of Heermanus Hommel.  
Maria Hommel. Sp. Hans Veder.. Gritje Hommel.

1588. May 17. Petrus, ch. of Cornelis Langendek.  
Christeintje Snyder, Sp. Jacobus Wenne. Catha-  
rina Falkenburg.

1589. May 17. Heltje, ch. of David Du Boys,



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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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Jr. Alida Sneider. Sp. Hans Martin Sneider. Hel-  
tje Osterhout.

1590. May 17. Maria, ch. of Henrik Schaart.  
Sophia Sneider. Sp. Willem Sneider. Maria Sneider.

1591. May 17. Petrus, ch. of Isaak Sneider.  
Susanna Kern. Sp. Martinus Hommel. Annatje  
Hommel.

1592. May 17. Christoffel, ch. of Christoffel  
Kirsteed. Lea Du Boys. Sp. Catharina Kirsted.

1593. May 17. Catharina, ch. of Andrew Breed-  
steedt. Maria Post. Sp. Meinert Meinersen, Jr.  
Catharina Persen.

1594. May 17. Johannes, ch. of Nicolas Trom-  
bord. Elisabet Smit. Sp. Johannes Feero. Lantje  
Smit.

1595. May 17. Debora, ch. of Petrus Deker.  
Mareitje Eygenaar. Sp. Hiskia Du Boys. Mareitje  
Moxner.

1596. June 20. Hendricus, ch. of Corneles Bor-  
hans. Marij V: Löwen. Sp. John Steenberg. Anna-  
tjen V: Löwen, his wife.

1597. June 20. Catharina, ch. of Pieter Wenne.  
Elisabeth Simon. Sp. Abram Joung. Annatjen Wenne.

1598. June 20. Margaretha, ch. of Barend Bor-  
hans. Margaretha Eygenaar. Sp. Jerck Boorhans.  
Catharina Diderich, his wife.

1599. June 20. Conrad, ch. of Abraham Firo.  
Sarah Richtmøjer. Sp. Conrad Niewkerck. Neeljen  
Heermans.

1600. Aug. 2. (Born 13 July). Lena, ch. of  
Willem Eeligh. Maria Beer. Sp. Johannes Eeligh.  
Margreta Eeligh.

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*Olde Ulster*

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1601. July 24. (Born 24 July). Cornelius, ch. of Cornelius Pearson. Elizabeth Masten. Sp. (No sponsors).

1602. Aug. 29. Annatje, ch. of Samuel Roosa. Margritje Reghtmejer. Sp. Adam Roosa. Gertrei Roosa.

1603. Aug. 30. Petrus, ch. of Conrad Ferer. Annatje Regtmejer. Sp. Petrus Wolf. Margrit Wolf.

1604. Aug. 30. Abraham, ch. of William Castel. Maria Henslie. Sp. Abraham Wolf. Annatje van Etten.

1605. Aug. 30. Kettie. (No parents or sponsors named. Probably child of preceding).

1606. June 21. Willem, ch. of Willem Moeser. Susanna Maurer. Sp. Jacob Maurer. Maria Louks.

1607. June 21. Adam, ch. of Petrus Marterstok. Annatje Post. Sp. Adam Marterstok. Catharina Eygenaar.

The date of baptism of the following ten is not given.

1608. Born Aug. 9. Moses, ch. of William Dubois. Annatie Brink. Sp. Stephanus Mayer. Annatie Brinck.

1609. Born Oct. 21. Sarah, ch. of Petrus A. Winner. Catrina Borhans. Sp. Arent Winner. Annatie Langendyk.

1610. Born Nov. 2. Garritie, ch. of Benjamin Mayer, Jr. Annatie Heermansie. Sp. Henricus Mayer. Neeltie Heermansie.

1611. Born Oct. 12. Moses, ch. of Samuel Fre-

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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ligh. Elisabeth Schoonmaker. Sp. Wilhelmus Emrigh, Jr. Greetje Schoonmaker.

1612. Born Oct. 12. Neeltie, ch. of Abraham A. Post. Docia Schoonmaker. Sp. Rolf Ceerstedie. Neeltie Post.

1613. Born Oct. 11. Christien, ch. of Henry Saroze. Catrina McDermit. Sp. Daniel McNeal. Annatie Burcker.

1614. Born Oct. 12. Debora, ch. of Elias Snyder. Marregrietje Hommel. Sp. Elizabeth Snyder. Ephraim Snyder.

1615. Born Sept. 6. Hannah, ch. of Isaac Post. Catrina Snyder. Sp. Christina Cockburn. Elexander Cockburn.

1616. Born Oct. 31. Nicholas, ch. of William Britt. Catrina Van Ettie. Sp. Nicholas Britt. Mar-  
eitje Rouw.

1617. Born July 4. William, ch. of Frederick Eygenaar. Elizabeth Burger. Sp. William Burger. Mareitje Eygenaar.

1790

1618. Jan. 30. Henrikus, ch. of Hans Becker. Elizabet Broedbek. Sp. Hans Regtmejer. Maria Ferro, his wife.

1619. Jan. 30. Christina, ch. of Francis McJermie. Catharine Sluyter. Sp. Lawrence McJermie. Catharina Sax.

1620. Jan. 30. John, ch. of Benjamin Rou. Maria Tembord. Sp. Richard Tembord. Annetje Tembord.

1621. Jan. 30. Tobijas, ch. of Petrus Wynkoop.

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*Olde Ulster*

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Lea Behr. Sp. Tobias Wynkoop. Jannetje Schermerhorn.

1622. Jan. 30. Neltje, ch. of Cornelius Mejer. Maria Britt. Sp. Christian Mejer. Annetje Wynkoop.

1623. Jan. 30. Johannes Peter, ch. of Jacob Mowrer. Maria Luiks. Sp. Petrus Eygenaer. Neltje Luiks.

1624. Jan. 30. Catharina, ch. of Valentyn Feiro Trombort. Neeltje Elig. Sp. Andries Elig. Catharina Elig.

1625. Jan. 31. Maria, ch. of Zacharie Schaert. Phebie Schaert. Sp. Willem Sneider. Maria Rechtmejer.

1626. Jan. 31. Andrew, ch. of William Roos. Annatje Wolven. Sp. (No sponsors.)

1627. Jan. 31. Rebecca, ch. of John Newkirk. Elisabet Reistle. Sp. Wilhelmus Reistle. Rebecca Reistle.

1628. May 8. Jannetjen, ch. of Petrus Feero. Maria Post. Sp. Christian Feero. Jannetje Louw.

1629. May 8. Catharine, ch. of William Osterhout. Maria Mauer. Sp. Petrus Mauer. Agnit Moushier.

1630. May 8. Catharine, ch. of Daniel Belhemus. Annatje Mejer. Sp. Abraham Mejer. Catharine Mejer.

1631. May 8. John, ch. of Elias Osterhout. Catharina Korel. Sp. John Osterhout. Eva Korel.

1632. May 8. Petrus, ch. of Willem Burhans. Catharina Osterhout. Sp. Petrus Osterhout. Mallitje Osterhout.

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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1633. May 8. Maria, ch. of Johannes Falk. Marcitje Materstok. Sp. Jacob Materstok. Elisabeth Tembord.

1634. May 8. Sarah, ch. of Henrik Frelig. Jan-  
netje van Orten. Sp. Jeremiah Overbach. Sara van  
Orten.

1635. May 8. Moses, ch. of Abraham Mejer. Annatje DuBoys. Sp. Jonathan Mejer, Jr. Maria Mejer.

1636. May 8. Margrit, eh. of John Brink. Margrit Burhans. Sp. (No sponsors.)

1637. May 8. Maria, ch. of Jeremiah Wolfen. Catharina Dieterik. Sp. Jeremiah Becker. Maria Dieterik.

1638. May 9. Annatje, ch. of David Schoen-  
macker. Catharina Elig. Sp. Peter Roggen. Annatje Masten.

1639. May 9. Dirck, child of John Schepmose. Mareitje De la maitre. Sp. Peter Scharp. Blandina De la maitre.

1640. Aug. 28. Levi, ch. of Abraham Louw, Jr. Rachel de Witt. Sp. David Mejer. Mareitje Louw.

1641. Aug. 28. Philip, ch. of Petrus Muller. Annatje Schaart. Sp. Philip Muller. Rachel Schaart.

1642. Aug. 28. Petrus, ch. of Abraham de witt Louw. Elisabet Schaart. Sp. Petrus Louw. Catharina Schaart.

1643. Aug. 28. Catharina, ch. of Petrus J. Offenbach. Catharina Feero. Sp. Hans Regtmejer. Maria Feero.

1644. Aug. 28. Petrus, ch. of Isaak Kool. Johanna Teffenbord. Sp. Petrus Kool. Christina Kool.



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*Olde Ulster*

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1645. Aug. 28. Antje, ch. of Hans Martin. Mareitje Schaart. Sp. Henrik Schaart. Antje Schaart.

1646. Aug. 29. John, ch. of John van Orten. Catharina Persen. Sp. John van Orten. Tryntje DuBoys.

1647. Aug. 29. Elisabet, ch. of Petrus Post. Mareitje McKense. Sp. John Post, Nance McKense.

1648. Aug. 29. Annatje, ch. of Andrew McFarle. Annatje DuBoys. Sp. (No sponsors.)

1649. Oct. 24. Jacob, ch. of Abraham Richtmejer. Catharina Kern. Sp. Jacob Kern. Catharina Kern.

1650. Oct. 24. Maria, ch. of David DuBoijs. Alida Schneider. Sp. Christian Mejer. Alida Schneider.

1651. Oct. 24. Susanna, ch. of Jacobus DuBoijs. Marytjen Ros. Sp. Isac Schneider. Susanna Kern.

1652. Oct. 24. Maria, ch. of Jacobus van Ette. Maria Langendyk. Sp. John van Ette. Maria van Ette.

1653. Oct. 24. John, ch. of Salomon Schutt. Maria Queen. Sp. John Fuhrer.

1654. Oct. 24. Christena, ch. of Jerik Borrhans. Catharina Diederick. Sp. Andrew Breestede. Maria Post, his wife.

1655. Oct. 24. Jannetjen, ch. of Cornelis Persen. Elisabeth Masten. Sp. (No sponsors.)

1656. Oct. 24. Maria, ch. of Hendricus Mejer. Neeltjen Heermans. Sp. Gerret Meindersen. Annatjen Meindersen.

1657. Oct. 24. Johannes, ch. of Meinert Mein-

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*A Sonnet*

---

ertzen. Lena Heermans. Sp. Hendrick Mejer. Neeltje Heermans.

1791

1658. Jan. 8. Susanna, ch. of Jerry Obrian.  
Annatje Sax. Sp. Christian Sax. Susanna Sax.

1659. Jan 8. Sarah, ch. of Martinus van Leuven.  
Christintje [Snyder]. Sp. Samuel Sneider. Sarah  
Van Leuven.

*To be continued*



*A SONNET*

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*To G. P. K.*

Gilbert, when thou and I on Basha's Kill  
Rowed to the melody of songs of old;  
And, thirsting, drank the mountain rillet cold,  
Or of the wild vine's clusters ate our fill;  
When, gun in hand, along the wooded hill  
We heard the whirl of unseen wings that told  
Of the shy partridge fleeing through the gold  
And crimson leafage unto shadows still ;—  
  
Often we thought how soon the North must blow  
The flame from out the socket of the year:  
How the bright world must as a palmer go,  
His bravery put off for raiment drear;—  
Yet this we mourned not, knowing all things so—  
Save Love and Friendship—wither and grow sere.

CHARLES HENRY LUDENS

# 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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WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF OUR READERS to the advertisement of the Van Deursen family history upon the third advertising page of this issue of the magazine. The ancestor of this family, Abraham Pietersen (van Deursen) was born in Haarlem, Holland, in 1607, there married in 1629 in the Groote Kerk to Tryntje Melchoir. We find him in America in 1636, in which year he took possession of the island of Quetenesse, off the coast of Narragansett, for the West India Company. A few years later he was in New Amsterdam, now New York. By profession he was a *molenaar* (miller), a very important and lucrative business; he stood high in the community, being elected a member of the Board of Twelve, and of the Eight Men. About 1650 several of his children settled in Beverwyk, now Albany, from whom descend the Van Deusens, Van Dusens, Vandusens, etc. of that section of the State, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Canada, etc. Another branch passed through New Jersey, up the Ramapo valley into Orange county, New York, where they took the name of Van Duzers.

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OCTOBER, 1912

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WHOLE NUMBER 94

FORSYTH & DAVIS

Booksellers and Stationers

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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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# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

VOL. VIII

OCTOBER, 1912

No. 10

## *The Building of Plank Roads*



FROM generation to generation the problem of inter-communication and access has presented itself to every community, settlement, nation and country. The terrible famines which have devastated countries like India and China have been the result of the want of means for conveying food from parts of the land where there was plenty to those which lacked. One reason why the western part of Europe and our land does not suffer thus is because here the means of bringing the products of the soil where they are needed are ample. What with our canals, railroads, steamships and world wide commerce there is little danger of starvation. It was not thus in other days.

No sooner were the lands of the Esopus settled than means of communication were devised to reach surrounding regions. Of course at our doors was that

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## *Olde Ulster*

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greatest of all avenues, the Hudson river. But the settlers here almost immediately looked towards the hinterland. This magazine has told of "The Old Mine Road" (Vol. III., pages 33-41). In Vol. V., pages 289-297, it described the efforts to reach the hinterland from Kingston and Catskill. In this magazine during 1911 the story of the proposed Moravian settlement in Delaware county on the Hardenbergh patent in 1753 was given and their determination to build a highway from the Delaware river to the Esopus. Had not this project fallen through such a road would then have been constructed twenty years before the Revolution. How different would have been the history of that frontier had they settled there! We will here recall an attempt to reach the lands within and beyond the Catskills with an easy and smooth highway a little more than sixty years ago.

In the story of the hinterland of Ulster county told in the magazine for October, 1909 (Vol. V. pages 289-297) the laying out and building of the Ulster and Delaware Turnpike from Kingston to Middletown, Delaware county, New York, was narrated. At the middle of the last century the road was in operation and a fair dirt road was the means of communication. While it was passable and loads of some size could be drawn over it it was not so unless the weather was such that it was neither deep in dust nor rutted after rains and the going out of frost in the spring. Over it passed many loads of butter, cheese, farm products and droves of cattle and sheep. There were other and heavier things to be conveyed and these demanded better means of transport.

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### *The Building of Plank Roads*

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The valleys and mountain sides of the Catskills were covered with forests of hemlock. The eye could see them stretching interminably in every direction at the opening of the nineteenth century. They have disappeared to-day. Hardly a hemlock of one hundred years ago is standing in its evergreen beauty at the opening of the twentieth century. Maples are there, birch, beech and other hard woods are made into furniture and softer woods into excelsior and wood-pulp, but the beautiful hemlock must be sought in some sheltered nook to which bark peelers could not obtain ready access, if it is found at all.

Early in the nineteenth century the valleys of the Catskills were invaded by tanners. Colonel Zadoc Pratt found his way to the farther recesses along the Schoharie creek and built tanneries at a place named for himself, Prattsville. The Ladews, the Simpsons, the Snyders, the Samsons, the Sherrills, the Palens, the Kiersteds and others built tanneries at Palenville, Woodstock, Shokan, Samsonville, Phoenicia, Woodland, at Ellenville, Napanoch, Homowack, through Sullivan county and wherever hemlock trees grew and hemlock bark could be peeled. The name of Tannersville survives in a flourishing village on the Catskills and the Tanner's Bank of Catskill is one of the strongest financial institutions of the State of New York at this day.

Many fortunes were made in the tanning and leather business in the last century. But the work was hard and it was a great effort to reach the region where the bark could be obtained. Hides were heavy and roads were rough, and miles up from the river into

the mountains were long and grades difficult. Could not some plan be devised to reach the region without difficulty? First it was proposed to build a railroad. There were few in the country at that day. But there was a successful one from Albany to Schenectady and one was connecting the coal mines of Pennsylvania at Honesdale with the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Could not the regions where the tanners were be brought into touch with the Hudson river by a railroad?

There was at Malden, Ulster county, in the town of Saugerties, an enterprising merchant, Asa Bigelow. His son, John Bigelow, Minister to France under President Lincoln, recently died at the advanced age of ninety-four years. Mr. Bigelow conceived the project of a railroad into the Catskills to the tanneries. On the 13th of May, 1837 he obtained from the Legislature an act incorporating "The Malden Rail-Road Company for the purpose of constructing a rail-road between the village of Malden and the junction of Smith-bush-kill and Esopus kill in the town of Shandaken." Upon this road \$5,000 had to be spent within two years to prevent the lapsing of the charter. The commission to receive subscriptions to the stock were Charles Isham, John Kiersted, Samuel Culver, Giles Isham, Stephen Kellogg, Jun., Merritt Bradford and William DeForest. The rate of fare to be five cents a mile. What might have resulted from this had not the panic of 1837 begun that very month is a problem. The trade with Delaware might have been diverted from Kingston to Malden.

Nothing much was done for the next ten years.



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### *The Building of Plank Roads*

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Meanwhile hundreds of thousands of cords of bark were peeled, and the hemlock logs piled by hands that could not dispose of hemlock timber and convey it to market, lay rotting by millions everywhere. It occurred to some one that these logs could be sawn into plank and the roads bridged with those plank would be like floors over which hides, leather, lumber, stone and other heavy articles might be transported to tide-water much easier. Let a plank road be built from Pine Hill to Kingston. Some of the tanneries used more than 100,000 hides a year. Colonel Pratt used millions of hides during his life in Prattsville. It had taken three days to make the round trip from Shandaken to Rondout and but from one and one-half to two tons could be carried. It was no unusual sight to see fifty teams following each other as closely as possible. The roads were lined with hotels and taverns to accommodate the commerce. Suppose the logs were sawn into planks and hemlock timber, now rotting, be made merchantable. It were worth while to give the logs at the price of sawing them to forward the cause of good highways. No sooner was it proposed than it was carried out.

On the 30th day of November, 1849 a meeting was held in Kingston. It was decided to try to secure the road and charter of the Ulster and Delaware Turnpike Company, if possible. Meanwhile a board of directors to canvass for subscriptions to a capital stock was appointed. They were James C. Forsyth, Charles W. Schaffer, Philip V. D. Lockwood, Thomas Cornell, Humphrey Jewell, Eliakim Sherrill, Cornelius Burhans, Charles Van Anden and Thomas Hill. Within six

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*Olde Ulster*

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weeks the committee reported that the road could be bridged with hemlock plank from the bridge at Higginsville to Pine Hill for about \$72,000. That they recommended a capital stock of \$80,000. Within a few days Shandaken reported that the tanners there would take \$17,200 at least and Woodstock and Olive \$5,000 more. In less than a week more the stock was subscribed to the amount of \$70,000 and on February 8th, 1850 the directors met and chose James C. Forsyth, president, Charles W. Schaffer, secretary, Nicholas Elmendorf, treasurer, and formed an executive committee consisting of Eliakim Sherrill, Abram D. Ladew and Charles Van Anden. The stock was by that time all taken and contracts were made to build the road during the coming summer, twenty miles of which were to be completed by the autumn of 1850. By Christmas nineteen miles of the thirty-six to Pine Hill were finished.

The next step was to reach tide water. Here there were two opinions and two routes were laid out and constructed. The Union Plank Road was organized to run from Higginsville to the corner of Main and Wall streets, then one branch was to proceed down Wall street and Jacob's Valley to Wilbur and the other branch through Main and East Front streets (Clinton Avenue) to St. James, then to Rondout avenue (now Broadway), thence to tide water at Rondout. By Christmas of 1850 these were completed as far as Jacob's Valley for the one and to O'Reilly's Woods for the other. With the spring of 1851 another plank road was built from Mutton Hollow to the Sawkill and called "The Brabant Plank Road."

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## *The Building of Plank Roads*

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Determined efforts were made to build another plank road to reach the tanneries in Ellenville and vicinity. These efforts failed. Newburgh took up the proposition and endeavored to construct one to reach the same vicinity. They were carried on for some time but they never succeeded. The plank road to Pine Hill was in use for more than fifteen years, growing shabbier and more worn with the succeeding years. When first built and in good condition the loads were increased one hundred per cent. As the roads wore the loads decreased until they were no greater than on an ordinary dirt road. From above West Hurley the tracks of a stone tram road were then laid for the conveyance of blue stone to market. This survived until the year 1912 when the Ulster and Delaware Plank Road was disbanded.

Not many plank roads were built. Many were contemplated but the materials were expensive under conditions other than were here. Where market could be found for hemlock timber the cost of the plank was prohibitive. Here were thousands of hemlock logs rotting which were worthless for anything else. A plank road was built from Ellenville to Woodbourne, a distance of twelve miles, and one from Wurtsboro to Monticello, a distance of thirteen miles.

Tollgates on the Ulster and Delaware Plank Road were four in number. Going west from Kingston the first was about a mile above Mutton Hollow, and this remained until the road was abandoned. The second was at the Eighth Milestone, two miles above West Hurley, the third was above Shokan, just beyond the Dug Way, on the first flat, sixteen miles out; the

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## *Olde Ulster*

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fourth just below Phœnicia. The toll at each gate was eight cents for a single horse and sixteen for a team.

On the Union Plank Road the first gate was at the present store of Edward T. McGill near the West Shore station. As people drove around the gate it was moved down to the former site of the Industrial Home on Broadway. On the Wilbur Road the gate stood where the old road and the new road came together at the grist mill.

The building of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad (now the Ulster and Delaware) superseded the necessity for turnpikes and plank roads to the Catskills and the long trails of teams and droves of cattle departed from the old plank road. Higginsville, which presented a strange scene in the palmy days when lines of wagons from the region of the tanners, and the farms of Delaware county, narrowed the streets to a mere passage way, and which was then the busiest part of Kingston, lost its trade and dropped into a sleepy, deserted-village aspect, the countless hotels along the route passed out of the business of entertaining travelers and the route of the "old plank road" became a matter of history and, at last, a mere tradition.

A word might be added about the men who built up the tanning industry in the first half of the nineteenth century in Ulster, Greene and Sullivan counties. They were strong men, physically, and men of great business capacity. A number of the tanners made fortunes of considerable size for those days, but it took a masterful man to do it. The most famous of all was Colonel Zadoc Pratt of Prattsville. He tanned one million sides of sole leather with hemlock

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*Death of Domine Mancius*

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bark in twenty years. He received a medal at the World's Fair in London for making the best leather. His son was Colonel George W. Pratt, the commander of the Twentieth Regiment, New York State Militia, who fell at the Second Battle of Bull Run in 1862. Many of these tanners had a taste for public life and, especially, for service in Congress. Colonel Zadoc Pratt was elected twice. The first time was in 1836 and the second in 1842. Jeremiah Russell was elected to Congress in 1842 and his son, William F. Russell in 1856. In 1858 Elisha P. Strong, another proprietor of a tannery, was a candidate, but was defeated. Rufus Palen was elected in 1838 and Eliakim Sherrill in 1846. It might be added that a granddaughter of Eliakim Sherrill of Shandaken is the wife of James S. Sherman, the Vice President of the United States.

*DEATH OF DOMINE MANCIUS*

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OLDE ULSTER acknowledges the receipt from the Reverend Edward T. Corwin, D. D. of the obituary notice of the death of Domine George Wilhelmus Mancius, who was pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Kingston, New York, from 1732 to 1762. From the first of these years he was colleague of Domine Petrus Vas until his death in 1756. From that time until 1762 he was pastor alone.

It was said of him that he could preach in the Dutch, German, English and French—in fact in nine languages. However that might be he was a great organizing force and founded churches in the valley of



the Hudson not only, but in the valleys of the Wallkill and Rondout all the way into New Jersey.

He was a native of the Duchy of Nassau, in Germany, born in 1706, and came from Holland to America in 1730. He went immediately to Katsbaan and the old stone church still standing there was built by him in 1732. The obituary notice sent us is published in the *New York Gazette or Weekly Post Boy* of September 16, 1762.

On Monday last, the 6th inst., September, departed this life after a tedious illness in Kingston, in Esopus, Rev. G. W. Mancius, minister of the Dutch Reformed church of that place, who, for many years past, has been peculiarly serviceable to his congregation, and by his constant care and endeavors had the happiness of acquiring an universal esteem. He was a gentleman distinguished for the brightness of his parts, having a sound judgment and many accomplishments that rendered him a pattern worthy of imitation. He was a kind husband and loving father, a true friend and an indulgent master, and a well-disposed neighbor; justice and equity shone in every action of his life. And as he was always remarkable for his piety and Christianity, it may be justly said he died a sincere Christian; and make (*sic*) no doubt but he is gone to receive his reward for his faithful service. His loss is sincerely felt by his wife and children, and greatly by his congregation and all his acquaintance.

This magazine in Vol. I., pages 91-5 (March, 1905) contained a long poem in Dutch with a translation in English, of a poem written upon his death which

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*Death of Domine Mancius*

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had been lost for many years. It was found in a garret in the village of Saugerties.

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In "Munsell's Annals of Albany" is related the following story of his son Wilhelmus Mancius, M. D. born in 1738 who died in 1808.

Wilhelmus Mancius was born in the county of Ulster, N. Y., in the year 1738. He was the son of George Wilhelmus Mancius, a doctor of medicine and minister of the Gospel in Ulster county, who came from Germany. He studied his profession with his father, and came to Albany to practice. He spoke both the high and low Dutch languages. He was a tall man, measuring over six feet, of commanding appearance, of eccentric habits, but possessed of agreeable manners, and a fund of good humor which gave him great popularity. He enjoyed a large and remunerative practice. His office was situated on what is now known as 581 Broadway, Albany, a property which he owned, and which is now (1858) occupied by his grandson, Mr. George Mancius, as a drug store, he being the last and only surviving male descendant of the family.

Dr. Mancius was at the time of his death, a partner of Dr. Hunloke Woodruff. By careful observation he had obtained considerable skill, but he had less knowledge of theory than his more learned partner. As might be expected, in the discussion of medical topics which frequently arose between them, he was most often the weaker party, but his final retort, in order to close these argu-

ments was : " Ah ! de cure, Hunloke, is de cure de great thing—I cure." A rebuke so keen the theorist felt, because with all his philosophy, it is said he possessed the least skill. I may be pardoned for alluding to another incident which could scarcely add dignity to a member of our profession at this day. The doctor, it is said, attended many of the wealthy farmers surrounding the city, and never scrupled to draw liberally upon their well-supplied stores. He was punctual to settle those accounts, but always found out first the amount of them before presenting his own bill. It was a strange circumstance that no matter how large the amounts were, "it was exactly the amount of my bill." Shoe bills and others were settled in the same way. We are told that on one occasion, Richard Smith, a rich farmer, who had settled with the doctor in this way before he made out his bill. It was found on comparison that the doctor's "just matched it." "He then recollected that he had omitted certain items which could not escape the doctor's memory when mentioned. The result was a balance in favor of Smith and the doctor promptly paid it over.

Dr. Mancius was chairman of the first meeting of the Albany County Medical Society, but his name does not appear again on its minutes. He died on the 22nd of October, 1808, at the age of seventy years.

A portrait of Domine George Wilhelmus Mancius hangs in the Sunday-school room of the First Reformed Church of Kingston. He was buried beneath the old church which stood on the corner of Wall and Main streets in the old churchyard.

*THE OLD NORMAL SCHOOL AT NEW PALTZ*

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The present large and commodious building of the State Normal School at New Paltz is one of the finest and best appointed buildings for that purpose in existence. For the purpose of perpetuating it in the county history we give this month a picture of the old school building which stood near the railroad station on the flat near the Wallkill. It was the successor of the New Paltz academy, erected in 1832. In April, 1906 it burned and the new building was erected upon the present site on Harcourt Heights with its superb and far-reaching view of the Shawangunks and the Wallkill Valley. The New Paltz Academy was the successor of the New Paltz Classical School which was organized in 1828, on the 19th day of April. The New Paltz Academy enjoyed a great and deserved reputation about 1840 to 1845. In February, 1884, it was burned and measures were taken to rebuild immediately. In 1885 the Legislature passed an act locating a normal and training school at New Paltz in the month of May, and in June Governor David B. Hill and other State officials visited New Paltz. The building shown in the illustration was erected. In April, 1906 this was destroyed by fire. The present magnificent structure on Harcourt Heights was then erected by the State of New York to take the place of the former one near the bank of the Wallkill. The faculty during the years preceding the normal school contained many men who became very prominent in various walks of life in after years.

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*Olde Ulster*

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*The Old Normal School at New Paltz*



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### *Legend of the Willow Plate*

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On February 2nd, 1886, the school was converted into a State Normal School and continues as such with ever increasing attendance. The salubrity of the situation, the magnificent view and the delightful and harmonious surroundings will continue to develop this institution into one of the largest and most influential of such training schools in the land. The ranks of teachers are never filled. Were this condition ever reached vacancies would immediately occur as in the past. Such schools will ever have their place and work. The alumni of such an institution are ready agents in making it more and more popular.



### *LEGEND OF THE WILLOW PLATE*

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From very early times domestic vessels such as dishes, poringers, drinking vessels, tankards and pots, when not of gold and silver, were made of pewter or spelter, a combination of less rare metals hardened by tin and sometimes with a little copper. There were also used vessels and dishes of unglazed earthen-ware until explorers and navigators brought to the European countries a glazed earthen-ware from China, subsequently called porcelain, which had been manufactured there for many years. These Chinese dishes, plates and table-ware came from the neighborhood of Nanking and were colored blue and decorated with landscapes, consisting of shores of the sea and rivers, with Chinese junks, bridges, temples and birds. Much of this ware was brought to England and afterwards to the mar-

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*Olde Ulster*

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itime settlements of America, and called China. The art of coloring and glazing this earthen-ware was not known in Europe until the first part of the eighteenth century, and was not successfully produced until about the year 1780, when Thomas Turner of Caughley, England, produced a copy of Nanking China in blue and afterward in pale pink, copying a design from a Nanking plate, consisting of the shore of a bay upon which was a boat, islands and mainland, connected by a bridge upon which were three figures, two pagoda-like houses, trees and two flying birds. This was called the "Willow Pattern," and was used as the "company" china of our ancestors; pieces of which have been preserved and highly prized by collectors. A friend of this magazine has found among some old papers the following poem describing the decoration on these plates, accredited to the pen of one Julia M. Ruggles:

Far away within the East,  
A Monarch kept his State,  
And near him, just across the bridge,  
There lived a Prince (see plate).

This Monarch had a daughter fair,  
The Prince, in love was he,  
The King said, "No my dear young man,  
The Princess stays with me."

Across the bridge the lovers ran;  
The King pursued irate,  
They hied them to their little boat,  
And sailed away (see plate).

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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Alas, the stormy winds rose up,  
As cruel as cruel could be,  
The waves came down upon the pair,  
And drowned them in the sea.

But changed to birds by Fairies kind,  
Their spirits rose elate,  
And blithe as ever round the King,  
They flutter still (see plate).



*THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS*

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*Continued from Vol. VIII., page 287*

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BAPTISMS

1791

1660. Jan. 8. Margrit, ch. of Johannes Dietsel.  
Rosina Feero. Sp. Henrik Deyker. Margrit Deyker.

1661. Jan. 8. Jerijan, ch. of Petrus Jong. Maria  
Wenne. Sp. Jerijan Jong. Mareitje Emerich.

1662. Jan. 8. John Persema, ch. of John J. Brink.  
Sarah Schoonmaker. Sp. John J. Persen. Margrit  
Persen.

1663. Jan. 8. Johannes, ch. of Jacob Haan.  
Elisabet van Seil. Sp. Johannes Mauer. Christina  
Mauer.

1664. Jan. 8. Christina, ch. of Zacharias Trem-  
port. Catharina Beer. Sp. William Cokburn, Jr.  
Christina Cokburn.

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*Olde Ulster*

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1665. Jan. 8. Willem, ch. of Samuel Burhans.  
Catharina Beer. Sp. John Burhans. Annatje Wenne.

1666. Jan. 8. Andreas, ch. of Peter Regtmejer.  
Elisabet Queen. Sp. Andreas Elig. Catharina Elig.

1667. Jan. 8. Simeon Petrus, ch. of Willem  
Mejer, Jr. Rachel Mejer. Sp. Petrus Mejer. Mareitje  
Mejer.

1668. Jan. 8. Catharina, ch. of Cornelius Post.  
Elisabeth Beker. Sp. Meinert Meinertsen. Lena  
Heermanse.

1669. Jan. 8. Jannetje, ch. of Christian Feero,  
Jr. Mareitje Mejer. Sp. Jonathan Mejer. Jannetje  
Mejer.

1670. Jan. 8. Rebecca, ch. of Abraham Sneider.  
Maria Frelig. Sp. Jeremiah Sneider. Catharina  
Halle.

1671. Jan. 8. Peggy, ch. of Isaac Post. Cath-  
arina Persen. Sp. (No sponsors.)

1672. Jan. 8. John, ch. of Samuel Schoonmaker.  
Elizabeth Thompson. Sp. John Mayne. Debora  
Post.

1673. Jan. 8. Catharina, ch. of Mattheus Dubois.  
Margaret Devenpoort. Sp. Hermanus Menkelaar,  
Jr. Annatie Ploegh.

1674. Jan. 8. Anatie, ch. of John Wolf.  
Resiena Carenrygh. Sp. Jeronemus Carenrygh. Anna-  
tie Fiero.

1675. Jan. 8. Sarah, ch. of John Langendyk.  
Maria Carenrygh. Sp. Johannes Carenrygh. Annatie  
Carenrygh.

1676. Feb. 23. Moses, ch. of Henrik van Steen-

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berg. Annatje Schaefer. Sp. Johannes Elig. Gritje Schoonmaker.

1677. Feb. 23. Moses, ch. of Petrus Wolfen. Elisabet Jay. Sp. Hans Wolfen. Mareitje Louw.

1678. May 14. Annatje, ch. of Abraham van Gelder. Catharina Voorhees. Sp. (No sponserers.)

1679. May 14. Gideon, ch. of Abraham Wolfen. Annatje van Ellen. Sp. Johannes Wolfen. Annatje Hommel.

1680. May 14. Annatje, ch. of Cornelis Langendyk. Christina Sneider. Sp. Isaak Post. Catharina Sneider.

1681. May 14. Tobias, ch. of Petrus Brit. Lea Wynkoop. Sp. Hiskiah Wynkoop. Maria Myer.

1682. May 14. Jonas, ch. of Martinus Sneider. Trientje Nieukerk. Sp. Evert Wynkoop. Altje Wynkoop.

1683. May 14. Henri, ch. of Tjarik Schoonmaker. Jannetje Breedstedt. Sp. (No sponserers.)

1684. May 14. John, ch. of Peter Wenne. Sarah Wolfen. Sp. John van Leuven. Rachel DeWitt.

1685. June 15. Samuel, ch. of Conrad Pharis. Annete Rechtmeyer. Sp. Adam Wolf. Lea Barker.

1686. June 19. Chrystina, ch. of Abraham Hommel. Rachel Snyder. Sp. Abraham Freer. Mareytjie Chrispell.

1687. June 19. John, ch. of Richard Devenpoort. Teyntie Rook. Sp. (No sponserers.)

1688. June 19. John, ch. of Johannes Eman. Mareytjie Falk. Sp. Lawlence Falk. Ester Fero.



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1689. June 20. Lena, ch. of Arenhout Falk.  
Catharina Schart. Sp. Abraham Persen. Lea Falck.

1690. June 20. Aron, ch. of Petrus A. Winne.  
Catharina Burhans. Sp. Aron Winne, Jr. Catharina  
Yong.

1691. June 20. Elizabeth, ch. of Peter L. Winne.  
Elizabeth Simmon. Sp. William Simon. Elizabeth  
Sterr.

1692. June 28. Catrena, ch. of Petrus Decker.  
Mareitie Eigenaar. Sp. Isaac Decker. Antje Hum-  
mer.

1693. July 30. Wilhelmus. ch. of Nicholas  
Schoonmaker. Annetje Amruk. Sp. Helmus Amrech.  
Margrit Luik.

1694. July 31. Nancy, ch. of John Grant. Sarah  
Martin. Sp. Peter Grant. Caty Martin.

1695. Aug. 1. Annyte, ch. of William Heluk  
[Elig]. Maria Beer. Sp. Nicholas Mauer. Dorite  
Schoonmaker.

1696. Sept. 2. Treintje, ch. of Willem Brit.  
Catharina van Ellen. Sp; Geisbert van Ellen. Trintje  
van Ellen.

1697. Sept. 2. Sarah, ch. of Johannes Regtmejer.  
Maria Fiero. Sp. Abraham Feero. Sarah Regtmejer.

1698. Sept. 3. Maria, ch. of Ludwig Rossel.  
Catharina Fiero. Sp. Jacob Elig. Maria Post.

1699. Sept. 3. Sellie, ch. of Peter Schaart. Alida  
Edwards. Sp. David Schaart. Sellie Edwards.

1700. Sept. 3. Cornilia, ch. of Wilhelmus Frans.  
Annatje Brink. Sp. William Brink. Cornelia Brink.

1701. Dec. 11. Hendricus, ch. of Johannes Myer.  
Seletje Snyder. Sp. Henricus Myer. Lea Myer.

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1702. Dec. 11. (Born June 24.) Petrus, ch. of David Meyr. Cathrina Meyr. Sp. Petrus Meyr. Maritie Low.

1703. Dec. 11. (Born June 18.) Ephraim, ch. of Petrus L. Meyr. Neelty Osterhout. Sp. Jonathan Meyr. Jannetie Meyr.

1704. Dec. 11. (Born June 15.) Elizabeth, ch. of Johannes Schoonmaker. Hannatie Schoonmaker. Sp. Wilhelmus Emmeregh. Margrit Schoonmaker.

1705. Dec. 11. (Born June 22.) Everdt, ch. of Hermanus Dedrick. Neelly Schoonmaker. Sp. Jeryn Dedrick. Lenah Schoonmaker.

1706. Dec. 11. (Born Apr. 17.) Polly, ch. of Ecce Carpenter. (No other parent named.) Sp. (No sponsors.)

1707. Dec. 11. Saartie, ch of Felter Trumpour. Neeltie Eeligh. Sp. William Cockburn. Elizabeth Trumpour.

1708. Dec. 11. Lena, ch. of Petrus Post. Maria McKency. Sp. Meyndert Meyndersie. Lena Hermansie.

1709. Dec. 11. Geertruy, ch. of Samuel Post. Geertruy Schoonmaker. Sp. John M. Schoonmaker. Tyna Schoonmaker.

1710. Dec. 11. Abraham, ch. of Jacob Haan. Elizabeth van Sylen. Sp. Abraham Regtmyer. Margaret Kern.

1711. Dec. 11. Phillip, ch. of Peter Lawks. Hannah Buss. Sp. Johannes Mower. Christina Cism.

1712. Dec. 11. Fredrick, ch. of Petrus Hommel. Rachel Hommel. Sp. Fredrick Steckel. Elisabeth Hommel.

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1713. Dec. 11. Sarah, child of Benjamin Meyer, Jr. Annatje Heermansie. Sp. William Meyer. Sarah Wynkoop.

1792

1714. Jan. 7. Jaemes, ch. of Hermanus Regtmejer. Elizabet Ellen. Sp. Johannes Diets. Rosina Feero.

1715. Jan. 7. Gertrei, ch. of Abraham Osterhout. Catharina Minkelaer. Sp. Andreas van Leuven. Mollie Luik.

1716. Jan. 7. Sartje, ch. of David Schoonmaker. Catharina Elig. Sp. Jeremia Elig. Antje Schoonmaker.

1717. Jan. 7. Gritje, ch. of Hermanus Hommel. Maria Hommel. Sp. Petrus Wolfen. Gritje Wolfen.

1718. Jan. 7. Catharina, ch. of John Behr. Catharina Martin. Sp. John Maurer. Lea Martin.

1719. Jan. 7. Catharina, ch. of Jacobus Wels. Elizabeth van Sluik. Sp. Henrikus Wels. Margrit Burhans.

1720. Jan. 7. Wilhelmus, ch. of Philip Wels. Catharine Leeman. Sp. Wilhelmus Wels. Christina Kreiselaer.

1721. Jan. 7. Rachel, ch. of William Castel. Marie Henslie. Sp. Petrus Wolfen. Elisabet Jay.

1722. Jan. 7. Andrew, ch. of Cornelius Leg. Maria Wolf. Sp. Andries Wolf. Elsje Leg.

1723. Jan. 7. John, ch. of Johannes Wolfen. Marietje Brink. Sp. Willem Leg. Rebecca Brink.

1724. Jan. 8. Sarah, ch. of Henrikus Duboys. Annatje Schoonmaker. Sp. Willem Schoenmaker. Janneke Valkeneer.

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1725. Jan. 8. Lena, ch. of Peter Valkeneer. Rachel Parmer. Sp. John H. Van Huusen. Sartje Valkeneer.

1726. Jan. 8. Levi, ch. of Jerri Hommel. Margrit Merkel. Sp. Henrikus Snyder. Mareitje Hommel.

1727. Jan. 8. Petrus, ch. of Hendrikus Wynkoop. Ariante Low. Sp. Evert Wynkoop. Altie Myer.

1728. Jan. 8. Maritje, ch. of Abraham De Witt. Catharina Dedrick. Sp. Matthie Diedrick. Maryte Falkenberg.

1729. Jan. 8. Petrus, ch. of Isaac Post. Catharina Snyder. Sp. Petrus Brink. Certig Cole.

1730. Jan. 8. Lukas, ch. of Lukas Langendyk. Lenah Schoonmaker. Sp. Lucas Langendyk. Christinte Wolfen.

1731. Jan. 8. John, ch. of Fredrick Eigenaar. Elizabeth Burger. Sp. Petrus Materstok. Ariaantie Mauterstok.

1732. Jan. 8. Stephanus, ch. of Stephanus Phero. Catrina Myer. Sp. Petrus Phero. Polly Post.

1733. May 5. Joel, ch. of Petrus Feero. Maria Post. Sp. Abraham Feero. Sarah Regtmijer.

1734. May 5. Jonathan, ch. of Cornelis Myer. Maria Brit. Sp. Jonathan Mijer. Catharina Van Leuven.

1735. May 5. Mareitje, ch. of Barend Burhans. Margriet Eygenaar. Sp. John Sperling. Malletje Burhans.

1736. May 5. Sarah, ch. of Hiskiah Duboys. Maria Maurer. Sp. Jacobus Behr. Susanna Behr.

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1737. May 5. Elisabet, ch. of John Fiero.  
Catharina Kern. Sp. Henrick Feero. Geritje Feero.

1738. May 5. Annatje, ch. of Willem Regtmjer.  
Debora Fiero. Sp. Jeremiah Becker. Elisabeth  
Kern.

1739. May 6. Charles, ch. of Conrad Newkerk.  
Nelje Heermanse. Sp. Andreas Newkerk. Margrit  
Newkerk.

1740. July 22. Helmus, ch. of Benjamin Rauh.  
Maria Tembort. Sp. (No sponsors.)

1741. July 22. Margrit, ch. of Charles Manz.  
Annatje Baker. Sp. Peter Wolf. Margriet Wolf.

1742. July 22. Ballie, ch. of Matheus van Steen-  
berg. Hannie Barect. Sp. Marx Barect. Margrit  
Wolf.

1743. July 22. Petrus, ch. of Jacobus Bartholeme.  
Antje Schaart Sp. Peter Deker. Maretje Eigenaar.

1744. July 22. Jeremiah, ch. of Henrik Rauh.  
Anntje Timmerman. Sp. Cherri Bryan. Annatje  
Sax.

1745. July 22. Antje, ch. of Cornelius Brink.  
Maria Hommel. Sp. Jacob Brink. Christina Lang-  
jaar.

1746. July 22. John, ch. of Francis McGermi.  
Catharina Sneider. Sp. John Pers. Ballie Dieterik.

1747. July 22. Henrik, ch. of Johannes Heiser.  
Maria Ostranter. Sp. Henrik Ostranter. Elizabeth  
Ostranter.

1748. Aug. 28. John, ch. of David Dubois.  
Alida Snyder. Sp. Johannes De Witt. Annatje  
Snyder.



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1749. Aug. 28. Andrew, ch. of Willem Meyer. Rachel Meyer. Sp. Tjerik Meyer. Weijntje Meyer.

1750. Aug. 28. Elisabeth, ch. of Johannis Torlor. Margrietje Eygenaar. Sp. Abraham Eygenaar. Jannetje Vandemerk.

1751. Aug. 28. Elisabet, ch. of Abraham Fieror, Jr. Rachel Meynderse. Sp. Petrus Mynderse. Elisabet Bogardus.

1752. Sept. 22. Johannes, ch. of Johannes Dietzel. Rosina Fiero. Sp. Christian Fiero. Maria Meyer.

1753. Sept. 22. Maria, ch. of Meinert Meindertsen. Lena Heermanse. Sp. Philip Heermanse. Maria Heermanse.

1754. Sept. 22. Elisabet, ch. of Christoffel Moesier. Maria Brodbek. Sp. Jerri Moesier. Mareitje Blank.

1755. Sept. 22. Jacob, ch. of Jacob Geilvoes. Ester Beiert. Sp. Cornelius Langendyk. Christina Sneider.

1756. Oct. 28. Catlina, ch. of Petrus Wynkoop. Lena Beer. Sp. Hermanus Beer. Sarah Meyer.

1793

1757. Jan. 19. Petrus, ch. of John Christian Fiero. Mareitje Meyer. Sp. Laurens Falk. Ester Feero.

1758. Jan. 19. Christian, ch. of Joseph Muller. Catharina Fiero. Sp. Johannes Diets. Rosina Feero.

1759. Jan. 19. Lea, ch. of Abraham Hommel. Rachel Sneider. Sp. Johannes Sneider. Lea Mijer.

1760. Jan. 19. Sartje, ch. of Jonathan Osterhout.

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Debora Schoenmaker. Sp. William Osterhout. Maria Mauer.

1761. Jan. 19. Sartje, ch. of Nicolas Schoenmaker. Annatje Emmerich. Sp. Hans Schoenmaker. Annatje Schoenmaker.

1762. Jan. 19. Joel, ch. of Abraham Wolfen. Annatje van Ellen. Sp. Elias van Ellen. Maria van Ellen.

1763. Jan. 19. George Clinton, ch. of Andreas McFerlin. Annatje Duboys. Sp. Roelof Kirrsteedt. Anna Kirrsteedt.

1764. Jan. 19. Sarah, ch. of John Schepmoes. Mareitje De la maitre. Sp. Wessel Ten broeck. Christina De la maitre.

1765. Jan. 20. Lena, ch. of Zacharias Trembord. Catharina Beer. Sp. (No sponsors.)

1766. May 4. Margritje, ch. of Cornelis Langendyk, Jr. Christina Snyder. Sp. Petrus Langendyk. Margritje Sneider.

1767. May 4. Elisabet, ch. of Johannes Becker. Elisabet Brodbek. Sp. Wilhelmus Emmerick. Margrit Schoenmaker.

1768. May 4. Jame, ch. of Jerri Obryan. Annatje Sachs. Sp. Nicholas Rau. Lena Sachs.

1769. May 4. William, ch. of William Brit. Catharina van Ellen. Sp. Petrus Brit. Lea Wynkoop.

1770. May 4. Maria, ch. of Abraham Regtmejer. Margritje Kern. Sp. Johannes Regtmejer. Maria Feero.

1771. May 4. Sarah, ch. of Johannes Falkenburg. Eva Deterik. Sp. Johannes Moor. Elisabet Deterik.

1772. May 4. Jonas, ch. of John van Ellen.

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Mareitje Falkenbourg. Sp. Johannes Falkenbourg.  
Eva Falkenburg.

1773. May 4. Solomon, ch. of Jacobus Duboys.  
Mareitje Roosa. Sp. (No sponsors.)

1774. May 4. Victor, ch. of Cornelius Post.  
Elisabet Baker. Sp. John Kirsteedt, Jr. Nance  
Baker.

1775. May 4. Annatje, ch. of Abraham Mejer.  
Annatje Ollerbach. Sp. (No sponsors.)

1776. May 4. Gerretje, ch. of Henrikus Mejer.  
Nelje Heermanse. Sp. Benjamin Mejer. Annatje  
Heermanse.

1777. May 4. Ann, ch. of John Brink. Margritta  
Burhans. Sp. Tyarik Schoenmaker. Lea Duboys.

1778. May 4. Elisabet. ch. of Petrus Eygenaar.  
Elizabeth Materstok. Sp. Jacob Materstok. Eliza-  
bet Tembort.

1779. May 5. Maria, ch. of John Grand. Sarah  
Martin. Sp. Jan Persen. Ballie Dietrik.

1780. May 5. Hiskiah, ch. of James Maleken.  
Annatje van Orten. Sp. Hiskiah van Orten. Betje  
van Vechten.

BY DOMINE PETRUS VAN VLIERDEN

1781. May 9. James, ch. of Andrew Briston  
[Breedstedt]. Maria Post. Sp. Pieter Speerling.  
Betzij Speerling.

1782. May 25. Sarah, ch. of Jacob Cern. Maria  
Overbagh. Sp. Petrus Overbach. Rendeltje Sam-  
mon.

1783. May 26. Cathalijntje, ch. of Martinus van  
Leuven. Christijntje Snijder. Sp. Andries Snijder.  
Cathalijntje Schnijder.

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1784. June 2. Petrus, ch. of Abraham Post. Docea Schoonmaker. Sp. Petrus Mijndertze. Jannetje Mijndertze.

1785. June 2. Coenraad, ch. of Coenraad Fierris. Annatje Regtmijer. Sp. Petrus Winne. Maria Snijder.

1786. June 13. Betsy, ch. of David Lawrence. Mary Burnet. Sp. Hezekiah Wynkoop. Maria Myer.

1787. June 23. Lawrens, ch. of Pieter Winne. Elizabeth Simons. Sp. Peter Winne. Jannetje Burhans.

1788. July 28. Geritje, ch. of Benjamin Meijer, Jr. Annatje Heermansea. Sp. Jonathan Meijer. Annatje Mijndertze.

1789. July 28. Nicolaas, ch. of Hannes Mauer. Christina Sissem. Sp. Nicolas Mouer. Dorothea Schoonmaker.

1790. July 28. William, ch. of Jacob Brink, Jr. Christina Langjaar. Sp. William Brink. Cornelia Brink.

1791. July 28. Willem, ch. of Willem Osterhout. Maria Mouerszen. Sp. Samuel Osterhout. Susanna Beer.

1792. Aug. 4. Elisabeth, ch. of Adam Frantz. Grietje Kaa [Karl]. Sp. Cornelis Frantz. Maria Matthen.

1793. Aug. 11. Sarah, ch. of Martinus Snijder. Trijntje Nieuwkerk. Sp. Abraham Snijder. Maria Freilig.

1794. Aug. 11. Christina, ch. of Hermanus Diedrik. Neeltje Schoonmaker. Sp. Tjerck Borhans. Catharina Diederik.

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1795. Aug. 18. Maria Magdalena Alida, ch. of Petrus Van Vlierden. Maria Magdalena Houtkoper. Sp. Abraham Tz. Van Vlierden. Alida Gaasberg. Martinus Van Leuven.

1796. Aug. 25. Petrus, ch. of Leonard Mauer. Annatje Schoonmaker. Sp. Johannes Mauer. Christina Sissem.

1797. Sept. 1. Anthoontje, ch. of Petrus Maurer, Jr. Lea Marthen. Sp. Joseph Marthen. Anthoor Marthen.

1798. Sept. 8. Sarah, ch. of Petrus Winne. Sarah Wolve. Sp. William Leigh. Sara Leigh.

1799. Sept. 22. Temperens, ch. of Willem Du Mon. Rachel Du Mon. Sp. David Du Mon. Catharine Du Mon.

1800. Sept. 22. Leo, ch. of Jonas Valk. Catharina Mac Kertie. Sp. John Mac Kertie. Elizabeth Mac Kertie.

1801. Sept. 22. Catharina, ch. of Roelof Kierstede. Christina Cockburn. Sp. The parents.

1802. Sept. 29. Grietje, ch. of Jacob Kergen. Arnoltje Leman. Sp. Wilhelmus Leman. Annaatje Nieuwkerk.

1803. Sept. 29. Jannetje, ch. of Teunis Meijer. Cornelia Leick. Sp. Petrus Meijer. Elsjie Leick.

1804. Sept. 29. Tjerk, ch. of Teunis Oosterhoud. Marytje Louw. Sp. Hendrikus Wynkoop. Ariaantje Louw.

1805. Oct. 27. Abigael, ch. of Zachariah Siork. Phebie Koek. Sp. Jan Ekker. Marijtje Scholtus.

1806. Oct. 27. Nicolaas, ch. of Peter Brit. Lea



---

*Olde Ulster*

---

Wijnkoop. Sp. Nicolaas van Leuven. Sara Wijnkoop.

1807. Oct. 27. Barend, ch. of Jacob Ekker. Elizabeth Lijer. Sp. Barend Scholtus. Fromia Lascher.

1808. Nov. 3. Neeltje, ch. of Jonathan Mejer, Jr. Annatje Mijndertze. Sp. Gerrit Mijnderze. Neeltje Heermanse.

1809. Nov. 10. (Born Oct. 29.) Annatje, ch. of Hendrikus Osterhoud. Geertje Wenne. Sp. Arend Winne. Annatje Langendijk.

*To be continued*



*JACOB'S VALLEY*

---

As yester-eve I trod my way,  
And witnessed in this glen the day  
Fade, and shadows dark and rude  
Call the owlet forth to brood  
His doleful tales, across me fast  
A pleasing melancholy passed.  
I gazed and gazed, till raptured sight  
Drank in its fill of pure delight,  
And fancy with her magic hue,  
Gave interest to a scene so new.  
The pine trees waved in whirling blast  
As fitful gusts were hurrying past,  
And whistling shrill they seemed to say  
“ Nor oak nor pine hath power to stay  
My onward course, for now I flee  
On to the deep and sounding sea

---

*Jacob's Valley*

---

Where, unrestrained, I hold my court  
And freely play in boisterous sport  
With mountain waves of pliant sea,  
And join the song of revelry."

Oh, thou deep glen ! the towering rocks  
O'erhang thy vale withstood the shocks  
Of Nature's rudest storms and stands  
Monumental of Creative hands.  
But fancy, unrestrained, canst thou  
In humble teachableness bow  
And paint, with pure, prismatic hue  
A lively picture, fresh and new?  
Canst thou, as through a magic glass,  
See demons scowl, and furies pass  
In this deep glen, and point to those  
Great ghosts or goblins in repose  
That haunt or people this wild dell?  
Then fancy do I own thy spell.

Here yet I linger o'er the scene  
For Nature's bold, majestic mien  
Impresses wonder, terror, power,  
Awe, grandeur, majesty each hour  
Until I pass into the light  
Of cheerful sunbeams shining bright,  
And lightening this glen of gloom  
Into a flowery festal room.

Romantic glen ! thy winding way  
Might well deserve some poet's lay  
To paint thy wild, imposing scene,  
And descant on the stream between.

*Wilbur, February 7th, 1842*

# 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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THE EDITOR OF THIS MAGAZINE wishes to thank those kind friends who are so constant in sending good things to the magazine. There are many manuscripts all over the county awaiting the light of day which should be brought out into it. The early part of the eighteenth century in Ulster county has never had the attention paid to it that other periods in the history of the old county have had. By this is meant the interval between the opening of it and the French and Indian War. This is a period of fifty years and over. The settlement and the two Esopus Indian wars occurred in 1660 and 1663 and the records, military reports and other sources are full of what happened in those days. Then there came a respite. Yet this period of fifty years was big with events relating to State and Nation. Old manuscripts dealing with those fifty years would be invaluable. They may be in Dutch, French, German or English. OLDE ULSTER would be glad to receive them for publication.

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KINGSTON, N. Y.

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WHOLE NUMBER 95

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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. VIII

NOVEMBER, 1912

NO. 11

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## *General Sharpe at the Unveiling*

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IXTEEN years ago, on Saturday, October 17, 1896, there was a reunion of the surviving members of the celebrated One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, New York Volunteers, to unveil a statue presented to the regiment to commemorate the undying renown and the valor of that splendid body of troops sent to the front during the Civil War from this congressional district, then the counties of Ulster and Greene. General George H. Sharpe was the commander of the regiment and presented the statue, which he suggested be called "The Daughter of the Regiment," as a tribute to the men who composed it. The addresses at the unveiling were made by General Sharpe and by the Reverend Dr. Henry Hopkins, the chaplain of the regiment and later the President of Williams College, Massachusetts, of which institution

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## *Olde Ulster*

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his distinguished father, Dr. Mark Hopkins, had long been the head.

In the September number of OLDE ULSTER we gave an illustration of the scene at the monument at the reunion of the fiftieth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the war in August, 1862. All the survivors of the regiment that could be gathered and assembled were present. A photographic view of those present at the unveiling sixteen years ago is given in this magazine this month. It will be an interesting comparison to place the two illustrations side by side.

The address of General Sharpe should be preserved. It has such fine literary qualities and its historical and personal allusions are such that it should not be forgotten. It was published at the time in the papers of the day. But it was during the excitement of a hotly contested presidential election and very few copies were preserved. For these reasons it is given a place in this number of OLDE ULSTER.

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My Comrades : I see before me as many as we have been able to gather together of those who survive of this splendid organization, which was so well known for its soldierly qualities in the great army of the Potomac. I know you will thank me in what is done to day, for the reason that you once again grasp the hand and hear the voice of that knightly gentleman, your well beloved chaplain.\* May he long be spared to bless

---

\* Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins, since President of Williams College.

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### *General Sharpe at the Unveiling*

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us with his presence, and to plead for us before the eternal throne.

The total enrollment of the One Hundred and Twentieth regiment, according to our records, was 1,562 men. We have upon the roster of our secretary and acting adjutant the names of 350 men, but are not certain that more than 280 are still with us in this life. From some who went to the far west after the war we have not heard in years, and we may never see them until we are mustered on the other shore.

We bring you again the flags. Two of them can no longer be unrolled. If released from the windings which hold each to its staff they would crumble into dust. The third flag, bearing the names of battles was sent to us late in the campaign of 1864, and has since been carried at the funeral of many of our comrades. The two first to which I have referred were of very rich material, and were presented to us by the ladies of Ulster county at the old camp ground near the valley, and through the medium of Mr. Reuben Bernard. The flag received from the state, has been returned to take its place among the trophies preserved at the capitol, and upon the occasion of General Grant's visit to Albany as the guest of the Legislature, it was suspended directly above him in the Assembly chamber by the partiality of my legislative associates. The silver plate upon the principal flag-staff was often dislodged as the flag bearers were shot down and became disfigured almost beyond recognition. It has been carefully restored and mounted for preservation and is before you to-day. The brass candle sticks which appear beside it, stood upon the table

in the McLean house, when Robert E. Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, the last of the names which make your battle history upon the reverse of the monument.

The regiment was raised in the unparalleled period of 22 days and the exigencies of war were such that under urgent orders we marched with 900 men, leaving upon the camp ground another company and skeletons of others, all of which afterwards became embodied in the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth. As the regiment was about to leave, Governor Morgan sent an aide-de-camp with a list of the numerical designations to which we would be entitled. Passing over a number which would have placed us numerically far higher in the roster of the state, I selected that of the One Hundred and Twentieth, in order that in name, as well as in feeling, we might be associated with that other regiment, the Old Twentieth, raised and commanded by Col. George W. Pratt, which so long represented the county of Ulster upon the fields of Virginia. Col. Westbrook, Major Tappen and myself had been captains in the Twentieth. Following the thought thus expressed by myself, Col. Erastus Cooke, in choosing the numerical designation of the regiment which succeeded us, took the number of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, in order also to ally it to the Fifty-sixth New York, to which this county had furnished three companies.

Being present upon every field which makes the record of your history, with the exception of one or two to the left of Petersburg, but in other parts of the



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*General Sharpe at the Unveiling*

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theatre of action, and in a position to be able to know why we failed and why we won, I had a right then and now to give expression to the reputation which was early achieved and always maintained by these, my special comrades. I was not at James City, and it is the only action where I have been able to felicitate myself for an absence, for I think, perhaps, that I escaped an additional paragraph, a headstone or at least a foot note from my comrade, Wilbur L. Hale, in his chapter upon Andersonville.

This was a regiment of extraordinary quality and it therefore accomplished extraordinary results. Your career was early remarked and continued to command the attention of those who had known you in the service. You have been permitted to take by the hand your great commander, General Grant, while he was President of the United States. Your reunions have been made memorable by the presence of some of the illustrious of the war. Kilpatrick has been with you to try to make amends for the blunder at James City. Glorious Joe Hooker has brought you the light of that flashing eye that penetrated the clouds at Look-out mountain. And surrounded by a great concourse of your fellow citizens you have stood up and sung "Marching Through Georgia" with a man who marched through Georgia.

I have not dared to place upon this monument any words of praise for which I alone might be responsible. I was to put in brief terms an accepted estimate of a regiment whose loss in distinctive battles was so great that decimation was a word five times too weak to state the sanguinary results. The careful work by

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*Olde Ulster*

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*Veterans at the Monument at the Unveiling*

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*General Sharpe at the Unveiling*

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Col. W. F. Fox, of the army, entitled "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," is accepted as an authority here and abroad. Following the general compilation made up from the official returns of the war department, he devotes a chapter to what he calls "Famous Divisions and Brigades," and among them makes the records of the Excelsior brigade of Hooker's division of the Third corps which consisted of the Seventieth New York, Seventy-first New York, Seventy-second New York, Seventy-third New York, Seventy-fourth New York and the One Hundred and Twentieth, and in their summarized statistics, the One Hundred and Twentieth bears a proportion of killed and died of wounds exceeding that of some of the others of the same brigade which had gone through the Peninsular campaign. Following this chapter is the one entitled by Colonel Fox "Three Hundred Fighting Regiments," in which the One Hundred and Twentieth New York is included. And the author gives as the total killed and wounded 587; died in Confederate prisons, 51; in all 638 out of a total enrollment which he makes from the Washington records to be 1,626. The claim, therefore, made in yonder letters of bronze, that this is the one of 300 fighting regiments in the war for the Union seems to be established.

The list of battles which the war department assigns to this regiment was officially certified to me by the adjutant-general at the time of the erection of the Gettysburg monument.

Of the officers who can no longer respond to our call, the name of Colonel Tappen is first in our affec-

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## *Olde Ulster*

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tionate remembrance. I cannot of course detain you by the recital of those who have passed away since our return to civil life, but you will expect me to name those killed in battle, or who died in the service, to-wit: Captain Lansing Hollister, Captain Ayers G. Barker, First Lieutenant Michael E. Creighton, Second Lieutenants William J. Cockburn, John R. Burhans, Frederick Freileweh, Edward H. Ketcham and Jason Carle killed at Gettysburg; Captain James Chambers at the Boydton Plank-road; First Lieutenant John J. Lockwood in the Wilderness, Second Lieutenant William H. Dederick at Petersburg, and First Lieutenant Edgar Simpkins, Surgeon Henry A. Collier, and Captain Charles H. McEntee who heard the last bugle while we were in the field. These all passed in battle and in storm with the hundreds of the Rank and File to whom with you this monument is dedicated. How the old memories crowd upon us, as I make this recital:

Take, O boatman, thrice thy fee,—  
Take, I gave it willingly;  
For, invisible to thee,  
Spirits twain have crossed with me.\*

My comrades, your and my thanks are due to officers, residents in Kingston and Saugerties, who have heretofore done such fraternal service in brightening your reunions. Our thanks are due to the ladies more or less intimately connected with men of our

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\* From the German of Johann Ludwig Uhland, "The Passage." Anonymous translation.



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*General Sharpe at the Unveiling*

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regiment, who have not suffered you to visit Kingston to-day without reminding you of the old hospitality. Our thanks are also due to the Daughters of the American Revolution for their official attendance upon ceremonies intended to commemorate deeds worthy of the ancestors whom they represent. Our especial thanks are due to the Minister, Elders and Deacons of the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Kingston, upon whose ground we have been permitted to place this monument, the most notable site within the bounds of our city. We are proud that in the long hereafter we may be connected with the history of this ecclesiastical incorporation dating from the colonial earliest times. I desire to render my personal thanks to the hearty good will with which my effort has been received by all the people. I am very proud of the approbation of my fellow citizens, and have prized nothing in life more than their repeated evidences of confidence.

I must make public acknowledgment of my obligations to the Honorable Maurice J. Power at whose fine art foundry all the bronze work was done, for most valuable advice and direction—to the aculptor, Mr. B. M. Pickett, whose skillful hand and imaginative eye moulded our daughter of the regiment and who listened with unwearied patience to my criticisms and suggestions—and also to Mr. E. J. Ruquet, Judge Power's representative, who superintended the final erection of the work.

I ask you therefore, my dear Chaplain, as one who knows the privations and suffering of these men, and of their departed comrades, better than any other one



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## *Olde Ulster*

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man, to accept this monument for them. I have often been asked why I did not write a history of the regiment. I could have given reasons which would be controlling, but I have at least attempted one page of its history, which I commit to your keeping.

My comrades, I am devoutly thankful to Almighty God that I have been spared to execute this thought.

There was something to remind us of the uncertainty of life, and the certainty of death amid all our joys in the army. The concluding stanza of the gay old song that you sometimes asked me to lead you in singing, until we made the woods of Virginia ring with our refrain, bore its touch of sadness :

From courts of death and danger, from Tampa's  
deadly shore,  
A wail of manly grief comes up, O'Brien is no  
more.  
In the land of sun and flowers, his head lies pil-  
lowed low,  
No more he'll sing Petite Coquille, at Benny  
Haven's O.

When the Emperor of Russia commands in person great divisions of his army of eight hundred thousand men, when the corps come to pass in review, he takes his position far in advance of the mounted officers who accompany him. As different battalions sweep up before the scrutinizing glance of the Emperor, and those bearing names that have been made brilliant in victory, he urges his horse slightly forward and uncovering, he calls in loud tones so as to be heard far and near by the army, 'All hail to the banners of

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*First County Convention in Ulster County*

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the army of Moscow!" "I salute the colors of the Fiftieth Regiment of Novgorod." "I salute the colors of the One Hundreth Regiment of Smolenske!"

I take the Emperor and his action as a parable. When in the order of nature you and I shall have crossed the river, and rest under the shade of the trees with the 'superb' Hancock, and his great rival Stonewall Jackson, we may mount to the heights of the Delectable Mountains. From it the eternal towers will be open to our view, and as we repose, reclining, we may descry the throngs of the great and good of all ages who wend their way to the immortal mansions.

We shall from time to time be attracted by greater bodies, which in the world below have fought for great ideas. A far larger concourse than usual will receive salutations that will be echoed back from the rainbow rafters and the heaven-built walls, as with glad acclaim the shout will go up, "All hail to the banners of the army of the Potomac, the army of Liberty forevermore!" "We salute the colors of the One Hundred and Twentieth New York!"



*FIRST COUNTY CONVENTION IN  
ULSTER COUNTY*

---

The first county convention for the appointment of delegates held in Ulster county, New York, met in New Paltz, at the house of Mrs. Anne DuBois, April 7th, 1777. The State government was being rapidly arranged and the first Constitution of the State of

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*Olde Ulster*

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New York was nearly ready for promulgation. It became necessary that the people, if this were to be a government of the people, meet in their several towns and initiate the movement towards placing in nomination candidates to represent them in the offices to which worthy men should be named. So the various towns and precincts of Ulster county were called upon to send representative men as delegates to a county convention. They did so. For the purpose of recording the matter in OLDE ULSTER we give the list of the delegates from the several towns and precincts who had been chosen. The following had been certified :

Kingston — Colonel Johannis Snyder, Abraham van Keuren, Egbert DuMon, Esq.

New Paltz—Johannes Hardenbergh, Jacob Hasbrouck, Jr., Joseph Hasbrouck, Andries LeFevre, Abraham Donaldson, Peleg Ransom.

Hanover—Charles Clinton, Arthur Parks, Alexander Trimble, James Latta, Captain Jacob Newkirk, William Jackson, Henry Smith.

New Burgh—Colonel Jonathan Hasbrouck, Thomas Palmer, Woolvert Acker, John Belknap.

Hurley—Colonel Johannes Hardenbergh, Matthew Ten Eyck.

Marbletown—Levi Pawling, Jacob Delamater. Cornelius E. Wynkoop.

Shawangunk—Major Johannes Hardenbergh, Jacob Smedes, Lewis Gasherie.

Wallkill—Abimael Young, James Wilkin.

New Windsor—Robert Boyd, Samuel Brewster, John Nickelsen.

New Marlborough—Benjamin Carpenter, Esq.,

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### *Manumitting a Slave*

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Lewis DuBois, Joseph Mory, Abijah Perkins, Silas Purdy, Henry Ter Bos.

Colonel Johannes Hardenbergh, who resided at Rosendale, in the house since known as the Cornell Mansion, was chosen chairman, not only as a tribute to his ability, his age and his influence, but to his position as a representative of the leading family in possession of lands within the county that had stood by the cause of the colonies and patriots. Cadwallader Colden, Peter DuBois and Walter Dubois protested against the action of the meeting as "a measure unwarranted by law, unknown to the British constitution and repugnant to the spirit and genius thereof." They averred that the election had been unfair, for in many instances finding that they would be beaten at the polls, the time had been anticipated, that others had been appointed privately, and some had said that if only three persons had chosen them they would go to "the Paltz." But the determination of the convention had been aroused that the progress of the Revolution could not be hindered. The first county convention in Ulster county thus met, appointed delegates and provided for future calling to re-assemble.



### *MANUMITTING A SLAVE*

---

The process of manumitting a slave in the days, one hundred and more years ago, when slavery was a common thing in Ulster County, is interesting. OLDE ULSTER Vol. I., page 11, has given attention to the matter before, and published the story of an unsuc-

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## *Olde Ulster*

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cessful attempt at manumission of five slaves. To prevent the turning of worn out slaves upon the public by owners to be supported as paupers it was necessary that the fact of their being able to support themselves be established or that bonds be given that they should not become a burden upon the taxpayers of towns. In the former article the manumission failed for that reason.

Gentlemen I are Desireous to Manumit my Slave  
Richard Gomiz I Solicit you therefore to Subscribe  
the Inclosed Certificate as he is Under fifty Years  
of Age and of Sufficient Ability to Provide for him-  
self I are Gentlemen your most Obt. Humble  
Servet

RICHARD OLIVER  
CATY OLIVER

Hurley 25 March 1794  
To the Justices of the Peace  
And Overseers of the Poor  
for the Town of Hurley  
Entered this twenty Eight Day of March 1794  
Per Me COENRADT W. ELMENDORPH, Town  
Clerk

Ulster County ss

Whereas Richard Oliver of the Town of  
Hurley in the County Aforesaid hath Peti-  
tioned the Subscribers for a Certificate for  
the Purpose of Manumitting his Negro Slave  
Named Richard Gomiz We therefore hereby  
Certify that the Said Negro Slave Named  
Richard Gomiz appears to us to be under  
fifty Years of Age And of Sufficient Abillities  
to Provide for himself We do therefore Cause



---

### *The Name Kiskatom*

---

this Certificate of Manumission to be Registered in the Office of the Clerk of the Town Agreeable to a law of this State passed the 22nd of February 1788 Given Under Our hands at Hurley this 25th Day of March One thousand Seven hundred and Ninety Four

RICHARD TEN EYCK }  
JNO C. DEWITT } Justices

CORNELIUS COLE }  
GERRIT DE WITT } of the Poor

Entered this twenty Eight Day of March  
1794  
Per Me COENRADT W. ELMENDORPH TOWN  
Clerk



### *THE NAME KISKATOM*

---

Those who are familiar with Greene county, New York, and the town of Catskill, know of the region that has the name of Kiskatom. The origin of the name is thus given in Ruttenber's "Indian Geographical Names:" "Kiskatom, a village and stream of water so called in Greene county, appears in two forms in original records, *Kiskatammeeche* in *Kiskatamena-koak*. The abbreviated form *Kiskatom*, appears in 1708, more particularly describing "A certain tract by a place called Kiskatammeeche, beginning at a turn of Catrick's Kill ten chains below where Kiskatammeeche Kill watereth into Catrick's Kill," and "Under the great mountain called Kiskatameck." Dr. Trumbull wrote: "*Kiskate-minak-auke*, 'Place of thin-shelled nuts,' or shag-bark hickory nuts, nuts to be cracked by the teeth, are the 'Kiskatomines.'"

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# *Recollections of    ❧   ❧   ❧*

## *General James Clinton*

---



Y recollections of Little Britain, traditional and personal, are so largely identical with the Clintons that I cannot avoid referring to them first in my notes. I had completed my sixth year when General [James] Clinton died, but, as my parents resided only a mile from his residence, I had the opportunity of seeing him frequently. Only on one occasion, however, was his personal appearance so distinctly impressed upon my mind that it remains still in a tolerable state of preservation. On the occasion referred to he and his lady came to the vicinity of our house in a carriage. After tying his horse he took out his surveying instruments, and, I had never seen anything like them before, they attracted my attention very much. He observed my curiosity, and was good enough to let me examine his compass. When he struck his staff in the earth and began to take sight over it, I thought it at least a very strange proceeding. Notwithstanding his kindness in permitting me to look at his instru-

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NOTE.—These recollections are from Ruttenber's "History of New Windsor," and are from the pen of the late Hon. Edward McGraw, of Plymouth, Wisconsin.

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*Recollections of General James Clinton*

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ments, he had no power of attraction for my child-nature. Had it not been for his staff and compass, I would have avoided him. I fancy I can see now, in the picture of his son, DeWitt, the same intellectual sternness that repelled from the father. He was a tall, erect old man, and according to the fashion of the day with old men, his hair was tied in a cue and hung down between his shoulders. Many of the old gentlemen of that day wore knee breeches, but I think he wore pantaloons. His lady, who accompanied him on this occasion, appeared and was much younger than himself. She was still less attractive for me than the General. I feared him — I disliked her. I saw her very often in years after her husband's death, but the first impression was never obliterated. It is unnecessary, I suppose, to say the lady I speak of was his second wife. She was a widow (Mrs. Gray) and had several children when the General married her. Of her children I remember only one, John Gray, who was killed by the falling of a tree in 1816. She is said to have had a wonderful influence over the General and controlled him to do her will on all occasions. Of the truth of this, of course, I know nothing. General Clinton had five children by her ; but I remember nothing of any of them save his son, James G. Clinton, who married a daughter of Joshua Conger, of Montgomery, by whom he had one son, DeWitt, who was killed in the Walker filibustering expedition in Nicaragua. Mrs. Clinton removed to Newburgh, after the General's death and died there. From a letter from the late Major Charles H. Sly (1874) I learn that one of her daughters by General Clinton, was named Car-

oline and married a Mr. Dewey; one, Letitia, married Dr. Bolton, of Newburgh; another, Annie, married Lieutenant Ross, of West Point, and the fourth died unmarried. The General had four sons by his first wife, Mary DeWitt, and several daughters. I do not know anything about the latter. His sons were Alexander, who died while acting as private secretary for his uncle, Governor George Clinton; Charles, who was a lawyer of some repute and married a Mulliner; DeWitt, the leading statesman of his time, and George, who died young, but not without political distinction.

The old Clinton homestead — I refer to the residence of Colonel Charles Clinton, the immigrant — consisted, when I first remember it, of a somewhat narrow, long strip of land. On the east end of the strip was the family residence, and also the family cemetery. The house consisted of five buildings erected at different times. The first was of stone and rough boards and consisted of one large room, fifteen or twenty feet square, with two windows and a door in front, and a window and door in the rear. A large fire-place and chimney occupied the north end of the room, and an open chamber covered the whole to the roof. To this was added a building on the right with one door and three windows, and subsequently a kitchen was put on. Then followed an addition to the original building on the left, two stories; and lastly an addition on the extreme left. The latter was erected in 1761, and was regarded as of a superior class in its day. It had a piazza on three sides, and was of good finish. I learn that the present owner (1874), Mr. Bull, has torn

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*Recollections of General James Clinton*

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down all but the center building, using the latter as an ice house. "To what base uses may we come at last." The house stood a few rods west of a small creek that comes from the north, crosses the road and follows the valley south to the Otterkill. It was considerable of a stream when the country was new, but don't amount to much now, I am told. East of the road and nearly opposite the old buildings, the land rises to quite a hill, on the highest part of which Colonel Clinton laid out a burial plot for himself and his relatives. I am told that Colonel James G. Clinton in his time, had a substantial stone and mortar wall built around that part enclosing the Clinton family. A number of neighbors and friends were buried there, among others, Colonel George Denniston and his wife Mary (daughter of Patrick McClaughrey). Before the fence was commenced, Colonel James G. asked the relatives of those buried there to unite with him and extend the wall so as to enclose all the graves, but they refused to contribute. Nearly all the marks of graves on the outside of the wall have since disappeared. It was some years after his death that Colonel Charles Clinton's resting place was marked by an engraved stone. Two stones in the yard, procured by the old Colonel, one for his sister and one for his daughter, were quaint enough. I learn that the remains of the Clintons have recently been removed.\*

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\* The remains of the Clinton family were removed from the grounds in the summer of 1876, and deposited in Woodlawn Cemetery, Newburgh, by James A. C. Gray, of New York. A substantial monument was also erected by him.



The subject of DeWitt Clinton's birth-place comes up in my mind. He was born in 1769, at the residence of his father, General James, who then resided with his father, Colonel Charles. General James built the house where he died, on the road leading from Newburgh to Goshen. Frank Mulliner now owns it. It was built about the commencement of the present century. My grandfather, Edward Miller, was the mechanic. I am aware that the statement that DeWitt was born at the old homestead has been disputed in Mr. Eager's "History of Orange County," on the authority of Mr. Gumaer, of Deerpark, who endeavors to make his readers believe that Mrs. Clinton left her comfortable home at the most inclement season of the year, and traveled over forty miles of the necessarily illy constructed roads of that period, including mountain passes and bridgeless streams, only two or three weeks before her confinement; that she was prevented from returning home, by a severe snow storm, until after the birth of her child, DeWitt. I have to say that not only do I reject the story as improbable, but assert that no such idle tale ever had currency in Little Britain. Many of the old people residing in the immediate neighborhood — ladies proverbial for their knowledge of all such matters — have I heard converse on the subject, and if so singular an occurrence was the fact, I should certainly have learned it. These old people always referred to the old homestead as the place where DeWitt was born. It is not improbable that Alexander, the oldest brother of DeWitt, was born in Deerpark, but in that case Mrs. Clinton did not travel forty miles — she had not

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*Recollections of General James Clinton*

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then removed from Deerpark.\* I might give a score of names of the oldest residents in the neighborhood whom I have consulted specially on this subject, and their uniform testimony is that DeWitt was born at the place I have stated.

The farm next west of the Clinton homestead was that on which General James Clinton resided at the time of his death; and the farm next on the west was one to which Edward Miller and his wife, Susan Buchanan, had some sort of title. They were my maternal grandparents. About the time of my birth they left there and located on a smaller piece of land further west of the old place. . . . About eighty rods (I measure from memory) from General Clinton's new house, on the road to Newburgh, another road left the main highway (and does yet) and ran westward along the line of the Clinton property. As the Newburgh road ran a little to the west of south, the two roads formed a somewhat acute angle. The extreme northeast point of this angle was not occupied, but left open as commons. On the extreme end of it, the General planted a red freestone land-mark, on which he had cut his initials J. C., and the passage from the Bible: "Cursed be he who removeth his neighbor's land-mark." This anathema inspired the good people of Little Britain with much caution in

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\* The father of Mary DeWitt, wife of James Clinton and mother of DeWitt, was Egbert DeWitt. He did not reside in Deerpark but in Napanoch. The respective claims of Deerpark and Napanoch have been presented in this magazine. See Vol. VI., pages 359-364 (December, 1910) and Vol. VII., pages 65-69 (March, 1911),

driving their teams around the corner. Although the open triangle was driven over every day in the year, not one blundering wheel touched the interdicted stone up to the year 1830. From my earliest recollection it was called the "cursed stone," and the triangle was familiarly known as the "cursed corner."



*THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS*

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*Continued from Vol. VIII., page 318*

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BAPTISMS

1793

1810. Dec. 8. Andries, ch. of John I. DeWitt. Maria Breested. Sp. John van Leeuwen. Ragel DeWitt.

1811. Dec. 18. Sara, ch. of Johannes Meijer. Seletje Snijder. Sp. Christiaan Meijer. Annaatje Wijnkoop.

1812. Dec. 18. Mattheus, ch. of Elias Oosterhoud. Catharina Carel. Sp. Mattheus Carel. Annaatje Brink.

1813. Dec. 29. Annaatje, ch. of Ritchel Delpoort. Annaatje Meijer. Sp. Jan Makerti.

1814. Dec. 29 (born 26 Oct. 1793). Elizabeth, ch. of Gerrit Abeel. Elizabeth Cantine. Sp. The parents themselves.

1794

1815. Jan. 5 (born Jan. 3). Benjamin, ch. of

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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Jeremias Overbach. Sara van Norde. Sp. Jan Hermann. Maria Rauw.

1816. Feb. 7 (born March 18, 1792). Nancij, ch. of Zacharias Cergill. Margaretha Jorck. Sp. The parents themselves.

1817. Feb. 9 (born 27 Dec., 1793). Petrus, ch. of Johannes Schoonmaker. Annaatje Schoonmaker. Sp. Nicolaas Schoonmaker. Annaatje Emmerik.

1818. Feb. 9 (born Feb. 3). Arend, ch. of Johannes Vedder. Christina Mousier. Sp. William Mousier. Annaatje Mousier.

1819. Feb. 9 (born Jan. 13). Zacharias, ch. of Jan Brink. Catharina Hommel. Sp. Zacharias Brink. Saartje Valkenburg.

1820. Feb. 9 (born Jan. 7). Petrus, ch. of Izaak Elten. Catharina Sjoort [Short]. Sp. Petrus Sjoort. Annaatje Bakker.

1821. Feb. 9 (born 29 Dec., 1793). Christina, ch. of Valentijn Trompo. Neeltje Elich. Sp. Jeremias Elich. Christina Trompo.

1822. Feb. 9 (born 19 Jan). Jacob, ch. of Willem Penger. Susanna Mouer. Sp. Anna Mouer. Leendert Mouer.

1823. Feb. 9 (born Jan. 15). Elizabeth, ch. of Adam Porquart. Christina Trompo. Sp. Nicolaas Trompo. Elizabeth Trompo.

1824. Feb. 9 (born Jan. 26). Wijntje, ch. of Abraham Wolven. Annaatje van Netten. Sp. Izaak Snijder. Gijsbert van Netten. Susanna Kern. Trijnte Wels.

1825. Feb. 23 (born Feb. 3). Jan Firo, ch. of Johannes Rechtmeijer. Maria Firo. Sp. Valentijn Firo. Catharina Schut.

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*Olde Ulster*

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1826. March 9 (born Mar. 2). Jannetje, ch. of Henrij Freiligh. Jannetje van Orden. Sp. The parents themselves.

1827. Mar. 9. Salomon, ch. of David DuBois. Alida Snijder. Sp. Sara Snijder. Johannes Meijer.

1828. Mar. 9. Phebie, ch. of Petrus Post. Maria Mackensie. Sp. Petrus Post. Phebie Mackensie.

1829. Mar. 23 (born Mar. 3). Frederick, ch. of Pieter Saks. Catharina Regtmeijer. Sp. Frederick Saks. Maria Saks.

1830. Mar. 23. Debora, ch. of Lodewijk Smit. Neeltje Post. Sp. Debora Post. Petrus Post.

1831. Mar. 23. Jan, ch. of Willem Elich. Maria Beer. Sp. Jan Beer. Catharina Marthen.

1832. Mar. 30 (born Mar. 21). Petrus, ch. of Petrus Leigh. Maria Wolf. Sp. Hans Wolf. Marritje Wolf.

1833. Apr. 6 (born Mar. 11). Nicolaas, ch. of Hendrik Rauw. Maria Timmerman. Sp. Nicolaas Rauw. Maria Hoof.

1834. Apr. 6 (born Mar. 17). Neeltje, ch. of Samuel Oosterhoudt. Susanna Beer. Sp. Jacobus Beer. Neeltje Beer.

1835. Apr. 20 (born Mar. 23). Jacob, ch. of Petrus Elmendorph. Nancy Wilbar. Sp. Jacob Elmen-dorph. Annaatje Elmendorph.

1836. May 4 (born Mar. 19). Martinus, ch. of Pieter Merdisin. Trijntje Roos. Sp. Martinus Roos. Rebecca Snijder.

1837. May 4 (born Apr. 4). Lea, ch. of Izaak van Vredenburg. Annaatje Meijer. Sp. Benjamin Meijer, Major. Lea Oosterhout.



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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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1838. May 4 (born Apr. 13). Annaatje, ch. of Jan Paarsen. Maria Diederiks. Sp. Zacharias Diederiks. Catharina Beer.

1839. May 29 (born May 13). Abraham, ch. of Hermanus Rechtmeijer. Elizabeth Ellen. Sp. Abraham Rechtmeijer. Grietje Kern.

1840. May 25. Elizabeth, ch. of Wilhelmus Overbach. Sara Schut. Sp. Willem Plank and his wife, Elisabeth Musier. (Baptized in Katskil).

1841. May 29 (born May 23). Annaatje, ch. of Petrus Hommel. Rachel Hommel. Sp. Martinus Snijder. Tryntje Nieuwkerk.

1842. June 8 (born Apr. 28). Tjerk, ch. of Hendrikus Wijnkoop. Ariaantje Louw. Sp. Tjerk Louw. Annaatje Wolven.

1843. Jun. 8 (born Jun. 1). Sara, ch. of Christoffel Musier. Maria Broodbek. Sp. Hermanus Beer. Sara Beer.

1844. Jun. 8 (born Feb. 28). Christiaan Smit, ch. of Jacob Petri. Johanna Musier. Sp. William Musier. Annaatje Musier.

1845. Jun. 15 (born May 6). Cornelia, ch. of Coenraad Nieuwkerk. Neeltje Heermans. Sp. Cornelia van Nes. David van Nes.

1846. Jun. 15 (born May 20). Tjerk, ch. of Willem Meijer, Jun. Rachel Mejer. Sp. Tjerk Mejer. Wyntje Mejer.

1847. Jun. 22 (born Jun. 2). Ann, ch. of Petrus Fiero. Maria Post. Sp. Abraham Fiero. Rachel Mijndertse.

1848.. Jun. 22 (born Jun. 10). Christiaan, ch. of Petrus Saks. Elizabeth Kern. Sp. Christiaan Saks. Susanne Musier.

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*Olde Ulster*

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1849. Jun. 29 (born June 8). Sara, ch. of Cornelis Frantz. Maria Snijder. Sp. Hans Meijer. Sara Marthen.

1850. Jun. 29 (born May 3). Zacharias, ch. of Hans Carel. Betje Rockenfeller. Sp. Jurie Carel. Margrietje Dideriks.

1851. July 1 (born May 15). Jan, ch. of Salomon Schut. Annaatje York. Sp. Mattheus van Steenberg. Annaatje Parks.

1852. Jul. 1 (born Jun. 20). Saartje, ch. of Christiaan Schut. Rachel Marthen. Sp. Joseph Marthen. Dorothea Saks.

1853. Jul. 20 (born Jun. 22). Frederik, ch. of Wilhelmus Frantz. Annaatje Brink. Sp. Frederik Brink. Catharina Dekker.

1854. July 25 (born Jul. 22). Samuel, ch. of Samuel Schoonmaker. Elizabeth Thampzon. Sp. Petrus Elmendorph. Nancij Wilbert.

1855. July 27 (born Jun. 19). Turjen, ch. of Wilhelmus Plank. Elizabeth Musier. Sp. Turjen Musier. Marijtje Plank.

1856. Jul. 27 (born Jun. 24). Zacharias, ch. of Johannes Bakker. Elizabeth Louw. Sp. Adam Wolf. Lea Bakker.

1857. Aug. 17 (born Aug 3). William, ch. of Petrus A. Winne. Catharina Borhans. Sp. Samuel Borhans and wife, Catharina Beer.

1858. Aug. 28 (born Jun. 17.) Catharina, ch. of Gerrit Paarssen. Elizabeth Dideriks. Sp. The parents themselves. (This child was from Catskill).

1859. Aug 24 (born Aug. 17.) Margaritha, ch. of Michiel Plank. Elizabeth Wakes. Sp. Willem Plank. Elizabeth Plank.

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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1860. Aug. 24 (born Aug. 20). Moses, ch. of Stephanus Fiero. Catharina Meijer. Sp. John Christian Fiero and wife, Maria Meijer.

1861. Aug. 25 (born July 25). Maria, ch. of Jan Beer. Catharina Marthen. Sp. Willem Elich. Maria Beer.

1862. Aug. 28 (born Aug. 11). Catharina, ch. of Abraham Oosterhoud, Jun. Margaretha Scherer. Sp. Abraham Oosterhoud, Senr. Catharina Minkler.

1863. Sept. 21 (born Sep. 3). David, ch. of Jan Janszen. Catharina Sluiter. Sp. The parents themselves.

1864. Sep. 28 (born Sep. 5). Jan, ch. of Johannes Wolven. Marytje Brink. Sp. William Leigh. Rebecca Brink.

1865. Sep. 28 (born Sep. 17 or 18). Abraham, ch. of Abraham Overbach. Rachel Freiligh. Sp. Abraham Snijder and wife, Maria Freiligh. (Child from Catskill.)

1866. Oct. 5 (born Sep. 13). Sara, ch. of Cornelis Meijer. Maria Brit. Sp. Schia [Hezekiah] Meijer. Lea Meijer.

1867. Oct. 5 (born Sep. 4). Jacob Leman, ch. of Philip Wels. Catharina Leman. Sp. Helmus Leman. Lena Wels.

1868. Oct. 12 (born Sep. 20). Zacharias, ch. of Isaak Snijder, Zusanna Kern. Sp. Zacharias Snijder. Margaretha Firo.

1869. Nov. 2 (born Sep. 23). Neeltje, ch. of Mijndert Mijndertsze. Lena Heermance. Sp. Gerrit Mijndertze. Sara Meijer.

1870. Nov. 2 (born Sep. 26). Aaltje, ch. of Jacob

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*Olde Ulster*

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van Gelder. Maria Mijndertze. Sp. The parents themselves

1871. Nov. 9 (born Oct. 7). Wijntje, ch. of Petrus Louw Meijer. Neeltje Oosterhoud. Sp Tjerk Meijer. Wijntje Meijer.

1872. Nov. 16 (born Oct. 28). Rachel, ch. of Daniel Polhemus. Annaatje Meijer. Sp Jacob Polhemus. Rachel Laions.

1873. Nov. 16 (born Nov. 10). Leentje, ch. of Ephraim Magie. Annaatje Musier. Sp Jacob Musier. Magdalena Frits.

1874. Nov. 30 (born Nov. 22). Engelbart Kemmena, ch. of Petrus van Vlierden. Maria Magdalena Houtkoper. Sp. Engelbart Kemmena; "doctor in New York," and Alida van Gaasberg. (N. B. The child died.)

1875. Nov. 22 (born Nov. 7). Elizabeth, ch. of Petrus Porquet. Margaritha Eman. Sp. Johan Michael Eman. Anna Eman. Anna Maria Eman.

1876. Dec. 7 (born Nov. 26). Wilhelmus, ch. of Matheus Valk. Catharina Eman. Sp. Wilhelmus Valk. Anna Maria Engel.

1877. Dec. 14 (born Nov. 26). Silvinus, ch. of Silvinus Kess. Maria Oosterhoud. Sp. Lucas Oosterhoud. Catharina Oosterhoud.

1878. Dec. 14 (born Nov. 16). Neeltje, ch. of Abraham van Gelder. Catharina Voorheesch. Sp. (No sponsors).

1879. Dec. 14 (born Nov. 26). Andries, ch. of Abraham de Wit. Catharina Dederiks. Sp. Schie [Hezekiah] Wynkoop and wife, Elizabeth Dederiks.

1880. Dec. 25. Peggie, ch. of Benjamin Roos.

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*The Katsbaan Church Records*

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Maria Baart. Sp. Turjen Homel. Margaritha Merkel.

1881. Dec. 25 (born Nov. 22). Lena, ch. of Abraham Meijer. Annaatje Du Bois. Sp. David Du Bois. Helena Du Bois.

1882. Dec. 28 (born Dec. 9). Maria, ch. of Tjerk Borhans. Catharina Dederiks. Sp. Jan Schoonmaker. Maria Zwart.

1795

1883. Jan 3 (born Oct. 31, 1794). Saartje, ch. of Petrus Elmondus Van Bunschooten. Marijtje Louw. Sp. The parents themselves.

1884. Jan. 6 (born Dec. 12, 1794). Rachel, ch. of Abraham Snijder. Maria Freiligh. Sp. Abraham Overbagh. Rachel Freiligh.

1885. Jan. 8 (born Dec. 17, 1794). Annaatje, ch. of Samuel Miller. Lena Schoonmaker. Sp. Tjerk Schoonmaker, Senr. Sara Wolf.

1886. Jan. 18 (born Dec. 18, 1794). Benjamin, ch. of Paulus Saks. Annaatje Snijder. Sp. Benjamin Snijder. Annaatje Brink.

1887. Jan. 18 (born Nov. 7, 1794). Annaatje, ch. of Samuel Miller. Lena Schoonmaker. Sp. Tjerk Schoonmaker, Senr. Sara Wolf.

1888. Jan. 27 (born Oct. 3, 1794). Phebie, ch. of Hans Forlar. Margarita Eigenaar. Sp. Jeremias Valk. Maria Eigenaar.

1889. Jan. 27 (born Sept. 7, 1794). Marten, ch. of Gerarded Robbert Tak. Phebie Mackensie. Sp. Marten Mackensie. Ann Mackensie.

1890. Jan. 29 (born Jan. 16). Willem, ch. of



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*Olde Ulster*

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Jacob Trimper. Annaatje Keter. Sp. Willem Keter and wife, Maria Kroek.

1891. Jan. 31 (born Sept. 23, 1790). Walther, ch. of Johannes Hommel. Catharina Rechtmeijer. Sp. Willem Rechtmeijer. Annaatje Hommel.

1892. Feb. 1 (born Jan. 3). Maria, ch. of Hermanus Hommel. Maria Hommel. Sp. Turjen Hommel. Margaritha Merkel.

1893. Feb. 8 (born Jan. 8). Eva, ch. of Abraham Rechtmeijer. Margaritha Kern. Sp. Cornelis West. Rachel Hommel.

1894. Feb. 10 (born Dec. 19, 1794). Elizabeth, ch. of Matthijs Steenberg. Anna Parrett. Sp. Philip Parret. Magdalena Schiver.

1895. Feb. 19 (born Feb. 15). Annaatje, ch. of David Schoenmaker. Sara Valkenburg. Sp. Cornelis Schoenmaker. Annaatje Hommel.

1896. Mar. 1 (born Jan. 17). Jan, ch. of Hendrikus DuBois. Annaatje Schoenmaker. Sp. Hans Schoenmaker. Annaatje Schoenmaker.

1897. Mar. 1 (born Jan 29). Salomon, ch. of John Freiligh. Maria Rauw. Sp. Salomon Freiligh. Rachel van der Beek.

1898. Mar. 1 (born Feb. 8). Levi, ch. of Jan van Netten. Marijtje Valkenburg. Sp. Jacobus Van Netten. Maria Van Netten.

1899. Mar. 15 (born Feb. 18). Maria, ch. of Merchant Lawrance. Sara Wijnkoop. Sp. Hiskia Wijnkoop. Maria Meijer.

1900. Mar. 20 (born Mar. 9). Annaatje, ch. of Pieter Mouerssen. Agnitha Musier. Sp. Willem Eligh. Maria Beer.

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*A Sunset at the Episcopal Parsonage*

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1901. Mar. 26 (born Dec. 12, 1794). Catharina Elizabeth, ch. of Justus Aartman. Elizabeth Parret. Sp. Philip Boonesteel. Maria Alendorph. (Bap. in Woodstock).

1902. Mar. 26 (born Feb. 22). Elias, ch. of David Schort. Sara Eduart. Sp. The parents themselves. (Bap. in Woodstock. A marginal entry reads: "Since understood that the child's name is Eliza.")

*To be continued*



*A SUNSET AT THE EPISCOPAL PARSONAGE*

*Saugerties, Saturday Evening, August 13, 1842*

The weary sun is sinking in the West—

Mantling the hill-tops with his fading light;

The clouds are floating o'er his couch of rest,

To join the sable pageantry of night:

Now from the bosom of the flowing stream

The tiny billows rise in gentle play—

Casting aside in many a waving beam

The fading image of the god of day.

On hill and plain his light grows paler now,

And darkness slowly steals along the skies,

While calmly from the heavens o'ershadowed brow

Peep one by one, night's bright and countless eyes !

And into flowers whose buds have ope'd with day,

Falls through the air unseen, the dew-drop clear;

The winds that wantoned in the sun's warm ray,

Lisp in soft numbers that the night is near.

† Cl.

# OLD<sup>E</sup> ULSTER

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AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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TO COMPLY WITH THE ACT OF CONGRESS of Aug. 24, 1912 which requires that magazines and newspapers who use the mails for distribution shall file with the Post Office Department a statement every six months of the ownership of such periodical publication sworn to before a notary, or be denied the privileges of the mail, this magazine sets forth that Benjamin Myer Brink, of Kingston, New York, whose name appears upon this magazine, OLDE ULSTER, published monthly in Kingston, New York, is the editor, managing editor, business manager, publisher and owner of this magazine; that it has no bondholders, mortgagees, or other security holders, holding one per cent or more of its total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities. This statement was sworn to and subscribed before J. M. Schaeffer, Notary Public, whose commission as such expires on March 31, 1913, on the 2nd day of October 1912. We trust that this complies with the requirements of the department and that Congress will not find that OLDE ULSTER is a trust or belongs to any of these terrible dragons.

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**Mental and Nervous Diseases**



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WHOLE NUMBER 96

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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.

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

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

OLD^E VLSTER

VOL. VIII

DECEMBER, 1912

No. 12

Historical Notice of Kingston and Rondout



THE precise date of the settlement of Kingston seems not to be determinable upon documentary testimony. The Hollanders were a people more bent upon deeds than words. Their proverbial taciturnity was as conspicuous in records—their frugality was carried to parsimony in use of language, and the family records were usually confined to the dates of births, deaths and marriages in the family Bible, and of baptisms and marriages in the church records. In this meagreness of the materials of local history, the Nieuw Netherlands stand in marked contrast to New England. The Yankee *cacoethes scribendi* is as remarkable as their *cacoethes loquendi* and this characteristic of their earlier days has been perpetuated and intensified by their descendants. There is not a hamlet of New England but can furnish from town

and church records, election sermons, printed works of its active-minded divines, family memoranda, and traditions early put in MS, or print, a painfully minute history. The historiographer of humble pretensions who sets about the chronicle of a Dutch settlement will find himself at his "wit's end" for the scantiest continuous material, and the State archives, and the documents of the Holland West India Company, which have been collated to make out a meagre history of the State at large, must be his principal resource for facts, with the slight aid of county records and church tomes.

At the risk of censure for discursiveness, the writer cannot refrain from the remark that the State archives at Albany doubtless contain ample material for a much more minute history than any yet given of the Nieuw Netherlands. The special mission of Mr. [John Romeyn] Brodhead to Holland and England for documents bearing on the history of this State, was authorized without an inquiry as to what we already had in our hands. Very many papers, procured at great expense and labor, were, in original or duplicate in the archives at Albany. It was a singular fact, that whilst this special commissioner was at work beyond seas, Dr. Edward B. O'Callaghan was exhuming, translating, and publishing very many of the State office documents which proved identical with the foreign acquisitions. And it is quite as singular that a very fanciful account of this State, also found among the archives, as well as on the records of the Dutch West India Company, had been published in a quaint folio history of all the discoveries and settlements in both

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Americas, compiled by John Ogilvy, A. M., and printed in 1674. It was evidently a translation of a missive to that company, by some agent, made some years previous, and the extent of the researches of the settlers of the New Netherlands may be inferred from the fact that Hudson's River is made to run with the directness of a canal towards the North Star, from the Atlantic to the St. Lawrence, which it joins.

The Hudson, or North River, or River of the Manhattoes, was entered by Hendrick Hudson, in his stout galliot, the Half Moon, in the year of our Lord 1609—eleven years prior to the Plymouth arrival. It is a matter of doubt how far Hudson ascended the river, but the probabilities, from dates are that he pushed on with his boats to the Falls of the Hudson, above Lansingburg. In 1614, the first systematic settlements were made in New York, simultaneously at Nieuw Amsterdam and Fort Orange—now New York and Albany. The Dutch were not of the restless spirit of the New Englanders, and it is presumed their explorations did not extend very far or very rapidly into the interior of this State. They seem to have been always attracted by the fat alluvial bordering the tributaries of the Hudson. It is generally conceded that Kingston was the third considerable point of settlement on the Hudson, and it is presumed that this region was first trodden by the white settlers somewhere between 1620–30. It is probable too, that traders bent upon extending the trade with the Indians in furs and skins, first explored this region, and gave the intelligence as to the rich flats of the Esopus which lured settlers thither.

The Dutch settlers entered the Rondout Creek, and that stream took its name from a fortification or *redoubt* thrown up near its mouth—the Dutch term for redoubt being “*ronduit*.”* Tradition fixes this redoubt at a spot on the westerly borders of the village of Rondout, a plateau commanding the stream, and still bearing the presumed original name of Ponckhockie.† The road from the Rondout to Kingston was undoubtedly the first highway in the county.

The first settlement at Kingston was made with the eminent discretion marking all the Holland locations. A fort, or stockaded post, was erected on the N. E. angle of the level on which Kingston now stands, over-looking the sweep of meadow to the first range of hills on the north-west, the sinuous Esopus winding its way to the northward, to seek a way to the Hudson, which barely two miles from the Point, has an intervening range of hills, compelling this tributary to some ten miles more of travel to Saugerties, where its mouth is.

* This is an error which has been made frequently. The word “redoubt” is a word from the French and has been conveyed into both the English and Dutch languages, having the same meaning in each. According to Rutenber the word Rondout is from the Dutch words *rond*, round and *hout*, wood, though where this round wood was does not appear.

† The redoubt or fort was built in 1662. It stood on the bluff on the north side of the Rondout creek where North street corners on Abruyn, and on the west side of Abruyn street.

Historical Notice of Kingston and Rondout

It is presumed that the houses of the first settlers of Kingston extended on a single street, as was a fashion in all their first localities, and may yet be marked in some villages in this State and Eastern New Jersey. The idea is that this was done for mutual protection and society. It may be so in part, but Holland itself furnished the model, for the villages there were composed of groups of houses, and the farmers there had their ample barns and outhouses about their dwellings, whilst their fields were scattered here and there in the vicinity. This was the marked characteristic of Kingston only thirty or forty years ago [1820]. It was considered by those who used it a very biting sarcasm on "Sopus" to say "every other house was a barn, and every other white man a negro." But the barns have disappeared, with many other tokens of thrift and abundance, and homely comfort; whilst the negro race has almost disappeared since the manumission of 1827.

It would seem that the Dutch had no difficulty in making their settlement at Kingston. The spot, which bore the Indian name of Atkarkarton,* was part and parcel of the grounds of the Esopus tribe—a subdivision of the great Mohican race, whose territory extended from Lake Champlain to the Highlands of the Hudson, and were allied with the Mohegans of the East. The later treaties of purchase of territory from the savages afford us good grounds for supposing that the Indians sold the coveted lands readily for the

*The name is, correctly, *Atharhacton*. See the paper upon the two names in *OLDE ULSTER*, Vol. III., pages 270-274. September, 1907.

blankets, kettles, red cloth, knives, guns, powder, lead and *rum*, which seem to have been the consideration everywhere. Nor do these savages appear to have been a very warlike and uneasy race, like their New England cousins. The troubles which sprang up undoubtedly originated as they did elsewhere, in the encroachments of the whites, and the troubles following the traders with the tribe, naturally consequent on a free use of "fire water" as a circulating medium.

The settlers of Kingston, like all the Dutch colonists, built first a fort and next a church. They were a pious race, after a strait Calvinistic pattern, and sturdy Protestants withal. The Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston had its first pastor the Rev. Harmanus Blom, who like all the Dutch ministers of the early period, was a learned and pious divine. From his pen we have the most vivid picture of the first and crowning disaster which befel the colony of Wildwyck, for thus the Hollanders had poetically styled their immediate settlement, though the township, (if we may call it so) was known as Esopus, and extended along the Hudson from Saugerties on the north to Black Creek, in the new town of Esopus on the south.

Added to the letter of the excellent Blom, we have the diary of an officer connected with the force sent up to the rescue by Governor Peter Stuyvesant. This valuable contribution to our scant historical treasures is another of Dr. O'Callaghan's discoveries, and is published in his fourth volume of Documentary History of the State. From both the diary and Domine Blom's letter, we give the following brief account of the sole **grand** disaster of the first settlers of Kingston :

Historical Notice of Kingston and Rondout

It was in 1663 that the most memorable event in the early history of Wildwyck, the Indian's surprise and massacre, took place. Some questionable movements among the savages caused a proposition by the settlers for a renewal of their treaty of peace and amity. This was done through Capt. Thomas Chambers, an English soldier of fortune in the Dutch service. The savages adroitly put off the meeting for a week, and on the eighth day afterwards, about noon, a large number entered the village, which was divided into the "old" and "new" villages*, and which were enclosed with palisades and gates. The savages scattered themselves about, selling corn and beans to the inhabitants of the "old" village. A brief time intervened before a horseman dashed through the Mill-gate and gave the alarm that the Indians were destroying the "new" village, and killing the inhabitants. The savages in the "old" village then attacked the whites, murdering many with axes and tomahawks, driving the residue in the houses, then setting some houses on fire, a south wind threatening to destroy the whole place. But a providential shift to the west prevented this utter destruction. By the energetic conduct of Capt. Chambers, who was wounded on the first attack, the savages were driven out of the gates, but not without their carrying off some prisoners. The men of the village were principally at work in the fields at the time of this onslaught. In the evening they mustered sixty-nine men for the defense of the place.

*The writer of the above article is in error. The two villages were not two divisions of one village. The "new" village was what has been Hurley for more than two hundred years.

The loss of the settlers in killed was 12 men, 4 women and 2 children ; wounded 8 men; and 12 women and 30 children taken prisoners. There were twelve houses burned.

It was not until the 10th of June that the settlers mustered resolution enough to send to "the Redoubt" (three miles distant) on the Esopus (now Rondout) kill. The Redoubt, was found all safe, and the garrison, a sergeant's command, had seen no Indians. Some fugitives from the "new" village were found there. On the 16th, a fight occurred between the escort (49 men) of some wagons laden with munitions being conveyed from the Redoubt to Wildwyck, and the savages, who were repulsed, the whites losing one killed, and having six wounded.

In July, Capt. Martin Kregier arrived at Wildwyck from the Manhattoes, or New Amsterdam, with a body of troops, and supplies of ammunition. Divers successful expeditions were made against the Indians, the whole campaign lasting six months, at the end of which the savages were completely subdued, and no serious trouble occurred afterwards.

Some years after the first settlement of the Nieuw-Netherlands, the Huguenots who had found refuge in Holland after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, wisely migrated to the Western world. A portion of them found their way to Kingston, and, though a very few settled in its vicinity,* the great body, by an

* This statement is not entirely free from error. The Edict of Nantes was revoked in 1685. These Huguenots settled in New Paltz, coming from the Palatinate, in 1677, and many of them were in Kingston shortly after 1660.

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accidental discovery of the valley of the Wallkill, turned their steps southward, and settled New Paltz.

The surrender of Nieuw-Amsterdam to the English in 1664, when Col. Nicolls took possession of it without a struggle worth naming, the change of its name to New York, with that of Fort Orange to Albany, are all matters of the general history of the war between Holland and Great Britain from 1663 to 1674, when, by treaty of peace, the English were confirmed in their possession of this region.

The Dutch at Wildwyck quietly acquiesced in the change, their place received the name of Kingston, and the county called *Ulster*, one of the earldom titles of the Duke of York and Albany, the grand proprietor. Ulster then extended from Murderer's Creek, in Orange County on the south to the Catskill*, on the north and an indefinite distance westerly from the Hudson, on the east, comprising in its acknowledged limits the better part of the now counties of Orange and Greene, a strip of Delaware, and all Sullivan.

The history of Kingston and Ulster County, from the beginning of the eighteenth century, to the Revolution, was as devoid of the striking incidents which go to make up a popular historical record as that of the golden period in the history of Israel. The inhabitants were a frugal, industrious, contented and painstaking race, humble in their aspirations, marked by their virtues, and respected for their worth as men and citizens.

* Ulster county did not extend on the north to the Catskill creek but to the Sawyer's creek, just north of the village of Saugerties.

Some Old Landmarks in and About Hurley

By a Friend of Olde Ulster



THE reading of old papers and documents brings to light frequently the names of places and landmarks, the location of which was so well known as to be understood without further description but which has gradually faded from the memory of man, although the ink on the paper which records them still remains clear and legible. Although special pains have been taken to discover the location of these old landmarks, still the results often show a sorry lack of accurate knowledge. Nevertheless some names still cling to definite localities in spite of the mutations of time and men.

The *zandhoek* (sand angle or corner) is such a place, referring to the sandy stretch on the road leading to the Binnewater lakes.

The *point* is still recognized as designating the projecting corner of the Crispell land at the junction of the road to the Zandhoek and Ten Eyck Lane near the New Cemetery.

Some distance down the same lane is a never-failing spring, called from the early days the *hoogentje* (heightening) spring.

Some Old Landmarks in and About Hurley

Then we have the long stretch of land called *Aury's Geroyssel*. This plot contains a little more than ten acres and is located along the Ten Eyck Lane, beginning not far from the entrance gate. It comprises evidently the rocky upland easily noticed there. It is marked on the old maps under the name of Aury Roosa. Aury is the diminutive for Aaron, but as yet the dictionary fails to give any mention of the word Geroyssel.

The prettiest way to secure a first impression of Hurley is to drive out on the old Kingston road thither. This road passes the "Spook Hole" near the boundary lines between the towns of Hurley and Ulster. Here may be obtained a charming view of the village nestling amid the trees. It was at this Spook Hole that the old Dutch folk were wont to see ghosts and goblins as they hastened (perhaps a little unsteadily) by in the night — hence its name. Nowadays however the most that one may discern is at dusk as the fairy and goblin lamps are seen flitting about at the base of the hill, which unmeaning and unsentimental moderns speak of as fireflies but which the old burghers knew to be the lights of the earth folk sporting about on the meadow.

The *isthmus* may still be found on Lucas Turnpike just beyond the junction with the Zandhoek road.

A little further along is the *Dootberg*, by the Binnewaters. The common explanation of the name is as follows: An old Dutchman was hauling wood down the hill one slippery winter morning; something broke causing the sled to bump against the horses' legs; as the horses were thus forced to slip, the old man yelled

Olde Ulster

out "*Doot, donder, donder, doot!*" This may be *duik, donder, duik*, meaning jump, plunge.) Then came the name.

How did Hurley church acquire land on the hillside just before the Greenkill road meets the Turnpike? We know the exact location but whence the name "Church Land?"

Kinnes Vly, Roeliffs Vly, Rutches Vly, Dorfo Vly and *Little Vly* are all well designated places more or less in the neighborhood of the Binnewaters. Where however is *The Vly* unless it is the swamp land below the old burying ground?

While we know from an old deed dated 1745 that the *New Bowery* was located near the bounds of Marbletown, in the neighborhood of the Dove Kill, "which was formerly the Esopus Creek or River," we know nothing as yet about the location of the *Old Bowery*, beyond a quit-rent receipt for the years 1732-1734; this receipt calls for "two busshels of wheat for the old Bowery pattented to gerret Cornelisse."

The *kleyn weytie* (*kleine wegte*, little way) of 1744 was on the west side of the Esopus creek, extending from the hill to the creek; it was probably near the above mentioned Dove Kill.

The old time *Butterfield* was in North Marbletown.

Where, however, is *Maranors Hook* (*Marrense hoek*, loiterer's corner)? Where is the *klooffe* (small cliff)?

Where was the *Kleykuyt* (clay pit) situated? We know it was a bit of swamp land somewhere near the Premaker Kill. It was a well known locality in 1767, unknown now.

Premaker Kill and its branch, the *West Spruit Kill*

Some Old Landmarks in and About Hurley

are so well known as to need no more than this reference.

John Eltings Island was formerly an old landmark on the lowland near the Ulster town line. It was probably made by an arm of the Esopus creek, faint traces of which may still be found. In the memory of men now living, the name still clung to the spot, although all traces of an island had disappeared. Near by it was a pond (now disappeared) apparently the remains of the encircling water, which in the early days of the past century was a famous fishing place.

Jacobus sloot (trench), named after Jacobus Hardenbergh, was a ditch, still to be traced back of the old burying ground and may have been part of the arm of the creek that originally surrounded John Eltings Island.

The *sheep pasture* seems to have been a well known locality, probably in the neighborhood of the present railroad station.

The *rapetuyn* (turnip patch) was also probably in the same neighborhood. Why the name? In the town of Marbletown is a spot that was called *steene raape* (stone turnips). It obtained its name from the flat cobble stones lying there. A similar place in the Mohawk valley was so called. Its name has been modified into Stone Arabia.

Hymans Vly may also have been near here.

Brinken Gadt (Brinks gate or opening) is a depression in the land on the Brink farm on the west side of the bridge crossing the Esopus creek.

Bosse Gadt (cow gate) is now utterly unknown.

Way up at the farther end of the Patentee Woods,

Olde Ulster

in the "Expense Lot," are two old time mentioned landmarks, — *Nawe* and *Rogeberg*, the latter being a ridge of rock. *Nawe* may be *nauw* (narrow). Otherwise its meaning is obscure.

Washmaker, Wassemaker, Watchmaker Tract (all variants are mentioned). This is the tract of lowland near Kingston, part of which was conveyed to Henry Pawling in 1675 by Governor Stuyvesant's widow. It was later divided up into lots and disposed of. The wayfaring man gives as a meaning of the term "land overflowed by water." Still this has been disputed by some who however offer no better solution of the name. Could it be from *wassen* (to grow, as the moon waxes)? Then it would mean that it increased as other lands along the stream increase by the floods. It may be added in connection with the name of the tract that the term *plate* (the old Dutch word being *plat*, flat), has a peculiar significance. This term, as now used, means lowland, but refers especially to lowland that has been formed by the creek changing its bed — that is, it is made land; the process can be seen at the present time along the Esopus creek. The difference being that the former was made by accretion, the latter by filling a former channel.

From an old village ordinance, of 1756, we learn of a meeting of the inhabitants held "to make void the said '*free run*' (*Vrye Loop*) and *circle fence* on the South side of the Kill . . . but the *circle* on the north Side of the Kill to Remain." The meeting voted in accordance with the above mentioned call.

At a meeting held in April, 1782, it was voted to make null and void the "*Circular Fence*" on both sides

The Residence of John Sudam

of the creek. Here we have distinct references to certain definite localities that had existed many years and yet we have no further information regarding either, about them or their exact location.

Somewhere in the village street is a plot of land known by the name of the *Pleyn* (*plein*, public square) in the early days. The town granted the plot to Captain Kool in 1723, to be held forever for the inhabitants, for use for a town house or a pound; further the plot should never be fenced in. This grant was recalled in 1798, as the conditions had not been fulfilled.

Lastly, the thin, narrow brook or creek, which, starting at the Dugway, running through various farms at the base of the hill and emptying into the Preymaker, turns out to have been called *Engelmans* (Englishman's) creek. Why?

Hurley, Ulster county, New York, November 4th, 1912.



THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN SUDAM

On the northwest corner of Wall and Main streets in the City of Kingston, New York, stands a very interesting old house. It occupies the site (nearly) of the home of Elias Hasbrouck, who was a captain in the War of the Revolution, and served as such in the Continentals, in the Third Regiment of the New York Line, under Colonel James Clinton and Lieutenant Colonel Jacobus Bruyn. When the British troops under General Vaughan, October 16th, 1777, burned

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Kingston the house was burned. Captain Elias Hasbrouck rendered distinguished service, having been with Montgomery at Quebec and was an active participant in many of the campaigns of that war.

After peace came the old house was not rebuilt. The property passed into the hands of the Elmendorf family. About the beginning of the nineteenth century, John Sudam, a rising and brilliant young lawyer, having married into the Elmendorf family, built upon the corner of the lot, and almost upon the site of the old stone dwelling burned by the British, a large two-story frame residence, which is standing to-day, the residence of Miss Mary VanLeuven. This dwelling is our illustration this month.

John Sudam was one of the historic lawyers and long remembered orators of the Ulster county bar. Two generations or more ago, whenever forensic oratory was mentioned it always evoked a reference to the matchless oratory of John Sudam, were any present who could recall the days of the early decades of the nineteenth century. Not only was his reputation at the bar high but he had been elected to the Senate of the State of New York in 1823 and again in 1833. Here he won a high rank by his industry, intellectual vigor and capability. His talents were not only those which showed well but he was able to hold his own with the great men of his day, who were impressed by solid worth. His friends were numerous and influential.

While serving as senator the second time he died in Albany, at a session of the Legislature on Monday evening, April 13th, 1835. He was also a Regent of

The Residence of John Sudam

the University of the State of New York, in which office he was succeeded by his friend, Washington Irving. His funeral in Albany was a large one, noticeable in the numbers of prominent men attending it and the exercises in Kingston were similarly long in remembrance.

Among the intimate friends of John Sudam were Martin VanBuren and Washington Irving. During the year preceding his death he received a visit from them both. In the first issue of *OLDE ULSTER*, Vol. I, page 10, a letter of Irving was published in which he speaks of this visit. In the issue of the *Ulster Republican*, now the *Kingston Argus*, for Wednesday, September 18th, 1833, we find this item of local news :

MARTIN VAN BUREN, Vice President of the U. S., and WASHINGTON IRVING, Esq. arrived in this village yesterday afternoon, and tarried over night at the residence of the Hon. John Sudam. We learn that it is their intention to remain here until Thursday.

The issue of the same paper for the week following thus speaks of the visit :

The VICE PRESIDENT and WASHINGTON IRVING, esq. did not depart from this village until near noon on Friday last. During their stay, they rode out to several of the contiguous settlements, and called upon some of the former acquaintances of Mr. Van Buren in this village, who received them with that cordial welcome which merit and distinguished talents ever secure to their possessors. While arrangements were being made for their departure,

Olde Ulster

Mr. Van Buren repaired to the Ulster County House, where he spent an hour in company with many of our citizens. That he possesses in an uncommon degree the affections and confidence of the republicans [Democrats] of Ulster, no one can for a moment doubt ; and should he obtain the nomination to succeed Gen. Jackson to the presidency, her vote will prove the truth of their high regard for the valuable public services, exalted talents and private worth of New-York's Favorite Son. They left here for Orange County.

It is a well-known historical fact that Martin Van Buren was elected President of the United States at the next presidential election in 1836 and took his seat March 4th, 1837. The Ulster County House was a noted tavern of that day, and stood upon the site of the Kingston Leader and Kingston Argus buildings, adjoining the court house.

The letter of Irving describing the visit is to his brother Peter, and is in these words :

NEW YORK, October 28, 1833.

MY DEAR BROTHER :—

I have been moving about almost incessantly during the summer and autumn, visiting old scenes about the Hudson. I made a delightful journey with Mr. Van Buren [then Vice President of the United States and soon to be elected President] in an open carriage from Kinderhook to Poughkeepsie, then crossing the river to the country about the foot of the Catskill mountains, and so from Esopus [Kingston], by Goshen, Haverstraw, Tap-



The Sugdan Residence, where Martin Van Buren and Washington Irving Visited in 1833

pan, Hackensack, to Communipaw [Jersey City]—
an expedition which took two weeks to complete,
in the course of which we visited curious old Dutch
places and Dutch families.



THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS

Continued from Vol. VIII., page 351

BAPTISMS

1795

1903. Mar. 26 (born Dec. 1, 1794). Margaritha,
ch. of Turgen Scholtus. Rebekka Koek. Sp. Philip
Scholtus. Margaritha Lescher. (Bap. in Woodstock.)

1904. Mar. 26 (born Mar. 4). Annaatje, ch. of
Arie Nieuwkerk. Maria Rijsle [Riseley]. Sp. Helmus
Rijsle [Riseley]. Annaatje Snijder. (Bap. in Wood-
stock.)

1905. Apr. 12 (born Mar. 25). Hermanus, ch. of
Christiaan Meijer. Seletje Rechtmeijer. Sp. Jan
Rechtmeijer. Alida Rechtmeijer.

1906. Apr. 12 (born Mar. 15). Jan, ch. of Hans
Materstok. Annaatje Mackertie. Sp. Jan Mackertie.
Marijtje Du Bois.

1907. Apr. 19 (born Jan. 27). Izaak Brink, ch. of
Johannes Frantz. Catharina Widdeker. Sp. Izaak
Brink. Rachel Plek.

1908. Apr. 28 (born Apr. 4). David Abeel, ch.
of Catharina Abeel. No father named. Sp. David
Abeel. Neeltje van Bergen.

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1909. May 3 (born Apr. 4). Maria, ch. of Izaak Post, Junr. Catharina Snijder. Sp. Benjamin Snijder. Annaatje Brink.

1910. May 3 (born Apr. 15). Annaatje, ch. of Petrus Wolven. Elizabeth Gee. Sp. Abraham Wolven. Annaatje Van Netten.

1911. May 10 (born Mar. 13). Petrus, ch. of Mattheus Du Bois. Margaritha Davinpoort. Sp. Philip Dekker. Sara Du Bois.

1912. May 10 (born Apr. 8). Maria, ch. of James Renzom [Ransom]. Maria Langendijk. Sp. Lucas Langendijk, Junr. Lena Schoenmaker.

1913. May 24 (born Mar. 19). Willem, ch. of Abraham Louw. Elizabeth Scort. Sp. Willem Widdeker. Catharina Louw.

1914. June 7 (born Feb. 25). Maria, ch. of Pieter Van Orden. Rebekka Freiligh. Sp. The parents themselves.

1915. June 23 (born Oct. 27, 1794). Catharina, ch. of Jacobus Bartholome. Antje Scort. Sp. Aernout Valk. Catharina Scort. (Bap. in Woodstock.)

1916. June 28 (born May 27). Christiaan, ch. of Abraham Firo. Sara Rechtmeijer. Sp. Coenraad Rechtmeijer. Maria Firo.

1917. Jul. 3 (born Feb. 9). Petrus, ch. of Clement Leman. Elizabeth Schoonmaker. Sp. Petrus Eijgenaer. Maria Lesscher,

1918. Jul. 3 (born May 24). Maria, ch. of Willem Brit. Catharina Van Etten. Sp. Cornelis Meijer. Maria Meijer.

1919. Jul. 19 (born Jul. 1). Cornelis, ch. of Izaak Meijer. Catharina Wels. Sp. Cornelis Wels. Annaatje Brandow.

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1920. Jul. 19 (born June 29). Johannes, ch. of Petrus Joungh. Maria Winne. Sp. Johannes Joungh. Catharina Joungh.

1921. Jul. 19 (born June 25). Abraham, ch. of Jacobus Du Bois. Maria Roos. Sp. Abraham Louw. Rachel de Wit.

1922. Jul. 19 (born June 27). Catharina, ch. of Petrus Wijnkoop. Lena Meijer. Sp. Zacharias Tromboor. Catharina Beer.

1923. Jul. 26. (born Jul. 10). Peggie, ch. of Johan van Orden. Catherine Persen. Sp. The parents themselves.

1924. Jul. 26 (born Jul. 6). Pieter, ch. of Pieter Elwinne. Elizabeth Semon. Sp. Pieter T. Frieligh. Catharina Muizenaar.

1925. Jul. 26 (born Jul. 12). Elizabeth, ch. of Izaak Post. Catharina Persen, Junr. Sp. The parents themselves.

1926. Jul. 26 (born Jul. 9). Jacobus, ch. of Jan Persen. Maria Dideriks. Sp. The parents themselves.

1927. Aug. 13 (born June 28). Pallie, ch. of Cornelis Post. Elizabeth Bekker. Sp. Lues Boe. Betsie Stievens.

1928. Aug. 16 (born Jul. 27). Marijtje, ch. of Philip Velten, Jr. Maria Meijer. Sp. Tobias Meijer, Jr. Lea Meijer.

1929. Aug 17 (born Jul. 20). Jerrie, ch. of Hendrik Plas. Geertrui Scholtes. Sp. Jerrie Scholten. Rebecca Koek. (A child from Woodstock).

1930. Sept. 6 (born Jul. 20). Wijntje, ch. of

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Christiaan Fero, Jun. Maria Meijer. Sp. Tjerk Meijer. Wijntje Meijer.

1931. Sept. 6 (born Sept. 1). Grietje, ch. of Petrus Hommel. Rachel Hommel. Sp. Izaak Dekker. Antje Hommel.

1932. Sept. 6 (born Mar. 4). Johannes, ch. of Johannes Rijzer. Maria Oostrander. Sp. Johannes Jans Oostrander. Lena Oostrander.

1933. Oct. 4 (born Sept. 19). Egbert, ch. of Samuel Schoonmaker. Elizabeth Thompzon. Sp. Peter Fero. Pallie Post.

1934. Oct. 4 (born Sept. 5). Pieter, ch. of Jacobus Overbagh. Christina Eman. Sp. Petrus Overbagh. Wendeltje Sammon.

1935. Oct. 4 (born Sept. 5). Jerrij, ch. of Adam Frants. Margaritha Carel. Sp. Willem Carel. Sara Carel.

1936. Oct. 4 (born Sept. 11). Abraham, ch. of Abraham Wolven. Annaatje van Netten. Sp. Jacobus Wolven. Christina Wolven.

1937. Oct. 25 (born Sept. 9). Maria, ch. of Andries Mackverling. Annaatje DuBois. Sp. The parents themselves.

1938. Nov. 1 (born Oct. 8). Jan, ch. of Pieter Wolven. Annaatje Dideriks. Sp. Frederiks Saks. Maria Saks.

1939. Nov. 1 (born Sept. 13). Josua, ch. of Nicolaus Schoenmaker. Annaatje Emmerich. Sp. Helmus Emmerich. Grietje Schoenmaker.

1940. Nov. 8 (born Oct. 20). Lea, ch. of David DuBois. Alida Snijder. Sp. Jacobus DuBois. Marijtje Meijer.

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1941. Nov. 8 (born Sept. 29). Elizabeth, ch. of Willem Widdeker. Catharina Louw. Sp. Petrus Louw. Elizabeth Conjes.

1942. Nov. 15 (born Aug. 21). Antje, ch. of Petrus Dekker. Marijtje Eijgenaar. Sp. Petrus Dekker, Jr. Antje Dekker.

1943. Nov. 22 (born Oct. 25). Henrij, ch. of Martinus Snijder. Trijntje Nieuwkerk. Sp. Hendrikus Wels. Margaritha Borhans.

1944. Nov. 22 (born Oct. 20). Joel, ch. of Hendrikus Wolven. Catharina Schoenmaker. Sp. Lucas Langendijk. Lena Schoenmaker.

1945. Dec. 6 (born Nov. 13). Andries Frederik, ch. of Jacobus Eman. Christina Binnewe. Sp. Andries Eman. Annaatje Eman.

1946. Dec. 6 (born Nov. 16). Catharina, ch. of Benjamin Roos. Pallie Baart. Sp. Martinus Roos. Catharina Dekker.

1947. Dec. 6 (born Nov. 10). Margerij, ch. of John Grand. Sara Marthen. Sp. Jacob Halinbeek. Margerij Halenbeek.

1948. Dec. 23 (born Dec. 18). Willem, ch. of Izaak Elten. Catharina Scort. Sp. Willem Elten. Jannetje DuBois. (Bap. in Woodstock.)

1949. Dec. 23 (born Nov. 22). Hendrik, ch. of Pieter Miller. Annaatje Scort. Sp. Hendrik Scort. Sophia Snijder. (Bap. in Woodstock.)

1950. Dec. 23 (born Nov. 1). Jan, ch. of Frederick Wintwarm. Christianna Kool. Sp. Jan Turjien. Marijtje Scholtes. (Bap. in Woodstock.)

1796

1951. Jan. 2 (born Nov. 17, 1795). Joseph, ch. of

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Christiaan Schut. Rachel Marthen. Sp. The parents themselves.

1952. Jan. 17 (born Jan. 1). Petrus Mijndertze, ch. of Abraham Fieroe, Jr. Rachel Mijndertze. Sp. Nicolaus Bogardus. Jannetje Mijndertze.

1953. Jan. 16 (born Jan. 14). Catharina, ch. of Hans Majer. Christina Lesscher. Sp. Adam Lesscher. Catharina Schoenmaker.

1954. Jan. 17 (born Dec. 14, 1795). Petrus, ch. of Martinus van Leuven. Christina Snijder. Sp. Pieter van Leuven. Maria van Leuven.

1955. Jan. 17 (born Nov. 15, 1795). Elizabeth, ch. of Petrus Overbagh. Catharina Firo. Sp. The parents themselves.

1956. Jan. 17 (born Jan. 1). Andrew, ch. of Jonathan Meijer. Annaatje Mijndertze. Sp. Petrus Meijer. Jannetje Meijer.

1957. Jan. 17 (born Nov. 19, 1795). Margaritha, ch. of Lodewijk Smit. Neeltje Post. Sp. Abraham Post. Margaritha Ritslij.

1958. Jan. 31 (born Jan. 6). Hendrikus, ch. of Benjamin Meijer, Jr. Annaatje Heermantze. Sp. Gerrit Mijndertze. Sara Meijer.

1959. Jan. 31 (born Jan. 12). Jacob, ch. of Jacob Timmerman. Lena Saks. Sp. Christiaan Saks. Susanna Musier.

1960. Jan. 31 (born Jan. 10). Catharina, ch. of Jan Legg. Annaatje Oosterhoudt. Sp. Abraham Oosterhoudt. Catharina Minckler.

1961. Feb 7 (born Jan. 4). Annaatje, ch. of Hans Carel. Elizabeth Rockenfelder. Sp. Matthijs Carel. Elizabeth Velten.

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1962. Feb. 7 (born Jan. 14). Endro, ch. of Petrus Winne. Sara Wolf. Sp. Abraham DeWit. Catharina Dederiks.

1963. Feb. 7 (born Jan. 11). Frederik, ch. of Wilhelmus Rauw. Catharina van Netten. Sp. Frederik Rauw. Catharina Van Netten. (A child from Woodstock.)

1964. Feb. 10 (born Dec. 14, 1795). Josua, ch. of Jan Ekker. Maria Scholtes. Sp. Josua Ekker. Trijntje Ekker. (A child from Woodstock.)

1965. Feb. 14 (born Jan. 18). Jannetje, ch. of Petrus Post. Maritje Mackensie. Sp. Jan Mijndertze. Jannetje Mijndertze.

1966. Feb. 21. (born Jan. 29). Abraham, ch. of Jacobus van Netten. Annaatje van Netten.. Sp. Abraham Wolf. Annaatje Wolf.

1967. Feb. 21 (born Nov. 12, 1795). Elizabeth, ch. of Gerrit Abeel. Elizabeth Cantein. Sp. The parents themselves.

1968. Feb. 21 (born Feb. 4). Lena, ch. of Petrus Saks. Elizabeth Kern. Sp. Jacob Timmerman. Lena Saks.

1969. Feb. 21 (born Feb. 1). Cornelis, ch. of Johannes L. DuBois. Maria Zeiland. Sp. Cornelis DuBois. Geertje van Vliet.

1970. Feb. 23 (born Feb. 21). Rosina Snijder, ch. of Paulus Van Steenberg. Rosina Snijder. Sp. Benjamin Snijder. Annaatje Brink.

1971. Mar. 6 (born Feb 9). Maria, ch. of Jozeph Miller. Catharina Fero. Sp. Jacobus Persen. Eva Queen.

1972. Mar. 14 (born Mar. 11). Adam, ch. of Tur-

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jien Lesscher. Catharina Lesscher. Sp. Adam Lesscher. Catharina Schoenmaker.

1973. Mar. 19 (born Feb. 28). Elizabeth, ch. of Petrus Louw. Elizabeth Conjes. Sp. Abraham DeWit Louw. Elizabeth Sjord.

1974. Mar. 20 (born Mar. 1). Abraham, ch. of Martinus Rosa. Catharina Dekker. Sp. Izaak Dekker. Antje Hommel.

1975. Mar. 20 (born Feb. 22). Annaatje, ch. of Johannes Schoonmaker. Annaatje Schoonmaker. Sp. Abraham Fero. Saartje Rechtmeijer.

1976. Mar. 20 (born Feb. 26). Jacobus, ch. of Samuel Borhans. Catharina Beer. Sp. Jacobus Beer. Neeltje Beer.

1977. Apr. 10 (born Mar. 13). Zacharias, ch. of Cornelis Langendijk. Christina Snijder. Sp. Izaak Snijder. Zusanna Kern.

1978. Apr. 17 (born Mar. 16). Johannes, ch. of Petrus Zaks. Catharina Rechtmeijer. Sp. Johannes Rechtmeijer. Maria Firo.

1979. Apr. 17 (born Apr. 16). Pallie, ch. of Samuel Muller. Lea Schoenmaker. Sp. Jan Schoenmaker. Pallie Legg.

1980. Apr. 24 (born Mar. 9) William, ch. of Cornelis Legg. Maria Wolf. Sp. William Legg. Grietje Wolf.

1981. Apr. 24 (born Apr. 11). Petrus, ch. of Petrus Van Vlierden. Maria Magdalena Houtkoper. Sp. David Abeel and his wife, Neeltje Van Bergen.

1982. May 13 (born Feb. 17). Gerrit, ch. of Gerrit Persen. Elizabeth Dederiks. Sp. The parents themselves.

Olde Ulster

1983. May 15 (born Feb. 16). Jannetje, ch. of Willem Vredenburg. Jacomijntje Westbroek. Sp. Samuel Oosterhoud. Lena Oosterhoud.

1984. May 15 (born Mar. 15). David, ch. of Willem Meijer. Rachel Meijer. Sp. David Meijer. Catharina Meijer.

1985. May 15 (born Apr. 16). Maria, ch. of Turch Willem Dideriks. Sara Beer. Sp. Matthijs Dideriks. Geertrui Dideriks.

1986. May 22 (born Jan. 30). Peggie, ch. of Fredrik Hommel. Emilia Mackensie. Sp. Martinus Hommel. Margaritha Wels. (A child from the Eijke Berg, Oak Hill, Greene county).

1987. May 29 (born May 4). Catharina, ch. of Hendrik Freiligh. Jannetje Van Orden. Sp. The parents themselves.

1988. June 5 (born May 8). Izaak, ch. of Hendrik Turk. Jannetje Brink. Sp. Izaak Brink. Rachel Brink.

1989. June 12 (born May 23). Annaatje, ch. of Jeremias Overpach. Sara Van Orden. Sp. Ignatius Van Orden. Annaatje Oosterhoud.

1990. June 12 (born Mar. 28). Willem, ch. of Michiel Plank. Elizabeth Waaker. Sp. John Waaker. Maria Overpach.

1991. June 12 (born May 11). Salomon, ch. of Elias Oosterhoud. Catharina Carell. Sp. Teunis Meijer. Cornelia Legg.

1992. June 19 (born May 24). Marijtje Jork, ch. of Lena Legg. (Illegitimate.) Sp. Willem Legg. Catharina Borhans.

1993. June 19 (born May 14). Grietje, ch. of

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Johannes Brink. Eva Carell. Sp. Matthijs Carrell.
Elizabeth Felte.

1994. June 19 (born May 2). Andrew, ch. of
Jacobus Wolven. Christina Wolven. Sp. Pieter
Wolven. Annaatje Dideriks.

1995. July 3 (born June 23). Pieter West, ch. of
Johannes Rechtmeijer. Maria Firo. Sp. Pieter West.
Elizabeth Rechtmeijer.

1996. July 3 (born June 4). Marijtje, ch. of
Izaak Van Vredenburg. Annaatje Meijer. Sp.
Barend Van Vredenburg. Marijtje Meijer.

1997. July 3 (born May 2). Petrus, ch. of Hans
Bekker. Elizabeth Broodbek. Sp. Pieter Bekker.
Elizabeth Joungh.

1998. July 3 (born May 12). Annaatje, ch. of
Robbert Van den Berg. Peggie Brandow. Sp. Johan-
nes Sauser. Annaatje Brandow.

1999. July 3 (born June 3). Johannes, ch. of
Abraham Meijer. Annaatje DuBois. Sp. Tobias
Meijer, Jun. Annaatje Meijer.

2000. July 3 (born June 14). Jacob, ch. of Jacob
Saks. Elizabeth Kergel. Sp. Petrus Saks. Maria
Saks.

2001. July 3 (born Apr. 25). Jan. ch. of Jacobus
Kergel. Annaatje Leman. Sp. Cornelis Schermer-
hoorn. Sijntje Sjerp.

2002. July 3 (born June 8). Pallie, ch. of Tjerk
Schoonmaker, Jun. Jennie Broadstead. Sp. Jan de
Wit, Jun. Pallie de Wit.

2003. July 10 (born June 9). Catharina, ch. of
William J. van Bergen. Neeltje van Dijk. Sp. The
parents themselves. (A child from Catskill).

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A space is left here for three children baptized by Domine Doll in my absence.

2004. July 29 (born July 24). Sara Magdalena, ch. of Coenraad Nieuwkerk. Neeltje Heermantzen. Sp. Benjamin Meijer, Jun. Annaatje Heermantzen.

2005. July 31 (born May 30). Antje, ch. of Jan Brink. Catharina Hommel. Sp. Tjaard Jans. Cornelia Brink.

2006. July 31 (born May 11). Catharina, ch. of Nicolaus Rauw. Maria Hoofd. Sp. Godfrey Wolven, Jun. Catharina Saks. (A child from Woodstock.)

2007. July 31 (born July 14). William, ch. of Petrus Brit. Lea Wijnkoop. Sp. Petrus Wijnkoop. Leentje Beer.

2008. Aug. 7 (born July 7). Abraham, ch. of Hermanus Hommel. Maria Hommel. Sp. Abraham Rechtmeijer. Grietje Kern.

2009. Aug. 7 (born July 10). Maritje, ch. of Petrus B. Meijer. Jannetje Meijer. Sp. Petrus Meijer. Marijtje Louw.

To be continued



MARIUS SEATED AMID THE RUINS OF CARTHAGE

Pillars are fallen at thy feet,
Fanes quiver in the air,
A prostrate city is thy seat,—
And thou alone art there.

Marius Seated Amid the Ruins of Carthage

No change comes o'er thy noble brow,
 Though ruin is around thee;
Thine eye-beam burns as proudly now.
 As when the lanrel crowned thee.

It cannot bend thy lofty soul
 Though friends and fame depart;
The car of fate may o'er thee roll,
 Nor crush thy Roman heart.

And Genius hath electric power,
 Which earth can never tame;
Bright suns may scorch, and dark clouds lower,—
 Its flash is still the same.

The dreams we love in early life;
 May melt like mist away;
High thoughts may seem, 'mid passion's strife,
 Like Carthage in decay.

And proud hopes in the human heart
 May be to ruin hurled,
Like mouldering monuments of art
 Heaped on a sleeping world.

Yet there is something will not die,
 Where life hath once been fair;
Some towering thoughts still rear on high,
 Some Roman lingers there !

North American Review July, 1833

LYDIA MARIA CHILD

OLD^E VLSTER

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THE OPENING ARTICLE "HISTORICAL NOTICE OF KINGSTON AND RONDOUT," was contributed by Mr. DeWitt Roosa, and is from "Boyd's Kingston and Rondout Directory, 1857-8." The lines upon the great historical painting of the celebrated Kingston artist, John Vanderlyn, upon the preceding pages, "Marius Amid the Ruins of Carthage," which painting received the gold medal of Napoleon were written for the North American Review by Lydia Maria Child in 1834. The story of Vanderlyn has been told very often. It was his fortune to live in an age when the products of artistic genius were not as much in demand and as highly appreciated as they are at this day. The rewards were hardly sufficient to support an artist and Vanderlyn suffered greatly from this cause. His later life saw evil days which found an entrance upon and embittered his spirit. Despite his triumphs his failure to have secured a substantial provision for his last days was a blight upon John Vanderlyn.

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