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OLD^E VLSTER



An Historical and Genealogical Magazine



KINGSTON, N. Y.

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KINGSTON, N. Y.

Mental and Nervous Diseases

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

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

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

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VOL. IX

JANUARY, 1913

No. 1

Historical Notice of Kingston and Rondout

Continued from Vol. VIII., page 361



HE records of the county were in Dutch till the conquest by the English, when they were changed at once to the language of the new rulers. The Dutch language, however, was the general medium of intercourse even into the 19th century, and is yet—in the form of an idiom—used in some of the old settled regions. The preaching in the Dutch Church at Kingston was in part Dutch, as were the other services; the pastors, up to 1807, being Hollanders by birth and education. The last of this race was the Rev. George J. L. Doll, of Kingston, who was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. John Gosman, now of Flatbush, in this town, and who

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was the first pastor who knew nothing of the cherished dialect.*

The English rule here, as everywhere else, introduced strange innovations. British adventurers found their way to Ulster and Kingston; it was an easy matter, by dint of a little favor at the Court of the Royal Governor, to get a grant of land; and the county has sorely suffered by these grants, which have prevented the settlement of the thousands of acres they covered by patents, and the hundreds taken up by the swarm of officers of his or her Majesty, who were seldom refused anything they coveted.

From the records of the Colonial Assembly, as well as the fragments of history in the State archives, it is clear that, up to the Revolution, Ulster County stood second only to Albany, (if, indeed, such was the case,) in population and wealth. It does not seem to have been pervaded by a very military spirit, and we can find no trace of a participation in the projected expedition against Canada in 1746, or in the French war from 1755 to 1763,† though it is probable there were those of her more enterprising sons who did join the armies, albeit no record of such fact can be found. It is very certain, however, that Ulster County then

*This statement needs correction. The last pastor who was a Hollander was the Rev. Petrus Vas, who came in 1710. The succeeding pastors to Gosman—Mancius, Meyer and Doll—were Germans. Still all three preached in Dutch.

†An error. A number of articles have appeared in *OLDE ULSTER* relating to the connection of this county with the old French war.

Historical Notice of Kingston and Rondout

composed of Kingston, the Manor of Foxhall, Hurley, Marbletown, Rochester, the Paltz, and the Highlands, paid its full proportion of the extraordinary taxes to meet the expenses of these prolonged struggles, as well as made due preparation for home defense, if needs were.

The period of the Revolution brings us to the most interesting portion of the history of the village of Kingston. The inhabitants of Ulster County generally were ardent liberty men. There were, it is true, a few signal exceptions; but, in the main, the population of Dutch extraction were faithful to the creed of their forefathers, and had no particular attachment to the government put over them by the right of conquest alone. The Colonial government, too, had not at all been administered in such wise as to awaken a desire for its perpetuation; and from all these conspiring causes, the people of Ulster went heart and hand in the right cause, in their own determined and un-conspicuous way. They contributed their quota of men, and money, too, to carry on the struggle for independence, and in 1777 they had the hazardous honor, as it proved, of having Kingston selected as the seat of government for New York, for here the Colonial Congress assembled,* and framed the first Constitution of the State of New York in the summer of that year.

*Another statement not exactly accurate. It was not the Colonial or Provincial Congress that assembled in Kingston in 1777. The Declaration of Independence had been adopted and ratified by that Congress at White Plains in 1776. Thus New York became a State. It was a State Convention that met in Kingston.

The building in which the Convention was held has been demolished only during the past summer (1856), and we may record our regret for the disappearance of this memorial of the past without questioning the judgment which occupied its site with a more sightly and convenient edifice.

In 1777, the most formidable effort of Great Britain for the subjugation of her revolted colonies was made. Burgoyne, with his formidable army from the Canadas, made his way southward, by Lakes Champlain and George, to the valley of the Hudson. The checks he met, ending with his final hemming in, and utter defeat and surrender at Stillwater, are historical events of which none are ignorant. Sir Henry Clinton, either by preconcerted arrangement, or from the suggestions of his own judgment, or incited by news of Burgoyne's position, sent an auxiliary force of some 3,000 men under General Vaughan, to proceed up the Hudson from New York, and effect a junction with Burgoyne. Had Vaughan executed his duty vigorously, and in the spirit of his instructions, he might have turned the tide of events. But this marauder—for his acts justify the term—chose to waste his time in devastating and plundering the villages and hamlets on the banks of the river. Kingston, so recently the scene of the Convention, and then the third town in note on the Hudson, could not, of course, escape his vigilant eye. On the 16th of October, 1777, the British flotilla reached Kingston Point. A detachment was sent up the Rondout, where a few buildings were burned, the greater part of the troops landing on the beach forming the north shore of the Point, and

Historical Notice of Kingston and Rondout

then marching up to the spot now known as Wiltwyck, where they were joined by the detachment from the Rondout.

The people of Kingston had been apprised of their danger. They had no means of defense. The able-bodied men generally had been drafted into the two New York regiments with Gates, or were with the army of General George Clinton in the Highlands, at the head of the Ramapo Valley. A messenger had been sent to General George Clinton, but, either from treachery or lack of energy, the news of Vaughan's progress, and the danger menacing Kingston, did not reach the camp in time to allow the desired succor to be sent. In this emergency, the Kingston women and children, and the old and infirm men who were there, packed up their valuables, and fled a few miles into the interior.

The panic was complete. An earthen work existed at the mouth of the Rondout, probably on the very site of the original "Redoubt" of the first settlers. This was abandoned when Vaughan's flotilla came in sight. The remains of this position were demolished three or four years ago, and cannon balls, etc., dug up.

When Vaughan formed his force on the first level of Wiltwyck, and took his place at the head of the column, there were three Kingston men in the wood, hard by, armed with muskets, but they did not fire upon the British leader, though he was but a few yards from their covert, and they readily could have escaped pursuit in the dense woods, whose passes they thoroughly knew.

The British marched to, and took possession of

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Kingston without firing a gun. After some hours spent in ransacking and plundering the dwellings, the village was given to the flames, and the whole town, save two buildings, was destroyed. One of these is still in being, and its safety is accounted for by some who aver its occupant, a woman, to have been a Tory; but others say, with more probability, that she concealed herself near her house, and when the soldiery withdrew after firing it, she went in and extinguished the flames. The other building saved was a brewery, and the negro custodian remaining there, and rolling out and broaching his barrels freely for the troops, out of gratitude that was spared.*

Vaughan returned the same evening to his shipping. The next morning he had proceeded but a few miles northwardly when he was met with the intelligence of Burgoyne's surrender. He instantly turned, and made all sail for New York. General and Governor George Clinton arrived in Kingston, or rather at its ruins, on the third day after its destruction.†

The people returned, some in the fall and some not till next spring. The walls of the substantial stone dwellings were still generally standing, and not seriously injured, and they were generally restored in a few years. Three of these ruins, of ample propor-

*This is fictitious. The only buildings not burned were the above house and one barn.

†This is erroneous. Governor Clinton and his staff arrived while the British were setting the town on fire. His troops, left at Rosendale, reached Kingston after the British had departed.

Historical Notice of Kingston and Rondout

tions, remained as monuments of British destruction down to 1825.

The after history of Kingston is not marked by any very memorable events. Till within a quarter of a century, it retained, to a great degree, its primitive characteristics. The people were frugal, contented and unenterprising. There was a very gradual and safe progress going on, however. The barns gradually disappeared, and a more ambitious style of building came in vogue. In the course of events from the Revolution, it had two narrow escapes from notoriety, and perturbation, too. When the Federal Congress had determined to remove the seat of government from Philadelphia there was a strong petition sent from Ulster, asking that Kingston should be selected as the national Capital. How this project was defeated we do not know (See *OLDE ULSTER* for August, 1909, Vol. V., pages 225-233). In 1804, or thereabouts, a subscription of \$30,000 was made in the county to secure the location of the Theological Seminary and College of the Reformed Dutch Church in Kingston. But that effort happily failed. The good old village went on in its quiet way, spared many dangers by its three miles distance from the river, and the worst road even, that three miles, ever attempted by desperate traveller.

But an influx of adventurers at length aroused Kingston and its county. The selection of this township as the debouch of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, in 1824, was the first real impetus to arouse its dormant energies and resources. It brought in a new population, too, and the determination of the old order of events was achieved.

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The village of Kingston has advanced in population from 2,000 to 5,000. It is now one of the most tasteful, as well as richest villages in the State. In place of the single old stone church of the whole township of 1820, with its date of 1659, there are now (1858) two Dutch Reformed, a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, Baptist and two Methodist churches. In all its business appliances it has striven to keep pace with the busy world of which it is a fraction; and the writer will close with the hope that a future chronicler of Kingston will look back to the present generation with as sincere a respect as *he* has felt in reviewing the history of the first settlers and generations who founded the homes we now enjoy, and endowed us with a liberty of which we should prove worthy.

The date of RONDOUT as a settlement is given in our notice of Kingston. Known as "The Strand," and "Kingston Landing," until some thirty years ago, it was a place of business only, two persons engrossing all its trade, and owning pretty much all the territory in its present corporate bounds. It was a port for some three or four sloops, doing a great business in grain, when Ulster was yet a wheat, as well as rye and corn producing county, and the Strand was the entrepot for all the merchandise of the county during the earlier period of the history of this township.

Whilst it is a comparatively modern village, it can boast of an ancient settlement, and vestiges of generations nearly two centuries bygone. The present site of the dwelling of Mr. Jansen Hasbrouck contained a vault, the burial place of Captain Thomas Chambers.

Historical Notice of Kingston and Rondout

He was an English officer in the Dutch service. He was a renowned fighter of the Indians in troublous times, and his house, on the banks of the Esopus, square as a fort, and loop-holed for musketry, has been very recently demolished. He married a widow van Gaasbeek, adopted her children, died in 1694, was buried in the vault at Rondout, and his remains, with those of a number of the van Gaasbeek family, were removed to Montrepose Cemetery three years ago.

In 1822, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was chartered by the States of New York and Pennsylvania. Having chosen the Rondout as their channel of debouch into the Hudson, they purchased the territory west of Division street of William Stewart's assigns. The Strand prior to this contained barely four store houses, five or six dwellings and a mill.

The place grew with rapidity after the opening of the Canal, in 1825. It was named "Bolton," after the then president of the Canal Company ; but the people very properly took the name of Rondout some twenty years ago, and by that name it is now known. It was chartered as a village in 1847, and now contains about 7,000 inhabitants.

At its first start into being Rondout was a maze of crooked lanes, over its rocks and hills, the general style of building being rough hemlock shanties, with here and there a more ambitious, though scarcely more lasting tenement. A very large proportion of its people were Irish laborers at the start, and there are great numbers still employed on its docks and in the lime and cement quarries, opened in its vicinage. Within a few years, however, it has become an inviting

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locality for German immigrants, and this race is gaining rapidly every year.

Rondout is emphatically a thriving, driving, business place. There are no less than nineteen steamers in its waters of all classes, from the most powerful and commodious river boats plying daily to and from New York, to the smaller steam-tugs and ferry-boats. The vast amount of canal tonnage, and the numerous sail-craft employed here, give a great home-trade, and a busy population. It is now becoming a compact and substantial village, a better class of stores and dwellings taking the place of temporary structures. At all events it in no wise resembles the old Strand, or the "Redoubt," in any respect; for even the face of nature is so changed by "villainous saltpetre" among the rocks, that a resurrectionized burgher of the days of Peter Stuyvesant could not recognize "the Esopus Kill" of his race.

The editor of *OLDE ULSTER* reproduces the above historical notice of Kingston and Rondout to show how much inaccuracy is written, and how often, into descriptions of this region and narratives of its history. Let there be told once some romantic story such as the Indians trying to burn the women captives of 1663 at the stake and it is repeated by local pens ever after despite its untruth: let it be said that there was a fort at the mouth of the Rondout creek in 1614 and it will be repeated again and again after its falsity is shown. In the present instance the editor has called attention to some of the inaccuracies.

Some Old Time ❖ ❖

Industries of Hurley

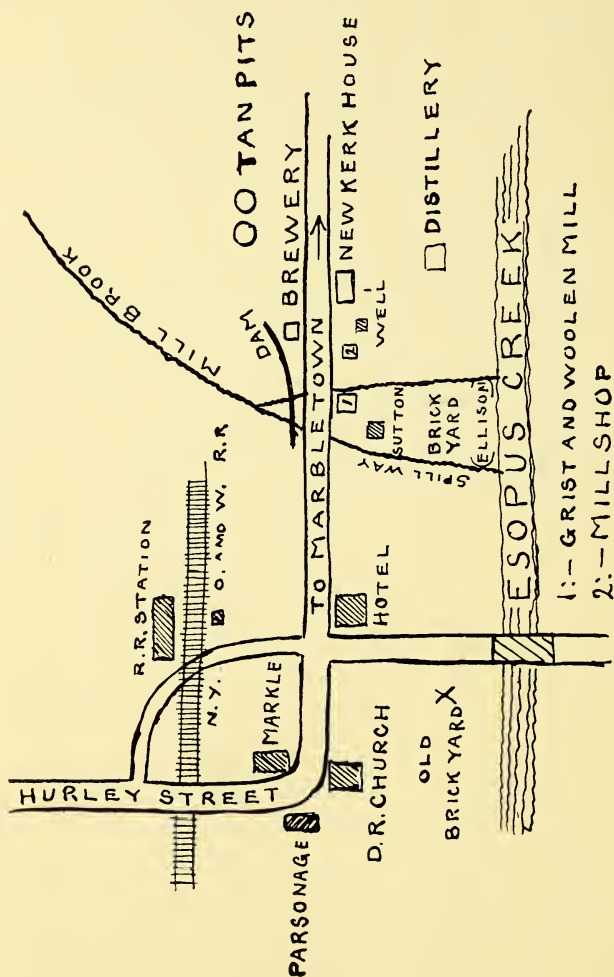
By a Friend of Olde Ulster



ALTHOUGH this old village is more known to the general public from the products of its farms and its "pot cheese mines," still it has had much more varied industries that are now only a name and a faint one at that. Standing on the bridge near the hotel, it is hard to realize that this gentle, placid Mill Brook was at one time the scene of industrial activity; the energy, which to-day barely suffices to operate a water ram, was at one time powerful enough to operate mills of considerable size. Yet following up the stream but a short distance, shows possibilities even now of quite a good sized mill-pond.

The very first reference yet known regarding the special nature of this locality is, when on April 30th, 1679, the constable at Marbletown made request to the Sessions Court at Kingston that "the dam at Hurley be fitted for a common road across it, as also the bridge across the sluice." The Court ordered "Roelof Hendricksen to sufficiently widen the dam at Hurley. But when the dam shall have worn away on account of driveing with wagons, the residents shall fill the ruts

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Site of Old Hurley Industries

Some Old Time Industries of Hurley

and carry earth on the same, the same as upon all other roads but Roelof is to fix the bridge at his own expense." In 1681, the Court ordered that "the mill at Horley shall be made twice as wide as it now is."

The above references to a mill-dam and sluice are so distinct that we may safely infer the presence of a mill to utilize the power thus stored up and we may reasonably conjecture that Roelof was either a mill owner or intimately associated with some such mill.

The next reference found is dated December 24th, 1723, when the village trustees ordered Mr. Johannis Hardenbergh "to have the land where his house and mill stands on, measured," granting him more land between the Esopus Creek and the Kings Highway, and a few days later granting him still more land, evidently for a mill-pond. On January 8th, 1729, still more land was granted to him, one of the boundaries of which is the land of Roelof Hendricks, evidently the same man who previously had been ordered to repair the bridge over the sluice.

The above facts had been known to the writer for several years, when suddenly he came into possession of a deed dated January 23rd, 1744, wherein Johannis Hardenbergh conveys to Abraham Delamater "the house and Lott and Mill near the milldam." This deed covers, in its quaint language, "all and singular the mill, mill house, mill dam, mill creek and stream together with all mill stones, Ironwork, Boleting mills, tooles Utensils and Emplements, as also the Brew house or Brewery, kittle and all other vessels thereunto belonging." One exception in this deed reserves to the inhabitants "a free winter path over this said

Lott and free liberty to Cutt, Brake and Carry Away all sorts of wood or Stone So long as it is not fenced in."

The specific references made in the deed show strongly varied business activities of the owner of this property and lead to the conviction that Johannis Hardenbergh must have been a prosperous as well as a busy man.

Although the mill and mill house are specially mentioned still they are not specifically located and we can only infer that they were on the west side of the road, where it is absolutely known that mills were in the memory of men now living.

The next reference to mills and mill industries about this locality is a subscription list dated October 14th, 1818; various inhabitants of the village pledge themselves for the amounts set against their names for the benefit of Christopher Newkerk whose distillery, grist mill and carding machines had been destroyed by fire.

We are now beyond the reach of documentary evidence and come to the recollections of men who well remember a mill on the west side of the road, showing that the above mentioned mill had been rebuilt, as well as the distillery and cider mill, which were placed on a little rise of ground to the west of the mill. The grist mill occupied the lower floor of the building, while the woolen and carding mill occupied the upper floor; near by was the mill shop or house. From the same source we learn that the Newkerk house—first of stone, later of wood—stood near the isolated well still in use on the west side of the road.

The Will of Rachel Bogardus

Gradually all were abandoned, and from disuse allowed to decay, finally disappearing, leaving as a reminder of their existence the name of the stream. The spill-way still runs under the bridge of the road.

Hurley has had also two brickyards, one on each side of the road leading to the Esopus creek. The one to the south at one time belonged to a man named Ellison. In both places, brick are occasionally brought up by the plow.

Many years ago the deep tan-pits of Cole's tannery could be discerned to the east side of the road not far from the pond or brook, making another to be added to the old time Hurley industries.

Due credit is here given to Mr. John L. Elmendorf for valuable information regarding the location of these old landmarks.



THE WILL OF RACHEL BOGARDUS

Contributed by Helen Reed de Laporte, A. B.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

I, Rachel Bogardus, of the Town of Kingston in the County of Ulster and State of New York, Widow, being weak enfirm and sick of body but of a sound and disposing mind memory and understanding (blessed be God therefore) do this second day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, make this my last will and Testament in manner following :

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First, it is my will that my executors herein after named pay and discharge all my just debts and funeral charges within a reasonable time after my decease.

Secondly, I give and bequeath unto my Eldest daughter Helena and to her heirs and assigns two hundred pounds of good and lawful money of the State of New York.—I also give and bequeath unto my said daughter Helena and to her heirs and assigns forever one Negro boy slave named Dick, and one Negro girl slave named Gin.

Thirdly, I give and bequeath unto my son Benjamin and to his heirs and assigns forever one Negro Boy Slave named Bob.

Fourthly, I give and bequeath unto my grandchild Rachel Myndertse, Daughter of my Daughter Elizabeth, one Negro Girl Child named Antje.

Fifthly, all the rest and residue of my estate—I give unto my three sons, Nicholas, Everardus, and Benjamin, and unto my two daughters named Helena, and Elizabeth the wife of Petrus Myndertse—to be equally divided share and share alike.

And lastly, It is my will, and I do appoint my son Benjamin Bogardus and my trusty friend Joseph Gasherie Executors of this my last will and Testament.

(Signed) RACHEL BOGARDUS

(Witnesses)

ANNATJE TAPPEN

P. W. WYNKOOP, JR

CHRIST. TAPPEN

Nicholas Bogardus married Rachel Smedes December 20, 1730. Children :

The New Netherland Origin of Santa Claus

Magdalena, April 16, 1732.

Nicholas. March 24, 1734.

Everhardus, January 29, 1738.

Elisabeth, May 2, 1742. Married Petrus Myndertse.

Benjamin, October 18, 1747. Married December 30, 1787, Maritje Van Keuren.

Of the children of Elizabeth Bogardus and Petrus Myndertse their daughter, Rachel, married Dr. Abraham Fiero May 5, 1792. She was his first wife. Their children were :

Elizabeth, bap. Aug. 28, 1792, married John Halstead Oct. 17, 1815.

Petrus Meijndertse, born Jan. 1, 1792 ; married Elizabeth Fiero Nov. 7, 1823.

Jannetje, born Mar. 16, 1799, married Dec. 26, 1816,

Peter Myer Fiero, born Aug. 21, 1796.



*THE NEW NETHERLAND ORIGIN OF
SANTA CLAUS*

The name Santa Claus, applied to the jolly old saint who fills the children's stockings on Christmas Eve, originated in New Netherland, according to the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City.

Some deluded plain speakers would explain to children that there is no Santa Claus. They ought to be imprisoned before they can spoil life's sweetest joys. No memory so gladdens us as the recollection of the time we hung up our stockings and arose

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eagerly to see what the happy bewhiskered Santa had brought us.

The name is modern and originated on Manhattan Island. The Christmas customs clustering about the "jolly old fellow" are eclectic in America. *Kris Kingle* is formed from the German word *Christkindlein* (Christ child). In many countries it is supposed that Santa Claus, Kris Kingle, or whatever name he is called, is a sort of John the Baptist. If the child has been bad a birch rod is left in the stocking. If he has been good a mark of approval is put upon it. The Christ Child then visits the house and places in the stocking of the good boys gladdening gifts. The bad children are passed by.

The Dutch, who landed upon Manhattan Island, took St. Nicholas as their patron saint. His figure was upon the prow of their boat. Even the first church erected was given his name. Its lineal successor at Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, New York, still bears his name.

St. Nicholas was the Bishop of Myra and a saint of great virtue and piety. He died in 326 A. D. He was always called the particular friend of children and servant maids. This is explained by two legends. The sons of a rich Asiatic, on their way to Athens for an education, were murdered by an innkeeper for their money. The innkeeper, to hide their bodies, cut them into pieces and stored them away in a salt vault. St. Nicholas forewarned the innkeeper of discovery and compelled him to confess and then by his prayers brought the young men back to life.

The other legend retails the dilemma of a father

The New Netherland Origin of Santa Claus

who could not marry his daughters off without a dowry which he could not furnish because of his poverty. He was about to sell the girls when St. Nicholas appeared and furnished the money for the dowry. After that in many countries servant maids left their windows open and St. Nicholas threw purses of gold to them. This may explain the custom of giving gifts to servants at Christmas. St. Nicholas died on December 6th, and everywhere his name was honored by the giving of gifts and festivity.

The Dutch who settled Manhattan, having selected St. Nicholas as their patron, moved the date of celebrating his birth from December 6th to December 25th, and then changed the spelling of the saint's name from San Claas, the Dutch spelling, until it became Santa Claus. Originally the shoes, placed by the fireside to warm, were the receivers for gifts. Then came the hanging of the stocking.

In Italy on St. Nicholas's birthday, the nuns presented the Abbess with a stocking containing one or more silver coins. It was returned full of sweetmeats. This was inspired by St. Nicholas. The sailors at the port where St. Nicholas's body is supposed to have been placed in the tomb take his image far out on the ocean during the daytime and bring it back at nightfall. A celebration follows. The Dutch of New Amsterdam combined the Italian customs and legends with their own customs and holiday, and so approached our modern Christmas.

The Christmas tree was not finally adopted in this country until about 1860. It had appeared along the Rhine about 1800, and did not spread over Germany until 1850.

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A legend explained its coming by declaring that two lovers who had been murdered so moistened the soil with their blood that an evergreen tree sprang up. On dark and stormy nights strange lights appeared in the branches of this tree, giving hope and guidance to travelers. Another explanation of the tree was that Luther, to illustrate to his wife and children how the stars shone, brought in an evergreen tree and trimmed it with candles. In other countries the date palm has been used in religious services to demonstrate the immortality of the soul.

At any rate we must conclude that the lesson of the tree was twofold, the greenness suggested unbroken life despite the winter's killing frosts and the candles reminded of the Star of Bethlehem.

America adopted the Christmas tree on the suggestion and example of German immigrants. It will thus be seen that the best Christmas observances are in America and that they are the product of selecting the most cheerful and attractive customs from other countries. New York, so generally supposed to be heartless, gave us the name of Santa Claus, together with its heart-enriching customs.—*From the New York Times of December 26th, 1912.*



THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS

Continued from Vol. VIII., page 382

BAPTISMS

1796

2010. Aug. 28 (born Aug. 21). Petrus Meijer,

The Katsbaan Church Records

ch. of Stephanus Firo. Catharina Meijer. Sp. Petrus Louw Meijer. Neeltje Osterhout.

2011. Aug. 28 (born Aug. 24). Rachel. ch. of Abraham Hommel. Rachel Snijder. Sp. Johannes Meijer. Seletje Snijder.

2012. Sept. 25 (born Sept. 4). Jacomijntje, ch. of Elias van Netten. Maria van Netten. Sp. William Blackwal. Christijntje Dol.

2013. Oct. 2 (born Sept. 11). Moses, ch. of Cornelis Frants. Maria Snijder. Sp. The parents themselves.

2014. Oct. 20 (born Oct. 7). Maria, ch. of Johannes Materstok. Annaatje Mackensie. Sp. The parents themselves.

2015. Oct. 23. A child from Catskill, not named. The father being Wilhelmus Schuneman. No mother nor sponsors recorded.

2016. Oct. 30 (born Oct. 17). Edward, ch. of Cornelis Schoonmaker. Maria Materstok. Sp. Edward Schoonmaker. Elizabeth Widdeker.

2017. Nov. 6 (born Oct. 21). Maria, ch. of Petrus Firo. Maria Post. Sp. Jan Schoonmaker. Maria Zwart.

2018. Nov. 6 (born Oct. 11). Jan, ch. of Abraham Witteker. Annaatje Zwart. Sp. Jan Schoonmaker. Pollie Zwart.

2019. Nov. 6 (born Oct. 10). Jan, ch. of Hermanus Dideriks. Neeltje Schoonmaker. Sp. Hans Valkenburg. Eva Dideriks.

2020. Nov. 13 (born Sept. 26). Ceetje, ch. of William Oostrander. Lena Steenberg. Sp. The parents themselves.

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2021. Nov. 22 (born Oct. 28). Adam, ch. of Philip Beer. Grietje Brit. Sp. Adam Beer. Marijtje Brit.

2022. Nov. 27 (born Nov. 4). Johannes, ch. of Jan Wolven. Regina Karnrijk. Sp. Jacobus Wolven. Christijntje Wolven. (A child from Woodstock.)

2023. Nov. 27. Charles, ch. of Petrus Eijkelaar. Hanna Morris of Mores. Sp. Charles Morris of Mores. Marijtje Brandow. (A child from Catskill.)

2024. Dec. 4 (born Nov. 3). Johannes, ch. of Petrus A. Winne. Catharina Borhans. Sp. Johannes Markel. Margaritha Winne.

2025. Dec. 4 (born Nov. 22). Tobias, ch. of Cornelis van Buuren. Elizabeth Persen. Sp. Tobias van Buuren. Sara DuBois.

2026. Dec. 25 (born Nov. 27). Antje, ch. of Coenraad Rechtmeijer. Annaatje Hommel. Sp. Petrus Hommel. Grietje Wolf.

1797

2027. Jan. 1 (born Nov. 28, 1796). Zacharias, ch. of Abraham Wolven. Annaatje van Netten. Sp. Jacobus van Netten. Maria Langendijk.

2028. Jan. 1 (born Nov. 2, 1796). William, ch. of Andries van Leuven. Lea Meijer. Sp. Christiaan Meijer. Annaatje Wijnkoop.

2029. Jan. 4 (born Dec. 27, 1796). Neeltje, ch. of Zacharias Eijgenaar. Geertrui Lesscher. Sp. Adam Beer. Neeltje Eijgenaar.

2030. Jan. 5 (born Nov. 10, 1796). Wilhelmus Valk, ch. of Philip Frants. Annaatje Valk. Sp. Wilhelmus Valk. Anna Maria Engel.

2031. Jan. 15 (born Dec. 19, 1796). Andries, ch.

The Katsbaan Church Records

of Willem Kans. Christina Parks. Sp. The parents themselves.

2032. Jan. 15 (born Aug. 7, 1796). Nicolaus, ch. of Harmanus Gerlock. Dorothea Gerlock. Sp. Nicolaus Rochel. Dorothea van Loon. (A child from Scoarrij-kil.)

2033. Feb. 5 (born Jan. 1). Joseph Marthen, ch. of Jan Beer. Catharina Marthen. Sp. Willem Bengel. Susanna Mouerson.

2034. Feb. 9 (born Feb. 4). Maria, ch. of Christoffel Musier. Maria Broodbek. Sp. Johannes Vedder. Christina Musier.

2035. Feb. 9. Catharina, ch. of Nathanael Erkins. Susanna Mouersen (unmarried). Sp. Petrus Mouersen. Agnitha Musier.

2036. Feb. 18 (born Jan. 8). Jan, ch. of Petrus Elmendorf. Nancij Wilber. Sp. The parents themselves.

2037. Feb. 19 (born Jan. 27). Rudolph, ch. of Eggo Hoevenberg. Eva Conjes. Sp. Rudolph Hoevenberg. Lijdia van Dijk.

2038. Feb. 19 (born Jan. 14). Grietje, ch. of Pieter Wolven. Annaatje Dideriks. Sp. Jan Wolven. Grietje Wolven.

2039. Feb. 19 (born Feb. 9). Maria, ch. of Wilhelmus Frants. Annaatje Brink. Sp. The parents themselves and Maria Hoofd.

2040. Feb. 19 (born Dec. 18, 1796). Hendrik, ch. of Christiaan Ringelkei. Lena Ham. Sp. Hiskia Wijnkoop and his wife.

2041. Feb. 26 (born Jan. 30). Eva, ch. of Coen-

Olde Ulster

rad Fieris. Annaatje Rechtmeijer. Sp. David Schoonmaker. Sara Valkenburg.

2042. Mar. 12 (born Feb. 17). Sara, ch. of Hermanus Rechtmeijer. Elizabeth Ellen. Sp. Jacob Ellen. Phebie Mackensie.

2043. Mar. 19 (born Feb. 28). Jan, ch. of Abraham Eijgenaar. Elizabeth Mackertie. Sp. Jan Mackertie. Marijtje Eijgenaar.

2044. Apr. 9 (born Feb. 28). Johannes, ch. of Frederiks Saks. Maria Dideriks. Sp. Christiaan Dideriks. Marijtje Saks.

2045. Apr. 9. (born Mar. 11). Hendrikus, ch. of Mijndert Mijndertse. Lena Heermans. Sp. Hendrikus Heermans. Annaatje Stoutenberg.

2046. Apr. 16 (born Mar. 22). Hendrik, ch. of Johannes Diessel. Rosina Fero. Sp. Christiaan Nomkwester. Elizabeth Bengel.

2047. Apr. 16 (born Mar. 18). Cornelis, ch. of Jan Steenberg. Maria DuBois. Sp. Cornelis Steenberg. Sara DuBois.

2048. Apr. 16 (born Feb. 28). Johannes, ch. of William Plank. Elizabeth Musier. Sp. Johannes Vedder. Christina Musier.

2049. Apr. 23 (born Mar. 13). Marijtje, ch. of Christiaan Schrijver. Annaatje Post. Sp. Petrus Freer. Catharina Schrijver.

2050. Apr. 30 (born Mar. 27). Catharina, ch. of Abraham Rechtmeijer. Margaritha Kern. Sp. Izaak Snijder. Susanna Kern.

2051. Apr. 30 (born Mar. 28). Hendrikus Wels, ch. of Petrus A. Snijder. Annaatje Wels. Sp. Hendrikus Wels. Margaritha Borhans.

The Katsbaan Church Records

2052. May 2 (born Apr. 24). David, ch. of Samuel Muller. Lena Schoonmaker. Sp. Georg Schoonmaker. Antje Schoonmaker.

2053. May 2 (born Feb. 17). Annaatje, ch. of Abraham Oosterhoud, Junr. Grietje Scheefer. Sp. Cornelis Oosterhoud. Catharina Oosterhoud.

2054. May 7 (born Mar. 22). Clerck, ch. of Merchand Lawrance. Sara Wijnkoop. Sp. Raasel Lawrance. Lea Wijnkoop.

2055. May 14 (born Mar. 14). Izaak, ch. of Daniel Polhemus. Annaatje Meijer. Sp. Izaak Meijer. Catharina Wels.

2056. May 21 (born Apr. 24). Catharina, ch. of Hollij Wieks. Lea Meijer (unmarried). Sp. Tobias Meijer, jr. Catharina Meijer.

2057. May 21 (born Apr. 6). Neeltje, ch. of Philip Wels. Catharina Leman. Sp. Tobias Wijnkoop. Jannetje Schermerhoorn.

2058. May 21 (born April 28). Moses, ch. of David Schoonmaker. Sara Valkenburg. Sp. Jan Schoonmaker. Maria Schoonmaker.

2059. May 23 (born Aug. 14, 1796). Wijntje, ch. of Jacobus Bartholome. Antje Scott. Sp. Willem Bengel. Susanna Mouertze.

2060. June 4 (born May 12). Cornelis, ch. of Petrus Wolven. Elizabeth G. Sp. Izaak Snijder. Zusanna Kern. Cornelis Langendijk. Marijtje Wolven.

2061. June 4 (born Apr. 10). Pieter, ch. of David du Bois, Junr. Alida Schneider. Sp. Petrus du Bois. Pallie Post.

2062. June 5 (born May 12). Margaritha, ch. of

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Willem Eligh. Maria Beer. Sp. Johannes Eligh. Margarijtha Schoonmaker.

2063. June 11 (born May 26). Christina, ch. of Jacob Eman. Christina Binnewee. Sp. Gijsbert Dideriks. Alida Smit.

2064. June 19 (born May 19). Petrus, ch. of Petrus Nieuwkerk. Maria Wels. Sp. Petrus Wels. Elizabeth Wels.

2065. June 20 (born May 22). Rebekka, ch. of David Berger. Elizabeth Kempel. Sp. Petrus Rockefeller. Elizabeth Bekker. (A child from East Camp.)

2066. July 2 (born June 11). Maria Anna, ch. of Hendrikus Meijer. Maria Persen. Sp. The parents themselves.

2067. July 9 (born May 1). Sara, ch. of Pieter van Order. Rebekka Freiligh. Sp. The parents themselves.

2068. July 23 (born June 8). Wilhelmus, ch. of Hendrik Scort. Sophia Schneider. Sp. Wilhelmus Rijzelaar. Annaatje Schneider.

2069. July 23 (born June 21). Catharina, ch. of Cornelis Meijer. Maria Brit. Sp. Zacharias Bakker. Catharina Meijer.

2070. July 24 (born June 27). Mattheus, ch. of Mattheus Dideriks. Geertrui Van Leuven. Sp. The parents themselves.

2071. July 30 (born July 23). Hendrik, ch. of Willem Bengel. Susanna Mouersze. Sp. Jacob Mouertse. Maria Mouertze.

2072. July 30 (born June 27). Sara, ch. of Abra-

The Katsbaan Church Records

ham Fiero. Sara Rechtmeijer. Sp. The parents themselves.

2073. July 30 (born July 6). Jannetje, ch. of Petrus Karnrijk. Catharina Oostrander. Sp. Johannes Wolven. Regina Karnrijk.

2074. Aug. 8 (born Aug. 4). Bastiaan, ch. of Pieter T. Eijgenaar. Maria Lesscher. Sp. Bastiaan Lesscher. Maria Klom.

2075. Aug. 12 (born July 23). Jan Suiland, ch. of Johannes C. du Bois. Maria Suiland. Sp. Johannes Suiland. Jurus Mastis.

2076. Aug. 13 (born July 18). Tobias, ch. of Petrus Wijnkoop. Lena Beer. Sp. Hiskia Wijnkoop. Maria Meijer.

2077. Aug. 19 (born July 27). Maria, ch. of Izaak Post. Catharina Persen. Sp. The parents themselves.

2078. Aug. 20 (born July 20). Sara, ch. of Wilhelmus Wolven. Margaritha Emmerich. Sp. Wilhelmus Emmerich. Margaritha Schoenmaker.

2079. Aug. 20 (born July 28). Catharina, ch. of Mattheus Valk. Catharina Eman. Sp. Jonathan Meijer. Catharina VanLeuven.

2080. Aug. 20 (born July 4). Cornelis, ch. of Petrus P. Post. Margaritha Borhans. Sp. Cornelis Borhans. Margaritha VanLeuven.

2081. Aug. 21 (born Feb. 20). Abbe, ch. of Johannes Forler. Margaritha Eijgenaar. Sp. Petrus Eijgenaar. Elizabeth Materstok.

2082. Aug. 27 (born July 11). Peggie, ch. of Clement Leman. Maria Leman. Sp. Eliza Brandow. Geertrui Berger.

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2083. Sept. 17 (born Aug. 14). Jacobus, ch. of Pieter de Wit. Jannetje Persen. Sp. Jacobus Persen. Eva Queen. (A child from the Eijke Berg, Oak Hill).

2084. Sept. 17 (born Aug. 26). Elizabeth, ch. of Jan Saks. Christina Berger. Sp. Petrus Saks. Elizabeth Saks.

2085. Sept. 24 (born Sept. 3). Rebekka, ch. of Abraham Overbagh. Rachel Freiligh. Sp. Pieter Van Orden. Rebekka Freiligh. (A child from Catskill.)

2086. Sept. 24 (born Aug. 27). Catharina, ch. of Jacob Trimper. Annaatje Keter. Sp. Benjamin Emmerich. Elizabeth Emmerich.

2087. Oct. 1 (born June 17). Annaatje, ch. of Elsje Scort (unmarried). Sp. Jacobus Bartholome. Antje Scort.

2088. Oct. 8 (born Sept. 21). Jonathan, ch. of Samuel Wolven, Jr. Catharina Valkenburg. Sp. Hans Valkenburg. Eva Valkenburg.

2089. Oct. 15 (born May 13). Margaritha, ch. of Annanias Treffers. Josina Ritslie. Sp. Cornelis Steenberg. Margaritha Steenberg.

2090. Oct. 28 (born Oct. 4). Catharina, ch. of Jan Van Orden. Catharina Persen. Sp. The parents themselves.

2091. Nov. 5 (born Sept. 18). Elizabeth, ch. of Abraham DeWit Louw. Elizabeth Scort. Sp. Johannes Bakker, Jr. Elizabeth Louw.

2092. Nov. 26 (born Oct. 2). Izaak, ch. of Petrus Dekker. Maria Eijgenaer. Sp. Izaak Schneider. Zusanna Kern.

2093. Nov. 26 (born Oct. 26). Geertrui, ch. of

The Katsbaan Church Records

Hendrik DeWit. Catharina DuMont. Sp. Evert DeWit. Geertrui DeWit.

2094. Dec. 3 (born Oct. 10). Catharina, ch. of Jan DuBois. Geertrui DuBois. Sp. The parents themselves.

2095. Dec. 3 (born Oct. 26). Stephanus, ch. of Willem Oosterhoudt. Sara Fero. Sp. Stephanus Fero. Catharina Meijer.

2096. Dec. 10 (born Nov. 15). Annetje, ch. of Jacob Mouer. Annaatje Wels. Sp. Petrus Mouer. Agnitha Musier.

2097. Dec. 10 (born Nov. 10). Johannes, ch. of Pieter T. Winne. Grietje Wolven. Sp. Cornelis Winne. Cathalina Wels.

1798

2098. Jan. 7 (born Dec. 4, 1797). Sara, ch. of Tjerk Borhans. Catharina Dideriks. Sp. Jan J. Brink. Sara Schoonmaker.

2099. Jan. 7 (born Dec. 8, 1797). Noe, ch. of Martinus Schneider. Trijntje Nieuwkerk. Sp. Benjamin Meijer, Jr. Annaatje Heermansen.

2100. Jan. 7 (born Nov. 10, 1797). Elizabeth, ch. of Willem Wijnkoop. Maria Trombouer. Sp. The parents themselves.

2101. Jan. 7 (born Oct. 24, 1797). Maria, ch. of Josua Thampzon. Grietje Steenberg. Sp. Jeremias Leman. Maria Steenberg.

2102. Jan. 9 (born Dec. 16, 1797). Jacob, ch. of Jan Persen. Maria Dideriks. Sp. The parents themselves.

2103. Jan. 10 (born Dec. 11, 1797). Jan, ch. of

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Abraham de Wit. Catharina Dideriks. Sp. Jan L de Wit. Pallie VanLeuven.

2104. Jan. 11 (born Oct. 19, 1797). Henrik, ch. of Hendrik Plas. Geertrui Schultens. Sp. Henrik Schultens. Maria Ringstorf. (A child from Woodstock.)

2105. Jan. 21 (born Dec. 25, 1797). Laurens, ch. of Josua Wolven. Maria Hommel. Sp. Laurens Hommel. Annaatje Hommel.

2106. Feb. 4 (born Jan. 10). Benjamin. ch. of Pieter L. Winne. Elizabeth Simons. Sp. The parents themselves.

2107. Feb. 4 (born Nov. 25, 1797). Elizabeth, ch. of Jacob Timmerman. Lena Saks. Sp. Petrus Saks. Elizabeth Kern.

2108. Feb. 4 (born Dec. 6, 1797). Jan, ch. of Benjamin Rosa. Maria Bern. Sp. Jan Brink. Sara Schoonmaker.

2109. Feb. 4 (born Nov. 15, 1797). Salomon, ch. of Andries Leman. Geertrui Ellen. Sp. Hermanus Rechtmeijer. Elizabeth Ellen.

2110. Feb. 11 (born Dec. 13, 1797). Annaatje ch. of Izaak Elten. Catharina Scort. Sp. Petrus Miller. Annaatje Scort.

2111. Feb. 11 (born Jan. 13). Ephraim, ch. of Willem Meijer. Rachel Meijer. Sp. Ephraim Meijer. Jannetje Louw.

2112. Feb. 16 (born Sep. 5, 1797). Philip, ch. of Samuel Ploeg. Sara Kool. Sp. Hendrik Boone Steel. Neeltje Kip. (At Woodstock.)

To be continued

Winnisook

WINNISOOK

Grandly those rock-bound mountains rise
Above the vale and arrowy brook ;
And canopied by radiant skies
Look down on peerless Winnisook.

Old Panther with his fir-crowned brow—
The frowning walls of Overlook—
With grandeur Nature's scenes endow,
But charm us less than Winnisook.

The wild cascade, the moss-grown ways,
With arching vines that hang between,
Appear to our enchanted gaze
Like pictures in a fairy scene.

Here cedar-leaf and hazel-bloom
Imbue with balm the willing air ;
And regnant peace forbids the gloom
That haunts our visions everywhere.

And here is greeting warm and true,
With cheery word and merry shout ;
A sense of welcome comes to you
From hand and heart you dare not doubt.

Bright home, by bending boughs embowered,
Half hidden in this highland nook,
With Nature's richest treasures dowered ;
Who would not dwell at Winnisook ?

DAVID BANKS SICKELS

OLD^E ULSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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WITH THIS ISSUE FOR JANUARY, 1913, OLDE ULSTER enters upon its ninth volume. The first number issued was for the month of January, 1905. With the passing of each month it has put forth its green leaves modestly and has been received by sons and daughters of Olde Ulster with warm welcome. There have been times when the publisher has felt there was a lack of appreciation and interest. This was when the remittances for subscription were slow in reaching him and expenses of publication inexorable. This was not always so, nor usual. The many letters of appreciation received and their enclosures more than compensated for the shadowy days. As the years were closing the same problem was repeated. This was whether another volume should be begun. Each time it has been answered in the affirmative. It is answered thus once more. It were more than a pleasure to hope to carry the magazine through a tenth volume. Many historical problems connected with our history remain to be solved. Would that OLDE ULSTER were the means of so doing.

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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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VOL. IX

FEBRUARY, 1913

NO. 2

The Episcopal Church *✻ ✻ ✻ in Ulster County*

Contributed by the Rev. E. Clowes Chorley, B. D.



THE earliest attempt to settle the Church of England in Ulster county appears to have been made by Governor Lord Cornbury, who, in 1704, sent to Esopus Mr. Samuel Eburne. In the Documentary History of the State of New York (Vol. III., page 584) there is printed a letter from Secretary Clarke and addressed "To the Gentlemen at Esopus." The text is as follows :

Gentlemen :—

Mr. Heburne, who is a Minister of y^e Establish^t
Church of England, and sent by his Excell. to ad-

The above paper on "The Beginnings of the Episcopal Church in Ulster County" is by the rector of St. Philip's Church and the author of "The History of St. Philip's Church in the Highlands," Garrisons, New York, and Historiographer of the Diocese of New York.

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minister the Gospell to you in this Vacancy, ought I think at least, to be provided for as well as a Des-senting Minister to y^t Church ; who is only tolerated to exercise y^e unestablisht religion he professes, but it seems you have not been of that opinion, or if you have, you have not paid y^t Obedience to his Excellency's Commands, and that regard to this gentleman's Character, as was due, and this appears plainly by y^e mean accommodacons you provided before. I am therefore by his Excell^s Command to lett you know that you are immediately without delays in misconstruing any part of this to provide a good and convenient house in your town of Kingstown, wth necessarys thereto belonging (suitable to the character of Mr. Heburn) for him, and if there be no other house to be Gotten you are immediately to put him in possession of y^e house late of Boudy Windewitt, which was sometime since Escheated for her Matie and make a speedy returne of what you shall have done herein.

I am Gentlemen y^r very humble serv^t

GEORGE CLARKE.

The above letter is dated in the *Documentary History of New York* August y^e 30th, 1701, but there is ample reason for believing that it should be 1704, and in this view the Rev. Dr. Corwin, the learned compiler of the *Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York*, coincides.

On June 26th, 1704, the "Church at Kingstown" addressed a letter to the Reverend Classis of Amsterdam informing them of the removal of the Rev. John Peter Nucella, their minister, to the Dutch Chapel

Royal in London and asking them to send over "another orthodox and capable minister."¹ On August 10th of the same year Lord Cornbury formally authorized Stephen Gracherie to "read the service of the Low Dutch Church at Kingstowne" and also to "keep a reading and writing school."² Clearly Lord Cornbury seized upon this vacancy to make an effort to force the Church of England upon the sturdy Dutch burghers of Kingston. There are two documents which prove this. In Dix's History of Trinity Church he quotes from an unpublished letter of Lord Cornbury written to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, November 21st, 1705 :

At the time Mr. Nucella left Kingston which was March 7th, 1704, there was on Long Island, Mr. Eburne, a minister of the Church of England, who had formerly served one of y^e Churches in y^e Island of Jamaica, but not enjoying his health there came to this Province and settled on Long Island, where he had a daughter married.

He was sent to Kingston by order of Lord Cornbury "to preach and read divine service, in good hope of bringing the Dutch to conformity."³

Further.—In the year 1704 there was convened in the city of New York the first meeting of Anglican clergy ever held in America at which meeting a statement of the conditions of the Church was drawn up. In that statement occurs the following :

ULSTER COUNTY, COMMONLY CALLED ESOPUS.

In this county the greatest number of people are Dutch, who about twelve years since sent to the

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Classis of Amsterdam for a Minister; Mr. Newcella being lately called home, left them destitute of any person to officiate among them, which his Excellency was pleased to take into consideration ; and had appointed the Rev. Mr. Hepburn to preach and read Divine Service to them, whereby the English, who had never Minister among them have the benefit of public worship, and are in good hopes of bringing the Dutch to a conformity.⁴

This statement is signed by William Vesey, rector of Trinity Church.

It would be interesting to read the reply of "the gentlemen of Esopus" to the peremptory demands of Lord Cornbury to make provision for Mr. Hepburn. The old Dutch were not accustomed to abandon their mother Church even at the behest of a Royal Governor, and another bit of contemporary evidence makes it certain that they did not do so in this case. Mr. Vesey adds to the report above quoted these significant words :

Mr. Hepburn has at present small encouragement from the people but chiefly under God depends on the kindness and bounty of his Excellency the Governor of this Province.

The personal history of Mr. Eburne is not without interest. From Lord Cornbury's letter we learn that he first ministered on the Island of Jamaica. Without doubt therefore he was ordained in England. In what year he came to America we do not know. Chaplain Hoes states that he was engaged as minister of Bruton parish in 1688. This, I am not

The Episcopal Church in Ulster County

able to verify as the records of the parish do not begin until 1674, but we find authentic mention of him in the town records of Brookhaven, one of the earliest settlements on Long Island. These records for 1685 contain the following :

Mr. Samuel Eburne the minister of this Towne, being at a Towne meeting held by Mr. Justice Woodhull, his Warrant Elected by a vote to be minister of this Towne and Parrish & it being proposed to him by the Towne, in Regard of some tender consciences, that he would omit the ceremonies in the booke of Common Prayer, in the publick worships, the sd mr Samuell Eburne hath promised & by the presents covenant and promise to and with the Inhabitants and Parrishoners of this Towne, that according to their desire and regard of their tender consciences to Omitt & not to use the aforesaid ceremonies neither in his Publick worship or administration of the Sacraments excepting to such persons as shall desire the same. In Wittness whereof the sd Samuel Eburne hath hereunto sett his hand.

Witness my hand

SAMUEL EBURNE, Minister.⁵

This not only fixes the date of the commencement of Eburne's ministry in the American colonies, but it also bears witness to a remarkable ecclesiastical situation. Brookhaven was a stronghold of Presbyterianism and the spectacle of an Anglican priest ministering to such a community and supported by a public tax is well nigh unprecedented.

It is therefore little cause for wonder that a little more than one year later Mr. Eburne complains of

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the non-payment of the agreed salary. In 1686 he addressed the following petition to Governor Dongan:

To his Excellency Thomas Dongan Captain Generall Govern^r &c of the Province of New York &c and the Honble Councill &c

The petition of Samuell Eburne of Brookhaven Clerk,

Humbly Sheweth

That on the twentieth day of September 1685 y^r petitioner was entertayned by the Inhabitants of Brookhaven aforesayd to be their minister in consideration whereof they covenanted with him to pay & sattisfy him for the same the sume of sixty pounds pr annum soe long as hee should continue to preach among them—and that in pursuance of the sayd agreement hee did on his part Exercise the office of a minister amongst them for and during the space of one whole yeare from and after the sayd twentieth day of September and that the sayd Inhabitants of Brookhaven on theyre part have not sattisfyed and payd unto y^r petitioner the sayd sum of sixty pounds nor any penny thereof according to the ten^r and effect of the sayd agreement. Therefor may it please y^r Excellency and this Honble board so far to take the premisses into y^r consideration as that the sayd Inhabitants of Brookhaven may bee obliged to pay and sattisfy unto y^r petition^r his sayd Debt of Sixty pounds and observe and pertorme on their parts the sayd agreem^t y^r peticoner on his being thereunto ready and willing and hee as in duty bound shall ever pray &c

SAMUEL EBURNE⁶

The Episcopal Church in Ulster County

No date is attached to this document but it was read at a meeting of the Council held December 13th, 1686, at which it was decreed and ordered

That if the within named inhabitants of Brookhaven do not forthwith pay unto the petitioner the within mentioned sum of Sixty pounds that then and in such caice they bee and appeare in their behalf before this board on the first Thursday in febrv next Ensueing to show cause if they have any to the contrary.

Inasmuch as there is no further mention of the case in the minutes of the Council, it may be assumed that the town discharged its obligation.

One thing is worthy of note—that Eburne was the first Anglican clergyman to minister to a civilian congregation in the Province of New York. Prior to the erection of the first Trinity Church in 1697 the only Church of England services were conducted at the Chapel within the Fort by the chaplains who were attached to the military establishment. The Rev. William Vesey was appointed rector of Trinity Church on February 6th, 1697. Nearly twelve years prior to that date Samuel Eburne ministered at Brookhaven. From Brookhaven he appears to have gone to Virginia. In 1674 the Rev. Rowland Jones was appointed minister of Bruton church, Williamsburgh. At his death in 1688 the vestry engaged the Rev. Mr. Sclater to preach for them every other Sunday in the afternoon, and the Rev. Mr. Eburne to do a like service every other Sunday morning. This continued for six months, at the close of which Mr. Eburne was elected rector for seven years, instead of, as was usual, for life.

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As all students of Virginia ecclesiastical history know, the question of the induction of the clergy for life was a constant source of friction between the vestries and the Royal Governor. It was so at Bruton. At this crisis Lord Effingham, Lieutenant-Governor, addressed the following letter to the vestry :

Gentlemen,

I understand that upon my former recommendation to you of Mr Samuel Eburne, you have received him, and he hath continued to exercise his ministerial functions in preaching and performing divine service. I have now to recommend him a second time to you, with the addition of my own experience of his ability and true qualifications in all points, together with his exemplary life and conversation. And therefore, holding him in esteem, as a person who, to God's honour and your good instruction, is fit to be received, I do desire he may be by you entertained and continued, and that you will give him such encouragement as you have formerly done to persons so qualified,

EFFINGHAM.

Oct. 25th, 1688⁷

The vestry proved obdurate and at the end of seven years resolved upon a yearly engagement, and invited Mr. Eburne to remain on these terms. This he was not willing to do and left Virginia for Jamaica.

It would be interesting to know for a certainty something of the career of this good man after he left Esopus. The writer however can only venture a suggestion for which there seems some foundation. In 1702 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel

The Episcopal Church in Ulster County

began to send missionaries to the North American Colonies. In the official list of the Society's missionaries there appears this entry :

“Eburn, Samuel, the first resident S. P. G. missionary in New England. Chief station, Isle of Shoals, 1703”⁸

The letter books of the Society show that in January 1703, at the request of Governor Dudley, a grant of £20 was made “for the support of Mr. Eburn a minister in the Isles of Shoals for one year.”⁹ His ministry here continued for three and a half years, during which time it cost him £150 more than he “ever received from the inhabitants,” and he himself writes :

“This extraordinary expense was merely to introduce the service of the Church of England in these Islands.”

The identification of “Eburn” with “Haburn” of Kingston seems complete. Brookhaven in 1685-6; Williamsburgh, Va., 1688-1695; Jamaica, W. I., 1695. Kingston in 1704 and the Isles of Shoals, 1704-6.

The editor of *OLDE ULSTER* would add a paragraph or two to the above paper. Chaplain Roswell Randall Hoes, U. S. N., read a paper before the New York State Historical Association in Kingston September 12th, 1911, upon “The Old Dutch Church of Kingston.” This paper has been copyrighted and published in the proceedings of the association for that

year. In this paper he places the Rev. Samuel Eburne in Brookhaven in 1685. In 1688 he was in Bruton Parish, Williamsburg, Virginia. Thence he went to Jamaica. He is next found in the Isles of Shoals. On the 25th day of October, 1705 he wrote, "I pformed my Ministerial Function in that place three years & Six months." From the Isles of Shoals he came to Kingston about the latter part of April, 1704. On October 25th, 1705, he wrote to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel that he was "Minister of Kingstown;" and when the Reverend Henricus Beys reached Kingston in March, 1706, he found Mr. Eburne still there and wrote thus concerning him: "After I had been at Esopus a short time I spoke occasionally with the English preacher who had been sent there and foisted on the congregation, although there were not six English families in the place."

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- ¹ Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York,. Vol. III., pp. 1562-63.
 - ² Eccles. Rec. N. Y. p. 1574.
 - ³ Dix, History of Trinity Church. Vol. I., p. 56.
 - ⁴ Perry, History of the Episcopal Church, Vol. I., p. 174.
 - ⁵ Records of the Town of Brookhaven of 1685,, p. 63.
 - ⁶ Doc. Hist. of the State of New York, Vol. III., p. 218.
 - ⁷ Old Churches and Families in Virginia by Bishop Meade, Vol. I., page 148.
 - ⁸ Two Hundred Years of the S. P. G., 1701-1900, Vol. II., p. 853.
 - ⁹ Ibid, Vol. I., p. 42.

*THE HORSE OF GENERAL SHARPE AND
HIS TOMBSTONE*

When Colonel George H. Sharpe went to the front in command of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment in August, 1862, he took with him for his personal use a bay gelding named Dandy, which he purchased of the son of the Hon. Joseph H. Tuthill of Ellenville. The horse did not prove to be a good animal under the saddle and Colonel Sharpe obtained another of a friend in the army. This was a sorrel gelding with a white face and white hind feet. It was named Babe. It soon became a great favorite with the colonel. He retained it when he went upon the staff of General Grant as Provost Marshal and when he was placed in charge of the Bureau of Military Information and had in hand the secret service of the army. All through the terrible conflict he was the favorite of General Sharpe and was brought to Kingston after the struggle was over and tenderly kept for years at the home of his owner. When the noble animal died in 1882 General Sharpe buried him on the grounds of "The Orchard," his residence in Kingston. Over his grave in the rear of the residence, his owner erected a stone which bears an inscription showing the estimation his master bore the faithful servant of those terrible years of war and bloodshed. This month we present a picture of the animal and give the inscription upon the stone over his grave. It is worthy of record here as showing the warm heart of General Sharpe and the spirit that would acknowledge the services rendered him by a companion in arms, though an animal:

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Babe, the Horse of General Sharpe During the War

Last Proclamation of the Last Royal Governor

B A B E

A noble, intelligent and resolute Horse, who carried his Master through all the marches and conflicts of the Army of the Potomac, from Fredericksburg to Appomattox, and faced the last enemy in October, 1882, aged 28 years, full of the fire and courage, he had shown on the field of battle.

One of my best friends.



*THE LAST PROCLAMATION OF THE LAST
ROYAL GOVERNOR*

OLDE ULSTER places on record in its pages the last proclamation of the last royal governor of New York. He was never recognized by the State and his proclamation was jeered at and neglected by the patriots. They refused to return to the allegiance to King George III., and in a little more than a year after it was issued Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown and the war was ended. Then came the treaty of peace, independence and the final departure from our shores of the royal governor, the royal troops and those who decided to remain loyal to the king. The assurance of the royal governor is refreshing.

HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE,
Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and
over the Province of New York and the Territo-
ries depending thereon in America, Chancellor
Vice-Admiral of the same, and Major-General of
his Majesty's Forces.

A PROCLAMATION.

The King, having been graciously pleased to honour me with the care of a Province, where, in a long Residence, I have contracted an Esteem for some, and an Affection for many of its Inhabitants I proceed with great Pleasure to announce his benevolent Intentions.

It is his Majesty's wish, by the Revival of the Civil Authority, to prove to all the Colonies and Provinces, that it is not his Design to govern America by Military Law. but that they are to enjoy all the Benefits of a local Legislation and their former Constitution.

To this End I have brought out the Royal Appointments for forming the Council, and supplying the Places of Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice. And in concurrence with the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces, who is also his Majesty's Commissioner for restoring Peace to the Colonies, I shall as speedily as the Publick Exigencies will permit, give order for opening the Courts of Judicature and convening the Assembly; and in general proceed to the Execution of the Powers reposed in me, for the free Course and Reestablishment, both of the Legislative and Executive Authority.

I take great satisfaction in the Anticipation of that

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happy day when Relations, Friends and Fellow Citizens, having dismissed their gloomy Apprehensions, shall reëmbrace each other, and return to the Offices, Pleasures and Employments of Peace. Your Country with your ancient Priviledges, will then participate in an extensive Commerce and be exempted from all Taxations not imposed by yourselves.

Until I meet you regularly in General Assembly for the Restoration of mutual Confidence, and the Remedying of private as well as public Evils, I pledge myself to Men of all classes in every part of the Province, that it is the compassionate Desire of your Sovereign and of the Parent Country, to unite in Affection as in Interest with the Colonies planted by her hand and which have long flourished under her care ; that the suggestions of her intention to impair their Rights and Priviledges are the Arts of Malice and Faction—and that every Insinuation made by the domestic Enemies of Great Britain of her being disposed to abandon the Provinces to internal Anarchy ; and the Mischiefs of their jarring Interests and Claims, or to the fraudulent and ambitious views of foreign popish and arbitrary Powers (of whom your Fathers had a wise and virtuous Jealousy) is equally false and malicious.

Happy herself, under a Constitution which is the Envy and Admiration of surrounding Nations, she wishes to include in one comprehensive system of Felicity, all the Branches of a stock, intimately connected by the Ties of Language, Manners, Laws, Customs, Habits, Interest, Religion and Blood.

I lament with the ingenuous Thousands of Amer-

ica who are irreconcilable to the unnatural Separation so inauspicious to yourselves, as well as all the Rest of Your Fellow Subjects in the other Quarters of the World, that the Few who have found Means to acquire a Sway in the Management of your Affairs, have been averse to every uniting System of Policy and studiously shunned the Paths to Harmony and Peace.

But it is not my aim to call them to a hopeless and mortifying Review of their Conduct. Can they want Evidence at this day, of the Detestation of their Measures, by an increasing Majority of their Countrymen? And having every thing to fear from their exhausted patience, I warn them to desist from any future Attempts to restrain and seduce the Loyalty of others, and wisely to provide against their Resentment, by signalizing themselves as heretofore in exciting so now in closing, the scene of their intollerable Calamities. And I hereby give the strongest Assurances of effectual Countenance, Protection and support to all Persons who avail themselves of the Proclamation issued by his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, dated at James Island the third day of March.

Less inclined to reproach than to conciliate, to aggravate than to forget, even the Guilt of those, who privy to the repeated Calls of Great Britain to Friendship upon Terms adequate to the Desire and Expectation of their Constituents, yet nevertheless forbore to reveal them, that they might with the greater Ease, press the Antient Enmity of foreign Foes, to the aid of their own Ambition and Avarice, I exhort them to

Last Proclamation of the Last Royal Governor

seek an Early Refuge in the abundant Clemency of the Crown, from the Perils to which they have exposed themselves by Measures fraudulently concerted and tyrannically enforced, and affording by the complicated Miseries they have brought upon their Country, and the mighty Ruin still impending, irresistible Evidence of the Folly and Malignancy of the Councils by which its Affairs have been conducted.

Towards redressing the Disorders, arising from the Loss or want of Charters I recommend it to all concerned, to apply without Delay in the ordinary Course for Charters, which shall be granted as soon as Civil Authority takes place.

As to the Publick Books of Records, so important to your Titles and Estates in all Parts of the Colony and formerly lodged in the Secretarie's Office, I understand that they were separated from the Rest by the provident Circumspection of my Predecessor, whose merits are above my Applause and have often had yours; and having been afterwards sent Home for safe Custody, you may rely upon their being carefully preserved, and duly returned as soon as the Common tranquility is restored.

I now call upon every Individual in the Colony, to show his Allegiance, Fidelity and Patriotism, by affording his Assistance towards accomplishing the King's most gracious Design of restoring the Blessings of Peace and Good Government: And they who shall most distinguish themselves by their laudable Efforts for these good Purposes will most assuredly best recommend themselves to the Royal Approbation and Favour.

Olde Ulster

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the
Province of New York in the City of New York,
the Fifteenth Day of April, 1780, in the Twen-
tieth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

JAMES ROBERTSON.

By his Excellency's Command.

SAM BAYARD Junr D. Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



IN THE ISSUE OF OLDE ULSTER FOR DECEMBER, 1912, we told of the visit of Martin VanBuren and Washington Irving to Kingston on the 17th of September, 1833. They spent some days at the house of the Hon. John Sudam, now the residence of Miss Mary VanLeuven. This was not the only visit of Irving to this town. The Ulster Republican of August 21st, 1833 contains this item :

WASHINGTON IRVING, Esq., late Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James, whose reputation is identified with American literature, in company with Mr. McCracken, visited this village yesterday afternoon, and tarried over night at the residence of the Hon. John Sudam. We understand that Mr. Irving purposes repeating his visit in September in company with Mr. VanBuren, the Vice President of the U. S.

THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS

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BAPTISMS

1798

2113. Feb. 18 (born Feb. 1). Jonathan, ch. of Martinus Rosa. Catharina Dekker. Sp. Eben Haezer Rosa. Debora Dekker.

2114. Feb. 18 (born Jan. 27). Peggie, ch. of Petrus Louw. Elizabeth Conjes. Sp. Frederik Conjes. Grietje Schneider.

2115. Feb. 18 (born Dec. 25, 1797). Elias Muizenaar, ch. of Godlof Karnrijk. Catharina Muizenaar. Sp. Coenraad Muizenaar. Lena Langejaar.

2116. Feb. 26 (born Jan. 27). Wilhelmus, ch. of Godfried Wolven. Catharina Saks. Sp. Jeremias Bekker. Grietje Wolven.

2117. Mar. 10 (born Feb. 22). Catharina, ch. of James Renzom. Maria Langendijk. Sp. Pieter J. Winne. Catharina Borhans.

2118. Mar. 11 (born Oct. 15, 1797). Annetje, ch. of Turch Willem Dideriks. Sara Beer. Sp. Pieter Beer. Annaatje Beer.

2119. Apr. 1 (born Feb. 21). Willem, ch. of Christiaan Meijer. Seletje Rechtmeijer. Sp. Willem Meijer. Grietje Meijer.

2120. Apr. 1 (born Feb. 24). Frederick, ch. of Hans Maijer. Christina Lesscher. Sp. William Frits. Catharina Maijer.

2121. Apr. 8 (born Mar. 8). Wijntje, ch. of

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Hendrikus Meijer, Jr. Neeltje Beer. Sp. Petrus Louw Meijer. Neeltje Oosterhoud.

2122. Apr. 8 (born Feb. 28). Peggie, ch. of Laimon Seile. Maritje Valk. Sp. Abraham Rechtmeijer. Margaritha Kern.

2123. Apr. 8 (born Mar. 24). Robbert A., ch. of James T. Livingsthon. Maria Parrie. Sp. The parents themselves.

2124. Apr. 8 (born Mar. 12). Samuel, ch. of Petrus Post. Pallie Mackensie. Sp. Samuel Post. Geertrui Schoonmaker.

2125. Apr. 14 (born Mar. 17). Johannes, ch. of Johannes Firo. Marijtje Saks. Sp. Johannes Saks. Christina Baringer.

2126. May 6 (born Apr. 10). Johannes, ch. of Jan Elwijn. Jannetje Mijndertze. Sp. Johannes Mijndertze. Rachel Mijndertze.

2127. May 9 (born Apr. 9). Jan, ch. of Johannes Schoonmaker. Annaatje Schoonmaker. Sp. The parents themselves.

2128. May 9 (born Apr. 23). Andrew, ch. of Izaak Meijer. Catharina Wels. Sp. Christiaan Meijer. Seletje Rechtmeijer.

2129. May 10 (born Feb. 2). James, ch. of Mattheus DuBois. Margaritha Derfenpoort. Sp. Benjamin Oosterhoud. Lena Borhans.

2130. May 13 (born Apr. 4). Cathalijntje, ch. of Izaak van Vredenburg. Annaatje Meijer. Sp. Pieter Meijer. Jannetje Meijer.

2131. May 13 (born Mar. 29). Turrien, ch. of Hans Carell. Betje Rockefeller. Sp. Adam Frants. Grietje Carell.

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2132. May 13 (born May 9). Lea, ch. of Jan Schoonmaker. Maria Meijer. Sp. Benjamin Meijer, Sen. Lea Meijer.

2133. May 13 (born May 8). Jannet, ch. of Andrew Mackverling. Annaatje DuBois. Sp. The parents themselves.

2134. May 13 (born Apr. 14). Aaltje, ch. of Abraham van Gelder. Catharina Fories. Sp. The parents themselves.

2135. May 16 (born Apr. 16). Abraham, ch. of Johannes Bakker, Junr. Elizabeth Louw. Sp. Abraham Louw. Rachel de Wit.

2136. May 20 (born Apr. 20). Annaatje, ch. of Abraham P. Post. Catharina Dideriks. Sp. Zacharias Dideriks. Catharina Beer.

2137. May 27 (born May 7). Jan, ch. of Jonas Valk. Catharina Mackertie. Sp. Johannes Valk. Marijtje Firo.

2138. June 3 (born May 11). Jannetje, ch. of Elias Schneider, Junr. Maria Schoonmaker. Sp. Hendrikus Schneider. Maria Hommel.

2139. June 3 (born May 13). James, ch. of Cornelis Langendijk, Junr. Christina Schneider. Sp. Jacobus Van Netten. Maria Langendijk.

2140. June 3 (born Apr. 29). Sara, ch. of Andrew Broadsted. Maria Post. Sp. The parents themselves.

2141. June 19 (born May 17). David, ch. of Abraham Meijer. Annaatje DuBois. Sp. David DuBois. Sara DuBois.

2142. June 12 (born Apr. 8). Elizabeth, ch. of

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Marshal Murdock. Jani Coeck. Sp. The parents themselves.

2143. June 15 (born May 9). Jan, ch. of Jan Legg. Annaatje Oosterhoud. Sp. Jan Legg. Geertrui Macklien.

2144. June 24 (born May 18). Catharina, ch. of Petrus Hommel. Rachel Hommel. Sp. Martinus Roos. Catharina Dekker.

2145. June 24 (born May 26). Betje, ch. of Johannes Frantz. Catharina Witteker. Sp. Jacobus Conjes. Betje Plek.

2146. June 24 (born May 28). Pallie, ch. of Cornelis Legg. Maria Wolven. Sp. Andries van Leuven. Marijtje Davids.

2147. June 24 (born June 3). Maria, ch. of Jonathan Meijer, Jr. Annaatje Mijndertze. Sp. Petrus Meijer. Maria Louw.

2148. June 25 (born June 3). Abraham Egbert Janszen, ch. of Jan Mijndertze Schoonmaker. Maria Zwart. Sp. Cornelis Zwart and his wife, Frankie Witteker.

2149. Jul. 1 (born June 1). Maria, ch. of Pieter Saks. Catharina Rechtmeijer. Sp. Hendrik Rechtmeijer. Annaatje Rechtmeijer.

2150. Jul. 1 (born June 10). Willem, ch. of Benjamin Meijer, Jr. Annaatje Heermantzen. Sp. Hiskia Wijukoop. Elizabeth Dederiks.

2151. Jul. 8 (born Mar. 21). Christiaan, ch. of Johannes Huizer. Maria Oostrander. Sp. Abraham van Doesen. Elizabeth Oostrander.

2152. Jul. 15 (born June 10). Annaatje, ch. of

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Petrus Overbagh. Catharina Firo. Sp. Jeremias Overbagh. Sara Van Orden.

2153. Jul. 15 (born June 23). Lena, ch. of Hendrik Moes. Maria Beer. Sp. Petrus Wijnkoop. Lena Beer

2154. Jul. 22 (born June 2). Cornelis, ch. of Andrew Schneider. Sara Borhans. Sp. Cornelis Borhans. Margaritha Van Leuven.

2155. Jul. 28 (born Oct. 11, 1797). Johannes, ch. of Abraham Brandow. Margaritha Bekker. Sp. Johannes Brandow. Marijtje Brandow.

2156. Aug. 5 (born Jul. 13). Salomon, ch. of Teunis Meijer. Cornelia Meijer. Sp. Stephanus Meijer. Lena Meijer.

2157. Aug. 5 (born Jul. 8) Jan, ch. of Jacob Kern. Maria Overbagh. Sp. The parents themselves.

2158. Aug. 6 (born Mar. 25). Wilhelmus, ch. of Hendrikus Brandow. Maria Rechtmeijer. Sp. Eliza Brandow. Annaatje Bergen.

2159. Aug. 17 (born Jul. 28). Diderick, ch. of Johannes Materstok. Annaatje Mackertie. Sp. The parents themselves.

2160. Aug. 19 (born July. 28). Hans, ch. of Jacobus Wolven. Christina Wolven. Sp. The parents themselves.

2161. Aug. 26 (born Jul. 21). Peggie, ch. of Jacob Volland. Margaritha Conjes. Sp. Zacharias Conjes. Annaatje Brink.

2162. Aug. 26 (born Jul. 19). Debora, ch. of Alexander Schneider. Ceetie Larrens. Sp. The parents themselves.

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2163. Aug. 29. (born Aug. 3). Salomon, ch. of Salomon Schut. Annaatje Jork. Sp. The parents themselves.

2164. Sept. 2 (born Aug. 12). Elizabeth, ch. of Petrus Volland. Elizabeth Bogerd. Sp. The parents themselves.

2165. Sept. 2 (born Aug. 11). Martinus, ch. of Pieter Wolven. Annaatje Dederiks. Sp. Christiaan Dederiks. Catharina Dederiks.

2166. Sept. 2 (born Aug. 19). Willem, ch. of Jacobus Conjes. Elizabeth Blak. Sp. Willem Conjes. Annaatje Steenberg.

2167. Sept. 23 (born Sept. 3). Andrew, ch. of David DuBois. Alida Schneider. Sp. The parents themselves.

2168. Sept. 25 (born Sept. 2). Jannetje, ch. of Silvinus Kess. Maria Oosterhout. Sp. Samuel Kess. Debora Kess.

2169. Oct. 20 (born Oct. 2). Pieter Kemp, ch. of Petrus Saks. Elizabeth Kern. Sp. Pieter Kemp. Catharina Saks.

2170. Oct. 20 (born Sept. 2). Peggij, ch. of Nicolaus Rauw. Maria Hooft. Sp. Dirk Haalenbeek. Margaritha Rauw.

2171. Oct. 21 (born Oct. 2). Maria, ch. of Jeremias Leman. Maria Steenberg. Sp. The parents themselves.

2172. Oct. 28 (born Oct. 9). Benjamin, ch. of Jan C. Borhans. Clara Peck. Sp. The parents themselves.

2173. Nov. 4 (born Sept. 28). Johannes, ch. of

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Mattheus Kip. Maria Rechtmeijer. Sp. Johannes Kip. Sara Van Netten.

2174. Nov. 4 (born Sept. 20). Jan, ch. of Jan Tirrom. Margaritha Stekeling. Sp. Hendrik Schneider. Marijtje Hommel.

2175. Nov. 4 (born Oct. 1). Rachel, ch. of Hendrik Freiligh. Jannetje VanOrden. Sp. The parents themselves.

2176. Nov. 11 (born Oct. 15). Annetje, ch. of Jurch Willem Dideriks. Sara Beer. Sp. Pieter Beer. Annaatje Beer.

2177. Nov. 25 (born Oct. 27). Grietje, ch. of Frederiks Saks. Maria Dideriks. Sp. Jan Dideriks. Catharina Dideriks.

2178. Nov. 25 (born Oct. 15). David, ch. of Anthonie Abeel. Catharina Moor. Sp. David Abeel. Neeltje van Bergen.

2179. Nov. 25 (born Oct. 30). Jacobus, ch. of Jeremias Overbach. Sara Van Orden. Sp. James Cots. Annaatje Ten Broek.

2180. Dec. 3 (born Nov. 1). Stephanus, ch. of Petrus B. Meijer. Jannetje Meijer. Sp. Stephanus Meijer. Lena Louw.

2181. Dec. 3 (born Oct. 25). Betzie, ch. of James Stuart. Sara Schneider. Sp. The parents themselves.

2182. Dec. 3 (born Nov. 4). Geertje, ch. of Johannes Rechtmeijer. Maria Firo. Sp. Pieter J. Overbagh. Catharin Fero.

2183. Dec. 9 (born Nov. 4). Hendrik, ch. of Stoffel Wintermoet. Geertrui Joungh. Sp. Barent Sholtus. Aaltje Joungh.

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2184. Dec. 9 (born Nov. 30). Richard Borhans, ch. of Willem Legg. Jannetje Borhans. Sp. Samuel Legg. Catharina Borhans.

2185. Dec. 20 (born Sept. 21). Esther, ch. of Jan Climmens. Neeltje Bekker. Sp. The parents themselves.

2186. Dec. 23 (born Nov. 5). Anni Leiser, ch. of Willem Kiever. Margaritha Magie. Sp. Alexander Cokborn. Annaatje Brink.

2187. Dec. 30 (born Dec. 2). William, ch. of Johannes Valkenburg. Eva Dikeriks. Sp. William Meijer. Rebekka Brink.

1799

2188. Jan. 9 (born Sept. 29, 1798). Johanna, ch. of Jacobus Kergel. Annaatje Leman. Sp. Marijtje Lesscher. Petrus P. Eijenaar.

2189. Jan. 15 (born Dec. 20, 1798). Maria, ch. of Petrus Miller. Annaatje Scord. Sp. Philip Rick. Annaatje Maria Louwen. (Of Woodstock.)

2190. Jan. 27 (born Dec. 24, 1798). Jan, ch. of Cornelis Frantz. Maria M. Schneider. Sp. William M. Schneider. Catharina M. Schneider.

2191. Jan. 28 (born Dec. 4, 1798). Jan, ch. of Wilhelmus Rauw. Catharina Van Netten. Sp. Johannes Van Netten. Jan Davids. Jacomijntje Nieuwerkerk. Winjtje Davids. (Woodstock.)

2192. Feb. 2 (born Dec. 15, 1798). Jonathan, ch. of William Brit. Catharina Van Netten. Sp. Jan Boone Steel. Maria Van Netten. (Woodstock.)

2193. Feb. 5, (born Feb. 5, 1798). Trijntje, ch. of Nathanael Riede. Sara Post. Sp. Abraham Post. Trijntje La Roi. (From below Esopus.)

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2194. Feb. 10 (born Jan.—) Petrus, ch. of Willem Oosterhout. Maria Mouertzen. Sp. Petrus Mouertzen, Jr. Lea Mater.

2195. Feb. 17 (born Jan. 22). Catharina, ch. of Willem Diederiks. Lena Van Garden. Sp. Zacharias Diederiks. Catharina Beer.

2196. Mar. 10 (born Feb. 2). Annaatje, ch. of Pieter Nieuwkerk. Marijtje Wels. Sp. Johannes Nieuwkerk. Annaatje Eman.

2197. Mar. 10 (born Jan. 9). Evert, ch. of Merchand Larrens. Sara Wijnkoop. Sp. Evert Wijnkoop, Junr. Neeltje Wijnkoop.

2198. Mar. 10 (born Feb. 4). Samuel Legg, ch. of Samuel Miller. Lena Schoonmaker. Sp. Samuel Legg. Lena Legg.

2199. Mar. 13 (born Feb. 14). Sellie, ch. of Ephraim Magie. Annaatje Musier. Sp. Jacob Musier. Annaatje Deffenpoort.

2200. Mar. 14 (born Feb. 11). Hendrikus, ch. of Mijndert Mijndertze. Lena Heermanszen. Sp. Andries Heermanzen. Clara Heermanszen.

2201. Mar. 17 (born Jan. 15). Margaritha Annaatje, ch. of James Wijnens. Cathalijntje Persen. Sp. The parents themselves.

2202. Mar. 19 (born Jan. 24). Gijsbert, ch. of Abraham Wolven. Annaatje Van Netten. Sp. Pieter J. Winne. Margaritha Wolven.

2203. Mar. 20 (born Mar. 3). Alida, ch. of Lodewijk Smit. Neeltje Post. Sp. William Legg. Debora Post.

2204. Apr. 7 (born Mar. 16). Jannetje, ch. of

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Abraham Fieroe, Jr. Rachel Mijndertze. Sp. Christiaan Fieroe. Jannetje Louw.

2205. Apr. 15 (born Mar. 15). Catharina Dorothea, ch. of Coenraad Nieuwkerk. Neeltje Heermanszen. Sp. James Cots. Annaatje Ten Broek.

2206. Apr. 21 (born Apr. 2). Geertje, ch. of Willem Mackefrij. Elsje Legg. Sp. Teunis Meijer. Cornelia Legg.

2207. May 31 (born May 4). Elizabeth, ch. of Cornelis Winne. Annaatje Beer. Sp. Jacobus Beer. Elizabeth Beer.

2208. June 9 (born May 6). Adam, ch. of Hans Majer. Christina Lesscher. Sp. Jeremias Lesscher. Elizabeth Lesscher.

2209. June 9 (born Feb. 3). Catharina, ch. of Hendrikus DuBois. Annaatje Schoonmaker. Sp. The parents themselves.

2210. June 9 (born Apr. 10). Elizabeth, ch. of Jan Beer. Catarina Marthen. Sp. Jacobus Beer. Elizabeth Beer.

2211. June 10 (born Mar. 1). Joseph, ch. of Hendrik Rauw. Agnitha Timmerman. Sp. Joseph Rauw. Anna Gilmer. (From the Eijke Berg, Oak Hill.)

The twelve children that follow were baptized in Woodstock.

2212. June 14. (born May 21). Lakie, ch. of Petrus Bunschooten. Marijtje Louw. Sp. The parents themselves.

2213. June 14 (born Apr. 18). Tjaard, ch. of Tjaard Scholtus. Rebekka Koek. Sp. Tjaard Scholtus, Jr. Elizabeth Scholtus.

The Katsbaan Church Records

2214. June 14 (born May 21). Nellij, ch. of David Scord. Sara Eduards. Sp. Jacobus Kip. Neeltje Kip.

2215. June 14 (born Mar. 4). Elizabeth, ch. of Jan Canner. Lena Bogardus. Sp. The parents themselves.

2216. June 14 (born Apr. 12). Rachel, ch. of Petrus Karnrijk. Catharina Oostrander. Sp. Elias Oostrander. Rachel Van Netten.

2217. June 14 (born Mar. 26). Hendrik, ch. of Philip Miller, Jr. Rachel Scord. Sp. Hendrik Boone Steel. Maria Schneider.

2218. June 14 (born Apr. 2). Pallie, ch. of Jan Hoogen. Elizabeth Kieselbrech. Sp. David Hoogen. Mallij Hoogen.

2219. June 14 (born May 15). Dallij, ch. of Pieter Scholtus. Sara Van Keur. Sp. The parents themselves.

2220. June 14 (born Apr. 3). Catharina, ch. of Jacobus Van Netten. Annaatje Van Netten. Sp. Willem Brit. Catharina Van Netten.

2221. June 14 (born June 4). Neeltje, ch. of Petrus Oostrander. Annaatje Ekker. Sp. Jacobus Kip. Neeltje Kip.

2222. June 14 (born Mar. 13). Johannes, ch. of Petrus Van Netten. Margaritha Keizer. Sp. Jan Wolven. Regina Karnrijk.

2223. June 14 (born Mar. 13). Elizabeth, ch. of David Boonesteel. Catharina Kip. Sp. Arie Adams. Elizabeth Bonesteel.

2224. June 16 (born May 19). Ephraim, ch. of

Olde Ulster

Petrus T. Meijer. Rachel Louw. Sp. Ephraim Meijer. Jannetje Louw.

2225. June 16 (born May 22). Jan (C), ch. of Petrus Fero. Maria Post. Sp. Jan Van Leuven, Jr. Ann Mackensie.

2226. June 16. Petrus, ch. of Wilhelmus Frants. Annaatje Brink. Sp. Petrus Langendijk. Catharina Winne.

To be continued



THE PEACE OF WINNISOOK

In the verdant valleys rich with ripening maize,
Red men built their camp-fires in the olden days ;
But the white invader's unrelenting horde
Drove them from their wigwams with the torch and sword,
Backward to the forests over field and fen,
Far beyond the footprints and the haunts of men.

Thus the peaceful tribesmen, hunted like the deer,
Wandering through the highlands found a refuge here ;
Found their homes ancestral in their native hills,
Heard familiar voices in the running rills,
Learned from Nature's lessons writ on vine and tree
That the Mighty Spirit made them brave and free.

Then the lordly chieftain, Winnisook the Great,
Gathered all his people to this vast estate,
And with words of wisdom, said with heat and force,
Like the waters rushing from their mountain source :
" Come and live contented in this safe retreat,
And, your woes forgetting, rest your weary feet ;

The Peace of Winnisook

Breathe the balmy incense of the fir and pine,
Drink from ceaseless fountains Nature's purest wine ;
Hear the happy songsters in the boughs above
Chant their morning anthems and their lays of love."

Then Kasyoota, rising from her mossy seat,
When she heard these love-words falling soft and sweet,
Rushed to kiss her father on his bronzed cheek,
With her arms around him ere he ceased to speak.
"Father, they have called you good and great," she said,
"And thy people followed where your footsteps led
Over marsh and moorland, over trackless woods,
Through the somber forests' dreary solitudes,
Where the shadows deepen as the twilight's glow,
Creeping down the mountain, slowly dies below.
Through the storm of winter, and the summer's heat
Everywhere they've followed with unfaltering feet ;
Swift with loyal fingers there to bend the bow,
When thy voice commanded all to meet the foe.
Now thy peace-words falling like the gentle rain,
Make our hearts submissive to thy will again.
And, forever ceasing from unfruitful strife,
Call us to the pastimes of a nobler life—
When the sacred peace-pipe yields the pearly smoke,
And the idle arrow lingers in the oak,
When the blood-stained hatchet, laid aside to rust,
With the awful war-club buried in the dust ;
When the piercing war-cry nevermore alarms,
And the toiling tocsin calls no more to arms.
When the yell for vengeance evermore shall cease,
And our warriors conquer by the arts of peace."

DAVID BANKS SICKELS

OLD^E ULSTER

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THE EDITOR OF OLDE ULSTER is desirous of obtaining data relating to the part Ulster county and Ulster county soldiers had in the War of 1812 (1812-15). At Lundy's Lane, Queenstown and Niagara Ulster county men were in the American army but not as regiments. There went from this county in 1814 many to Staten Island to repel a threatened attempt of the British to occupy the City of New York. It is a matter of history that the British changed their plans and went to the Chesapeake instead, attacked Baltimore, took the City of Washington and destroyed its public buildings. Sylvester's History of Ulster County (1880) gives the names of many of this county in the military service during that war but says nothing of regimental service. The editor has sought in the State Library at Albany, in the Adjutant General's office, and for the vouchers of the paymasters to ascertain the facts in the matter and has not succeeded. These latter might give them had they been compiled, indexed and arranged. As it is now the search would be interminable.

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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. IX

MARCH, 1913

 No. 3

The Pratt Rocks

** * at Prattsville*



VISITORS to the extreme western part of the present Greene county, New York, always begin the exploration of the vicinity by climbing to the heights above the village of Prattsville to delight in the beautiful view of the valley of the Schoharie, five hundred feet below, and enjoy the setting of the village in the midst of its charming scenery. Along the grounds which lead to the elevation are many boulders and other stones which have been transformed by the hammer and chisel into couches and seats for the tired wayfarer. Higher along the way are bold, perpendicular, irregular rocks. These have been fashioned by the chisel into imperishable records of a remarkable man, the builder and transformer, the developer of the region into a home for civilized man from the wilderness it was at the opening of the nineteenth century.

This man was Colonel Zadock Pratt. He was

Olde Ulster

born in Connecticut on the 30th of December, 1790, within a few years after the close of the Revolutionary War. He had hardly reached man's estate before the westward movement, which sent from New England such multitudes of her sons and daughters to people the boundless forests and prairies of this broad land and build up her waste places, caught him in its flood tide.

He understood tanning. The heights and the valleys of the Catskills were covered with millions upon millions of spreading hemlocks. He journeyed into the heart of the western Catskill region and secured a tract along the Schoharie creek in what was then the town of Windham. Here he began the business of a tanner upon a large and thorough scale.

Zadock Pratt had received little or no advantages of an education in what is taught in schools. But he had excellent natural gifts, mental capacity, business acumen, a delight in hard work, fondness for public service, ambition for political honors and a controlling desire for the perpetuation of his name and achievements. With the possession of the wealth that became his by hard work, successful business planning and watchful realization of his plans, he secured a success in political life, thoroughly educated his only son, saw him succeed to an entrance upon political affairs and then lay down his life upon his country's altar at the second battle of Bull Run and then, when old and when the remembrance of his name and achievements had the possibility of being forgotten among men, he took the precaution to prevent it by cutting in the imperishable rocks above the village of Pratts-

The Pratt Rocks at Prattsville

ville his name and his son's, his public offices, his business success and the honors both he and that dearly loved son had won from a transitory and forgetful world.

Zadock Pratt early entered public life. He was a presidential elector in 1836 and again in 1852. In 1836 it was his privilege to cast one of the electoral votes of the State of New York for his friend, Martin VanBuren, who was then elected President of the United States and in 1852 for Franklin Pierce, then chosen. In the electoral college of the latter year he was the presiding officer. He served twice as Representative in Congress from his district, the first time in 1837 to 1839; the second time in 1843 to 1845. In 1833, through his instrumentality, the town of Prattsville was erected. It received its name in his honor. It soon became the principal town of the western Catskills, the business centre of the whole region. Here he founded the Prattsville bank, which flourished for many years until the industry of tanning ceased along the Schoharie creek. He was one of the leading spirits in every enterprise for the advancement and prosperity of his county, for the development of agriculture, for the improvement of cattle, the promotion of education and the cultivation of a public spirit through a long and busy life. He died in 1871 at the advanced age of eighty years.

This sketch is given to introduce the remarkable and indelible record which he caused to be engraven upon the high ledge of rocks at Prattsville of which we have spoken. He was married four times. He had one son, George Watson and one daughter, Julia

H. To each he presented \$50,000 on their reaching the age of twenty-one. Having received little or no educational advantages himself he was the more determined that his children receive the best. George W. was sent to the best schools in America and Germany. OLDE ULSTER, Vol. VI., pages 105-9 (April, 1910), spoke of the opportunities Colonel George W. Pratt was given to fit him for high service by his father. The benefits of that service were given to his country in the Civil War when he led the old Twentieth Regiment to the front and laid down his life in August, 1862. This offering and sacrifice was one of the things the father determined should be told in imperishable letters upon the rocks at the place of birth of that only son. There are a number of the inscriptions which Colonel Zadock Pratt caused to be carved along the face of that precipice. We will not undertake to give them in their order. The list includes:

ZADOCK PRATT

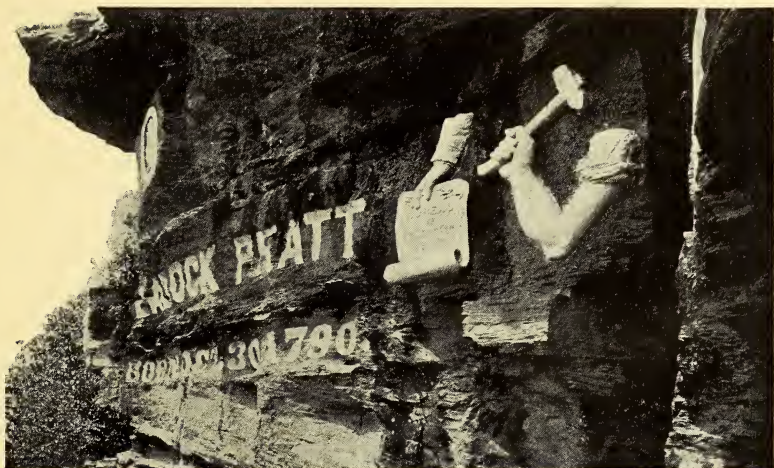
BORN DEC. 30, 1790

To the right is a view of the tannery and these words:

One million sides of sole leather tanned with hemlock bark, in twenty years, by Z. Pratt.

For this he received a diploma from the New York State Agricultural Society and another from that of Greene county. He also received a medal from

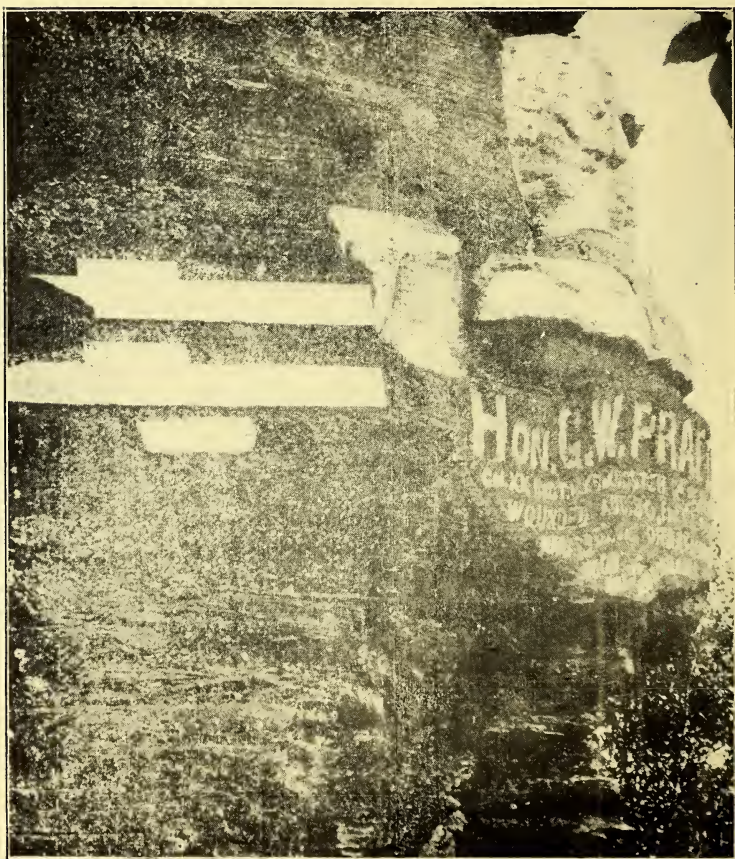
The Pratt Rocks at Prattsville



Courtesy of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad

The Pratt Rocks

Olde Ulster



One of the Pratt Inscriptions

The Pratt Rocks at Prattsville

Prince Albert, at the World's Fair at London, and one from the Mechanics' Institute in New York for making the best leather. Next is carved a scroll held by a hand, upon which in bas-relief may be read :

Bureau of Statistics, 1844

It was his satisfaction that he was the agent in carrying this to enactment while in Congress. Under this is a beam knife. Near at hand is a square containing the names of his two children, George W. and Julia H. with the following lines :

Let virtue be your greatest care,
And study your delight,
So will your days be ever fair
And peaceable your nights.

In the solid rock a grotto is dug. Above is cut the uplifted arm of a mechanic, holding a hammer. On the left, higher up, is the coat of arms of Colonel Zadock Pratt. It consists of a hemlock tree and the motto :

Do well and doubt not

This is enclosed in a wreath. Near by is engraved the figure of a horse.

Above all is cut a colossal bust from the solid rock, in bas-relief, of his patriotic son. Its likeness is striking. He is in full uniform. Under it is this inscription :

Olde Ulster

HON. G. W. PRATT, PH. D.

COL. XX REGT. N. Y. S. M. ULSTER COUNTY.

BORN APRIL 18, 1832

WOUNDED AUG. 30, 1862, IN THE SECOND BATTLE

MANASSES, VA. DIED ALBANY, SEPT. 11.

GOOD, BRAVE, HONORABLE

Near it is an uplifted right hand with the motto :

THIS HAND FOR MY COUNTRY

The bust is the first striking feature to meet the eye of the traveler approaching the village, while high on the rocky wall near at hand is carven the bust of founder of the village, the promoter of its industries, its most eminent citizen, Colonel Zadock Pratt himself. In calm complacency it seems to survey the placid scene as if satisfied with what he had seen accomplished.

Other inscriptions tell of the premium Zadock Pratt received for having the best dairy farm in the state ; of the butter produced by each of his one hundred cows. Monuments are erected to horses and dogs upon which are carved the names of his favorites of the one thousand of the former which he had owned and of the latter the favorite dogs which were his. Along the path leading to " Pratt's Rocks " is a beautiful grove of maples, chestnuts, white oaks and hemlocks, containing stone seats which are used for public meetings, picnics and the like. Our illustrations present two of the inscriptions upon the rocks.

John Vanderlyn



JOHN VANDERLYN was born in Kingston, New York, on the 15th day of October, 1775. His paternal grandfather, an officer in the Dutch navy, found his way to Kingston about the beginning of the eighteenth century. He was a man of talent—a born artist—with no little skill as a painter, as is clear from portraitures by his hand still extant in Ulster county. His name was Peter Vanderlyn and he married a daughter of the Reverend Peter Vas, pastor of the old Dutch Church of Kingston. One of his sons was Nicholas, the father of John, the subject of this sketch, and Nicholas too had the bias of the family toward the pencil, as is evident in portraits preserved in older Ulster county families.

John Vanderlyn displayed his talents very early and his earliest years marked their determinate direction. He received a fair academical education ; passed a year in New York in a paint and color shop of high repute, taking drawing lessons meanwhile in the evenings ; and his first ambitious essay in oil painting was a copy from Stuart's portrait of Colonel Aaron Burr, which proved the means of his introduction to this generous and discriminate friend. Colonel Burr placed him with Gilbert Stuart, then at Philadelphia, for some months ; and in the fall of 1796 sent him, with liberal provision, to Paris, whose schools were then in high

repute. Vanderlyn there gave himself with ardor to his studies under Vincent. He attained and maintained the highest rank among the hundreds of pupils there gathered, and to the diligent studies of four years he owed that skill in drawing, and especially the anatomical accuracy, which always distinguishes him from his most favored contemporaries in this country.

In 1801, Vanderlyn returned to the United States. His special excellence at that time, was the execution of fine portraits of cabinet size in chalks, and in this work he found ample employ both in New York and Washington. In 1802, by the advice of Colonel Burr, he visited Niagara, making the first sketches worthy of that sublime cataract. These he carried with him to England, and two views were engraved in the best style, but the sales never paid for the mere manual labor and outlay of the artist. He had been charged with a commission by the American Academy, which gave him a year's salary, sufficient for his support in Paris during that period. But it was to the kindness of William Maclure, of Virginia, that he was indebted for the means of spending a year and a half in Rome. He proceeded thither in 1803, returning to Paris in 1807. His friend and fellow artist, Washington Allston, was his only intimate there. At Rome Vanderlyn gained a high name by his first great effort in the historical walks of art—though he had in 1804 made his first essay in "The Death of Jane McCrea," intended as one of a series to illustrate Barlow's "Columbiad." But his "Caius Marius, or the Ruins of Carthage," was a loftier theme, and his picture called out the

John Vanderlyn

warmest encomiums from the artists and men of taste at Rome. The "Marius" was taken to Paris, and on its exhibition in the Louvre, a first class gold medal was awarded to it by Napoleon.

The record of the life of Vanderlyn from 1808 to 1816, when he returned to his native land, is one of cheerless labor and hopeless struggle. The perturbations of Europe, as well as the wars in which our own country was involved, were not favorable to the art, of course. He barely eked out a precarious existence by portraitures but yet found time to paint his "Ariadne," of marvelous beauty; to execute noble copies from some of the old masters; and to make the sketches of the gardens of Versailles, from which he afterwards painted his noted panorama.

It was unfortunate for Vanderlyn's future, that the idea of the exhibition of a series of panoramas in New York, as a most likely means to improve the public taste, supply a popular want, and afford a remuneration to the venturesome artist first pursuing this avenue to fame and fortune, took firm hold upon his mind. In 1817, the Rotunda at New York was completed, and the whole history of Vanderlyn's life from that period to 1836 is a record of straits and struggles, repeated efforts and disappointments, and cruel injustice withal. It is enough to say that the entanglements of the Rotunda and kindred panorama projects, were fatal to his peace, and paralyzed his pencil.

In 1836 he painted the full length portrait of Washington in the Federal House of Representatives; and in 1839 he was commissioned to fill one of the panels in the Rotunda of the National Capitol. He

chose as his subject, "The Landing of Columbus," and sailed for Europe that year. He passed seven years in Paris, completed his picture, and came back in 1847. His disappointments were not ended, for he realized a mere pittance from the exhibition of this great work, and lost through the unfaithfulness of a trusted agent, a fourth of the price paid by Congress.

From the period of the completion of the Columbus to the time of his death in 1852, Vanderlyn earned a scanty support by portraiture; and the single commission by the City of New York, to add the portrait of President Zachary Taylor to the adornments of the City Hall, was his sole public work. It was but a slight compensation for the financial injury in the destruction of the Rotunda years before.

He had been encouraged by some of the men in the highest political stations in the country to mature a plan for a National Gallery at Washington. For two or three years the hope of success had stimulated and sustained him in his age, giving a little cheering vigor to his closing hours. But when Congress adjourned in 1852, without fulfilling his earnest desires, his heart sunk, and he only came to his native place to breathe his last, overwhelmed by the last surge of disappointment in a life of troublous trial. He died in Kingston, New York, September 23rd, 1852. His grave in Wiltwyck Cemetery lay neglected for years. At last a noble monument was erected over it to mark the last resting place of this confessedly first in the rank among American Historical Painters. It bears this inscription:

John Vanderlyn

JOHN VANDERLYN
BORN AT KINGSTON
OCT. 15, 1775
DIED AT KINGSTON
SEPT. 23, 1852
A MAN OF GENIUS
AN ARTIST OF RENOWN
AN HONOR TO HIS COUNTRY
HE ACHIEVED BROAD
AND ENDURING FAME

The above article is a substantial reproduction of an article on John Vanderlyn from *The Kingston Democratic Journal* of December 3rd, 1856. In OLDE ULSTER of May, 1912, (Vol. VIII, page 138), was published an article on Aaron Burr and Ulster county in which the romantic story of their first meeting at a country blacksmith shop, taken from Parton's life of Colonel Burr, was given. It is a story often told and often denounced as false. Under the signature of "R.G." the well-known initials of the noted Robert Gosman, the above named newspaper speaks of the story in the following terms in its issue of January 20th, 1858:

Mr. Vanderlyn became acquainted with Col. Burr in 1795, when the artist was twenty years of age, with a decent academical education, and not

unskilled even in oil painting as extant portraitures of that date clearly show. In 1794 he had copied portraits by Stuart of Burr, and Judge Egbert Benson of New York. The first named was purchased by Major Peter van Gaasbeek, then M. C. from this district. At the next session of Congress the winter following, Major van Gaasbeek mentioned to Burr, then U. S. Senator, that he had such copy, speaking in apt terms of the decided talent of the young copyist. Burr—as Vanderlyn frequently said—never forgot anything. In 1795—in the summer—Vanderlyn was at New York. He was connected with Gov. George Clinton, was his frequent guest, and had a very choice circle of acquaintances in the city besides, including artists and men of taste, though of humble pretensions.

One day on returning to his lodgings, Vanderlyn found a note without a signature, requesting him to call next morning at the office, corner of Church and Fulton streets. He did so, found it to be Burr's office, and Burr's step-son, J. B. Prevost, who was there, said the note was in Col. B's hand, and advised Vanderlyn to go up to Richmond Hill, then some two miles out of the city, though its site is now about Bleecker street. Vanderlyn found Col. Burr at home, and was cordially welcomed. He became an inmate of Burr's house, executing portraits and copies, until the autumn, when through Burr's friendly exertions he was received by Gilbert Stuart, then at Philadelphia, as a pupil. Vanderlyn remained with Stuart some ten months, when the latter frankly told Burr he had taught him all he could teach, and remarked that he was then ready for Europe. In the fall of 1796 Vanderlyn sailed for Europe,

General Van Cortlandt and Sullivan's Expedition

took up his abode at Paris, had all the advantages of four years attendance at its schools, then most admirably organized, and during this period was liberally supplied with funds by Col. Burr. * * * The authority for the version above is Mr. Vanderlyn himself, from whose dictation these facts were taken down by me, and his correspondence in 1811-12 with Burr.

Robert Gosman also says that Vanderlyn was peculiarly sensitive as to the story as told in Parton's life of Burr and took pains to have it contradicted in divers ways and once wrote a pamphlet for this himself.



GENERAL VAN CORTLANDT AND SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION

From his autobiography

Obtaining a furlough, I paid a visit to see my friends for a few days, when being informed by Governor [George] Clinton, that he had requested of General Washington to send my regiment to guard the frontiers, where Brant, the Indian, was making depredations, having already burned and destroyed several houses, and murdered men, women and children, I immediately went to my regiment, then near Poughkeepsie, and proceeded across the North River as far as Rochester, in Ulster County, and placed a guard at Laghawack, where I had a block house, and cautioned my men, so as to effectually guard the frontiers in that county during the winter of 1778 and 1779.

In the spring of 1779, having information that Brant was stationed at Coke House, on the Delaware, I took about two hundred and fifty men and set off to surprise him. However, on the march an express from General Washington overtook me with orders to proceed to Fort Penn, in the State of Pennsylvania, there to receive orders from General Sullivan. I returned, and was preparing for my march, first sending for the militia to take my place; this was the third day of April. In the morning, as I was about marching from my encampment, having called in my guard from the block-house at Laghawack, I discovered smoke arising from the village, about six miles south, and a lad sent from its vicinity informed me that the Indians were there burning and destroying. It was occasioned by two of my men deserting in the mountains when I had received the order to return, for they went to Brant, and informed him that I was ordered away, and he expected I was gone, for it took several days before I had received wagons, &c., and for Col. Cantine to come on with the militia, who arrived in the course of that day. On my approach Brant ran off. He had about 150 Indians, and as I approached him, he being on the hill, seeing me leaning against a pine tree, waiting the closing up of my men, he ordered a rifle Indian to kill me, but he over-shot me, the ball passing three inches over my head. I then pursued him, but could not overtake him, as he ran through a large swamp beyond the hill, and Col. Cantine being also in pursuit, I returned, not having any prospect of overtaking him. The second day after pursued my march to Fort Penn as ordered by the

General Van Cortlandt and Sullivan's Expedition

Commander-in-Chief, and there received Gen. Sullivan's orders, who sent me reinforcements to make a road through the wilderness to Wilkesbarre, on the Susquehanna, being thirty miles, and passing the Great Swamp, which duty was performed with 600 men in thirty days. On my arrival I took post advanced of the troops under the command of General Hand, and waited the arrival of General Sullivan, who marched on the road I had made with Gen. Maxwell's and General Poor's brigades. Our army proceeded up the River Susquehanna to Tioga Point, where I was ordered to meet Gen. [James] Clinton, who was on his march from Lake Otsego, and joined him at Owego, and accompanied him to Tioga.

After some skirmishing with the Indians at Chemung, we arrived near Newtown, where Brant and Butler had determined to make their stand and oppose our further progress if possible. The action commenced at sunrise, first with General Hand's riflemen, and reinforced by Maxwell and Poor's brigades, until about 9 o'clock, when General Clinton's brigade was ordered to the right of the whole, where he had to mount the hill, which was mostly occupied by the Indians. I requested of General Clinton to permit me to charge with bayonets as soon as I gained the height on the flank of the Indians. He consented, and ordered the charge to be made, he leading the first regiment himself, and I the second, which ended the battle in five minutes. They ran and left their dead, which they seldom do, unless obliged to leave them, and here they were. Thus ended the battle of Newtown, in which not a man of the New York Brigade

Olde Ulster

was either killed or wounded, although several men in the other brigades.

The army then advanced through Catherine's Town and between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, and forded the outlet of Seneca through Geneva, Canandaigua to Honeoye Lake, where we encamped, and made a crossing over the outlet. Here I took nine catfish, which was a great relief, for our mess had our scanty provision of three days stolen from us two nights before, which was truly a misfortune, as the whole army had been on less than half allowance long before we came to Tioga. Here the General sent Lieutenant Boyd to make discovery and take Nanyous, my favorite Indian, as his guide and a few men, but Boyd also took a sergeant, captain and sixteen men with him, and proceeded to a small town near the prairie flats, and the next morning sent two men back, but remained until the Indians began to appear, and Murphy, one of his men, killed and scalped one of them, and advised Boyd to return; but he remained too long, and at last was pursued until near our encampment. He met Butler with his party, who had been on the hill in our front expecting to ambuscade and fire on our advance after crossing the outlet. It was there I met Murphy, who had with him two scalps, which he had taken from the two Indians he had killed that day—the first in the morning, the other, about five minutes before he met me, from the Indian who was pursuing him after we left Lieutenant Boyd, whose party Wendall killed and scalped on the hill, my friendly Indian being one of them, not a mile from where he met me; but Boyd and his sergeant they took prisoners, with

The Katsbaan Church Records

the intent to sacrifice them at night, which they did, and whom we found, killed, tomahawked, scalped and their heads cut off. lying on the ground where they had their dance. Here we found one hundred and twenty houses, all which we burnt, and destroyed; their canoes had been destroyed before we arrived there. The army then returned, the enemy having fled to Niagara, where, we afterwards heard, they suffered greatly, many died. In short, our expedition was their complete overthrow. On our return I went to see Cayuga Lake, and returned to Newtown, when the General sent me with a command up the Tioga River and passed the painted post, &c., and returned to Newtown; but the army had marched to a point where I came up with them, and we proceeded to Easton, when I was sent to Sussex and Warwick, then through Pompton to Morristown, where we halted. Colonel Gansevoort separated from the army near Geneva and went to Albany. My regiment continued at Morristown all winter, first in tents, until the snow was deep, before we got into huts, which we made of logs.

*THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS*

Continued from Vol. IX., page 62

BAPTISMS

1799

2227. June 16 (born Apr. 14). Lea, ch. of Petrus Brit. Lea Wijnkoop. Sp. Petrus Bakker. Grietje Brit.

Olde Ulster

2228. June 16 (born May 13). Catharina, ch. of Hans Bekker. Elizabeth Broadbek. Sp. Pieter Pas-son. Elizabeth Bekker.

2229. June 22 (born May 8). Dirk, ch. of Johan-nes DuBois. Pallie Zeiland. Sp. Dirk DuBois. Geen Peet.

2230. Jul. 7 (born June 11). Sara, ch. of Abraham Eijgenaer. Elizabeth Mac Kertie. Sp. The parents themselves.

2231. Jul. 7 (born June 12). Stephanus, ch. of Jacob Fero. Annaatje Rechtmeijer. Sp. Stephanus Fero. Catharina Meijer.

2232. Jul. 7 (born June 6). Elizabeth, ch. of Abraham de Wit. Catharina Dideriks. Sp. Jan L. de Wit. Pallie van Leuven.

2233. Jul. 7 (born May 15). William, ch. of Jan Brink. Catharina Hommel. Sp. William Brink. Antje Bekker.

2234. Jul. 21 (born June 25). Maria, ch. of Matthijs Carell. Elizabeth Felten. Sp. Philip Fel-ten, Junr. Maria Meijer.

2235. Jul. 28 (born Jul. 11). Andrew, ch. of Johannes Wolven. Regina Karnrijk. Sp. Arie Nieuw-kerk. Maria Reislie.

2236. Aug. 4 (born Jul. 9). Elizabeth, ch. of Mar-tinus Van Leuven. Christina Schneider. Sp. Chris-tiaan Schneider. Elizabeth Bakker.

2237. Aug. 6 (born Jul. 19). Sara, ch. of Abra-ham Rechtmeijer. Margaritha Kern. Sp. Abraham Fero. Sara Rechtmeijer.

2238. Aug. 25 (born Jul. 8). Peggie, ch. of Jan

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van Netten. Maria Valkenburg. Sp. Jan Valkenburg. Eva Valkenburg.

2239. Sept. 1 (born Aug. 13). Antje, ch. of Abraham Fero. Sara Rechtmeijer. Sp. Abraham Rechtmeijer. Grietje Kern.

2240. Sept. 1 (born Aug. 17). Elizabeth, ch. of Petrus Wolven. Elizabeth Groij. Sp. Adam Wolven, Jr. Catharina Widdeker.

2241. Sept. 1 (born Aug. 5). Trijntje, ch. of Tobias Hoornbeek. Maria Legg. Sp. Peter Borhans. Trijntje Hoornbeek.

2242. Sept. 8 (born July 27). Ritchard Borhans, ch. of Lodewijk Schop. Catharina Borhans. Sp. Lodewijk Schop. Maria Langendjjk.

2243. Sept. 15 (born Aug. 28). Betzie, ch. of Elias Schneider. Maria Schoonmaker. Sp. Samuel Schoonmaker. Docea Schoonmaker.

2244. Sept. 15 (born Aug. 14). Aaltje, ch. of Hendrikus Wijnkoop. Ariaantje Louw. Sp. Hiskia Wijnkoop. Elizabeth Dideriks.

2245. Sept. 15 (born Aug. 19). Maria, ch. of Jacob Eman. Christina Binnewai. Sp. Christiaan Dideriks. Barbara Eman.

2246. Sept. 18 (born Sept. 4). Maria Magdalena, ch. of Willem Bengel. Susanna Mouer. Sp. Jacobus Mouer. Lena Mouer.

2247. Sept. 22 (born Sept. 2). Juliana, ch. of Tjerk Meijer. Rebekka Brink. Sp. The parents themselves.

2248. Sept. 22 (born Sept. 16). Elizabeth, ch. of Stephanus Fero. Catharina Meijer. Sp. Evert Bogardus. Elizabeth Haasbroek.

Olde Ulster

2249. Sept. 29 (born July 8). Antje, ch. of Pieter Majer. Trijntje Roos. Sp. Martinus Schneider. Trijntje Nieuwkerk.

2250. Sept. 29 (born Sept. 7). Seletje. ch. of Daniel Polhemus. Annaatje Meyer. Sp. Christiaan Meijer, Jr. Seletje Rechtmeijer.

2251. Oct. 6 (born Sept. 4). Aaltje, ch. of Willem Wijnkoop. Maria Trombouer. Sp. The parents themselves.

2252. Oct. 20 (born Sept. 18). Jannetje Elizabeth, ch. of Hendrikus Meijer. Maria Persen. Sp. The parents themselves.

2253. Oct. 22 (born Oct. 7). Maria Annaatje, ch. of Petrus Louw Meijer. Neeltje Oosterhout. Sp. Jeremias Mouer. Annaatje Mouer.

2254. Oct. 22 (born Oct. 18). Abraham Johannes, ch. of Alexander Mackensie. Catharina Post. Sp. The parents themselves.

2255. Nov. 3 (born Sept. 27). Cornelis, ch. of Petrus Elmensdorf. Nancij Wijllbir. Sp. Cornelis Elmensdorf. Jacomina Heermansze.

2256. Nov. 7 (born Oct. 18). Caatie, ch. of Elias van Netten. Maria van Netten. Sp. Wilhelmus Rauw. Catharina van Netten.

2257. Nov. 7 (born Oct. 2). William, ch. of William Blakwel. Christina Doll. Sp. Elias van Netten. Maria van Netten.

2258. Nov. 10 (born Oct. 8). Lea, ch. of Izaak Schneider. Zusanna Kern. Sp. Jacob Kern. Maria Overbagh.

2259. Nov. 10 (born Oct. 2). Catharina, ch. of

The Katsbaan Church Records

Hendrik Scort. Sophia Schneider. Sp. Izaak Elten. Catharina Scort.

2260. Nov. 10 (born Oct. 17). Maria Anna, ch. of Jonathan Meijer, Jr. Annaatje Mijndertze. Sp. Benjamin Meijer, Jr. Annaatje Heermantze.

2261. Nov. 11 (born Sept. 20). Maria Magdalena, ch. of Jan Glasbij. Wyntje Meijer. Sp. The parents themselves.

2262. Nov. 17 (born Oct. 27). Jan Carell, ch. of Tjerk Borhaus. Catharina Dideriks. Sp. Johannes Carell. Betje Rockevelder.

2263. Nov. 24 (born Oct. 29). Andrew, ch. of Jacob Mouer, Jr. Annaatje Wels. Sp. Andries Land. Christina Land.

2264. Nov. 24 (born Oct. 14). Catharina, ch. of Petrus Burger. Margaritha Eman. Sp. Matthijs Valk. Catharina Eman.

2265. Dec. 8 (born July 7). Jan, ch. of Jan Steenberg. Maria duBois. Sp. The parents themselves.

2266. Dec. 10 (born Nov. 2). Catharina, ch. of Johan Frederik Waal. Maria Bekker. Sp. Johan Frederik Wall, "the grandfather of the child." Justina Henrich.

2267. Dec. 17 (born Nov. 18). Hermanus, ch. of Cornelis Steenberg. Alida Rechtmeijer. Sp. Hermanus Rechtmeijer. Elizabeth Ellen.

2268. Dec. 21 (born Nov. 13). Petrus, ch. of Christiaan Schut. Rachel Marthen. Sp. The parents themselves.

2269. Dec. 21 (born Nov. 22). Jacob Corts, ch.

Olde Ulster

of Jacob Trimper. Annaatje Kieter. Sp. The parents themselves.

2270. Dec. 22 (born Nov. 16). Petrus, ch. of Abraham Post. Catharina Dideriks. Sp. The parents themselves.

2271. Dec. 22 (born Oct. 2). Jannetje, ch. of Abraham Oosterhoud, Jr. Grietje Schiver. Sp. The parents themselves.

2272. Dec. 25 (born Dec. 10). Jan, ch. of Izaak Meijer. Catharina Wels. Sp. Samuel Meijer. Grietje Oosterhout.

1800

2273. Jan. 19 (born Dec. 26, 1799). Sara, ch. of Samuel Wels. Catharina Meijer. Sp. The parents themselves.

2274. Jan. 25 (born Nov. 9, 1799). Nicolaus, ch. of Jacob Timmerman. Lena Saks. Sp. Petrus Eijgenaar. Marijtje Lesscher.

2275. Feb. 6 (born Dec. 25, 1799). Margaritha, ch. of Nicolaus Schoemaker. Annaatje Emmerich. Sp. Wilhelmus Wolv. Margaritha Emmerich.

2276. Feb. 9 (born Jan. 13). Maria, ch. of Laimon Sielie. Marijtje Valk. Sp. Wilhelmus Valk. Anna Maria Engel.

2277. Feb. 12 (born Nov. 14, 1799). David Schoomaker, ch. of Jan Moor. Catharina Schoomaker. Sp. David Schoomaker. Catharina Eligh.

2278. Feb. 13 (born Jan. 21). William, ch. of Samuel Wolven. Catharina Valkenburg. Sp. Jacobus Wolven. Marijtje Oostrander.

2279. Feb. 16 (born Jan. 4). Levi, ch. of David

The Katsbaan Church Records

Schoonmaker. Sara Valkenburg. Sp. Salomon Hommel. Annaatje Hommel.

2280. Feb. 20 (born Jan. 21). Edman, ch. of Tjerk Schoonmaker, Jr. Jannetje Broadsted. Sp. Pieter Schoonmaker. Antje Schoonmaker.

2281. Feb. 23 (born Jan. 29). Maria Magdalena, ch. of Cornelis Meijer. Maria Brit. Sp. Willem Meijer, Jr. Marijtje Meijer.

2282. Feb. 23 (born Nov. 28, 1799). Cornelia, ch. of Wilhelmus Lheman. Annaatje Nieuwkerk. Sp. Nicolaus Brandow. Marijtje Lheman.

2283. Mar. 5 (born Feb. 11). Jeremias, ch. of Christiaan Meijer. Seletje Rechtmeijer. Sp. Jeremias Meijer. Elizabeth Polhemus.

2284. Mar. 11 (born Feb. 6). William, ch. of David de Bois, Jr. Alida Schneider. Sp. William Schneider. Lea Meijer.

2285. Mar. 9 (born Jan. 28). Clarissie, ch. of Jan Elwin. Jannetje Mijndertze. Sp. Petrus Mijndertze. Elizabeth Bogardus.

2286. Mar. 18 (born Mar. 12). Maria, ch. of Peter Wolven. Maria Saks. Sp. Johannes Wolven. Catharina Wolven.

(N. B. The two children following were baptized in my absence by Domine Doll, "*predicant* in Esopus," preacher in Esopus.)

2287. Mar. 2 (born Feb. 6). Izaak Post, ch. of Benjamin Roos. Pallie Baart. Sp. Izaak Post. Catharina Schneider.

2288. Mar. 2 (born Feb. 5). Simon Petrus, ch. of Martinus Schneider. Trijntje Nieuwkerk. Sp. Hiskia Wijnkoop. Elizabeth Dederiks.

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2289. Apr. 13 (born Feb. 21). Catharina, ch. of Johannes Schoonmaker. Annaatje Shoemaker. Sp. Laurens Hommel. Sara Hommel.

2290. May 11 (born Apr. 6). Hiskia Van Orden, ch. of Jan Persen. Pallie Dideriks. Sp. Elizabeth Van Orden. "N. B. *Geen compeer*," no colleague.

2291. May 11 (born Mar. 7). Margaritha, ch. of Anthonie du Mon. Elizabeth Van Garden. Sp. Willem Dideriks. Lena Van Garden.

2292. May 15 (born Apr. 10). Jacob, ch. of Godfried Wolven. Catharina Saks. Sp. Elizabeth Kerkerin, widow Saks. "N. B. *Geen compeer*," no colleague.

2293. May 18 (born April 15). Annaatje, ch. of Hendrikus Wolven. Catharina Schoemaker. Sp. Pieter Frieligh. Annaatje Frieligh.

2294. May 25 (born May 8). Petrus, ch. of Petrus Post. Margaritha Borhans. Sp. The parents themselves.

2295. May 25 (born Apr. 29). Temperens, ch. of Hendrikus de Wit. Catharina du Mon. Sp. Hendrikus Borhans. Temperens du Mon.

2296. May 30 (born May 19). Sara, ch. of Izaak Post. Catharina Persen. Sp. The parents themselves.

2297. June 18 (born May 2). Elizabeth, ch. of Johannes Ekelaar. Geertrui Brandow. Sp. Pieter Brandow. Annaatje Rechtmeijer.

2298. June 22 (born May 29). Roelof, ch. of Abraham Meijer. Annaatje du Bois. Sp. Lucas Kierstede. Lea du Bois.

2299. June 26 (born Apr. 13). Jeremias Berger, ch. of Eliza Brandow. Annaatje Berger. Sp. Matthijs Brandow. Marijtje Brandow.

The Katsbaan Church Records

2300. June 29 (born May 24). Geertrui, ch. of Jonathan Oosterhout. Debora Schoomaker. Sp. Willem Schoomaker. Geertrui Schoomaker.

2301. June 29 (born May 20). Pieter, ch. of Jacob van Gelder. Maria Mijndersze. Sp. The parents themselves.

2302. June 29 (born May 31). Catharina, ch. of Pieter Wolven. Annaatje Dederiks. Sp. The parents themselves.

2303. Jul. 27 (born Jul. 5). Adam, ch. of Petrus Wijnkoop. Lena Beer. Sp. Petrus Beer. Neeltje Wijnkoop.

2304. Aug. 19. (born Jul. 29). Tjaard, ch. of Johannes Materstok. Annaatje Mackertie. Sp. Tjaard Lauks. Lea Mackertie.

2305. Aug. 21 (born Jul. 16). Jan, ch. of Samuel Borhans. Catharina Beer. Sp. Petrus A. Winne. Catharina Borhans.

2306. Aug. 24 (born Jul. 22). Salomon, ch. of Martinus Roos. Catharina Dekker. Sp. Jozeph Roos. Antje Dekker.

2307. Aug. 24 (born Aug. 12). Willem, ch. of Jan Schoonmaker. Christina Rechtmeijer. Sp. Willem Rechtmijer. Jannetje Fero.

2308. Aug. 24 (born Jul. 31). Petrus Hommel, ch. of Coenraad Rechtmeijer. Annaatje Hommel. Sp. Izaak Schneider. Zusanna Kern.

2309. Aug. 24 (born Aug. 4). Grietje, ch. of Pieter J. Winne. Grietje Wolven. Sp. Abraham Wolven. Annaatje Van Netten.

2310. Sept 17 (born Aug. 26). Jan, ch. of Willem Widdeker. Catharina Louw. Sp. Jan Post. Annaatje Volland.

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2311. Sept. 20 (born Aug. 28). Jacob, ch. of Petrus Saks. Anna Maria Timmerman. Sp. Wilhelmus Leman. Catharina Timmerman.

2312. Sept. 20 (born Aug. 12). Annaatje, ch. of Frederik Saks. Maria Dideriks. Sp. Pieter Wolven. Annaatje Dideriks.

2313. Sept. 20 (born Aug. 30). Moses, ch. of Jan van Leuven, Jr. Ann Mackensie. Sp. The parents themselves.

2314. Sept. 28 (born Sept. —). Samuel, ch. of Abraham Schneider. Maria Freiligh. Sp. Petrus Bakker. Margaritha Brit.

2315. Oct. 5 (born Sept. 17). Andrew, ch. of Jan Hommel. Margaritha Wels. Sp. Christiaan Schoonmaker. Carolina Wels.

2316. Oct. 5 (born Sept. 19). Joel, ch. of Elias Schneider. Maria Schoonmaker. Sp. Benjamin Schneider. Annaatje Brink.

2317. Oct. 5 (born — —). Annaatje, ch. of Levi Schneider. Lena Didericks. Sp. The parents themselves.

2318. Oct. 12 (born Sept. 15). Willem, ch. of Jacobus du Bois. Rachel Fieris. Sp. William Meijer. Annaatje Brink.

2319. Oct. 16 (born Oct. 10). Alexander Cockborn. "The mother is Annaatje van Leuven, widow of Jan Steenberg. The father declared to be Alexander Cockborn." Baptized in the presence of Mattheus Dideriks, Geertrui van Leuven and Jonathan Meijer.

2320. Oct. 26 (born Sept. 30). Levi, ch. of Jeremias Schoonmaker. Elizabeth Polhemus. Sp. Daniel Polhemus. Annaatje Meijer.

The Katsbaan Church Records

2321. Oct. 26 (born Oct. 16). Catharina, ch. of Willem Eligh. Maria Beer. Sp. Philip Lesscher. Catharina Lesscher.

2322. Dec. 6 (born Oct. 24). Annaatje, ch. of Johannes Bakker. Elizabeth Louw. Sp. Jan Mains. Annaatje Bakker.

2323. Dec. 7 (born Oct. 6). Peggie, ch. of Andrew Schneider. Sara Borhans. Sp. No sponsors named.

1801

2324. Jan. 1 (born Nov. 11, 1800). Aaltje, ch. of Hiskia Wijnkoop, Jr. Elizabeth Dederiks. Sp. Willem Dederiks. Sara Beer.

2325. Jan. 1 (born Dec. 1, 1800). Jacobus, ch. of William Dederiks. Lena Van Garden. Sp. The parents themselves.

2326. Jan. 1 (born Nov. 15, 1800). Cornelis Schneider, ch. of Cornelis Langendijk. Christina Schneider. Sp. Joseph Miller. Catharina Fero.

2327. Jan. 4 (born Oct. 26, 1800). Petrus, ch. of Hans Carell. Elizabeth Rockenfeller. Sp. Petrus T. Oosterhoudt. Catharina Frantz.

2328. Jan. 4 (born Nov. 3, 1800). Grietje, ch. of Philip Felten, Jr. Maria Meijer. Sp. Frederick Conjes. Peggie Schneider.

2329. Jan. 11 (born Nov. 30, 1800). Annaatje, ch. of Jan Schoomaker. Maria Meijer. Sp. Samuel Legg. Pallie Van Leuven.

2330. Jan. 11 (born Nov. 27, 1800). Silvester, ch. of Cornelius Legg. Maria Wolf. Sp. Cornelius Post. Annaatje Wolf.

2331. Jan. 11 (born Dec. 11, 1800). Jan, ch. of

Olde Ulster

Christiaan Dideriks. Elizabeth Deutscher. Sp. The parents themselves.

2332. Jan. 11 (born Dec. 23, 1800). Sara, ch. of Willem Meijer. Rachel Meijer. Sp. Stephanus Fero. Catharina Meijer.

2333. Jan. 11 (born Dec. 1, 1800). Catharina, ch. of Andries Van Leuven. Maria Davids. Sp. Jonathan Meijer. Catharina Van Leuven.

2334. Jan. 18 (born Dec. 3, 1800). Petrus ch. of Petrus Hommel. Rachel Hommel. Sp. Pieter Freligh. Annaatje Freligh.

2335. Jan. 22 (born Dec. 25, 1800). Paulus, ch. of Cornelis Steenberg. Alida Rechtmeijer. Sp. Paulus Steenberg. Sara Wijnkoop.

2336. Feb. 8 (born Jan 6). Sara Maria, ch. of Lodewijk Smit. Neeltje Post. Sp. Frederik Franser. Pallie Post.

2337. Feb. 11 (born Jan. 7). Marij, ch. of Jan Broadwel. Elizabeth Van Schaick. Sp. Samuel Kersen. Maria Van Schaick.

2338. Feb. 16 (born Nov. 16, 1800). Elizabeth, ch. of Turjie Scholtus. Rebekka Koek. Sp. Salomon Koek. Elizabeth Overbagh.

2339. Feb. 20 (born Jan. 15). Wilhelmus, ch. of Turjie Felten. Anna Maria Brink. Sp. Wilhelmus Felten. Jannetje Jai.

2340. Feb. 20 (born May 2, 1800). Johannes, ch. of Ephraim Halenbeek. Maria Allen. Sp. Hermanus Rechtmeijer. Elizabeth Allen.

2341. Feb. 22 (born Nov. 7, 1800). Maria, ch. of Lucas Oosterhout. Jacomina Jongh. Sp. The parents themselves.

At Winnisook

2342. Feb. 22 (born Jan. 4). Maria, ch. of Adam Burger. Christina Trombouer. Sp. Jacob Barlie. Maria Burger.

To be continued



AT WINNISOOK

On Time's untiring pinions
The Summer hours are borne ;
And Nature's vast dominions
Await the Autumn's dawn.

When o'er the regal mountains
The Oreads lead their throngs,
And all the forest fountains
Will sing their parting songs.

But here, while Summer lingers
Untouched by Winter's cold,
What though its frosty fingers
Tinge all the leaves with gold.

A genial glow of mildness
Will thrall the highland air,
And through the mountain wildness
A balmy fragrance bear.

So here we love to linger,
And hear the babbling brook
Call to each feathered singer,
" Come back to Winnisook ! "

DAVID BANKS SICKELS

OLD^E ULSTER

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THE COUNTY OF ULSTER IS TO BE CONGRATULATED in the matter of the publication of the old court records by the State Historical Association. Much has been written in assumed delineation of the manner of life, the customs, the trials and struggles of the early settlers of New Netherland. Here in these records of the early settlers of Wildwyck, as Stuyvesant tried to have the settlement at "the Esopus" called, one can see just how they were compelled to live, how to struggle without money, with savage foes around them, with all the deprivations of a frontier life and with what success they finally passed through it all. These old records show how the community was founded, was developed, how it threw off other communities, how the old First Dutch church was built up, how it grew with the village, the inter-relation of church, school, court house, public hall and jail, the quarrels of the community, the law suits as well as the marriages and merry makings. More than one-third of the records are given in the eleventh volume of the proceedings of the association. It may be obtained from Frederick B. Richards, Glens Falls, New York. Price \$2.50.

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WHOLE NUMBER 100

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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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Woolsey.**

OLDE VLSTER

 VOL. IX

APRIL, 1913

 No. 4

The Pine Bush Raid and Graham's Defeat



ONDOUT valley and the valley of the Delaware were the frontiers of New York during the Revolution. These valleys with that of the Mohawk and its tributary, the Schoharie, constituted the danger zone during the long war, especially after the battle of Oriskany, August 6th, 1777, at which the hitherto neutral Iroquois had lost so many of their braves. After this it became much easier for Sir John Johnson and Brant to arouse these warriors into taking an active part in the conflict between the forces of King George and the patriots.

Brant began to raid this frontier. From this time to the close of the war this frontier region was never quiet for any length of time. OLDE ULSTER has contained many articles upon these battles, raids and massacres. The wily Indian chief made his headquarters at Anaquaga on the Susquehanna, where the rem-

Olde Ulster

nants of the Esopus Indians, who were the occupants of this region at the coming of the white settlers, were residing during the Revolution, until Governor George Clinton was compelled to send Colonel William Butler of Schoharie to destroy the settlement.

At Paghkatakan on the East Branch of the Delaware (now Arkville, Delaware county) there was living a prominent patriot, Hermanus DuMond. (OLDE ULSTER, Vol. III., pages 18-23, January 1907.) He kept quiet, attended to his own business, kept on good terms with his neighbors and kept Governor Clinton and Colonel John Cantine informed of what transpired, and the Tory plottings, the border mischief and the intrigues of Brant and the royalists were duly made known by DuMond to Governor Clinton, Colonel Cantine and Colonel Johannis Snyder. A detachment of Colonel William Butler's Schoharie Rangers finally shot DuMond under a misapprehension that he was a Tory. Tidings were carried at once to Colonel Cantine at Marbletown. He reported the matter to Clinton. A court-martial was immediately called and the act condemned. But the injury to the cause of the patriots could not be repaired. The error seems to have been occasioned by the poverty of the patriots in not being able to clothe their troops in uniform that they might be distinguished.

DuMond had just reported to Clinton that the Indians and Tories were preparing to raid the valleys of the Rondout and Delaware. He then found that his home at Paghkatakan had become untenable. He prepared to move down the valley of the Esopus to a place of safety and had brought his family. Return-

The Pine Bush Raid and Graham's Defeat

ing for some of his stuff he was shot by the Schoharie Rangers through a misapprehension.

Colonel Cantine started for Paghkatakan immediately to investigate. It was then the latter part of August, 1778. While he was away the raid predicted by DuMond burst upon the valleys. As DuMond conceived the Indians and Tories fell upon the town of Rochester, Ulster county. Early in the morning of Saturday, September 5th, 1778, the savages rushed upon the settlement at Pine Bush in that town. This settlement was near the present South bounds of that town, here bordering upon the present town of Wawarsing. Just south of the present village of Kerhonkson lived Johannis G. Hardenbergh, a prominent patriot, at whose house the State records were stored the previous year when the British burned Kingston October 16th, 1777. The story was published in OLDE ULSTER May, 1907, Vol. III., pages 140-144.

On this morning of September 5th the wife of Andries Shurker was noticed running towards Hardenbergh's house and as soon as she could speak told of the raid of the savages, the death of her husband, their capturing Peter Miller, of killing him and scalping both, capturing Jacob Baker and a boy of Miller and the departure of the savages after burning the three dwellings.

Captain Benjamin Kortright, who had been in command of the Minute Men of the region, immediately summoned his men. They put out the fire, found the body of Shurker, were fired on by the savages, started in immediate pursuit and pursued them to the Vernoooy kill, and, not being able to overtake

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them and being not supplied with provisions for a long chase, returned to Pine Bush. Here they buried the bodies of Shurker and Miller.

Colonel Cantine arrived from Paghkatakan at two o'clock the same afternoon. He had left the fort at Lackawack (Honk Falls) in charge of Captain William Tilford, of the Fourth Regiment, Orange County Militia. Under him were three hundred men. They were levies of Ulster and Orange Militia. As soon as the report of the raid on Pine Bush was received by Captain Tilford he ordered a detachment to proceed up the Pepacton road over the mountains and intercept the enemy. The detachment consisted of either fourteen or seventeen men, under the command of Sergeant John Graham, "who acted in the station of a lieutenant." The detachment left the fort but a short time before Colonel Cantine returned.

The officer in charge of the detachment was no more fitted for Indian warfare than General Braddock was twenty years before this. Graham pursued the wily foe seventeen miles up into the mountains into the chestnut woods. They saw no Indians nor could they discern any tracks. They reasoned that the Indians had not yet reached as far. Instead of forming an ambush in anticipation of the approach of the savages they rested at the foot of a steep hill. Here they were half an hour before the enemy came up. They were more alert. An Indian scout was some thirty yards in advance and gave the alarm. The scout immediately squatted. The best marksman among Graham's men fired at him without hitting him. Several others of the enemy were seen and fired at with-

The Pine Bush Raid and Graham's Defeat

out effect and then the troops endeavored to make their escape. But the Indians were between them and the fort, they were obliged to ascend a mountain side "as steep as the roof of a house, which was just back of them," as Colonel Cantine reported. The truth was that Graham was caught unprepared. Colonel Cantine reports, "Had the Enemy pursued with Vigor, I have reason to believe from the Situation of the Ground, that few of them [our troops] would have escaped." Graham, Robert Temple and Adam Ambler were killed and scalped. The rest returned safely to the fort at Honk Falls. Colonel Cantine thought that the enemy were as much frightened as our troops and had not our men been between them and the mountains they too would have fled.

None of our troops came out of the fight with honor. The colonel reported that "In justice to Mr. Graham and Ens'n McBride, I must say that they were the last who left the Ground." The enemy numbered not more than twenty-four. Graham's party were too feeble, not acquainted with Indian warfare nor were they supplied with provisions for a pursuit. As soon as Colonel Cantine arrived he ordered five day's provisions for fifty-two men and despatched them in pursuit. They left the next morning under the command of Captain Samuel Clark with orders to proceed to the Delaware where the Middahs lived. They were to send out a spy when they reached Pepacton. There is nothing to show that they accomplished anything.

This has been called "The massacre of Grahamsville." It was one of the minor occurrences which

resulted in loss of life on the frontier. The village of Grahamsville in Sullivan county, New York was named for this Sergeant Graham. In some way the story has been covered with a halo of romance. The facts are that there was no greater loss of life than at the raid on Pine Bush the previous day and Graham was caught napping in the chestnut woods by his foe. His widow and five children were provided for in an appropriation by the State of New York through Johannis G. Hardenbergh, the receipt for which is in the possession of Thomas E. Benedict of Ellenville.



*NAMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF
NEWBURGH PALATINES*

The names, ages and occupations of the different members of the colony of Palatines that came to America in 1708 with pastor Joshua Kocherthal, should be given in full in connection with the publication of the Kocherthal Records and the records of the baptisms and marriages of the old church of Katsbaan, as published in this magazine. They are thus presented:

Lorenz Schwisser, husbandman and vinyard, 25 years old, Anna Catharina, his wife, 26 years and Johanna, child, 8 years; Henry Rennau, stocking-maker, husbandman and vinyard, 24 years old, Johanna, his wife, 26 years, Lorenz and Heinrich, their children, 2 and 5 years, Susanna Liboscha 15 and

Names and Occupations of Newburgh Palatines

Maria Johanna Liboscha 10 years, sisters of the wife of Rennau ; Andreas Volck, husbandman and vinyard, 30 years, Anna Catharina, 27 years, his wife and Maria Barbara, 5 years, Georg Hieronymus, 4 years and Anna Gertrauda, 1 year, their children; Michel Weigand, husbandman, 52 years, Anna Catharina, his wife, 54 years, Anna Maria, 13 years, Tobias, 7 years, Georg, 5 years, their children; Jacob Weber, husbandman and vinyard, 30 years, Anna Elisebetha, his wife, 25 years, Eva Maria, 5 years, and Eva Elizabetha, 1 year, their children ; Jacob Pletel, husbandman and vinyard, 40 years, Anna Elisabetha, his wife, 29 years, Margaretha, 10 years, Anna Sara, 8 years and Catharina, 3 years, their children; Johannes Fischer, smith and husbandman, 27 years, Maria Barbara, his wife, 26 years and Andreas, their child, 6 months ; Melchior Gulch, carpenter or joiner, 39 years, Anna Catharina, his wife, 43 years, and Magdalena 12 years, and Heinrich, 10 years, their children ; Isaac Turck, husbandman, unmarried, 23 years; Josua Kocherthal, minister, 39 years and Sibylla Charlotta, his wife, 39 years, Benigna Sibylla, 10 years, Christian Joshua, 7 years and Susanna Sibylla, 3 years, their children ; Peter Rose, cloth weaver, 34 years, and Johanna, his wife, 45 years ; Maria Wemarin, husbandwoman, 37 years, widow and Catharina, 2 years, her child ; Isaac Feber, husbandman and vinyard, 33 years, Chatarina, his wife, 30 years, and Abraham, 2 years, their child ; Daniel Fiere, husbandman, 32 years, Anna Maria, his wife, 30 years, and Andreas, 7 years and Johannes, 6 years, their children and Herman Schuneman, clerk, 28 years, unmarried.

Brodhead's and ❀ ❀ Ashokan Reservoir



BEFORE the passing of many months the completion of the great engineering project which creates a mammoth reservoir in the towns at the foot of the Catskills, by which to supply the City of New York with water, will change the physical aspect of that region. Many square miles of territory will disappear beneath the imprisoned waters and many acres of fertile farm lands, some of which have been cultivated for more than two hundred years, will be engulfed never to emerge. It may be of interest to our readers to know that the vicinity of Brodhead's Bridge, which lies directly north of the great dam, was one of the earliest grants in Ulster county and, probably, the earliest conveyance of land above the lowlands in the valleys radiating from Kingston.

On the morning of the 8th of March, 1702 William III., King of England, died and Anne became Queen. In May Edward Hyde, Viscount Cornbury, was made Governor of the Province of New York. By this time the fertile lands in the valleys in the vicinity of Kingston, Hurley and North Marbletown had been taken and grants had been made in the valley of the Wallkill, at least as far as the New Paltz patent. It became the policy of the new royal governor to throw open for

Brodhead's and Ashokan Reservoir

settlement the fertile acres beyond. Ulster county has today many grants of land which were originally made by Governor, Lord Cornbury, in the name of Her Majesty and are still known as "Queen Anne Patents." Among these are those called the Rochester Patent and the Marbletown Patent. Both of these were granted on the same day, June 25th, 1703.

The north and northwest bounds of the Marbletown patent reached into the Catskill mountains. It thus embraced the fertile acres along the Esopus above the Esopus lowlands at Marbletown. The Marbletown grant was made to three trustees, Colonel Henry Beekman, Captain Thomas Garton and Captain Charles Brodhead, with John Cock, Senior and Captain Richard Brodhead, assistants. On the 23rd day of September following the trustees met, together with a majority of the freeholders and inhabitants of the town, and heard petitions for the granting of lands. It was ordered and established that no land be

Given out, but wood and stone shall be reserved free for ye use of the town and freeholders and inhabitants thereof of any part of said land that shall not be fenced in, also sufficient ways over any of the said lands to be reserved ; and if any take up land, are to pay for low land, 12 pence and up land sixpence per acre.

At meetings of the trustees during the year following a number of conveyances were made of various lots and parcels of land within the bounds of the present town of Marbletown. It was not until a year and more after that the lands along the Esopus beyond the



Brodhead's and Ashokan Reservoir

Marbletown lowlands were asked for. On the 16th day of October, 1704, at a meeting of the trustees, the following petition was presented :

Charles Brodhead, Richard Brodhead, Joris Mid-dagh, Thomas Jansen and Cornelius Bogart desire each a hundred acres of land upon the Esopus Creek or Kil, on both sides of said Kil, about the Chestnut Bush, near a place called by the Indians Ashokan, and to have the same in five parcels and no more, and to divide the same among them ; granted.

The land thus granted was at what is known as Brodhead's Bridge and shown in the illustration in this number of OLDE ULSTER. For more than two hundred years it has remained in possession of the Brodhead family. By condemnation proceedings it has been taken for the Ashokan reservoir by the City of New York and will be submerged. It will be about here that the greatest depth of water will be impounded. The bridge is directly up stream from the great dam and the five hundred acres conveyed by the above grant of 1704 lie adjoining and cover the lowlands on both sides of the Esopus, including the fertile acres about West Shokan and Shokan village. The illustration is given through the courtesy of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. The destruction of the buildings of the villages and the felling of the trees has begun, as we write, and the filling of the reservoir with water will soon commence. The transformation of the region will be accomplished before 1914.

*ADVERTISEMENTS ONE HUNDRED
YEARS AGO*

The *Plebeian*, the century old newspaper of Kingston, still published as The *Kingston Argus*, in its issue for Friday, May 16, 1806, contains a number of quaint and interesting advertisements which contribute considerable information relating to the manners, customs, business and affairs of the town and county at the beginning of the last century. We reproduce some of them without using the display type of the originals.

Store at Columbus.

Cowles, Adams & Co.

Have lately commenced business at Columbus [Kingston Point], in the house of *Col. Cantine*, where they have for sale a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware & Crockery. Also RUM, Cogniac, BRANDY, Holland GENEVA, Lisbon WINE, MOLASSES, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Hyson, Hyson skin & Bohea TEAS, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon and Nutmegs, Raisins—Hand, Paper and Pigtail Tobacco. *WANTED*—Pipe, Hogshead and bbl STAVES for which Goods & Cash will be paid on Delivery.

Kingston, January 22, 1806.

New Store and Landing,

Lately erected upon the Rondout Kill, about a mile above Wm. Swart's, known by the name of Twaalfskill, one and a half miles from Kingston vil-

Advertisements One Hundred Years Ago

lage. John Neely takes this method to acquaint the public that he has for sale at the above store a general assortment of European and W. India Goods, American and German STEEL, Swede's and common IRON, &C. which he is determined to sell at uncommon low prices, either for Cash, Lumber, or any kind of merchantable Produce, for which he intends to allow the highest market price.

Kingston, January 10, 1806.

N. B. The above Landing is not only to be preferred to either of the other Kingston landings, on account of its being nearest to the village, but the road to it is so much better and easier, as hardly to admit of comparison.

DE WITT'S MILLS

The subscriber informs the public, that he has, at considerable expence; thoroughly repaired his Grist-Mills on the Green-Kill, for the manufacture of Flour, which are now ready for the reception of Grain. He pledges himself to manufacture as well, and on as good terms, as any miller in the vicinity.

GARRET DE WITT.

March 21, 1806.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of *Van Leuven, Legg & Hasbrouck*, either by bond, note or book account, are notified that the books and papers of the

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said firm are in the hands of *Myndert Mynderse, Esq.* for collection, and that unless immediate payments are made suits will be commenced against every delinquent.

W' M. LEGG,
AND 'W VAN LEUVEN.

Saugerties Landing, July 6, 1805.

N. B. Mr. Mynderse will attend at his dwelling house, on every Tuesday and Saturday during the month of July ; as will also Mr. Legg or Mr. Heermance, to adjust unliquidated accounts.

ENGLISH PREACHING.

 *Those citizens who are willing to contribute to the support of a Clergyman to preach in the English language in Our Village, are requested to meet TOMORROW EVENING at 6 o'clock at Evert Bogardus's.**

Friday, May 16.

Prices current were beef, cargo, per barrel \$7.00; prime \$8.50; mess \$9.50 to \$10.00. Butter 17 cents, cheese, American, 12 cents; flour, superfine \$6.75, common \$6.25, middlings \$5.50, rye \$4.00. Wheat N. River per bushel \$1.37, rye .87, corn .75, oats .44. Hams per pound .15. Lard .16. Pork, cargo per barrel \$15.50, prime \$16. Mess \$26.

*NOTE BY THE EDITOR. In two years the Rev. Dr. John Gosman became the pastor in Kingston, preaching in English. Then petitions were numerous that the preaching be in the Dutch language.

ABOUT TAR MAKING

Among the many quaint and curious records in the office of the county clerk is the following :

“ At a meeting of Trustees in Kingstown the 24th day of Novemb : 1708 ;

“ Whereas Complaint was made yt one Jonathan Williams who lately came into this Corporation has gathered a great quantity of Candle Wood wch is Supposed yt after ye Same is borned & made into tarre ye sd Jonathan will transport the tarre out ye Corporation, wch, if soe, would bee to ye great detrimt of ye Inhabitants of sd Corporation, the sd Jonathan Williams appeares and says that he has gathered a parcell of Candle Wood wth Intent to burne tarre of the same, and yt hee will sell ye tarre after soe burned unto the Inhabitants of sd Corporation if they have occassion for it, and nott transport ye same any other way, without first notice thereof given to ye trustees :

“ Resolved that ye sd Jonathan Williams have leave to burn ye sd Candle Wood into tarre provided hee doth not transport sd tarre out of ye Corporation aforesd ; but sell ye sd tarre unto ye Inhabitants of sd Corporation and yt hee ye sd Jonathan Williams give in security for performing the same :

“ John Wood Comes and Offers himself security for the summe of twinty pounds that the said Jonathan Williams will performe the before written Resolution of ye trustees.”



OUR PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTY are making up something for the support of the poor in Boston.

Our neighbors in general have subscribed 2, some 3 bushels of wheat; and George Clinton, Esq., has offered to grind, bolt and pack all on free cost that they will send to his mill (on Hudson's river) and it is thought that there will be between 4 and 500 barrels of flour sent from this [Ulster] county to Boston. (*A letter from Ulster county to a correspondent in Newport, Rhode Island, taken from the Newport Mercury of November 22, 1774, signed "Petersfield"*).



THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS

Continued from Vol. IX., page 95

BAPTISMS

1801

2343. Mar. 7 (born —). Hendrik, ch. of Willem Dideriks. Sara Beer. Sp. Abraham de Wit. Catharina Dideriks.

2344. Mar. 24 (born Feb. 3). Laurens, ch. of Mattheus Valk. Catharina Eman. Sp. Laurens Valk. Hester Fero.

2345. Apr. 1 (born Feb. 28). William, ch. of Samuel Willerd. Sara du Bois. Sp. The parents themselves.

2346. Apr. 5 (born Feb. 20). Catharina, ch. of Hans Bekker. Elizabeth Broodbek. Sp. Jeremias Lesscher. Elizabeth Lesscher.

2347. Apr. 12 (born Feb. 25). Maria, ch. of Cor.

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nelis Brink, Junr. Lea Meijer. Sp. Philip Velten, Jr. Maria Meijer.

2348. Apr. 21 (born Apr. 14). Annaatje, ch. of Frederik Conjes. Grietje Schneider. Sp. Izaak Post. Catharina Schneider.

2349. Apr. 26 (born Mar. 29). Wilhelmus Emmerich, ch. of Jeremias Overbagh. Sara van Orden. Sp. Wilhelmus Emmerich. Margarith Schomaker.

2350. May 3 (born Mar. 20). William, ch. of Johannes Brink. Eva Carell. Sp. The parents themselves.

2351. May 3 (born Apr. 5). Wilhelmus, ch. of Wilhelmus Frants. Annaatje Brink. Sp. Cornelis Langendijk. Christina Schneider.

2352. May 3 (born Mar. 28). Jan, ch. of Peter Nieuwkerk. Maria Wels. Sp. The parents themselves.

2353. May 14 (born May 5). Petrus, ch. of James Remzon. Catharine Winne. Sp. Cornelis Winne. Annaatje Borhans.

2354. May 17 (born April 15). Joel, ch. of Petrus Emmerich. Marijtje Jongh. Sp. The parents themselves.

2355. May 17 (born Apr. 19). Zeeman, ch. of Abraham Keter. Catharina Wintfield. Sp. The parents themselves.

2356. May 24 (born Apr. 29). Lea, ch. of Peter B. Meijer. Jannetje Meijer. Sp. Benjamin Meijer. Lea Oosterhout.

2357. May 24 (born Apr. 29). Zacharias, ch. of Pieter L. Winne. Elizabeth Zeeman. Sp. The parents themselves.

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2358. June 7 (born May 16). Jan, ch. of Matthijs Carell. Elizabeth Veltin Sp. Johannes Carell. Elizabeth Rockevelder.

2359. June 7 (born Mar. 23, 1800). Rachel, ch. of Petrus Winne. Sara Wolven. Sp. The parents themselves.

2360. June 7 (born May 6). Peggie, ch. of Wilhelmus Lheman. Catharina Timmerman. Sp. Petrus Saks. Marijtje Saks.

2361. June 7 (born Apr. 23). Annaatje, ch. of Willem Wijnkoop. Maria Trombouer. Sp. The parents themselves.

2362. June 14 (born May 10). Jane Eliza, ch. of Johannes Widdeker. Elizabeth Magie. Sp. Willem Musier. Eva Magie.

2363. June 20 (born June 1). Jane Juliane, ch. of Coenraad Nieuwkerk. Neeltje Heermanze. Sp. The parents themselves.

2364. June 21 (born May 26). Maria, ch. of Petrus Overbagh. Catharina Fero. Sp. Edward Ellis. Maria Rechtmeijer.

2365. June 25 (born June 7). Petrus, ch. of Jan M. Schoomaker. Maria Zwart. Sp. Abraham Post. Cathalijntje Schoomaker.

2366. June 28 (born May 14). Elisabeth, ch. of Stoffel Wintermoed. Geertje Jongh. Sp. The parents themselves.

2367. June 28 (born May 19). Jan Aaron, ch. of Jan Van Netten. Maria Valkenburg. Sp. Elias Van Netten. Maria Van Netten.

2368. June 30 (born Mar. 19). Sellie, ch. of Edman

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Conklin. Christina Jork. Sp. The parents themselves.

2369. Jul. 5 (born June 12). Catharina, ch. of Frederik Carell. Neeltje Borhans. Sp. Tjerk Borhans. Catharina Dederiks.

2370. Jul. 11 (born June 21). Annaatje, ch. of Petrus Louw. Elizabeth Conjes. Sp. The parents themselves.

2371. Jul. 26 (born Jul. 3). Maria, ch. of Abraham Wolven. Annaatje Van Netten. Sp. Jan Bonesteel. Maria Van Netten.

2372. Jul. 26 (born June 24). Henrij, ch. of Henrij Freiligh. Jannetje Van Orden. Sp. The parents themselves.

2373. Aug. 2 (born Jul. 10). Catharina, ch. of Petrus Karnrijk. Catharina Oostrander. Sp. Petrus Vredenburg. Catharina Karnrijk.

2374. Aug. 2 (born Jul. 6). Zacharias, ch. of Hans Brandow. Geertrui Eijgenaar. Sp. Zacharias Eijgenaar. Geertrui Lesscher.

2375. Aug. 2 (born Jul. 3). Maria, ch. of James Corts. Anna Ten Broek. Sp. Jan Corts. Maria Griin.

2376. Aug. 19 (born Aug. 5). Trijntje Annaatje, ch. of Samuel Wels. Catharina Meijer. Sp. Jonathan Meijer. Catharina Van Leuven.

2377. Aug. 24 (born Aug. 13). James, ch. of Andrew Broadstede. Maria Post. Sp. William Legg. Elizabeth Post.

The three children whose names follow were baptized by Domine Doll, the minister of the Kingston

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church (*predikant in Esopus*), in my absence and is handed me to record here.

2378. Sept. 13. John, ch. of Moses Jork. Lea Materstok. Sp. Jacob Materstok. Elizabeth Davenport.

2379. Sept. 13. William, ch. of James Stuart. Sarah Schneider. Sp. No sponsors.

2380. Sept. 13. Catharina Elizabeth, ch. of William Bengel. Susanna Mouers. Sp. Willem Elig. Maria Elig.

2381. Sept. 20 (born Aug. 9). Rebekka, ch. of David Du Bois, Jr. Alida Schneider. Sp. Martinus Schneider, Jr. Maria de Wit.

2382. Oct. 18 (born Sept. 21). Dirk, ch. of Jan Steenberg. Elizabeth Steenberg. Sp. Dirk Steenberg. Annaatje Hoogteeling.

2383. Nov. 8 (born Aug. 24). Marianne, ch. of William Strattan. Elizabeth Van Meer. Sp. Eduard Atcens. Annaatje Oostrander.

2384. Nov. 15 (born Oct. 15). Elizabeth, ch. of Abraham Rechtmeijer. Margaritha Kern. Sp. Hermanus Hommel. Maria Hommel.

2385. Nov. 21 (born Nov. 13). Willem, ch. of Johannes Materstok. Annaatje Mackertie. Sp. The parents themselves.

2386. Nov. 22 (born Nov. 13). Neeltje, ch. of Jacobus Mouer. Sara Meijer. Sp. Pieter Louw Meijer. Neeltje Oosterhoud.

2387. Nov. 29 (born Nov. 8). Jacob Binnewee, ch. of Jacob Eman. Christina Binnewee. Sp. Felten Trombouer. Antje Schoomaker.

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2388. Dec. 5 (born Nov. 8). Petrus, ch. of Hendrik Rauw. Agnitha Timmerman. Sp. Petrus Saks. Anna Maria Timmerman.

2389. Dec. 6 (born Oct. 27). Pallie, ch. of Hendrik Boonesteel. Maria Schneider. Sp. Philip Boonesteel. Maria Alendorph.

2390. Dec. 31 (born Nov. 27). Rachel, ch. of Pieter J. Winne. Grietje Wolven. Sp. Jacob Langejaar. Grietje Wolven.

This entry concludes the baptisms for the year 1801 in the Katsbaan Church records as well as those of the first volume of those records. It is not our intention to bring them down farther in OLDE ULSTER. Among the proceedings of the consistory of said church a few additional are entered. These will be added hereto.

1775

2391. Jul. 15. Petrus, ch. of Joss Sperling. Sara Meinersen. Sp. Petrus Meinersen. Betje Borgardus.

2392. Jul. 15. Andreas, ch. of Johannes Wolfen. Maria Brink. Sp. Samuel Wolfen. Sara Kohl.

2393. Jul. 15. Henricus, ch. of Henricus Burrhans. Demberens Dumont. Sp. David Dumont. Elisabeth van Orten.

2394. Jul. 15. Elias, ch. of Henricus Schneider. Maria Hommel. Sp. Abraham Schneider. Rachel Hommel.

2395. Jul. 15. Hiskia, ch. of Christian Mijer. Annatje Wynkoop. Sp. Petrus Mijer. Lea Mijer.

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2396. Jul. 15. Jantje, ch. of Friederich Britt.
Lena Burrhans. Sp. Petrus Backer. Magertje Britt.

2397. Nov. 29. Cornelius, ch. of Jacobus Posten.
Elisabeth Filie. Sp. Cornelius Filie. Elisabeth
Louw.

2398. Nov. 29. Maria, ch. of Petrus Schart.
Annatje Backer. Sp. Henrik Schneider. Maria, his
wife.

2399. Jonathan, ch. of Jaems Johns. Christina
Falk. Sp. Wilhelmus Falk. Anna Maria.

This concludes the Katsbaan baptisms we will
publish.

MARRIAGES

BY DOMINE MANCIUS

1735

1. Sept. 1. Christian Bekker, j. m. and Anna
Emmerich, j. d., both born and residing in the county
of Albany. (The parish of Katsbaan extended into
Greene county, then Albany, and the church was but
two miles from the boundary line).

1736

2. Apr. 6. Henrich Marten, j. m. and Lisabeth
Emmerich, j. d., both born and residing in Nuton
(Newtown, the name given by Pastor Kocherthal to
what is now West Camp).

NOTE.—The letters j. m. mean bachelor and j. d.
maiden in the above notices of marriage.

The Katsbaan Church Records

3. May —. Hieronymus Falkenburg, j. m., living in the county of Albany and Maria Meyers, j. d., born and living in the county of Ulster.

1738

4. Nov. 20. John Michel Blank and Mareitje Merkel, both residing in the county of Ulster.

5. Apr. 22. Willem Broun, j. m. and Christina Mejer, j. d., both living in the county of Ulster.

1739

6. Nov. 24. Henrich Mesig, j. m. born in the Camp and living in the Manor of Livingston and Elisabeth Graat, j. d., born in the Camp and living at Katskil. "The banns were published three times in the church on the Manor of Livingston."

1742

7. Oct. 6. Hans Jury Hommel, j. m. and Margriet Fierer, j. d.

8. Dec. 25. Willem van Orden, j. m. and Sara du bois, j. d.

9. Dec. 26. Johannes Dits, j. m. and Maria Overbach, the banns having been published three times in the Catskil (Leeds) church.

10. Dec. 27. Jacob Schumacher, j. m. and Elisabeth Regtmeijer, j. d., both living in the county of Ulster.

1743

11. Apr. 4. In the church on the Katsbaan Christian Overbach, j. m. and Sara dubois, j. d., born in Katskil and both residing in the county of Albany.

12. May 23. "With license," John West, j. m.,

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residing in the county of Albany and Catharina Osterhoudt, widow of Cornelis Persen, residing in the county of Ulster.

13. Oct. 30. "With license," William Cooper and Sara Schut, both residing in the county of Albany.

1744

14. Mar. 26. Jurian Jong, j. m. and Mareitje Emmerich, j. d., both residing in the county of Albany.

15. June 25. Willem Burhans, junior, j. m. and Catharina Deffenpoort, j. d., both residing under [the jurisdiction of] Kingston.

16. Sept. 10. Willem Broun, widower of Christina Mejer, residing under [the jurisdiction of] Kingston and Elisabeth Jong, residing under [the jurisdiction of] Albany.

1748

17. Sept. 4. Johannes Hommel, widower, and Anna Maria Schneider, j. d., both residing in Ulster county. The banns were published three times in the church of Katsbaan.

18. Sept. 5. John Fendell, j. m. and Elisabeth Monk, j. d., both born in Old England and living in Sagertje (Saugerties). The banns were published three times in the church of Katsbaan.

1749

19. Mar. 28. Jan Brink, j. m. and Grietje Wulfin, j. d., both born and residing under [the jurisdiction of] Kingston.

The Katsbaan Church Records

1751

20. — 26. Jacob Leeman, j. m. and Margriet Schram, j. d., both residing in the county of Albany.

1752

21. Mar. 31. Michel Vinger, j. m., born in Reinbeck and residing in Livingston Manor and Margriet Moschier, j. d., born in Dutchess county and residing under [the jurisdiction of] Albany.

1753

22. Oct. 6. Simon Rochefelder, j. m., born in Hoog duitschland [Germany] and residing in the Camp and Anna Beer, j. d., born and residing under [the jurisdiction of] Albany.

1754

23. Apr. 14. Willem Frolich, j. m. and Annaatje Wels, j. d., both born and living under [the jurisdiction of] Kingston.

24. Apr. 15. Henrich Schut, j. m., born and residing under [the jurisdiction of] Albany and Grietje Osterhout, widow of Pieter Le Bontie.

25. Apr. 16. Herman Frits, j. m. and Christina Moschier, j. d., both living under [the jurisdiction of] Albany.

26. Oct. 4. Johannes Jonk, j. m. and Annaatje Diederich, both born and living under [the jurisdiction of] Albany.

27. Oct. 4. Christoffel Medler, j. m. and Lena Rapelje, j. d., both living under [the jurisdiction of] Kingston.

1755

28. Jul. 6. Petrus van Wormer, j. m., born in

Olde Ulster

the county of Albany and Catharina Burhans, j. d., born in Sagertje, both residing under [the jurisdiction of] Kingston.

1756

29. Oct. 10. Pieter Schaart, j. m. and Annaatje Bakker, j. d., both residing under [the jurisdiction of] Kingston.

1757

30. Apr. 10. Tobijas Meier, j. m. and Catharina Louw, j. d., both residing under [the jurisdiction of] Kingston.

31. Apr. 10. Christian Wenne, j. m. and Maria de Wit, j. d., both residing under [the jurisdiction of] Kingston.

32. Apr. 10. Cornelis Osterhout, j. m. and Maria Mejer, widow of Christian Mejer, Junr.

1759

33. Sept. 9. Jacobus du Bois, j. m. and Margriet Bever, j. d., both residing under [the jurisdiction of] Kingston.

1760

34. Apr. 6. Ezechiël de Wit, j. m. and Maria Keller, j. d., both residing under [the jurisdiction of] Kingston.

35. Apr. 8. Joseph Martin, j. m. and Dorothea Sax, j. d., both residing under [the jurisdiction of] Albany.

36. Jul. 7. Paulus Peele, widower, and Sara Osterhout, widow of Johannes Burhans, both residing in Ulster county.

The Katsbaan Church Records

37. Dec. 27. Johan Jurg Blank, j. m. and Anna Margretha Shoe, j. d., both residing in the county of Ulster.

1761

38. Dec. 27. John Haris, j. m., born in Germantown in Pennsylvania, and Annaatje Post, j. d., born in the county of Ulster and both residing here.

1762

39. Apr. 13. Frans Jacobus Muller, j. m., born in Hoogduitschland (Germany) and Annaatje Falkenburg, born in and both residing on the Churchland.

40. May 13. Christian Sachs, j. m. and Susanna Moschier, j. d., both residing under [the jurisdiction of] Albany.

1780

BY DOMINE DE RONDE

41. Jul. 31. Michel Patterzon and Catharina Oosterhoud of Ulster county, living at "the Sagertjes."

42. Aug. 10. Samuel Oosterhoud, j. m., of Kingston and Margaritje Edwood, j. d., of Albany, living at the Sagertje.

43. Sept. 10. Christiaan Firo, widower, and Hilletje Schoonmaker, widow Borhaus, both residing at the Sagertje.

44. Sept. 19. Pieter Schoemaker, j. m. and Marytje Wolff, j. d., both residing under [the jurisdiction of] Kingston.

45. Oct. 28. David van Bergen, j. m. of Albany county and Caty Newkerk of Ulster county, living at Katskill.

Olde Ulster

46. Nov. 9. John Brink, j. m. and Sara Schoonmaker, j. d., both of Ulster county.

47. Nov. 19. Gerrit van Keuren, j. m. and Margariet Slegt, j. d., both from Kingston.

48. Dec. 21. Christoffel Langjoord, j. m. and Marya Conys, j. d., both of Kingston and residing on the Platte Kill.

49. Dec. 31. Abraham Hoffman, j. m., of Kingston, and Rachel du Bois, j. d., of Albany county, residing in Katskill.

1781

50. Jan. 1. Johannis Thietsel, j. m. of Hoogduitsland (Germany) and residing under [the jurisdiction of] Kingston and Roseina Fierer, j. d. of Duches county, residing under [the jurisdiction of] Kingston.

51. Jan. 2. Abraham Phenix, j. m. of Horly (Hurley) and Mary Brown, j. d., born in England and residing in Woodstock.

52. Jan. 11. Tobias Wynkoop, j. m., born and residing under [the jurisdiction of] Kingston and Jannitje Schermerhoorn, j. d., born and residing under [the jurisdiction of] Albany.

53. Apr. 8. Hendrik Steenberg, j. m. and Annatje Schaver, j. d., both of Ulster county.

54. May 16. Elias Oosterhoud, j. m. and Catharina Corel, j. d., both of Ulster county.

55. Jun. 14. Petrus Winne, junr., j. m. and Sara Wolven, j. d., both of Ulster county.

56. Jun. 14. Samuel Schoonmaker, j. m., of Ulster county and Elizabeth Thompson, j. d., of New York.

The Katsbaan Church Records

57. June 30. Teunis Oosterhoud, j. m. and Marytie Low, j. d., both of Ulster county.

58. Aug. 9. Hans Frans, j. m. and Catharina Weathaker, j. d., both of Ulster county.

59. Sept. 23. Cornelis Ebberson, j. m. and Grietie Hendriks, j. d., both of Albany county, residing at Catskill.

60. Sept. 30. Johannis Mirakel, widower, and Grietie Winne, j. d., both of Ulster county.

61. Oct. 13. Cornelis Langendyk, j. m. and Johanna Wolven, j. d., both of Ulster county and residing there.

62. Oct. 27. Johannis de Wit, j. m. and Annatie Snyder, j. d., both of Ulster county.

1782

63. Jan. 10. Daniel Polemus, j. m. and Annatie Myer, j. d., both of Ulster county.

64. Jan 23. William Teep, j. m. of Hoogduitsland (Germany) and Marytie Brink, j. d., of Ulster county.

65. Feb. 17. John van Leuven, j. m. and Rachel de Wit, j. d., both of Ulster county.

66. Apr. 14. Jacob Barckman, j. m., from Ierland [Ireland] and Rachel Snyder, j. d., of Ulster county.

67. Apr. 28. Jan Brink, j. m. and Catharina Hommel, j. d., both of Ulster county.

68. May 20. Coenraad Fiere, j. m. from Hoogduitsland [Germany] and Annaatje Rigtmeyer, j. d., of Ulster county.

69. May 20. Zacharias Snyder, Junr., j. m. of Ulster county and Catharina La Ruwe, j. d., of Albany county.

Olde Ulster

70. June 9. Hiskia van Orde, widower, and Elizabeth van Vegten, j. d., both from Albany county.

71. June 16. Willem Regtmyer, j. m., of Ulster county and Debora Fiero, j. d., of Albany county.

72. Jul. 2. Cobus Cargen, j. m., of Ulster county and Annatie Leeman, j. d., of Albany county.

73. Aug. 9. Salomon Schut, j. m. and Annatie York, j. d., both of Ulster county.

To be continued



BURIAL OF THE MINNISINK

On sunny slope and beechen swell,
The shadowed light of evening fell ;
And, where the maple's leaf was brown,
With soft and silent lapse came down
The glory, that the wood receives
At sunset, in its golden leaves.

Far upward in the mellow light
Rose the blue hills. One cloud of white,
Around a far uplifted cone,
In the warm blush of evening shone ;
An image of the silver lakes,
By which the Indian's soul awakes.

But soon a tuneral hymn was heard
Where the soft breath of evening stirred
The tall gray forest ; and a band
Of stern in heart, and strong in hand,
Came winding down beside the wave,
To lay the red chief in his grave.

Burial of the Minnisink

They sang, that by his native bowers
He stood, in the last moon of flowers,
And thirty snows had not yet shed
Their glory on the warrior's head ;
But, as the summer fruit decays,
So died he in those naked days.

A dark cloak of the roebuck's skin
Covered the warrior, and within
Its heavy folds the weapons, made
For the hard toils of war, were laid ;
The cuirass, woven of plaited reeds,
And the broad belt of shells and beads.

Before, a dark-haired virgin train
Chanted the death dirge of the slain ;
Behind, the long procession came
Of hoary men and chiefs of fame,
With heavy hearts, and eyes of grief,
Leading the war-horse of their chief.

Stripped of his proud and martial dress,
Uncurbed, unreined, and riderless,
With darting eye, and nostril spread,
And heavy and impatient tread,
He came ; and of that eye so proud
Asked for his rider in the crowd.

They buried the dark chief ; they freed
Beside the grave his battle-steed ;
And swift an arrow cleaved its way
To his stern heart ! One piercing neigh
Arose, and, on the dead man's plain,
The rider grasps his steed again.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

OLD^E VLSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

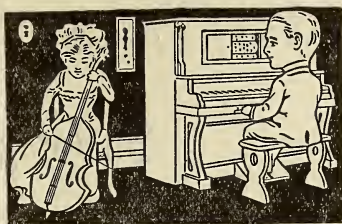
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WE have a few copies of the Dutch Church Records of Kingston (baptisms and marriages from 1660 through 1810) elegantly printed on 807 royal quarto pages, with exhaustive index containing references to 44,388 names, edited by Chaplain R. R. Hoes U. 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. IX

MAY, 1913

No. 5

*Old Ulster and the * * American Navy*



ERVICE in the navy has had unusual attraction for the young men of what was the original county of Ulster from the days antedating the Revolution. As long ago as the French and Indian War George Clinton, the first governor of the State of New York, was serving his country at sea. And when he became the Chief Executive the title conferred upon him by the statutes was not only Governor of the State but "General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Militia and Admiral of the Navy" of this State. During that long war one of the most creditable of the officers in the service of the patriots was one who was known as "Commodore Jacobus Wynkoop." He was baptized March 3rd, 1725 in the Dutch church in the City of New York and was the son of Cornelius Wynkoop and Elizabeth Van der Speigel. He was originally commissioned as captain in the Fourth New

Olde Ulster

York Continental Regiment but, at the request of General Philip Schuyler, was placed in command of the American vessels of war operating upon the great lakes. He had been bred a mariner; had been master of a vessel in the West India trade sailing between Kingston and the West Indies, and had served with distinction in the French and Indian War and, at the opening of the Revolution was residing in Kingston, and had been offered by the British General Thomas Gage a commission in the Royal Americans. He had declined the latter and thrown in his lot with the patriots. On May 7th, 1776, he was ordered to Ticonderoga and took command of the vessels upon Lake Champlain. He was in charge of the vessels on the Hudson during 1777, in command of the cannon at the time Kingston was burned by the British October 16th, 1777, raised the *Lady Washington* galley, sunk in the Rondout on that occasion, and after the close of the Revolution was granted by the State of New York one thousand, five hundred acres of land in western New York for his services. He died May 4th, 1795, aged seventy years.

We make this allusion to the services men of Ulster have rendered to the country in the naval service to introduce sketches of service at sea since the organization of the American navy by prominent men of Ulster county birth, residence or connection. There are more of these than is generally known, and their services have been much greater than has been supposed. It is not expected that these sketches will be given in a chronological order of the subjects of them but will be published as data relating thereto can be gathered.

CAPTAIN CORNELIUS MARIUS SCHOONMAKER

In the class of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, which was graduated in 1859, Cornelius Marius Schoonmaker of Kingston, New York, received his commission as midshipman and, with three classmates, Farquhar, McCook and Prentiss, was assigned for duty to the United States Steamer San Jacinto, along the west coast of Africa. He was a son of the Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, Representative in Congress during 1851-3; who was the grandson of the Hon. Cornelius C. Schoonmaker, Representative in Congress during 1791-3. Hon. Marius Schoonmaker was the accomplished author of the *History of Kingston*.

The service of Schoonmaker upon the San Jacinto lasted during that cruise and upon the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861 he was ordered to service as midshipman on the United States Steam Frigate Minnesota, bearing the flag of Silas H. Stringham as Flag Officer. About the middle of August, 1861, the sailing master of the Minnesota was detached and Commodore Stringham and Captain Van Brunt both made special application to the Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, asking that Schoonmaker be assigned to that position. It was done and he was appointed August 25th. Three days later the fleet under the command of Commodore Stringham attacked the Confederates at Hatteras Inlet and captured the intrenchments, taking over seven hundred prisoners. As acting master it was for Schoonmaker to work the vessel in the action.

In September he was commissioned lieutenant and detached from the Minnesota and transferred to the United States Steamer Wyandotte as executive officer. For about one year he served on her in blockade duty off the coast of South Carolina. In the Fall of 1862 he was detached and ordered to duty as executive officer upon the gunboat Octorara, Captain Collins, in Admiral Wilkes' Flying Squadron, in the West India islands in chasing and capturing blockade runners. In this duty he was engaged just one year, the Octorara capturing twelve prizes. Then that vessel was detached and ordered to join the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, commanded by Admiral David G. Farragut. The Octorara was then under the command of Captain Lowe.

There was excitement in chasing blockade runners and pecuniary profit in capturing them but there was not much danger and little glory in the business. Intermingled with such pursuit and overhauling were frequent and stirring attacks upon earthworks and fortifications, particularly Fort Morgan at Mobile. Lieutenant Schoonmaker had been transferred to the United States ironclad steam Monitor Manhattan. Mobile was one of the three ports of the seceded states which were still of service in blockade running. It was determined to close the bay of Mobile. The work was committed to Admiral Farragut. He entered the bay on August 5th, 1864. Dauphin Island divided the entrance to the bay. On the eastern side of the island was Fort Gaines, commanding the main entrance; southeasterly from this fort was Fort Morgan, a work still stronger. A lighthouse stood near Fort Morgan. These forts

were well armed and well manned, and within the bay lay a Confederate flotilla under command of Admiral Buchanan. His flagship was a powerful ram, the Tennessee. It was supported by three ordinary gun-boats. Farragut lashed his wooden ships together in couples, tethering his own flag-ship, the Hartford, to the Metacomet. Then, that he might have a good oversight of the action he ascended the rigging to the mast head and was made fast with a rope to prevent his being dislodged by some accident. The Union fleet boldly sailed in between the forts, delivering terrible broadsides of grapeshot. Fort Morgan was the first to receive this. The monitor Tecumseh, which led the Union vessels, was struck by the explosion of a torpedo and sank, carrying down all but seventeen of her one hundred and thirty officers and crew. Farragut ordered his vessels not to mind the torpedoes but to press on. The fight was short but terrific. The battle was thought to be over at dusk and Farragut had anchored his vessels when the ram Tennessee came rushing at 9 P. M. at the Hartford under a full head of steam. A tremendous fight took place at short range but it was soon over and the Tennessee soon surrendered, badly injured. The next day Fort Morgan surrendered. This was on August 24th, 1864. In this battle Lieutenant Schoonmaker was in the thickest of the fight. He wrote to his father :

The Winnebago, Chickasaw, Tennessee and this ship [Manhattan] took position in point blank range. The fire was kept up without cessation until dark when the fleet ceased firing, the army sending shells into the fort at short intervals. Before

Olde Ulster



Captain Cornelius Marius Schoonmaker, U. S. N.

Old Ulster and the American Navy

10 o'clock, p. m. we had set their barracks on fire, they burning nearly all night, and at daylight next morning a fresh fire was started in the fort which burned a whole day. Yesterday morning at daylight we steamed into a position to commence action, but before our arrival there a white flag was shown from the fort, and at noon the same day it was formally surrendered. The prisoners and our own forces, both on land and afloat, give us considerable credit for the capture of the fort. The fire of this ship was terrific. Our fifteen inch shells crushed through everything leaving masses of ruins in their tracks.

I am generally in the turret in actions, and latterly have taken charge of our gun-firing, (that is) sighting it myself. I have the satisfaction of knowing that the last shell I fired did fearful execution. After the Captain returned from shore he told me that that shot had ploughed through their citadel, (bomb proof) burying itself underneath, not exploding ; and if it had exploded it would have torn to pieces fifty men.

The prisoners say they only feared this ship. It seems she has been a terror there ever since she appeared outside. . . . The fort is now a mass of ruins, being all knocked to pieces, and nearly all the guns dismounted. There were none killed, but about fifteen wounded. This ship has nothing more to do, as we draw too much water for any further operations in this squadron.

It should be added that the boats of the Manhattan in the battle of Mobile Bay the previous day, were all shot until they looked, in the words of Schoonmaker, " like two bundles of lath kicked by a

mule." It was the fact that the Manhattan had no means of reaching and communicating with the Tennessee and this alone prevented that ram from surrendering to the Manhattan. Not a shot from any other of the Union fleet had injured her and her commander intended to hand his sword to Commander J. W. A. Nicholson, the brave and gallant officer who carried her through this dramatic battle. The wooden vessels had closed in upon the Tennessee but neither their ramming nor the heaviest shot from their guns made any impression upon the monster. It was only when Executive Officer Schoonmaker brought the slow moving monitor Manhattan alongside and could bring, personally, her fifteen inch gun to bear that her sides were pierced. He stood ready to fire the fifth time when the foe surrendered.

In this place it were best to give the record of, and dates of promotion, of Captain Schoonmaker. He was born in Kingston, New York, on the 2nd of February, 1839. He was appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis September 28th, 1854; graduated in June, 1859. He was promoted from midshipman to Lieutenant August 31, 1861; was Executive Officer of the gunboat Wyandotte November, 1861 to July, 1862; October, 1862 to March, 1864 he was the same on the Octorara; then for one year with Rear Admiral Wilkes' Flying Squadron; then until May, 1864 with the West Gulf Blockading Squadron off Mobile Bar; Executive Officer of the monitor Manhattan, joining her in New York, going with her to Mobile and participating in the great naval battle of Mobile Bay; then holding the same position on the gunboat Augusta and

monitor Catskill; Navigator of the Juniata on the Brazil Squadron; commissioned as Lieutenant-Commander December 24, 1865; ordered as Navigator of the United States Frigate Piscataqua (afterwards called the Delaware), bearing the flag of Admiral Stephen C. Rowan. In May, 1873 he brought to Washington the part of the crew of the Arctic steamer Polaris, taken from an iceberg and in October, 1886 he was commissioned Captain and early in 1889 was placed in command of the Vandalia and sent upon the voyage to the Samoan Islands where he met his death March 16, 1889.

With the bombardment and destruction of Fort Morgan the active services of Lieutenant Schoonmaker in the Civil War closed. He had his share of service on sea and ashore in command of different vessels until he was placed in command of the Vandalia. She was a wooden ship and Captain Schoonmaker wrote to his father:

The Vandalia is a very fine ship and I am quite proud of her—an excellent seaboat, as she proved in a cyclone. I have every confidence in her. She is undoubtedly with the Trenton, the best of our wooden ships, and none of the steel ships thus far finished are better. I like her better than my old Boston.

The Vandalia was attached to the Pacific squadron. In 1872 the United States had obtained by treaty, confirmed in 1878, the Samoan harbor of Pago Pago in the South Pacific, two thousand miles and more southwest of Honolulu, for a coaling station. It is the

finest harbor in that part of the world. The Germans and the British were striving and negotiating for control of these islands. They reached an agreement and a convention was signed. The American consul co-operated but was not a party to the convention. Then Germany secured control and the German flag was raised over the islands. The American consul then assumed a protectorate in opposition. This action was disavowed at Washington. It was finally decided to settle the difficulty and the different claims by dividing the islands among the three nations, the United States retaining the Pago Pago harbor. During the discussion all three of the nations claiming sent warships to the archipelago. During the month of February, 1889, seven warships appeared at the harbor of Upolu, near Apila. Three of these were American, the Trenton, the flagship of Admiral Kimberly, in command, the Vandalia, Captain Schoonmaker and the Nipsic, Captain Farquhar. There were three German, the Adler, the Eber and the Olga. The seventh was the British vessel, the Calliope, Captain Kane. On February 23rd, Captain Schoonmaker wrote to his father that he had reached Samoa the previous day and would write by the next opportunity four weeks later a longer and more interesting letter of that far away part of the world. That letter was never written. Before a month had passed one of the terrible sea tragedies of the nineteenth century had swept to destruction all but one of these proud ships of war. The harbor of Upolu is but a body of water separated from the ocean by a circular coral reef. In the front centre there is a gap of sufficient width to permit the entrance and depart-

ure of ships. On the morning of March 15th the barometers fell rapidly. Yet none of the vessels made for the open sea. By daylight of the 16th a typhoon was raging. Mountainous seas rolled over the coral reef into the harbor. The vessels dragged their anchors and collisions occurred. One vessel lost her smoke-stack, another her bowsprit and the waters shipped put out the fires of others. Early in the morning the Eber crashed against the coral reef and sank. The Nipsic struck sand and lay stranded, but safely. The Adler was lifted bodily and thrown on the reef "like a school boy's cap on a shelf." The Samoans nobly worked all day in rescuing survivors. Four vessels remained. In the mouth of the harbor lay the Trenton. Farther in was the Calliope with the Olga on one side and the Vandalia on the other. The tossing of these vessels threatened each other in the mighty wind. In their rear the roar was terrible as the waters dashed irresistibly over the coral reef. The Calliope had steam up, its furnace walls were red hot, its boilers strained nearly to bursting when Captain Kane decided upon a desperate expedient. He ran the ship directly into the teeth of the tornado and attempted to negotiate the gap into the open sea. For some time no progress was made. After a while it was seen that the vessel held her own against the wind and sea. At last she began to sidle to the gap, crawled through it and got out to sea amid the cheers of the Trenton, the Vandalia and the Olga. Three days after Captain Kane returned to learn the fate of the others. The Trenton had drifted into collision with the Olga. Both ships had collided once or twice when the Olga had

struck another sand bar. The *Vandalia* had attempted to do the same but missed and crashed upon a reef and slowly settled to her tops. These were crowded with men. Some mysterious current caught the *Trenton*. She bore down upon the *Vandalia* slowly and was able to rescue the clinging seamen by throwing them lines. The stout *Vandalia* was crushed like an eggshell by the mighty waters. Her faithful, God-fearing, gallant commander never deserted his post and went down with his ship. By the next morning the *Trenton* had settled to her gun deck, but those of her men and those she rescued from the *Vandalia* who had survived safely reached the shore. Admiral Kimberly paraded the band and had it play "Hail Columbia." The shipwrecked survivors gathered and cheered.

Three days later the British vessel *Calliope* steamed back into the harbor. Captain Kane hastened to acknowledge the parting cheer given by the others as he succeeded in getting out to sea. Kimberly replied: "You went out splendidly and we all felt from our hearts for you, and our cheers came with sincerity and admiration for the able manner in which you handled your ship. We could not have been gladder if it had been one of our ships, for in a time like that I can say truly, with old Admiral Josiah Tatnall, that 'blood is thicker than water.'"

In the official record of the death of Captain Schoonmaker his classmate and fellow participator in the Samoan tornado, Captain (since Commodore) Farquhar thus spoke of him:

He had been at his post on deck for many hours ;
several times the waves had swept the decks and

Old Ulster and the American Navy

dashed him against the guns. He had been almost carried overboard several times, when finally a wave of tremendous height swept over the Vandalia's deck, carrying destruction before it. It was then that the gallant Schoonmaker, bleeding and faint from his previous wounds, was washed overboard and drowned. The sea, over which he had for many years ploughed his way, became at last his grave. Death has taken from us a noble man, but has left his bright example for us to cherish.

Early in the storm he took his place on deck where he remained for twenty-four hours, eighteen without food. Soon after the storm commenced he was hurled with force against a Gatling gun and wounded in the head and ear. He refused to take a place of safety even after he acknowledged that the vessel was doomed. "Tears fell as his wounds were dressed and he looked at some photographs but he went back to the deck with the calmness of a Christian and the courage of the commanding officer." These are the words of General George H. Sharpe in his memorial address.

It must be added to this article that the band on the cap of the sailor standing as one of the figures on the side of the monument to "The Soldiers and Sailors of Ulster County in the Civil War," which has been erected in front of the City Hall in Kingston, bears the word "Manhattan." It is intended to tell the passer by that Schoonmaker valiantly bore his part in Mobile Bay, and not only he, but other Ulster county men as Larue Adams, on the Hartford, Maurice W. McEntee, Henry D. Baldwin and Charles Lasher. Adams was slightly wounded as was McEntee in that engagement.

JUDGE ELMENDORF AND LUCAS TURNPIKE

At the close of the War of 1812, when the recuperative powers of the nation began to be felt after the utter prostration of business and industry following the peace, there was a turnpike fever in the land, such as has been seen in the direction of railroads and other modes of enterprise more recently. Americans must run a thing into the ground, at the start of a new idea, provided it is broached when there is a plethora of money and some spare energy. The financial frenzy of 1834 was a ludicrous illustration of the national prosperity, but there was a madness a few years before proportionately wild and mischievous, considering the relative population with the resources of the two periods. The turnpike fever, however, did a great deal of good accidentally, for it opened some regions which might have long, without this speculative impulse, continued a wilderness. Without having access to the Legislative acts, which would furnish a precise and chronologic history of the enterprise, it is enough for our purpose to know that it was designed to strike the Delaware river ultimately, and open the Delaware valley generally, to the Hudson.

The prime movers were those who had special interests at stake; the patentees of those large inland grants so unwisely bestowed under Colonial rule; or speculators who held thousands of acres under land sales unwisely conducted. Lucas Elmendorf, of Kingston, was the master spirit of the enterprise, and the history of his disastrous undertaking, if fairly written, would be as instructive as tedious. It is enough to

Judge Elmendorf and Lucas Turnpike

say that the turnpike started from Columbus Point [Kingston Point], which then had one of its numerous glimpses of a thriving and useful existence, one fine morning; crossed the marsh in a bee line over a log causeway, which has dislocated the bones of the descendants of the wiser Dutchmen who went around by the beach; toiled point blank up a clay hill of murderous atrocity to horses and travelers, and then was forced to decently good behavior till it reached the Wiltwyck level, by the absolute impossibility of going beyond the lime-stone hills save by winding through the gorges. The really reckless character of the turnpike is decidedly shown after it passes through Kingston, and emerges in a westerly direction from the west corporation bounds, where it is still known as "Lucas's Turnpike." It aimed to go as straight as a pigeon's flight, after it had got to be independent in outrunning all old roads that way, and went up hill and down dale without reference to grade; squandered off—as they say West—in divers side cuts, as finances got seedy; and ended, if there is any end or main route to it, in the hemlock wilds of Fallsburgh in Sullivan county.

Judge Lucas Elmendorf, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, was the leader of the Democratic party in Ulster county. The importance, as well as the exactions of such a status at that period can only be rightly estimated by those cognizant of the position and bitter strifes of party at that time, and aware of the relative political rank of this district. But it is foreign to our purpose to enlarge on this head, and it will be sufficient to say that Lucas Elmendorf, then a

lawyer in the very prime of life, was the champion and standard bearer of his party. The conservative interest of the county, including much of its wealth and a large part of its talent, was arrayed for the opposition ; and it required no mean courage or ability to carry on the war in antagonism with success. Mr. Elmendorf did all this, and was elected to Congress, where he proved a capable and true member.

In these latter days, when the remembrance of the real work of the man is measurably lost, the trivial eccentricities marking his career are all alive. Mr. Elmendorf was one of the representatives who witnessed the assault of Matthew Lyon, the Vermont Member of Congress, upon a brother member, and he was called upon for *his* written statement of the facts. With a perilous prolixity which was a characteristic of his later life, he gave a rather extended account of the fracas, cautiously prefacing every sentence with "I think." This became a sportive sobriquet at Washington, and he was better known as "Mr. I think " among the crowd than by his real name. "Do what you please, George," said Sheridan to a friend taking high office, "violate every right and do every wrong, but for God's sake don't make yourself ridiculous."

In very truth it is plain enough that Lucas Elmendorf, however sound his judgment may have been, never could have distinctly or clearly uttered its decisions. A natural lack on this score, was aggravated by education, years and circumstances ; and it is not improper to rank foremost, the mode of legal training in vogue when he acquired his profession. On a mind not of the most compact and acute order,

the cautious and diffuse style of pleadings, and the interminable delays must have a most paralysing effect. In later life this prolixity was painfully ludicrous. Some twenty years ago [twenty years before 1861] he wrote a labored political article ; and it is an awful fact that one sentence, intended to make a point which could have been safely done in three lines, covered one full page and two-thirds of another of close manuscript foolscap.

In this case Judge Elmendorf certainly wished to express his idea plainly, not to cover it up in a multitude of words like some public men who have adopted the maxim Talleyrand stole from Oxenstiern, "Language is given us to conceal our thoughts." Elmendorf's friend, Martin Van Buren, for example, who is plain enough and concise enough when it suits his purpose, is an adept in the art of "how not to say it," at other times. But Elmendorf must always have been distinguished for his cloudiness, as witness the pointed witticism of his brilliant antagonist, Barent Gardinier. The latter said of Elmendorf's speeches that they reminded him of the Irishman's reply to a querist who asked him what he was opening a cellar window for. "Sure an' it's to let the darkness out." "My friend E," said Gardenier, "only opens his mouth to let the darkness out."

Judge Elmendorf became too much involved in land speculations and kindred enterprises, to pay the due attention to an exacting profession. He gradually withdrew from general practice, and in the later years of his life, save for a brief time when he held the appointment of surrogate, his own business required

all his time and energies. And most superhuman energies they were. Those who remember him when he was hard upon three score and ten, will remember the alert step of the spare, wiry form; the vigor which endured constant fatigues and exposures, and incessant travel without sickness. He was always an advocate, practically, of the morning cold bath, winter and summer, and certainly was a living witness of the value of that most disagreeable of all tonics. The bitterest winter weather saw him as thinly clad as upon an ordinary autumn day.

There was one thing which doubtless aided in maintaining the unbroken good health of Judge Elmendorf to the last—his rigid temperance. He went through all the perils of Washington life and a public career, unscathed. He was elected to Congress three successive terms. Much more, he never seduced his abstinent regimen by the social customs of his home society which sacrificed one by one so many of his contemporaries. The sharp trials of life—for one by one he saw all his children smitten to the death by consumption—were powerless in swerving him from his integrity on this point.

All this grave discourse as to our old friend has been suggested by the sight of one, and the main enterprise of his life—that turnpike which did a great deal of good in the long run, both to projector and the interior it penetrated. It was “a hard road to travel,” literally and financially. But Judge Elmendorf’s tenacity and endurance carried him through “a crisis” every court term for many years; he gradually relieved himself of the load of debt he had shouldered; his

ample acres began to be productive; and a clear prospect was opening before him, when that last creditor, Death, stepped in with a summary process in which there was no stay of proceedings.

The manner of his death was in keeping with the whole of his life. It was in the summer of 1843, that he, with Marius Schoonmaker, Esq., of this village, went up to Albany in a day boat. The business which took them thither was a fair specimen of Judge Elmendorf's tenacity. About 1790 he became involved in a litigation with Jan Freer of Wagendael [Creek Locks]. The case ran backwards, and sideways and every other way through all the courts of the State for some fifty-two years. Joseph Addison had been counsel in it; Aaron Burr had tried his shrewd hand at it; Alexander Hamilton had argued it; John Sudam had given it a test; so too had Charles H. Ruggles; when, ultimately, it fell into the hands of Marius Schoonmaker, who, about 1843, obtained a decree in Chancery ordering a foreclosure of mortgage on the property in dispute. But this did not satisfy Judge Elmendorf, who determined to move for a reargument, and he, with Schoonmaker, the opposing counsel, was on his way to Saratoga to press a motion before the chancellor reviving the old suit for another half century, perhaps. Arriving in Albany they went to the same hotel. While waiting for tea, alone in the sitting room, talking, Judge Elmendorf paused as if in want of a word. His friend, Schoonmaker, supplied it. Receiving no answer he touched him. But he was insensible. No help was needed except help to prepare the octogenarian for the grave. The wheels of

life had stopped without premonition. They called it apoplexy. This was because of the poverty of language. The machine had run down. The half century suit was determined forever.

Those who only knew the perplexed man of business—and few knew him otherwise in his later years—had a very incomplete idea of the old man, who had a really kind heart and warm social sympathies. His unvarying kindness to friends can be readily attested by all who knew aught of his generosity to many who leaned upon him with rather more dependence than usually receives attention from the most liberal. He stood alone, as it were, with a wilderness of cares and perplexities to toil through unassisted, and yet, though “smitten of God and afflicted,” by the decrees that left him childless, his heart was still alive.

NOTE.—Reproduced from the Kingston Argus of June. 19, 1861.



A FOX HUNT

The Gentlemen of the Army, with a number of the most respectable inhabitants of Ulster and Orange, purpose a Fox Hunt on the twenty-third day of this instant, where all gentlemen are invited, with their hounds and horses. The game is plenty, and it is hoped the sport will be pleasant. The place of rendezvous will be at Mr. Samuel Wood's in New Windsor Precinct, wherge good usage will be given, and an elegant entertainment provided.

Camp near New Windsor, Dec. 3, 1782.

From New York Packet, Dec. 12, 1782.

A Revolutionary Tar and Feathering

A REVOLUTIONARY TAR AND FEATHERING

One of the local incidents of the Revolution, preserved by tradition about New Windsor, is that as the celebrated commander of the famous Morgan Riflemen, with his still more famous troops were expected by the villagers to pass through New Windsor on their way to Boston. One day there appeared a meanly dressed man, otherwise of gentlemanly appearance, and called at William Edmonston's and announced the approach of Colonel Morgan. He passed on to William Ellison's and said there that he was the colonel himself. While the wondering citizens were standing and gazing at the stranger the sounds of approaching soldiers were heard and the noted riflemen marched up, led by Colonel Morgan. The discomfitted pretender tried to hide himself but he was seized by the troops. Some boys of the village who flocked around the soldiers, went over to the house of Mrs. Rachel Cooper, whose cakes and beer they patronized, and she gave them an old feather pillow. The troops obtained a bucket of tar and the fraudulent stranger left the village with an entire new suit which he had great difficulty in removing. However authentic the story may be there is truth in so much of it as this: Many companies of riflemen did pass through the village of New Windsor early in the war. It was not long after the battle of Lexington and Concord in April, 1775. Under the date of August 7th, 1775, the Royal Governor Tryon writes: "Eleven companies of riflemen, consisting of about one hundred men each, with ammunition, from the provinces of Pennsylvania, Maryland

and Virginia, have lately passed through this province, crossing over Hudson's river at New Windsor, in their march to the provincial camp near Boston." It is true that Morgan started for Boston as soon as he heard of the Lexington fight, marching at the head of ninety-six men whom he had enrolled for the purpose and marched them to that city. He accompanied Arnold to Quebec that same year (1775), commanding three companies of riflemen. Here he was made prisoner. By the time of the battle of Saratoga in 1777, he had raised his famous body to a regiment, and when he won the fight at Cowpens in 1781, with his unerring riflemen from the frontier he was a brigadier general with a corps of sharpshooters. The occasion of the traditionary tarring could not have been upon the march to Boston spoken of by the Royal Governor as Morgan's riflemen were not yet famous and they were as yet but ninety-six in number.



THE WILL OF HELENA SMEDES

Contributed by Helen Reed de Laporte, A. B.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

I, Helena Smedes of Kingston in the County of Ulster and Province of New York, widow, in Good Health of body and of a Sound and perfect memory and understanding, thanks be to Almighty God for the same, but considering the uncertainty of this Transitory Life and that we must all yield unto Death when it shall please God to fall, Do make this my last will

The Will of Helena Smedes

and Testament in manner and form following, that is to say, First and principally I recommend my soul unto Almighty God, and my body to the Earth to be Decently buried at the Discretion of my Executors hereafter named, and as touching such worldly Estate as it hath pleased God to bestow upon me my Debts and funeral Charges being first paid and satisfyed I give, devise and bequeath the same as followeth,

Item, I give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Rachel the widow of Nicholas Bogardus all my wearing apparrell belonging to my Body and also I further Give and bequeath unto my said Daughter Rachel and to her heirs—all the arrears of Rent due me at the time of my Decease by my son Petrus Smedes for the rent of the mill and Lands at Kingston. Also I give and bequeath to my Grand Daughter Elizabeth Sleght my psalm Book with Silver Clasps.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my Three Grand Children, Benjamin Smedes son of my Benjamin, Benjamin Bogardus the son of my said daughter Rachel, and Abraham Sleght the son of my Daughter Elizabeth deceased all such rents, Sum or Sums of Money Debts Dues and Demands whatsoever which shall be due to me at the time of my decease from my son Nathan Smedes By Verture of an Arbitration Bond executed to me by my said son Nathan and an award thereon made and executed by Cornelius Hornbeck, Chas. Clinton and John Markham bearing Date the third Day of November Anno Domini 1750, Giving and granting unto my said three Grandsons my full power and Authority to sue for and Recover the same.

And also what other Estate I may have at the time

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of my decease, it is my will that the same shall be divided among my children and Grand children according to my late Husband's will and lastly I Doe hereby nominate and appoint my said three grandsons to wit Benjamin Benjamin's son Smedes, Abraham Slegt and Benjamin Bogardus to be executors of this my last will.——

In witness thereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this fifth day of May Anno Domini 1759.

Signed Sealed Published and Declared by the said Helena Smedes to be her last Will and Testament in the presence of us who Subscribed our names hereto in Her presence	}	HELENA SMEDES
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A VAN KEUREN

CORNELIUS ELMENDORPH

A HASBROUCK

Benjamin Smedes married Helena or Magdalena Louw (the testator). Their children were Lysbet, baptized in Kingston Nov. 1st, 1696, married Aug. 6th, 1716, at Kingston, N. Y. Jan Slegt. Johannes, bap. at Kingston, June 4th, 1699. Petrus, bap. Kingston, Dec. 7th, 1701, married Feb. 12th, 1725, Catrina DuBois. Rachel, bap. Kingston, June 20th, 1708, married Dec. 20th, 1730, Nicolaas Bogardus (See OLDE ULSTER, Vol. IX., pages 15-17, January, 1913, for her will). Benjamin, bap. March 24th, 1706, married May 15th, 1729, Rachel Janz. Abraham, bap. Nov. 12th, 1710. Nathan, bap. Oct. 3rd 1714, married Oct. 23rd, 1742, Catharina Kierstede.

THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS

Continued from Vol. IX., page 126

MARRIAGES

1782

74. Sept. 12. Hiskia du Bois, junr., j. m. and Marytie Maurits, j. d., both of Ulster county.

75. Sept. 29. Petrus Emrich, j. m. of Ulster county and Marytie Jong, j. d. of Albany county.

76. Oct. 13. Barent Staats Salisbury, j. m. and Sara De Bois, j. d., both of Albany county.

77. Nov. 14. Petrus Fiero, j. m. and Maria Post, j. d., both of Ulster county.

78. Nov. 17. Jan Freeligh, j. m. and Marijtie Row, j. d., both of Ulster county.

79. Dec. 19. Charles Means, j. m., of Philadelphia and Annatie Bakker, j. d. of Ulster county.

1783

80. Jan. 31. Gerrit Constapel, j. m. of Horly [Hurley] and Seletie Ellen, j. d. of Ulster county.

81. Feb. 9. David Fraer, j. m. of Nobletown and Trytie Horenbeek of Catskill.

82. Feb. 13. Teunis Myer, j. m. and Cornelia Legg, j. d., both of Ulster county.

83. Feb. 18. Hermanus Johannes Russ, j. m. of Albany county and Rachel Richtmyer, j. d. of Ulster county.

84. Feb. 20. James Ransom, j. m. of New England and Maria Langendyk, j. d. of Ulster county.

85. Apr. 13. Chark Schoonmaker, j. m. and Jane Breedsteed, j. d. both of Ulster county.

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86. May 8. Adam Brink, j. m. and Catharin Snyder, j. d., both of Ulster county.

87. June 9. Thomas Harret, j. m. of Ireland and Catharina Paarse, j. d. of Albany county.

88. Jul. 6. Jan L. De Wit, j. m. and Maria Breedsteed, j. d., both of Ulster county.

89. Aug. 14. Josias Snyder, j. m. and Margariet Hommel, j. d., both of Ulster county.

90. Sept. 3. Martinus Post, j. m. and Polly Post, j. d., both of Ulster county.

91. Sept. 25. Jacob Streeble, j. m. and Maria Smit, j. d., both of Albany county.

92. Nov. 21. Arnout Falk, j. m. and Catharina Short, j. d., both of Ulster county.

93. Nov. 27. Martinus Snyder, j. m. and Tryntie Newkerk, j. d., both of Ulster county.

94. Nov. 27. Fredrich Eygener, junr., j. m. of Ulster county and Elizabeth Bartlomeus, j. d. of Albany county.

1784

95. Feb. 19. Hendrik Smit, j. m. and Anna Hock, widow, both of Albany county.

96. Feb. 19. Abram Fiero, j. m. and Sara Regtmyer, j. d., both of Ulster county.

97. Feb. 25. Petrus Wynkoop, j. m. and Helena Beer, j. d., both under [the jurisdiction of] Kingston

98. Jul. 17. Wilhelmus France, j. m. and Annatie Brink, j. d., both of Ulster county and residing here.

99. Aug. 8. Shark Borhans, j. m. and Catarin Didrik, j. d., both of Ulster county and residing here.

100. Aug. 9. Jacob Heylfoos, j. m. of Hoogduits-

The Katsbaan Church Records

land [Germany] and Ester Byard, widow, "*geboorne op zee*" (born at sea), both residing in Ulster county.

101. Aug. 15. Pieter van Orde, j. m. and Neeltje Demond, j. d., both of Albany county.

102. Sept. 15. Valentyn Fiero Trompower, j. m. and Neeltje Elick, j. d., both of Ulster county.

103. Oct. 31. Hermanus Didrick, j. m. and Neeltje Schoonmaker, j. d., both of Ulster county.

104. Oct. 31. John Wolven, j. m. of Ulster county and Regina Kerrenrick, j. d. of Rynbeek [Rhinebeck].

1785

105. Jan. 20. Jan W. Borhans, j. m. and Catharin Post, j. d., both of Ulster county.

106. Feb. 13. Thomas Herrit, widower, of Ireland, and Catharina De Mond, j. d. of Kingston.

107. Feb. 27. Jacobus DuBois, j. m. and Marytie Roos, j. d., both of Ulster county.

108. Mar. 20. Jacobus Row, j. m. of Albany county and Annatje Leeman, j. d. of Albany county.

109. May 19. Isaak Snyder, j. m. and Susannah Kern, j. d., both born and residing in Ulster county.

110. June 12. Samuel Post, j. m. and Geertruy Schoonmaker, j. d., both born in Ulster county and both residing here.

111. June 19. Pieter Margerson, j. m. of New York and Tryntje Roos, j. d. of Ulster county and both residing here.

112. Jul. 31. Petrus A. Winne, widower, and Catharina Borhans, j. d., both of Ulster county.

113. Aug. 23. Andrew Leeman, j. m. of Kiskatom [Kiskatom] and Charity Allen, j. d. of the

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Neegen parteners [Nine Partners, Dutchess county, New York].

114. Aug. 25. Friend Baten, j. m. and Anny Herrighton, j. d., both from New England and both residing on the Kisketamminasion [Kiskatom].

115. Sept. 11. Alexander McKenzey, j. m. of Albany county and Catharina Post, j. d. of Ulster county.

1786

116. Feb. 2. Andrew Breedsteede, j. m. and Marya Post, j. d., both of Ulster county.

117. Mar. 18. Henricus Brandow, j. m. and Maria Regtmyer, j. d., both residing on the Kisketamminasion.

118. Mar. 21. Jan Schoonmaker, j. m. and Annatje Shoemaker, j. d., both of Ulster county.

119. May 22. Jeremia Leeman, j. m. and Catharina Ellen, j. d., both living on the Kiskedaminnation.

1791

120. Jul. 10. Willem Bengel, j. m. and Susanna Mourer, j. d.

1793

BY DOMINE VAN VLIERDEN

121. Aug. 18. William Burhaus, j. m. of Jericho, with Maria van Leuven, j. d. of Sagertjes.

122. Sept. 8. Lodewijk Smit, j. m. with Neeltje Post, j. d., both of Sagertjes.

123. Sept. 24. Peter Saks, j. m. with Elizabeth Kern, j. d.

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124. Oct. 1. Pieter Saks, j. m. with Catharina Rechtmeijer, j. d.

125. Nov. 14. Jan Mijndertze Schoonmaker, j. m. with Maria Swart, j. d.

126. Nov. 17. Pieter van Orden, widower, of Friool Town [Freehold, Greene county] with Rebekka Freilich, residing here.

127. Nov. 21. Izaak Meijer, j. m. of Sagertjes with Catharina Wels, j. d. of *Blaauw Berg* [Blue Mountain].

128. Nov. 26. Hendrik Wolf, j. m. of the Platte Kill with Catharina Schoenmaker, j. d. of Katers kill.

129. Dec. 17. Jan Paarssen, j. m. with Maria Dideriks, j. d. of the Groote Imbogt [the great bay of the Hudson in the town of Catskill].

130. Dec. 13. Jan Janszen with Catharina Sluiter, lately the widow Eduards, both under [the jurisdiction of] Katskill. N. B. With certificate of the proclamations given by the elders certified by Justice DuMon in the Bogt.

1794

131. Feb. 17. Petrus Edmondus van Bunschooten, j. m. with Marijtje Louw, j. d. on the Platte kil.

132. Feb. 27. Jacob van Gelder, j. m. with Maria Mijndertze, j. d. of Katers kil.

133. Mar. 7. Nicolaus Rauw, j. m. with Maria Hoof, j. d.

134. Mar. 13. Salomon Miller, j. m. op t' Flakke Bosch [Flatbush, Ulster county] with Lena Schoonmaker, j. d. of Sagertjes.

135. Mar. 18. Silvinus Kess, j. m. with Maria Oosterhoud, j. d. of the *Blaauw Berg* [Blue Mountain].

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136. Mar. 14. Betrothed, Johannes Halenbeek, j. m. with Catharina Evertzen, j. d. from the Eijke Berg [Oak Hill].

137. Apr. 20. Hans Carell, j. m. from the Platte kil with Elizabeth Rockenfelder, j. d. of Sagertjes.

138. Apr. 3. Betrothed, Abraham Brandow, j. m. of Katsbaan with Grietje Bekker, j. d. of West Camp.

139. June 7. Betrothed, Merchant Lawrence, widower of Anna Neely, of Skoherry kil, with Sara Wijnkoop, j. d. of Blauw berg. They were married July 2.

140. June 24. Jeremias Elich, j. m. of West Camp with Christina Trompo, j. d. of Katsbaan.

141. June 30. Pieter Nieuwkerk, j. m. residing here with Maria Wels, j. d. from near the Blauwbergen [Blue Mountain].

142. Aug. 19. Betrothed, David Schoonmaker, j. m. with Sara Valkenburg, j. d., both from near the Blue Mountain. Both were married.

143. Sept. 16. Christiaan Meijer, j. m. with Seletje Rechtmeijer, j. d., both residing here.

144. Sept. 20. Betrothed, Pieter Kemp, j. m. from Albany, with Catharina Saks, j. d., from the Katers kil. Married Oct. 5.

145. Oct. 10. Betrothed, Philip Frants, j. m. with Annaatje Valk, j. d., both residing here. Married Nov. 6.

146. Oct. 10. Betrothed, Mattheus Valk, j. m. with Catharina Eman, j. d., both residing here. Married Nov. 6.

147. Nov. 1. Betrothed, Willem Oosterhoudt, j. m. from the Platte kil with Sara Firo, j. d. residing here. Married Nov. 30.

Sonnet—Marius in Carthage

148. Nov. 29. Betrothed, Andries van Leuven, j. m. "*op Bezik*," ——— with Lea Meijer, j. d. from the Blue Mountain. Married Jan. 4, 1795.

149. Dec. 2. Johannes Meijer (or Majer), j. m. of East Camp with Christina Lesscher, j. d. on the Katers kil.

150. Dec. 6. Betrothed, Willem Widdeker, j. m. with Catharina Louw, j. d. on the Platte kil. Married Jan. 8, 1795.

To be continued



SONNET.—MARIUS IN CARTHAGE

Amid an empire's ruins, there sat one
Upon whose arm an empire's fate had hung,
With whose loud name the peopled earth had rung
From side to side in triumph ; and upon
Whose laurel'd forehead, by his valor won,
The leafy crown had flourished—he had flung
His sword far from him, and he mused among
Those relics, like himself, of glory flown.
He marveled much at earthly vanities ;
And gazed upon that lofty city's pride,
Bow'd to the dust, and trampled—turn'd his eyes
Upon the useless weapon cast aside
And with rough hand checking the tear drops' flow,
He felt the bitter sympathy of woe.

*From the New Monthly Magazine,
September, 1833*

OLD^E ULSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

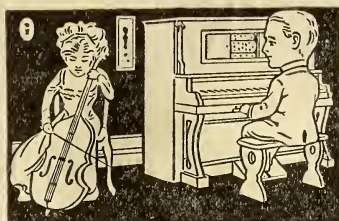
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ONE OR TWO INSTALLMENTS MORE will conclude the publication of all the baptismal and marriage records of the Katsbaan church that we will publish in this magazine. The space they have taken in the monthly issues of late will be available for the publication of family records of old Ulster county families such as we have given heretofore during the past eight or nine years. It is requested and urged that those who have genealogical lines prepared send them in to the editor for publication now. The number of the magazine for June can publish an installment of any such, and more space can be given in the July number. August will be able to contain a longer installment and so will the issues until the close of the current year. The editor would urge those who have such lines partly prepared to complete them and send them to him for the purpose. He has been asked to publish records of other old churches but would much prefer that family lines have the right of way in OLDE ULSTER.

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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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OLDE^E VLSTER

 VOL. IX

JUNE, 1913

 No. 6

Old Ulster and the ❖ ❖ American Navy



THE work of the men trained at the United States Naval Academy has not been confined to the matters distinctively relating to the defense of this country of ours in time of war and to the construction of and navigating of vessels for such defense. In the broad fields of science, in investigation and exploration the men of the American Navy have ever been foremost, untiring, intelligent and thorough. They have counted their lives as nothing if accurate results could be obtained. The labors of Wilkes, Maury, Peary and others, to mention but a few, in polar exploration, in investigating the causes and sources of magnetic influences and currents, meteorological changes and other problems that scientific men have studied and solved within a hundred years are recognized the world over. Ulster county has had its part

Olde Ulster

and share in this. This month we will tell the story of a son of Kingston who gave his life in this work.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES WINANS CHIPP, U. S. N.

In the roll of Ulster county heroes the name of Lieutenant Charles W. Chipp, U. S. N., will ever stand out brightly in the attempted scientific solution of the problems of the earth. The story of his terrible experiences and continued sufferings, with the rest of the officers and crew of the ill-fated Arctic steamer *Jeanette*, is one of the most thrilling in the history of the American navy and emphasizes the truth that all the heroes on a roll of honor need not die on a bloody battlefield to meet a valiant death.

Lieutenant Chipp came of stock that had served the country well. His paternal great-great-grandfather, John Chipp, was an Englishman who came to America in 1760. His wife had died in England and, with his son Joseph, he decided to emigrate. The death of George II., and the accession of George III. occurred that year and he deferred sailing that he and Joseph might see the pageant of the coronation. This over they came to New York and to Ulster county. Settling first in Marbletown they soon came to Kingston. Joseph was a lad of about fourteen when he left England. He married Elizabeth Kip, of a Dutch family, and four sons and one daughter are on record in the book of Kingston church baptisms. John was baptized 20 September, 1778; James, 26 December, 1780; Henry, 9 June 1783; Charles, 19 August, 1785 and Catharina, 20 July, 1788. The marriage of this son John in

Old Ulster and the American Navy

Kingston on the 17th of July, 1804, is on record in the Kingston Church as follows :

John Chipp, bachelor, and Hanna van Steenberg, maiden, both parties born and residing under the jurisdiction of Kingston.

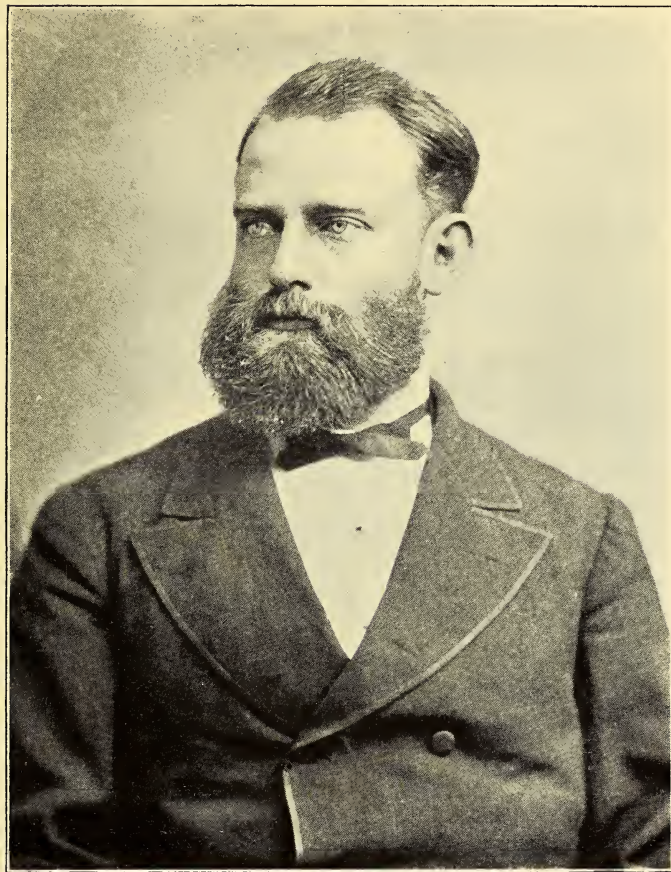
To these parents were born, according to the same records, six sons the dates of whose baptisms were, Charles Winans, 2 April, 1805 ; Matthew, 21 September, 1806 ; Rodney Augustus, 19 August, 1808 ; Sidney, 31 October, 1810 ; Howard, 24 October, 1813 and Warren, 8 December, 1814. The name of John Chipp, the first, as well as that of his son Joseph appears among the soldiers attached to the First Ulster Militia, Colonel Johannis Snyder, commanding, during the Revolution. Rodney Augustus Chipp was for many years the editor and publisher of the Ulster Republican, the county paper, from 1838 to 1850. It afterward became known as the Kingston Argus, having previous to its purchase by Chipp been known as the Plebeian. Charles W. Chipp was admitted as a lawyer but never practiced. He was elected county clerk in 1834. Howard was a lawyer, whose son Howard is a leading practitioner at the Ulster county bar.

The subject of our sketch was the son of Warren Chipp and was born in Kingston, New York, on the 23rd of August, 1848. He was named Charles Winans, after the brother of his father just mentioned who was county clerk. He was appointed to the Naval Academy, which he entered the 23rd of July, 1863, graduating therefrom in 1868. A brief statement of his promotions and assignments is that he was attached as

a midshipman to the Franklin, flag ship, European station, in 1868 and 1869; promoted to ensign, 1869; attached to the Alaska, Asiatic fleet, 1870 to 1872; promoted to master in 1870; commissioned as lieutenant in 1872; attached to the Juniata, North Atlantic station, 1873 to 1874; European station, 1874 to 1876; was attached to the Asiatic station, 1876 to 1878, until ordered to San Francisco to accompany Lieutenant De Long on the Jeannette Expedition.

Previous to his appointment to the Naval Academy Chipp had been a student at the celebrated Kingston Academy. From there he had gone to the well known Golden Hill Seminary in Kingston, then known as the Hillside Seminary, conducted by Professor Marshall. It is said that Professor Marshall was the possessor of the thermometer of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer, which had accompanied that celebrated surgeon, naturalist and Arctic voyager on his two expeditions in search of those regions of ice and snow in the hope of finding the party of, or, at least, tidings of Sir John Franklin. This thermometer, hanging in the school room, and its register of low temperatures awakened a burning desire in the heart of young Chipp to search those regions himself, some time.

It was mentioned in the last number of *OLDE ULSTER* (Vol. IX., May, 1913, page 137) that Captain Schoonmaker, then a lieutenant commander, had brought home some of the crew of the Arctic steamer *Polaris*, rescued from an iceberg. This was in May, 1873. It was determined to search for the vessel. The Navy Department selected the Juniata and



Lieutenant Charles Winans Chipp, U. S. N.

despatched her to Greenland under the command of Commander D. L. Braine. Lieutenant George W. De Long was second in command. He had entered the Naval Academy during the autumn of 1861, graduating in 1865. While there he had become acquainted with Charles W. Chipp, who was two years behind him in the Academy. He was Lieutenant Chipp at the time the *Juniata* reached Upernavik, Greenland, without further tidings of the *Polaris*. It was then too late to proceed much farther North. The steam launch, *Little Juniata*, had been prepared for the special purpose of pushing ahead through the inshore ice towards Melville Bay. She was now equipped and provisioned for a sixty days cruise northerly and placed under the command of Lieutenant De Long, with Lieutenant Chipp second in command. They were ordered to be back by August 25th. All that need be said is that the *Little Juniata* reached latitude $75^{\circ} 52'$ after a severe experience and without finding a trace of the *Polaris*. In the history of Arctic exploration this journey of the steam launch is spoken of by Captain Markham as "one of the most hazardous and venturesome undertakings" he had ever known. De Long says, "It was a miracle of Divine Providence that we were saved." They were burning pork in the furnace to get up steam on the return. De Long reported that when they came about to return the ice ahead of the launch was four feet thick. The *Juniata* had given up the party as lost and officers and men were overjoyed to see the boat returning.

The *Juniata* returned to St. John's, Newfoundland. Although it was September, Captain Braine received

orders to proceed immediately to Greenland on the same errand. He had just started when a telegram reached the United States consul there, countermanding the orders, since word had reached Washington that the whaler Arctic had picked up and rescued the crew of the Polaris and taken them to Scotland. The Juniata returned to New York and Lieutenant De Long wrote to the department offering his services in the event of another Arctic expedition.

When the Juniata was ordered to the coast of Greenland in 1873 De Long had had an interview in New York with Henry Grinnell, who had financed so many former expeditions, to obtain charts and information. They had a long talk. Shortly after De Long had dined with Grinnell and met a number of Arctic voyagers at the dinner. Lieutenant De Long told Grinnell that he would like to take command of an expedition and try to solve the problem. Grinnell replied that he was too old a man, and had done his share. He advised him to apply to James Gordon Bennett. De Long acted promptly and wrote. Bennett replied that he had been considering such an expedition. Upon the return of the Juniata, early in 1874, the two men met. Bennett had found the man to undertake what he was considering, and asked whom he would make the second in command. He replied, "Lieutenant Charles W. Chipp." The matter was temporarily laid aside, and resumed in November, 1876, when it was determined to search for a suitable vessel for the required work in the Arctic. It was not until January, 1878, that Bennett decided to purchase the Pandora, owned by Sir Allen Young. He bought

her. Young had no sooner sold her than he tried, unsuccessfully, to get her back. Lieutenant Chipp was then upon the Asiatic station. The Pandora was renamed the Jeannette, was immediately fitted out and the route by way of Behring Strait and Wrangel Land decided on. Bennett had visited the great German geographer, Dr. Petermann, in March, 1877, and he had supposed Wrangel Land to stretch across the pole and reappear as Greenland. Dr. Petermann was enthusiastically for the Behring Strait route for a search for the North Pole.

When the Jeannette was ready she sailed for Havre, arriving there June 18, 1878. She sailed for San Francisco July 15, 1878. Captain De Long was in command, having with him his wife and child. The voyage to San Francisco, through the Straits of Magellan, took one hundred and sixty-five days. During the passage not one from the vessel set foot ashore. The vessel reached Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, December 27, 1878, with but one bucketful of coal left. By a special act of Congress the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to accept the vessel and take charge of her, the expenses to be paid by James Gordon Bennett, the government to take all authority. The preparation of the ship was under the immediate supervision of Lieutenant Chipp and Master John W. Danenhower. "The friendship which had sprung up between Captain De Long and Lieutenant Chipp during the boat expedition of 1873 was never interrupted." These are the words of the wife of Captain De Long, editing his journals for the press. As stated before, Lieutenant Chipp was in China. He

was detached from the Asiatic Squadron in the spring of 1879 and ordered to San Francisco. About May 15 De Long reached there, having gone to Washington in February. Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Melville was made chief engineer of the Jeannette, Surgeon James M. Ambler the surgeon.

It is not our purpose to go into the details of preparation. The Jeannette steamed out of the harbor of San Francisco July 8, 1879. Captain De Long wrote to his wife in these terms:

Chipp is, as he always was and always will be, calm and earnest. He has always something to do, and is always doing it in that quiet, steady, and sure manner of his. He smiles rarely and says very little, but I know where he is and how reliable and true he is in every respect. He is putting everything in order quietly and steadily, and he has everything reduced already to a system. To-day, when I inspected the ship, she was as neat as a pin, the men nicely dressed, and everything looking more like a man-of-war than it ever had before.

On Thursday, August 28, 1879, the Jeannette passed through Behring's Strait into the Arctic ocean. September 4th, Herald Island was sighted. Here the vessel met the pack ice. De Long either had to return to some port to the southward and pass the winter there in idleness, thus sacrificing all chance of pushing his researches to the northward until the following summer, or else endeavor to force the vessel through to Wrangel Island, then erroneously supposed to be a large continent, winter there, and prosecute his explorations by sledges. This attempt resulted in the ves-

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sel becoming fast in the pack ice within less than two months after her departure from San Francisco. She was never released until her destruction twenty-one months later. On January 19, 1880, she sprang a leak from ice pressure and for the remaining long months was kept afloat only by skillful devices and incessant and arduous labor. The *Jeannette* was caught in the ice pack on September 5, 1879. She finally sank June 13, 1881, being crushed by the ice in latitude $77^{\circ} 15'$ north; longitude $155^{\circ} 50'$ east.

At six P. M. of Saturday, 18th of June, 1881, the officers and crew of the *Jeannette*, numbering thirty-three, set out over the ice to the southward in an attempt to reach the Siberian Islands. From there it was hoped to find open water and reach the coast of Siberia. There was not, nor had there been, any appearance of scurvy and all were in fairly good health. All their supplies and equipment had been packed into the three boats and these loaded on the sleds. Lieutenant Chipp was suffering from injuries about the legs and was under the surgeon's care. The ice was measured and found to be thirty-two feet nine inches thick. On Monday, July 11, land was discovered. Here the party landed and remained twenty days. On August 1st Chipp was sent with the second cutter and six men to explore the west side of the island. He was gone two days and explored seventeen miles of the coast. On August 6, 1881, the party took to the boats. August 20, land was discovered and made out to be the islands of New Siberia. At noon next day De Long succeeded in taking observations and was happy to ascertain that he was only eighteen miles

from the coast of Siberia and about the same distance from West Cape. The next day was his birthday, he being thirty-seven years old.

On the 12th of September the boats got away from the New Siberian Islands at last. It was then 7:30 in the morning. After running about sixteen miles the wind freshened into a gale. At nine P. M. the whale-boat under command of Melville was lost sight of. At ten P. M. the second cutter under command of Lieutenant Chipp disappeared from view and neither she nor any one of her officers or crew was ever seen or heard of thereafter. On the evening of Saturday, September 17th, 1881 Lieutenant De Long and his boat and fourteen persons landed on the delta of the Lena river, in Siberia. According to the reckoning of De Long it was ninety-five miles to walk to the nearest settlement. There were but four days' provisions left. October 1st the party succeeded in getting across the Lena river. October 6th, the one hundred and sixteenth day after landing, De Long started Nindemann and Noros to search for help. On the morning of Friday, October 7th the last particle of food was eaten. Some old tea leaves and two quarts of alcohol were all that remained. But the final start of the two men for assistance was delayed until Sunday, October 9th. After Divine service the survivors bade them adieu. The last entry in the journal of De Long was October 30th. "One hundred and fortieth day. Boyd and Gortz died during the night. Mr. Collins dying."

The country in which they had landed is a vast morass, affording no sure foothold. There is no chart of the vast region. The map gives eight mouths to

the delta of the Lena. The search for the survivors of the *Jeannette* shows there are more than two hundred and ten. These are not the same as years pass, freshets constantly changing them. Bogs and moss cover the immense plains. Into this unbounded morass these two men went in search of help and food. They carried each a rifle, forty rounds of ammunition and two ounces of alcohol. In their wanderings they reached the place where they had formerly camped and found an old boot, of the sole of which they made two meals. On the morning of Saturday, the 15th, Nindemann cut from his seal skin trousers a piece which he roasted to a crisp and which made their supper. On Saturday noon, October 22nd, they tried to get another meal ready from the sealskin trousers when they heard a noise outside of the hut into which they had crawled. Nindemann thought it a reindeer and he took his rifle and loaded it. Just then the opening of the hut was pushed aside and a man stood there. Neither could talk understandingly to the other. The man had a reindeer sleigh but nothing to eat. He gave them a deer skin and departed. The men were too weak to object or follow. About six in the evening the man, with two other men, returned with some frozen fish, and made signs for them to go along. They were taken to the village and fed. The Russian commandant was sent for and came to see them. A Russian exile named Kusmah took a note which Nindemann and Noros had written as the visitors departed.

On the evening of November 2nd, both of the men being sick with the dysentery, scantily clothed and

insufficiently fed were lying on a rude bed. Noros was looking at the open door when a man came in dressed in fur. Noros exclaimed "My God! Mr. Melville, are you alive? We thought that the whaleboat's were all dead!"

A search was made and the party of De Long was found all dead. Their journals were recovered. The whaleboat party was all saved. Searches for the party of Lieutenant Chipp during 1882 brought no light upon their history after the separation during the gale. The boat must have been swamped and all perished.

When tidings of the probable loss of the second cutter of the *Jeannette* reached America the universal expression was that the naval authorities should spare neither expense nor effort to search for their share of the men of the expedition. The department responded. At least some one might survive in those Arctic wilds. But no trace was ever found. The hope continued to be entertained for many months until the second search of the desolate region disclosed nothing. The sorrow over the close of such a promising life and career was great among his many friends and admirers. To the long roll of those who gave their lives to the increase of the knowledge of the earth, its ocean currents, its magnetic and electric influences, its polar and its meteorological secrets was added, so far as Ulster could give, the name of one of her faithful sons, Charles Winans Chipp.

When it was finally determined that there could be no one of the *Jeannette* expedition surviving but the party with Melville in the whaleboat, and Nindemann and Noros of the boat commanded by De Long,

Kingston Lodge, Number 10, Free and Accepted Masons, held memorial services in memory of Lieutenant Chipp, who had been a member, although having been made a master mason in China. After the addresses it was resolved to erect a monument to his memory in Wiltwyck Cemetery in Kingston. William M. Hayes, the Reverend Charles W. Camp and Alphonso T. Clearwater were appointed a committee to secure funds and carry out the design. For some reason this has never been done. His monument is the record of the life he spent in scientific endeavor in inhospitable regions of the earth.

The closing of the ice around the vessel so early in its Arctic experience prevented the securing of much scientific material. De Long had high expectations of what was to be ascertained. He thus wrote of Chipp :

Everything is done quietly and with precision, and aided by Chipp and Melville, whose superiors the navy cannot show, with their untiring energy, splendid judgment, and fertility of device, I am confident of being able to do all that man can do to carry on the expedition to a safe termination.

The fertility of resource he showed frequently called out the compliments of his commander, as when he speaks of Chipp devising kites to ascertain electrical effects in a scientific way. Whenever any party was detached for investigation or scientific research the command of it was given to Lieutenant Chipp. There is nothing to add but this conclusion: The actual scientific results of the Jeannette expedition were little as it was caught in the ice within two months of

Governor William L. Marcy at Saugerties

leaving San Francisco, but had circumstances been more fortunate it might have been the most successful of polar expeditions and Lieutenant Chipp was expected by his friends and by Lieutenant Commander De Long to be the one who would secure them.



*GOVERNOR WILLIAM L. MARCY AT
SAUGERTIES*

The Ulster Republican of Wednesday morning, May 14th, 1833 contains this item: "Gov. Marcy, we understand, visited Saugerties on Monday. He was escorted through the several manufactories at that place during the day, and remained there over night. On Tuesday morning he visited the mills of Col Edward Clark [Glenerie], between that village and Kingston, and returned to Albany. He was expected in this village [Kingston]; but urgent business at Albany requiring his immediate return, he deferred his visit to this place until a future day."

We give this item from the files of this old paper to show an idea that was held in Saugerties during the decade beginning with 1825. That year Henry Barclay developed the great water power of the Esopus there. Mills sprang up, industries located there and population increased wonderfully. Railroads and turnpikes were projected and many other schemes of public utility. In 1835, 1840 and 1845 the population of the town of Saugerties exceeded that of the town of Kingston, although that of the villages of Kingston and Rondout was included in the latter.

The Jubilee of ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ American Independence



ULSTER COUNTY had been largely a theatre of many of the events of the War of the Revolution. Kingston, then the capital of the State of New York, had been burned by the British in 1777, at Newburgh Washington had disbanded the army in 1783, it had been the scene of battles, Indian raids, massacres and captivities, its fields had raised the army supplies and its mills had ground them, its men had fought in the defense of its liberties and participated in triumphs of the cause, the delegates from this county had assisted in forming the first constitution of this State and an Ulster county man had led in the fight and been made the first governor of the Commonwealth. As the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence approached the people of Kingston determined to make the celebration of the jubilee of independence on July 4th, 1826, a day never to be forgotten in the history of Kingston. There were still nearly two hundred old men living in the county who had borne arms in "the times that tried men's souls."

The files of the papers of the county show the interest in the celebration. It was the fiftieth anni-

The Jubilee of American Independence

versary of the great day of July 4th, 1776. They called attention to the fact that there were still living in a serene old age three of the illustrious signers.— Thomas Jefferson, the author of the great Declaration, John Adams, its most eminent advocate and Charles Carroll of Carrollton. It will be remembered that both Adams and Jefferson died upon that anniversary. Still they were living as these preparations went on. It will be noticed in the narrative of the celebration which we publish that the poverty of Jefferson is alluded to in the toasts. This was the result of the hospitality which he was compelled to extend to the innumerable visitors who constantly thronged to visit the eminent statesman, philosopher and patriot at his home, coming from every country in America and Europe.

“The venerable John Hitt, who presided at the bower,” was an old merchant who lived and kept store at the west corner of Pine street and Maiden Lane in the then village of Kingston. “The State Road” mentioned was a great scheme for a turnpike from the Hudson through the “southern tier” of counties from the Hudson to Lake Erie. It was to rival the Erie Canal through the centre of the State. It resulted in the building of the Erie Railroad from Dunkirk on Lake Erie to Piermont on the Hudson. The republics of South America and Greece were then fighting for liberty and they had the sympathy of American patriots. Missolonghi was the name of the battle in which Marco Bozzaris, the Greek leader, fell. That the people might choose the next president referred to the fact that John Quincy Adams, then President of

Olde Ulster

the United States, had been chosen by the House of Representatives, as there was no choice by the people. The account of the jubilee celebration is reproduced from the *Ulster Sentinel* of July 12, 1826, which was published by the Hon. Charles G. De Witt, Representative in Congress.

“Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the jubilee to sound throughout all your land. And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim LIBERTY throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof. Ye shall not oppress one another; but thou shalt fear thy God—and the land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your fill, and dwell therein in safety.”—*Holy Writ.*

4th July.—The fiftieth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this village on the 4th instant, with unusual pomp. The dawn was announced by a discharge of cannon that shook every structure in the village, and soon after 12 o'clock a procession was formed at the Court House, under the direction of the Marshals, which, after traversing several streets, entered the Dutch Church. The appearance of the military did credit to the gentlemen in command, and the musicians by their patriotic airs, added not a little to the enjoyments of the Day. The church was very crowded, and numbers were under the necessity of remaining outside. After the usual services there, the procession again formed and passing through Main street, Crown street, &c. was finally dismissed at the Court House.

On separating, the company retired in two parts,

The Jubilee of American Independence

one whereof proceeded to the *Eagle Tavern*, where an appropriate repast was prepared for their refection, while the other repaired to a spacious bower erected in the yard of *Rutzer's Hotel*, to partake of a like repast. The venerable John Hitt, of Kingston, presided at the bower, and John Crispell, Esq. of Hurley, at the *Eagle Tavern*. After the cloths were removed, the following set toasts were drunk, with some variations, at both tables, accompanied by music and the discharge of cannon ;

1. *The Sabbath of Freedom*—The race of the ransomed have again come up, with grateful hearts and exulting voices in the sunlight of peace, to the *Jubilee of their independence*.

2. *The Heroes and Sages of the Revolution*—They were men who knew their rights, and knowing, *dared* maintain them. Gratitude to those who survive, peace to the ashes of those who slumber in the tomb.

3. *The United States*—Though like the stars, "one star surpasseth the other in magnitude," may they continue to move harmoniously in their orbits, till time shall be no more.

4. *The constituted authorities of the General and State Governments*—Respected by their constituents, while the will of their constituents is respected by them.

5. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—Our country's pride and our country's defence.

6. *Thomas Jefferson*—The author of the most splendid production of human genius--the Declaration of Independence ; may he receive *only* the homage of those who admire his talents, his political principles and his incorruptible integrity.

Olde Ulster

7. *Amor Patrie*—May every freeman, in peace as well as in war, respond to the sentiment, "My country, my whole country, and nothing but my country."

8. *Our sister Republics of South America*—Joined in an "Holy Alliance," with the *legitimate* sons of Freedom over all the world.

9. *The Cause of Greece*—"Is there not some chosen curse—some hidden thunder in the stores of Heaven, red with uncommon wrath," to blast the cannibal Turk?

10. *The patrons of internal improvement*—Substantial gratitude for their enterprise and public spirit. May the *State Road* speedily add another laurel to their honoured brows.

11. *Agriculture, Commerce and the Arts*—The golden links in the chain of American prosperity.

12. *The blessings of rational liberty*—With the Roman patriot we exclaim, "a day, an hour, of virtuous liberty is worth a whole eternity of bondage."

13. *Woman*—The wife, the mother and the sister; endeared to us by ties consecrated in Heaven.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS

By *Jacob Snyder, Esq.*—The Farmers and Mechanics—the supporters of government, and the defenders of their country.

By *Mr. John Chambers*—The People; May they, and not their servants, elect the next President.

By *Mr. T. G. Fletcher*—MISSOLONGHI: May every drop of blood shed by its brave defenders spring up an armed hero to smite "the hated Turk."

By *Charles G. De Witt*—The Press—the strongest

The Jubilee of American Independence

bulwark of the Constitution. To the patriot it is a stay and a staff ; to the usurper, *a hand writing upon the wall.*

By *Mr. J. T. Hendricks*—The American Fair : Their amiable morals and virtues cannot be equalled by men.

By *Mr. L. Wilson*—This day the star-spangled banner waves triumphant in the United States : May it ere long wave so among all the nations of the earth.

By *Mr. A. De Witt Allen*—The soil we inherit—the sacred ashes it entombs,—and the patriotic blood which was spilt in retrieving the blessings we now enjoy.

By *Joseph Deyo, Esq.*—The President of the Day : May his grey hairs go down with honour to the grave, and may posterity emulate his exemplary virtues.

By *Edward Green, Esq.*—Thomas Jefferson—an honest man and a true patriot. Let us hope that there exists yet enough of genuine Republicanism in the United States to save him from the necessity of dying in want.

By *Dr. Van Hoevenberg*—The Reverend Clergy—Their aspirations this day to the throne of grace, form an acceptable offering from every friend of civil and religious liberty.

By *William Sands*—The Patriots of South America : May they bear in mind that Liberty is incompatible with personal aggrandizement, and that Washington himself set an example of submission to the laws.

By *Doctor Edward Arnold*—Greece—May the standard of Grecian Liberty, ere long wave triumphant over the crescent of the Mussulman.

It has been a task of considerable difficulty to locate the Eagle Tavern and Rutzer's Hotel. This arises from the fact that both were known, successively, as Rutzer's. An extended search in old newspaper files shows that at the date of the jubilee in 1826 Rutzer's was the De Wall House on North Front street and the Eagle Tavern was what is today the Kingston Hotel on Crown street. Shortly after the jubilee Rutzer purchased the Eagle Tavern and it was there after known as Rutzer's. At the time of the jubilee the Eagle Tavern was kept by Pine.



THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS

Continued from Vol. IX., page 159

MARRIAGES

1794

151. Dec. 24. Betrothed, William Dideriks, j. m. with Sara Beer, j. d., both in the West Camp. Married Jan. 29, 1795.

1795

152. Jan. 10. Betrothed, Pieter Wolf, j. m. of Platte kil with Annaatje Dideriks, j. d. of the Bever kil. Married Feb. 1.

153. Jan. 17. Betrothed, Mattheus Carel, j. m. with Elizabeth Velten, j. d. from the Platte kil. Married Feb. 3.

154. Jan. 21. Turjen Luik, j. m. of Forlach with Marijtje Mackertie, j. d. of Katsbaan.

The Katsbaan Church Records

155. Jan. 21. John Borhans, j. m. of Bethlehem with Engeltje Mijbij, j. d. of Jericho.

156. Jan. 22. Jan Legg, j. m. with Annaatje Oosterhout, j. d., both of Saugertjes.

157. Jan. 24. Theunis Van den Berg, widower of Marijtje Bekker of Albany county, with Catharina DuMont, widow of Jan Baptist DuMont, Junr. of the Great Emboght.

158. Jan. 25. Betrothed, Pieter de Wit, j. m. of the Eijke Berg [Oak Hill] with Jannetje Persen, j. d. of the Great Emboght. Married Feb. 10.

159. Feb. 10. Betrothed, Abraham Merkel, j. m. of Mombakkus [Rochester, Ulster county] with Eva Porquet, j. d. of the Great Emboght. Married Feb. 11

160. Feb. 14. Betrothed, Jacobus Wolf, j. m. with Christina Wolf, j. d., both from the Platte kil. Married Mar 12.

161. Feb. 18. Moses Mulks, j. m. of Mormel Town [Marbletown] with Catharina Widdeker, widow of David Minkler of Flakke Bosch.

162. Feb. 28. Betrothed, Philip Felten, j. m. from the Platte kil with Maria Meijer, j. d. of Saugertjes. Married Mar. 12.

163. Mar. 21. Betrothed, Martinus Rosa, j. m. from the Blauw Berg [Blue Mountain] with Catharina Dekker, j. d. of the Church land. Married Apr. 23.

164. Mar. 21. Betrothed, Frederik Saks, j. m. of the Great Emboght with Maria Dideriks, j. d. from the Bever kil. Married Apr. 19.

165. Apr. 19. William van Bergen, j. m. with Neeltje van Dijk, j. d., both of Catskill.

166. Apr. 23. Betrothed, Frederik Conjes, j. m.

Olde Ulster

of Platte kil with Margaritha Snijder, j. d. of Church land. Married May 21.

167. May 2. Betrothed, Jonas Bassij, j. m. with Catharina Bergen, j. d., both of Woodstock. Married May 25.

168. May 9. Betrothed, Jacobus Overbagh, j. m. with Christina Eman, j. d., both from the Boght. Married June 5.

169. May 24. Betrothed, Simeon Stedman, j. m. with Hanna Carpenter, j. d., both from the Boght. Married Jul. 5.

170. June 5. Betrothed, Hermanus Gerlogh, j. m. with Doortje Gerlogh, j. d., both from Skootherrij kil [Schoharie creek]. Married Oct. 24.

171. June 27. Betrothed, Petrus B. Meijer, j. m. of Platte kil with Jannetje Meijer, j. d. of Saugertjes. Married Jul. 26.

172. June 28. Paulus Steenberg, j. m. with Rosina Snijder, j. d. both of Saugertjes. Betrothed in Esopus [Kingston].

173. Sept. 6. Betrothed, Jacob Timmerman, j. m. of Kiskedammakatie [Kiskatom] with Lena Saks, j. d. of Sagers kill. Married Sept. 22.

174. Sept. 6. Betrothed, John DuBois, junr., widower of Jessi DuBois of Catskill with Katie Bronk, j. d. of Cockzacki [Coxsackie]. With attestation from Coxsackie of their marriage.

175. Sept. 26. Betrothed, Willem Oostrander, j. m. of Albany, with Lena Steenberg, j. d. of Sagertjes. Married Sept. 27.

176. Nov. 6. Betrothed, Cornelis Schoonmaker,

The Katsbaan Church Records

j. m. on the Blue Mountain, with Maria Materstok, j. d. on the Sagers kill. Married Dec. 3.

177. Nov. 22. Turjen Lesscher, j. m. in the East Camp with Catharina Lesscher, j. d. on the Katers kil.

178. Dec. 5. Betrothed, Coenraad Rechtmeijer, widower of Catharina Firo with Annaatje Hommel, widow of Petrus Wels, both living here. Married Dec. 23.

179. Dec. 5. Betrothed, Gotlob Karnrijk, j. m. with Catharina Muisenaar, j. d., both residing here. Married Dec. 29.

180. Dec. 12. Betrothed, James Stuart, j. m. with Sara Snijder, j. d. both residing on the Church Land. Married Dec. 20.

1796

181. Jan. 9. Betrothed, Philip Beer, j. m. in the village, with Grietje Brit, j. d. of Kiskedammanatie [Kiskatom]. Married Feb. 4.

182. Feb. 11. Hans Valk, widower of Marijtje Materstok, with Marijtje Fero, j. d. Both living here.

183. Feb. 20. Mattheus Dederiks, widower of Maria Emmerick, with Geertrui van Leuven, j. d. both residing here.

184. Mar. Mar. 3. Cornelius van Buuren, j. m. of Esopus [Kingston] with Elizabeth Persen, j. d. residing here.

185. Mar. 26. Betrothed, Samuel Wolf, j. m. on the Platte Kill, with Catharina Valkenburg, j. d. of the Church land. Married Apr. 24.

186. Apr. 17. Henrij Land, j. m. of Claverrak [Claverack], with Sara Ditford, j. d., of Caterskil.

Olde Ulster

187. Jul. 2. Hendrikus Meijer, j. m. with Maria Persen, j. d., both residing here.

188. Jul. 3. Willem Wijnkoop, with Maria Trombour, j. d., both residing here.

189. Jul. 12. Betrothed, Petrus A. Snijder, j. m. with Annaatje Wels, j. d., both residing here. Married Aug. 7.

190. Aug. 13. Hendrikus Meijer, Jun., j. m. with Neeltje Beer, j. d., both residing here.

191. Oct. 8. Betrothed, Tobias Hoornbeek, j. m. in the East Camp with Maria Leigh, j. d. of Sagertjes. Married Dec. 4.

192. Oct. 10. Abraham Eijgenaer, j. m. with Elizabeth Mackertie, j. d., both residing here.

193. Oct. 30. Jan Steenberg, j. m. with Maria DuBois, j. d., both residing here.

194. Nov. 13. Michael Philips, widower of Maria Mackai, with Catharina DuBois, widow of Gosen Heermantzen. Both from the Bogt.

195. Nov. 19. Hendrikus de Wit, j. m. with Catharina Du Mont, last the widow of Teunis van den Berg, both of the Bogt.

196. Nov. 20. Ananias Treffers, j. m. with Rosina Ritzelie, j. d., both residing here.

197. Nov. 26. Betrothed. Mattheus Kip, j. m. of Woodstock with Maria Rechtmeijer, j. d. of Platte Kill. Married Dec. 18.

1797

198. Jan. 12. Arie Wels, j. m. of Long Island with Margaritha Kock, j. d. of Caters kill.

199. Feb. 12. John Du Bois, last the widower of ———, with Geertrui DuBois, j. d.

The Katsbaan Church Records

200. Feb. 18. Betrothed, Jacob. Mouersen, j. m. with Annaatje Wels, j. d. both from the Blue Mountain. Married Apr. 9.

201. Feb. 18. Betrothed, Godfried Wolven, Junr. j. m. with Catharina Saks, j. d., on the Caterskill. Married Apr. 6.

202. Apr. 23. Pieter T. Winne, j. m. with Grietje Wolven, j. d. on the Platte Kil.

203. Apr. 30. Abraham Post, j. m. of Saugertjes with Catharina Dideriks, j. d. of Katers-kil.

204. May 6. Petrus P. Post, j. m. of Saugertjes with Margaritha Borhans, j. d., from the Blue Mountain.

205. May 14. Josua Wolven. j. m. with Marijtje Hommel, j. d., both on the Platte Kil.

206. June 20. Hans Rockefeller, j. m. with Gertruida Jacobie, j. d., both living in East Camp [Germantown, Columbia county, N. Y.]

207. Jul. 2. Andrew Schneider, j. m. with Sara Borhans, j. d., both from the Blue Mountain.

208. Aug. 19. Jacobus Conjes, j. m. with Elizabeth Blakwel, j. d., both on the Platte Kil.

209. Oct. 6. Anthonie Abeel, j. m. of Katers kil with Ceitje Moor, j. d. of Kiskadamnatie [Kiskatom].

210. Oct. 9. Jan Elwin, j. m. of Esopus [Kings-ton] with Jannetje Mijndertze, j. d. of Saugertjes.

211. Oct. 10. Jan Fero, Jr., j. m. with Marijtje Saks, j. d. of the Groote Imbogt [Catskill].

212. Oct. 15. Jacob Rechtmeijer, j. m. of Skoherrij [Schoharie] kil with Sophia Rechtmeijer, j. d. of Katsbaan.

213. Nov. 5. Anthonie DuMont, j. m. with Elizabeth van Garden, j. d., both of Catskill.

Olde Ulster

214. Dec. 16. Jeremias Leman, j. m. "*in't wolve gat*" (the wolf gate) with Maria Steenberg, j. d. on the Katsbaan.

215. Dec. 23. Jan Schoonmaker, j. m. of Sager-tjes with Maria Meijer, j. d. of Platte Kil.

216. Dec. 24. Elias Schneider, j. m. with Maria Schoonmaker, j. d., both of Blue Mountain.

1798

217. Jan. 9. Alexander Schneider, j. m. with Ceetie Larrens, j. d. both from the Blue Mountain.

218. Jan. 28. Samuel Schoonmaker, j. m. of Sagertjes with Docia Schoonmaker, j. d. of Blue Mountain.

219. Jan. 30. Jacob Allen, j. m. of *Ijzere Manner* [Iron Minor] with Phebie Mackensie, j. d. of Katsbaan.

220. Jan. 31. Hermanus Beer, j. m. of West Camp with Grietje Wolven, j. d. of Saugertjes.

221. Feb. 1. Eliza Brandow, j. m. with Annaatje Berger, j. d., both of Catskill.

222. Feb. 18. Samuel Wels, j. m. with Catharina Meijer, j. d., both of Blue Mountain.

223. Mar. 26. John C. Borhans, j. m. with Clara Peck, j. d., both of Blue Mountain.

224. Apr. 8. Willem Dideriks, j. m. of Katers Kil, with Lena van Garden, j. d., of Catskill.

225. May 9. Jan Trimper, j. m. of Esopus [Kingston], with Catharina Cockborn, j. d. of the Platte Kil.

226. May 21. Jacob Kool, j. m. of Reinbeck Town [Rhinebeck] with Beletje Legg, widow of Johannes S. Kool, the bride also from Rhinebeck.

The Katsbaan Church Records

227. May 24. Stoffel Wintermoed, j. m. with Geertje Joungh, j. d., both from the Blue Mountain.

228. May 27. William Crevel, j. m. of Woodstock, with Maria Eijgenaer, j. d., of the Blue Mountain.

229. Jul. 7. Jan Climens, j. m. of West Camp, with Nellij Bekker, j. d. of Katers Kil.

230. Jul. 14. Willem Legg, Jr., j. m. with Jannetje Borhans, j. d., both from the Blue Mountain.

231. Aug. 25. Willem Mecefree, j. m. of Albany, with Elsie Legg, j. d., of Catskill.

232. Aug. 26. Jacob van Bunschooten, widower of Catharina DuMont, of Middletown, with Jannetje Eltingh, j. d., of Woodstock.

233. Sept. 16. Elias Pardij, j. m. of New York Patent, with Elizabeth Velten, j. d. of Brabant [north-west of Kingston].

234. Sept. 27. Willem Marthen, j. m., of the Great Imbogh [Catskill], with Geertrui Berringer, j. d., of the same place.

235. Oct. 23. Paulus Fero, j. m. with Maria Saks, j. d., both of Katsbaan.

236. Oct. 28. Christoffel Muzier, widower of Maria Broodbek, with Suzanna Margarith Mowerzen, j. d., both residing here.

1799

237. Jan. 2. Johannes Kern, j. m., of Katers Kil, with Jannetje Roosekrans, j. d., of Marbletown.

238. Jan. 29. Cornelis Winne, j. m. with Annaatje Beer, j. d., both residing here.

To be continued

A LEGEND OF THE HUDSON

Tell me, Echo of Overlook,
While I sit in this clover nook
Of wonders thou hast seen and heard.
And I will bend a listening ear
Against the sweet-lipped wood flowers here,
To catch the lowest, faintest word.

I trembled when the silence broke—
My heart leaped when sweet Echo spoke
Through the low trumpet of the breeze ;
The flowers looked up with dewy eyes ;
The birds, like blossoms of the skies,
In silence perched upon the trees.

Like a lost child from home astray,
I saw the Hudson seek its way
On silver feet among the hills ;
And when the wanderer passed between
The banks of flowers and evergreen,
It kissed the stooping daffodils.

Dear Echo of old Overlook,
The liquid music of the brook
Shall shout and sing thy praise for aye ;
But oh, amid this hush of wings,
Silence of birds and listening things,
Tell me of my sweet love, I pray.

A fairer face no lover kissed
Than that which peered behind the mist,
Which like a veil of woven light
Dropped from a shelving rock, and fell
In soft, white folds into the dell,
Half hiding a fair form from sight.

A Legend of the Hudson

The spirit of the mountain smiled,
And said, "I know the darling child,
Her golden hair and eyes of blue ;
Light of the cottage in the glen ;
And I have heard her singing, when
She sang as loving sweethearts do."

O Echo fair ! I love thy words
More than the notes of singing birds
When love inspires their melody.
I came to woo and win the maid
Whose presence lights the mountain shade.
How shall I know if she loves me ?

"On the soft grass her feet have pressed,
Where it grows greener than the rest
Are petals sweet that glow like flame ;
'T'was there I saw thy sweetheart stand ;
She planted with her snow-white hand
The flowers of love that spelled thy name."

Then Echo climbed the mountain stair,
That touched the rainbow arched in air,
The radiant bridge by angels trod
When planets speed their silver cars,
And the grand pathway of the stars
Winds upward to the throne of God.

On the white beech bark of the tree,
Mute witness of my loyalty,
To love that fills and overfills
My heart, I write the pledge to be
True as the river to the sea—
Or smite me to the dust, ye hills !

GEORGE W. BUNGAY

OLD^E VLSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

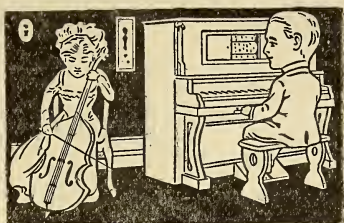
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THIS MAGAZINE SHOULD CALL ATTENTION to the want of exactness in those who are arousing interest in this city of Kingston. So much has been written, and so many celebrations have taken place in recent years that these errors are inexcusable. On the sign painted at the West Shore railroad station are these words: "Founded in 1660." As we celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding in 1908 the true date is 1658, May 31st. The New York Telephone Company has just put out a review in which a sketch of Kingston is given. Under a picture of the old court house it is said that Governor George Clinton was inaugurated here in 1743. He was then four years old. The true date was July 30, 1777. The burning of Kingston by the British is given as October 16, 1776. It was October 16, 1777. It is said that three pioneers settled here in 1640. Diligent investigation cannot find any proof of this. Chambers bought the lowlands here in 1652. Where can the order of the States General to build three forts on the Hudson be found? Kingston was incorporated as a city in 1872 and not in 1875.

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WHOLE NUMBER 103

FORSYTH & DAVIS

Booksellers and Stationers

307 WALL STREET, KINGSTON, N. Y.

WE have a few copies of the Dutch Church Records of Kingston (baptisms and marriages from 1660 through 1810) elegantly printed on 807 royal quarto pages, with exhaustive index containing references to 44,388 names, edited by Chaplain R. R. Hoes U. S. N., and printed by the 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. IX

JULY, 1913

No. 7

*Old Ulster and the * * American Navy*



HIS magazine has given a sketch of each of two officers of the Navy who have distinguished themselves, in whom the people of the county of Ulster take great pride. One served with high honor in battle with opposing foes in bloody strife, then died with all the forces of nature battling against him; the other endeavored to explore the laws and secrets that science reveals to those who diligently strive to solve her problems, and perished in a struggle against the same forces arrayed in his path in the most inhospitable region on earth. In the present issue we will speak of another, a native of an adjoining county, but of a family for many years resident of this county and prominently identified with her history. He won his honors principally in civil affairs, in professional life and in the field of diplomacy. But wherever placed the honors were won. He was successful, strikingly so, in whatever he undertook.

Olde Ulster

REAR-ADMIRAL ROBERT WILSON SHUFELDT, U. S. N.

Robert Wilson Shufeldt was born in Upper Red Hook, Dutchess county, New York, February 21, 1822. The family was of the stock of the great emigration from the Palatinate of the Rhine in 1710 of which so much has appeared in the pages of *OLDE ULSTER*. The main branch of the family has always resided in the Hudson valley, and was living in Dutchess county at the time of the birth of the subject of our sketch. For the last two generations it has lived in Ulster, in Kingston and vicinity.

He was the son of George A. Shufeldt and Mary Wilson, the latter a sister of Stephen Bayard Wilson, who rounded out a distinguished career as commodore in the United States Navy during the early years of the nineteenth century. It was this career of his uncle which bent the heart and mind of young Shufeldt to the service of his country on the seas. After completing a college course in Vermont, on the 11th of May, 1839, he was appointed midshipman and cruised in the frigate *United States*, attached to the Pacific Squadron, during the years 1839, 1840 and 1841. He was transferred to the brig *Bainbridge* of the Home Squadron where he served in 1842, 1843 and 1844 and was at the Naval School, Philadelphia 1844 and 1845. July 2nd of the latter year he was promoted to past midshipman and was on the coast survey in 1845-6; during 1846 and 1847 was again attached to the frigate *United States*, then of the Mediterranean Squadron, and during the following two years on the sloop *Marion*

of the same squadron ; and was chief officer of the mail steamer Atlantic in 1849 and 1850. On February 21, 1853 he was promoted to master ; was commissioned lieutenant in 1854 and resigned June 20th of that year.

While chief officer of the steamer Atlantic an incident occurred which is worthy of narration here. During the night, having been relieved from his watch, when he had been for hours battling against heavy seas, he was awakened by a consciousness that all was not right. Ascending to the deck he found the vessel lying helpless in the trough of the sea. Good seamanship brought her safely out of danger at last. She reached Cork harbor, Ireland. There was no cable communication in those days. Her mail and passengers were safely delivered, she took aboard the freight, mail and passengers on her return and arrived in New York. Here it was found that it had been reported that she had been lost with all on board. Delivering the mail to the post office authorities Shufeldt hurried on to Kingston and appeared at the house of his father on Manor avenue on Sunday morning as one returned from the dead. When the tidings spread through the town a special service of thanksgiving was held that morning, in the First Dutch Church, then the brick church, now St. Joseph's.

The decade preceding the civil war of 1861-5 was the high water mark of American shipbuilding and commerce. The American flag was commercially victorious on every sea. Rivalry with foreign navigation lines was sharp and intense. Every effort was made to secure the most experienced and efficient officers and seamen for commercial fleets. This rivalry was bitter

between this country and Great Britain. It was most keen between two packet lines, the Collins and the Cunard. The former was American and the latter English. The latter prospers today. The former disappeared with American shipping supremacy.

When Lieutenant Shufeldt resigned from the American Navy it was to enter the service of the Collins line as chief officer. Here he remained for two years and was instrumental in securing the marvelous success of that company in the swift voyages across the Atlantic during those years. He was then placed in charge of the building of the steamers *Black Warrior* and *Catawba*, of the New York and New Orleans line, commanding each of the vessels in succession until a little more than a year before the Civil War, when he was placed in charge of the survey for the isthmian canal at Tehuantepec.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848, and the incessant demand for the means of readily reaching its ports compelled both the American government and commercial enterprise to find a way to the Pacific either by rail or canal. One of the three canal routes proposed—the most northerly—was the Tehuantepec, across Mexico from the Bay of Vera Cruz to the Pacific. Its survey was demanded. That survey was placed in charge of Lieutenant Shufeldt and was made. He then returned to the mercantile service and was in command of the steamer *Quaker City*, sailing from New York to Havana, at the outbreak of hostilities between the North and the South.

President Abraham Lincoln appointed him Consul General at Havana, Cuba, upon his accession to the

Old Ulster and the American Navy

presidency. The chief object in his appointment was to break up the slave trade. It was a position requiring tact and firmness. The object he accomplished. The ability with which he filled a most difficult position during the two years which followed was never forgotten at Washington and he was the naval officer needed for diplomatic matters until his final retirement from the navy. It may be added that while in Cuba he was sent on a confidential mission to Mexico and passed safely through the French lines and met President Juarez.

He was reinstated in the Navy in May, 1863 with the rank of commander and assigned to the command of the *Conemaugh*, of the South Atlantic Squadron. He took part in the capture of Morris Island and in several attacks upon Fort Wagner. In 1864-5 he commanded the *Proteus* of the East Gulf Squadron and in 1865-6 the flag-ship *Hartford* of the East India Squadron. During the next two years he was in command of the *Wachusett* of the Asiatic Squadron, returning to command the naval rendezvous at New York in 1869. On the last day of that year he was promoted to captain, was raised to commodore September 21, 1876 and rear-admiral May 7, 1883.

Captain Shufeldt returned to the survey of the isthmus in 1870. During that year and 1871 he surveyed both the Tehuantepec and the Nicaragua routes, after which he commanded the flag-ship *Wabash* on the European station in 1872; then was stationed at New York Navy Yard 1874-5 and was chief of the Bureau of Naval Equipment 1875-8. His wife accompanied him to the isthmus, though in ill health. Re-

turning, the rough weather met in crossing the Gulf so exhausted her that she died and was buried at sea.

In 1879 he entered upon the work of his life. He became the naval officer to whom was chiefly committed the negotiation of treaties, especially with nations and peoples with whom this country was not in diplomatic relation. Placed in command of the *Ticonderoga* he visited Africa and the East Indies on a special mission that had in view the opening of trade, the enlargement of commercial intercourse. His success was remarkable. While on this cruise he was presented by Said Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, with a costly sword. Meanwhile a dispute had arisen in Western Africa over the boundary of the republic of Liberia. The British and American governments appointed Commodore Shufeldt the arbitrator and he settled the question of the line. He was, after his return, appointed by President Chester A. Arthur, commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the Kingdom of Korea, the "Hermit Nation of the Orient." To the clear understanding of the difficulties attending the attempt it is necessary to return to an earlier experience in the life of Commodore Shufeldt.

Korea was then a peninsula kingdom of Eastern Asia, tributary to China. Its inhabitants delighted to call it "The Land of Morning Calm." It resisted every intercourse with foreigners and refused to enter into treaty relations with any country. In 1876 Japan succeeded in making a treaty with Korea—the first nation to obtain treaty rights. As far back as 1777 French Catholics had attempted to carry the gospel into the kingdom. They had some success. In 1866, after

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twenty years of uninterrupted labor, and after eighty years of varying success, four bishops and nineteen priests had entered the kingdom, and of these fourteen had suffered death at the hands of the Korean government. During that year a French expedition attacked a Korean city and fort and was repulsed. In August of the same year the American schooner General Sherman, with a cargo of cotton goods, glass, tin plate, etc., and heavily armed, left Chefoo, China, and proceeded to Korea to trade. They arrived at the Ping Yang river and made their way up to the city of the same name. What further befell them has never been disclosed. It is probable that they were mistaken for the French, provoked into a quarrel, attacked and all killed.

Commander Shufeldt was then the commander of the Wachusetts, of the Asiatic Squadron. Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell immediately sent him to investigate into the matter and report. Admiral Bell reported to the Navy Department that Commander Shufeldt "performed that service with commendable zeal, intelligence and celerity." In his report to the admiral Commander Shufeldt said "they spoke with great reserve when questioned in reference to the General Sherman, but every one of them told the same story—the vessel was burned last September up the Ping-Yang river, and all of her people, amounting to twenty-seven persons, were killed in a melee on shore by the natives, and not by order of the mandarins." He adds that this was doubtless true.

From the records of the United States Navy Department the following letter from Commander

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Shufeldt to the king of Korea has been obtained.
There was no reply.

United States Steamer Wachusett,
Wachusett Bay; near mouth of Tai-Tong River,
January 24th, 1867.

To his Majesty the King of Corea.

The commander of the American armed vessel Wachusett begs to inform your Majesty that he has come to the border of your kingdom not to engage in war nor any unlawful business, but in obedience to the command of the officer commanding the armed vessels of America stationed in these seas, who has heard with great pleasure and thankfulness of the kindness of your Majesty's officers and people to the shipwrecked crew of an American vessel in the month of June last, on the west coast of Corea; how your Majesty had them transported to the confines of China from whence they safely reached their friends.

The whole American people cannot but feel thankful and praise your nation for this act of kindness and brotherly love.

The officer commanding the armed vessels of America has since heard with pain and surprise that the people of another American vessel, wrecked in the Tai-tong river, in the province of Ping-Yang, in the month of September last, were all put to death and the vessel burned, and has ordered me to ask of your Majesty if this is true, and if true, to ask of your Majesty what evil these people had done that they should be made to suffer such cruel treatment.

But if any or all of these people are living, the

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Rear Admiral Robert Wilson Shufeldt, U. S. N.

officer commanding the armed vessels of America has directed me to ask of your Majesty that they may be delivered to me on board of the Wachusett, now lying in the harbor of Ta-fong near the Neu-to islands, or at any more convenient port your Majesty may select.

This is especially desired, that the peace and friendship which has hitherto been uninterrupted for many years may still continue between America and Corea.

A speedy answer is requested to this communication, in order that I may depart in peace.

Five days thereafter a Korean official from the district city of Hae-Chow-Poo came to interview Commander Shufeldt. From the report to the Navy Department we reproduce what passed. Commander Shufeldt began by inquiring :

Where are you from and on what business have you come ?

My name is Le-Ke-Yung ; I reside in the district of Hae-Chow, at Kee-Cheu (village) where I am ruler ; I have come to see your ship.

This vessel came here January 24th., and sent a letter by the people of Neu-to island to the officer of Chang Yuen-Heen, accompanied with a communication to the King, from which no answer has been received. Do you know anything about this ?

I know nothing about it whatever. On what business have you come ?

An American vessel was wrecked on the Ping-Yang river in the month of September, and it is reported that this vessel was burned and all on board

put to death by the Coreans. I have come to investigate this matter and have sent a despatch to the King to inquire whether the report is true or false, and whether any of the people are still living.

How many li is it to your country? As it does not become your excellency to remain long at this place, I earnestly hope you will depart speedily and return to your own country.

The ship is merely awaiting an answer to the despatch.

You ought not to delay, but leave at once.

Have you heard or do you know anything about the ship that was wrecked?

I know nothing about it whatever. I only hope you will immediately leave and return to your native country.

I am anxious to depart speedily, but I wish first to ascertain the truth about the ship wrecked in the Ping-Yang river. No answer has yet been received.

I do not know whether this report is true or false. Do not delay; but leave at once; by so doing your honorable country will have great praise.

What objection can there be to our waiting? If I am obliged to leave without an answer to my despatch, many more armed vessels will return to your country.

To return with many armed vessels would be exceedingly unjust. To return to your own country would be praiseworthy.

To allow your country to murder our men without cause or provocation cannot be passed over uninvestigated.

I do not know anything about this business.

If you know nothing, I have nothing more to say to you.

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Commander Shufeldt reported that it was evident that the official lied systematically from the beginning to the end of the interview, and that he represented in his person the most perfect type of a cruel and vindictive savage; that his manner was haughty and imperious and that the presence of the vessel inspired the greatest dread.

Three years after the unsuccessful visit of Commander Shufeldt in 1867 an American fleet, commanded by Commodore John Rodgers and accompanied by Frederick F. Low, American minister to China, with four vessels and one thousand men, attempted to make a treaty with the unwilling nation. The Koreans, mistaking the purpose, fired on the boats of our fleet, a battle ensued, five Korean forts were taken and dismantled, fifty flags and four hundred and eighty-one pieces of artillery taken and about four hundred Koreans slain. The Korean government refused to open negotiations and the Americans withdrew. In succession England, Russia, France, Germany and the United States had attempted negotiation and failed. At last Japan succeeded in 1876.

It is worthy of remark that the first American in public life to advocate commercial intercourse with Korea was a man from old Ulster. The presidential campaign of 1844 which resulted in the election of James K. Polk as President of the United States had as its motto "Fifty-four forty or Fight." We were getting ready to annex Texas. We were pushing out to make the Pacific ocean our western boundary. Tennyson says "The thoughts of men are widened by the process of the suns." We began to think in con-

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tinental terms not only, but in world-wide. At that time Zadoc Pratt, of Prattsville, the father of Colonel George W. Pratt, was serving his second term in Congress and was chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. On February 12, 1845, he introduced a resolution for the extension of American commerce by the despatch of a mission to the Orient. It was as follows:

“It is hereby recommended that immediate measures be taken for effecting commercial arrangements with the empire of Japan and the kingdom of Corea.” etc.

The shadow of the approaching war with Mexico was the reason why the recommendation bore no fruit at that time. Within ten years Commodore Perry carried out part of the idea in a treaty with Japan. That with Korea was of the future. An Ulster county naval officer was to be its instrument. It was to be done by the subject of this sketch but when he was in Korea in 1867 the time was not ripe. It is not our intention to detail the “chastising expeditions,” the investigating cruises and the various negotiations which followed the General Sherman affair. We proceed with the story of the treaty of 1882.

Early in the year 1881 it was learned that there was a party of progressive Koreans who saw the great advantages that Korea would secure by a knowledge of and commerce with the western nations. They saw the effect of such relations in Japan. Japan was hated in Korea. Russia was dreaded. This party sounded the court of China and found China favorable to the idea. A hint was dropped to the American State

Department in Washington. In the spring of 1881 Commodore Shufeldt was sent to Peking as naval attache. The American government knew him as the man of the hour. The exact status of Korea was not understood. China had claimed a suzerainty over the peninsula kingdom which, at times, she denied and at other times asserted. Commodore Shufeldt found China not unwilling to have Korea open her ports to the commerce of the United States, and Shufeldt proceeded to Seoul, the capital of the Hermit Kingdom.

The hand of the celebrated statesman, Li Hung Chang, was pulling the wires. Shufeldt had found this out very quickly. That shrewd Chinaman had written a letter to a Korean gentleman advising Korea to seek first the friendship of China and then that of the United States. He wrote him that a treaty with America would be a measure of national safety. The progressive party was favoring a western negotiation but was not sure with what nation to begin. Li Hung Chang knew this and slyly suggested it be with America. Through him Shufeldt obtained a copy of the disclaimer which Japan had made use of in negotiating the treaty of 1876.

Events moved apace that spring of 1882. A conspiracy against the king of Korea was discovered. The conspirators were put to death. It resulted in the accession of the progressives to power. Two Koreans were despatched to China to acquaint the Chinese authorities and the American legation that Korea was ready to make treaties. Commodore Shufeldt had spent a year of hard work in China. But the sower of the seed was now to reap the harvest.

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The United States vessel *Swatara* was awaiting the hour and the corvette sailed with Commodore Shufeldt immediately. With it were three Chinese men-of-war, one an iron clad. The vessels reached Korea on May 17th, 1882. Accompanied by three officers Commodore Shufeldt proceeded six miles into the interior to meet the Korean magistrate in his office. Curious crowds surrounded them but no insult, opposition or disrespect was shown them. The negotiations continued two days. They were then concluded and a temporary pavilion was erected on a point of land opposite the ship in which the treaty between Korea and the United States was signed. It had been an arduous task. The negotiator, Bin, a cousin of Korea's queen, was so exhausted by the anxiety, labor and burden of his efforts to bring his nation into relations with the outer world through America that he was too ill to appear to conduct the negotiations in person. Shufeldt, too, was so worn out with a year of toil, diplomatic effort and watchfulness that he was taken to a hospital in San Francisco to recruit his wasted strength. The signatures were affixed May 22, 1882.

In a recent address in Ithaca, Dr. William E. Griffis, author of "*The Mikado's Empire*" and "*Korea, the Hermit Nation*," contended that Commodore Shufeldt had never been given due credit for this diplomatic victory because of the political differences between Secretary Frelinghuysen and James G. Blaine and claimed that Shufeldt merited a greater reward than had been given to Commodore Perry, the American naval officer who opened Japan to the world.

Shufeldt was president of the naval board in 1882-4

which designed the cruisers for the new navy and was then made superintendent of the Naval Observatory. After his retirement February, 1884 he was invited to Korea to be the guest of the nation. He accepted and visited that country. He was received with great honors. Here he spent some time. He was asked by Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman, to organize and build up a navy for China. A remark of the Chinaman let fall an idea that he be disloyal to this country and he rejected the offer with scorn. When Li visited America Admiral Shufeldt declined to call on him. The admiral died in the city of Washington, November 7th, 1895.



THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT CHIPP, U. S. N.

The last issue of this magazine contains the story of the wrecking of the Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette and the loss of Lieutenant Chipp, U. S. N. It is fitting to supplement the story by saying that in the Engineer's Club in the City of New York there is a picture having this inscription :

“THE PARTING OF THE BOATS

“The retreat from the Jeannette in the Arctic Ocean September 12, 7 P. M. 1881.”

Beneath and framed with the picture is the following statement signed in autograph by Admiral George W. Melville, who was Chief Engineer on the Jeannette :

“We were running dead before a full gale with

The Death of Lieutenant Chipp, U. S. N.

close reefed sails. At 7 P. M. De Long signalled 'Come within hail.' In shortening sail the boat lost way ; a great sea bordered the whale boat over the stern. I then shouted 'I must run or I will swamp.' De Long waved me on. I made full sail and hauled the boat four points in the wind, and made pretty good weather. At that time I looked up to windward on my port quarter and saw the Second Cutter, Lieutenant Chipp's boat, raised on the crest of a sea. A man was standing on the thwart trying to haul down the sail, the boat having jibed and the sail caught aback and jammed across the mast. The next moment she rolled over like a log and nothing was left but the great white rolling sea as white and cold as the everlasting snows and ice floes of the Arctic Ocean. Lieutenant Chipp and seven men were drowned at this time."

A correspondent, the Rev. John Baer Stoudt, of Northampton, Pennsylvania, calls attention to the fact that Lieutenant Commander George W. De Long, U. S. N., was of a family connected with Old Ulster. He was a direct descendant of Peter De Long, a Palatine, who married in Ulster county about 1723 a daughter of Jacob Weber, named Eva Elisabeth (OLDE ULSTER, Vol. IX., page 103, April, 1913). Peter De Long removed to Berks county, Pennsylvania, and became the head of a large and flourishing family. These Pennsylvania Palatines were divided, as were those along the Hudson, into people of the Reformed and Lutheran faiths. The De Longs were of the Reformed. The Reformed church at Bowers was organized in 1759. The papers were drawn by Peter De Long and Eva Elizabeth, his wife. It is now known as "Christ, De Long's Reformed Church."

Historic Wawarsing

By Thomas E. Benedict



THE pages of OLDE ULSTER from its earliest to its latest issue abundantly testify to the richness of history connected with Colonial and Revolutionary events in the Wawarsing valley. From the edge of the plateau at Pine Bush, above Kerhonkson, to the Fantine Kill stream at the Ellenville corporation line, a distance of scarce five miles, more events of historical interest are located than elsewhere in Ulster county, aside from Kingston.

The Indians of Ulster county were known as the Esopus Indians. According to the bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution these were

A division of the Munsee that lived along the west bank of Hudson river in Greene and Ulster counties, New York, above the Minisink, who formed the main division. Esopus is the old name for Kingston, which was their principal rendezvous. Under this name were included the Catskill, Mam-ekoting, Waoranec, Warranawonkong and Wawarsing, sometimes called the five tribes of the Esopus country. They continued to reside about Kingston until some joined the Moravian Munsee and Mahican in Pennsylvania, and others placed themselves under the protection of the Iroquois. About

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the year 1775, the remnant were at Oquanga [Anaquaga], with fragments of other tribes.

About midway in the territory between the plateau at Pine Bush and the corporation bounds of the village of Ellenville was the Indian capitol. Here was their village, council house (see OLDE ULSTER, Vol. III., pages 72-78, March, 1907, and same volume, pages 321-329, November, 1907), Anckerop's land (OLDE ULSTER, Vol. V., pages 257-263, September, 1909), and the "old fort" destroyed in July, 1663, by Captain Martin Cregier and his Dutch command, after failing to rescue the women and children taken captive at the burning of Wildwyck and Hurley June 7th of that year. The importance of this military move on the part of the governor of the colony caused the late Edward M. Ruttenber of Newburgh to term the "old fort" the Mecca of New York's colonial history.

At Pine Bush Captain Cregier left his two cannon, because of the swamps between that point and the old fort. The first land grant in the locality on the part of the Colony of New York was the "Anna Beek Patent," granted in 1685, and settled by Cornelius Ver Nooy, the first settler of the locality, about the same period. The patents of Knightsfield, Bloomingdale, the Staats Patent and a patent to Colonel Beekman along the Rondout above Napanoch were granted following the Treaty of 1665 with the Esopus Indians, wherein all lands "as conquered by the sword" were ceded to the Dutch. Peace prevailed throughout the valley for ninety years, up to the time of the French and Indian wars. During this period the valley was

rapidly settled with the best sons and daughters of the thrifty Dutch and Huguenots of Kingston and New Paltz. The deeds of land transactions of this period contain names of localities now long in disuse, or else changed so that they are scarcely recognized. These in part are the mountains called the Blue Hills and Toorentje. Localities are named as "The Afgerallon Berg," "Wasshwassinck," "Eghhonk," "Ragawaak," "Matling," "Konighonk," "Showatawashonk," "Kahankasink," "Mattaghonk," "Joanhook," "Mahowaghe," "Tapaensier" and "Groote Transport."

With the opening of the Revolution in 1776, by action of the Continental Congress, the line between the Hudson and the Delaware rivers through the valley was termed the "western border" and made a part of the defense of the Hudson valley. A palisaded fort was erected at Honk, above Napanoch, and it constituted the basis of all military operations during the war for the line extending from Shandaken to Fort Peenpack, along the lower Delaware river. Three separate commands in turn held the post at Honk under Colonels Cantine, Pawling and Van Cortlandt, who directed a patrol of the frontier, with guards at Shandaken, Ashokan, Pine Bush and Mamacottin. The wisdom of these military precautions was demonstrated when the British campaign of 1777 was undertaken to cut the New England states from the south by General Burgoyne from Canada and Sir Henry Clinton from New York, uniting their forces at Albany with Colonel St. Leger, coming by way of Lake Ontario and the valley of the Mohawk, with the Indians under Brandt, who would raid the border from the Mohawk to the Delaware.

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During the years immediately succeeding Indian and Tory raids were made at Pine Bush, Wawarsing (twice) and Fantine Kill ; settlers were killed, scalped and taken prisoners ; their houses and barns burned and stock stolen. But fleeing to their strongholds in the old stone houses they made such brave defense that the campaign to reach the Hudson failed.

Through all the years of the struggle for independence the Wawarsing valley was noted for its active military events, aside from the Indian raids. Prisoners of war were held at Napanoch, the State records were housed at Johannis G. Hardenbergh's home, military clothing and supplies were stored at Wawarsing, the farmers of the valley contributed liberally to the feeding of Washington's army at Valley Forge, while noted military officers were at Honk and separate commands passed through the valley to the theatre of war in the Jerseys, all of which is related in more or less detail in the pages of *OLDE ULSTER*.

To this record of events the writer wishes to add a copy of an Esopus Indian deed conveying land about a mile southwest of Kerhonkson, in the year 1770, and within the territory "as conquered by the sword," being one hundred and five years after the treaty of 1665. The deed covers land known at present as the "Harry Gordon Estate farm," and in the year 1770 was owned by Benjamin Bruyn. The original of the deed is in possession of the writer. "The new house" of Johannis G. Hardenbergh, referred to, was built in 1762 and is still standing.

INDIAN DEED OF 1770

To all people to whom this present writing Shall or

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may Come Send Greeting Know Yee that I Awannamek the Indian one of the Esopus tribe of the township of Rochester in the County of Ulster and province of New York for Divers Good Causes and Considerations Me hereunto Moveing Butt more and especially for and In Consideration of the sum of eighteen shillings Current money of the said province of New York to him in hand paid before the Sealing and Delivery of these presents by Johannis G. Hardenbergh of the same place the receipt thereof is hereby acknowledged I the said Awannamek have Granted Bargained and Confirm unto the said Johannis G. Hardenbergh his heirs and assigns for ever all that Lott or parcell of Land Lying and being at Rochester aforesaid on the south side of the Rondouts Kill or River Beginning at the mouth of the Stone Kill the west bank of the mouth of the said kill being a run of water so called which Empties itself in the Roundouts Kill some distance south easterly from the new dwelling house of said Johannis G. Hardenbergh and runs from thence due South along the bounds of the Lands of Benjamin Bruyn so far till the bounds of Philipie Dubois Deceased thence along the bounds of the Land late of Philipie Dubois Deceased thence along the bounds of the land late of Philipie Dubois Deceased Easterly as the same runs to the bounds of the Land of Lourence Kortreght thence along the Bounds of the Land of Lourence Kortreght Due North to the Roundouts Kill aforesaid thence up the stream of the said Roundouts Kill aforesaid to the place or mouth of the Run of water first Begun. To have and to hold the said Lott or parcel of Land and

Recalling Events of the Long Ago

premises above mentioned and every part and parcel thereof with the Hereditaments and appurtenances unto the said Johannis G. Hardenbergh his heirs and assigns to the only proper use and Behoof of the said Johannis G. Hardenbergh his heirs and assigns forever. In Witness whereof the said Awannamek has hereunto putt his hand and seal In Rochester this twenty eight day of February and in the tenth year of his present Majesties Reign Annoe Domine one thousand, seven hundred and seventy

his
AWANNAMEK X the Indian
mark

Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of

JACOB HOORNBECK
DYRKE HOORNBECK

his
WISHELA X WAW the Indian
mark



RECALLING EVENTS OF THE LONG AGO

When the people living in Old Ulster look back upon the history of this charming heritage of mountains, rivers, valleys and lowlands they can turn that gaze into a vista of almost three hundred years. Authentic history has been recorded of the region since 1652, an unbroken stretch of two hundred and sixty-one years to this year of our Lord. In June of that

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year (1652) Thomas Chambers purchased the lowlands north of the present City of Kingston.

This magazine has published the story of the settlement in the immediately succeeding years; has told the story of the killing of Harmen Jacobsen on the yacht off the Strand (Rondout) May 1st, 1658, which led to the gathering of the settlers into a village by Director Peter Stuyvesant, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of which was celebrated on May 31st, 1908. Then followed the First Esopus Indian War, its settlement by treaty, the Second Esopus War and the burning of the Esopus (Wildwyck, now Kingston) and Nieuw Dorp (Hurley). The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of this sad occurrence was upon the seventh of last month (June 7th, 1913) and might have been made an occasion when the historical events of the town and county could be so told that the children as well as those of mature years could have been familiarized with the story of this stirring region through many generations of the past. According to the Dutch Domine Blom, pastor of the church of that day, there were twenty-four killed and forty-five carried away as prisoners. Captain Martin Kregier came with a force to rescue them. He led that force up the Rondout valley to the Indian fortress at Wawarsing known as "old fort." He reached there July 27th, 1663, towards evening and found the fort deserted. He destroyed it and the Indian crops and granaries about it. The prisoners were finally rescued September 7th, 1663, at "new fort," in the town of Shawangunk.

It would be an appropriate and exceedingly worthy

Recalling Events of the Long Ago

object for the people up the Rondout valley to celebrate on July 27th next. This is what opened that beautiful valley to the world. If the time is too short it might be well to defer such a celebration until the following month and join it with another historical event in that beautiful valley. For on August 12th, 1781, occurred the last of the Indian raids upon Wawarsing. On this occasion the savages entered the old church and amused themselves by throwing their tomahawks at the numbers placed upon the panels of the old pulpit which designated the psalm or hymn to be sung. These marks of the tomahawk were never repaired and were visible so long as the pulpit remained in the old church. What became of it is a problem. On the 12th of June, 1843, the building took fire and burned. Did the old pulpit burn with it?

What could be more appropriate than for the people of the town of Wawarsing to observe the two events on the anniversary of the day of the last Indian attack upon Wawarsing, August 12th, 1913? Why not do it? Why not have a paper read upon each of the two events—that of July 27th, 1663, and that of August 12th, 1781? And as there are so many historical reminders about Wawarsing recalling the past why not have with it a loan exhibition? OLDE ULSTER is ready to make the issue for August a Wawarsing number. It would appear before the event. What do the people of Wawarsing say in the matter?

It is intimated that there is a sentiment in favor of such a celebration. It is far from well known that the valley history began almost with that of the Esopus.

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Of this old church Benjamin J. Tenney, lecturer, orator and poet, many years ago before the flames consumed the building, wrote in words almost forgotten :

“Sad scene for strife, the temple’s holy bounds !
Arena strange for savage foes to fight ;
Yet here once gleamed the blood-stained tomahawk,
And the wild war whoop rent the ear of night !
Now, all is silent, and the spider weaves
’Mid the stern quiet that attends decay ;
Save when some tottering fragment’s sudden fall
Scares the fell weaver from his schemes for prey !”



THE KATSBAAN CHURCH RECORDS

Continued from Vol. IX., page 189

MARRIAGES

1799

239. Feb. 12. Cornelis Steenberg, j. m. with Alida Rechtmeijer, j. d., both residing here.

240. Mar. 12. Salomon Koek, j. m. with Elizabeth Overbagh, j. d., both of Catskill.

241. Mar. 19. Jan Hommel, j. m. with Margaritha Wels, j. d., both of Platte Kil.

242. June 3. Lodewijk Schiop, j. m. of Schandeca [Shandaken], with Catharina Borhans, j. d., of Blue Mountain.

The Katsbaan Church Records

243. June 8. Betrothed, Jan Schoonmaker, j. m. with Christina Rechtmeijer, j. d., both of Blue Mountain. Married June 20.

244. Aug. 27. Petrus Wolven, j. m. with Maria Saks, j. n., both of the Bogt [Catskill].

245. Sept. 15. Hendrik Boonesteel, j. m. of Woodstock with Maria Schneider, j. d. of the Blue Mountain.

246. Oct. 5. Cornelis Minckler, widower of Annaatje Legg, of Saugertjes with Cathalina Schneider, j. d. of Blue Mountain.

247. Oct 19. James Wetsler, j. m. with Catharina Van Valkenburg, j. d., both of Catskill.

248. Nov. 13. Petrus Saks, widower of Elizabeth Kern, of Katsbaan, with Anna Maria Timmerman, j. d., of Kiske Damnatie [Kiskatom].

249. Nov. 16. Betrothed, Joseph Moo, j. m., of Beaverkill with Marijtje Wolven, j. d., of Plattekill. Married Nov. 24.

250. Nov. 19. Paulus van Steenberg, widower of Rosina Schnijder, of West Camp, with Sara Wijnkoop, j. d., of Kerk Land [Churchland, town of Saugerties].

251. Dec. 8. Betrothed, Jan Mackebie, j. m. with Neeltje Kip, j. d., both of Woodstock. Married Dec. 25.

1800

252. Jan. 9. Jacob Trombouer, Jr., j. m. with Jannetje Kierstede, j. d., both residing here.

253. Jan. 12. Jan van Leuven, Jr., j. m. with Ann Mackensie, j. d., both residing here.

254. Jan. 22. Jacobus Mouersze, j. m. with Sara Meijer, j. d., both residing here.

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255. Jan. 30. Cornelis Post, j. m. with Annaatje Wolven, j. d., both residing at Saugertjes.

256. Jan. 31. David Karnrijk, j. m., of Woodstock with Annaatje Moo, j. d., of Beaverdam.

257. Feb. 9. Christiaan Dideriks, j. m. with Elizabeth Duitscher, j. d., both of Katsbaan.

258. Feb. 16. Nicolaus De Maijer, j. m. on rhe *Groote kil* [the Esopus], under [the jurisdiction of] Kingston, with Christina Cockborn, widow of Roelof Kierstede, on the Church Land.

259. Apr. 16. Jeremias Shoemaker, j. m. with Elizabeth Polhemus, j. d., both residing here.

260. Jul. 20. Andries Lans, j. m. of West Camp, with Catharina Legg, j. d., of the Blue Mountain.

261. Aug. 21. Lucas Oosterhout, j. m. with Jacomina Jongh j. d., both of Blue Mountain.

262. Sept. 20. Betrothed, Josua Hotschins, j. m. of Woodstock, with Johanna Wolven, j. d., under [the jurisdiction of] Kingston. Married Oct. 5.

263. Sept. 28. Jan Wolven, j. m. with Catharina Jongh, j; d., both of the Blue Mountain.

264. Oct. 5. James Remzon, widower of Maria Langendijk, with Catharina Winne, j. d., both of the Blue Mountain.

265. Oct 24. James Gale, j. m. with Elsje Schepmoes, j. d., both of Germantown, Columbia county.

266. Oct. 27. Izaak Wintfield, j. m. with Catharina Kerksen, j. d., both of Changuion [Shawangunk].

1801

267. Jan. 8. Frederik Carrell, j. m. with Neeltje Borhans, j. d., both of the Platte Kil.

268. Jan. 22. Wilhelmus Lheman, j. m. with

The Katsbaan Church Records

Catharina Timmerman, j. d., both of Kiskedammetsie [Kiskatom].

269. Jan. 25. Pieter Borhans, j. m. of Blue Mountain, with Charlotttha Braadt, j. d., of Kiskedam.

270. Apr. 1. Jan van Steenberg, j. m. with Elizabeth van Steenberg, j. d., both of Blue Mountain.

271. Apr. 5. Moses Jorck, j. m. with Lea Materstok, j. d., both of Katsbaan.

272. May 24. Charles Tjansen, j. m. with Maria Leman, j. d., both of Catskill.

273. June 24. Hendrik Scort, Jr., j. m. with Catharina Widdeker, j. d., both of the Blue Mountain.

274. Sept. 27. Elias Overbagh, j. m. with Engeltje van Orden, j. d., both of the Groote Inbogt [Catskill].

275. Sept. 27. Zacharias Bakker, j. m. with Marijtje Welsch, j. d., both of the Blue Mountain.

276. Oct. 18. Abraham Post, widower of Docea Schoomaker, with Nancij Kemmel, j. d., both of Saugertjes.

277. Nov. 17. Frederich Krouser, j. m. with Debora Post, j. d., both of Saugertjes.

278. Dec. 6. Jeremias Schneider, j. m. with Annaatje Hommel, j. d., both from the Blue Mountain.

279. Dec. 17. Adam Beer, widower of Annaatje Spaan, of West Camp, with Catharina Fero, widow of Lodewijk Rochel, of Blue Mountain.

280. Dec. 22. Steven de Vries, widower of Ceetje Lues, with Maria Jurrij, j. d., both of Woodstock.

281. Dec. 26. Joseph Roza, j. m. of Churchland, with Lena Mouersze, j. d. of Blue Mountain.

282. Dec. 31. Pieter Schoomaker, j. m. of Sau-

gertjes, with Aaltje Trombouer, j. d., of the Groote Inbogt [Catskill].

This entry closes the year 1801 and with it the record of marriages in Vol. I., of the Church Book of Katsbaan. It is not our purpose to continue the publication farther.



MIRAGE OF MOUNT KAATERSKILL

Lo ! a blinding storm is raging—
Inky blackness, boding ill ;
Clouds and wind wild warfare waging
On the towering Kaaterskill.

Hark ! to Hendrick Hudson bowling !
Mark ! our pulses throb and thrill !
Peal those echoes ringing, rolling,
Thro' the chasms of Kaaterskill.

Lightning flashing, timbers crashing,
Deluge-like the torrents fall ;
Cloud with fury 'gainst cloud clashing,
Shouts with roaring thunder call.

Tempest o'er—like carpet spreading—
'Neath the clouds the vale is seen ;
Hudson gray his way still threading,
Silken skein of silvery sheen.

Like Mahomet's coffin, shining,
Hangs a banner fleecy white ;
Vapory wrestlers, arms entwining,
Bursts on my enraptured sight.

Mirage of Mount Kaaterskill

Curtain clouds with beauty beaming,
Lit with liquid light they shine ;
High in Heaven with glory gleaming,
Like the cross of Constantine.

On yon clouds, a picture showing
Mountain peak whereon I stand,
Bridge and buildings clearly glowing—
Airy glimpse of fairyland.

Scenes of earth and human dwelling,
Panorama strangely grand ;
Mystic thoughts to mortals telling,
Traced by the Creator's hand.

Palaces with radiance streaming,
Towers, turrets, throned on high ;
Citadel, with splendors teeming,
Like the mansions in the sky !

Hearts are hieing, larks are flying.
Mirage melting, all is still ;
Night is sighing, day is dying,
On the crested Kaaterskill.

Happy childhood's dream Elysian
Never can come back to me ;
So is that ecstatic vision
Gone for all eternity.

Thou celestial view transcendent,
Rapturous glimpse—of bliss a taste.
Oh, forever shine resplendent,
Bright in memory's dreary waste.

J. HOOKER HAMERSLEY

OLD^E ULSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

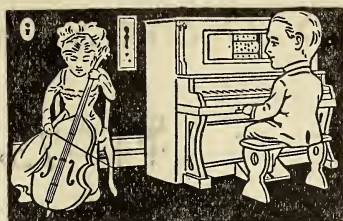
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OLDE ULSTER WISHES TO COMPLY WITH the paternal wishes of Congress in its efforts to regulate everything from the management of the affairs of this part of the planet to the direction of all the business of the country. By Act of Congress of August 14, 1912 it requires that magazines and newspapers that use the mails for distribution shall file with the Post Office Department a statement of the ownership of such periodical publication sworn to before a notary, or be denied the privileges of the mail. This magazine thus 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 Joseph M. Schaeffer, Notary Public, whose commission as such expires on March 31, 1915, on the 3rd day of July, 1913.

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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. IX

AUGUST, 1913

No. 8

Establishing a New Jerusalem in Sholam



IN the northerly part of the town of Wawarsing there was once an extensive tract of land, a part of which is now (1878) owned and occupied by John McComb, called "the Bruyn Tract." It extends from the Rochester line to the Low Right, including what is now Sholam, and an extensive region to the west of that place. This tract was formerly owned by Edmund Bruyn, who settled on it at what is called Brownsville (Bruynsville) in the early part of the present [nineteenth] century; and being a man of considerable means, he soon made extensive improvements. The Ver Nooy kill at this place affords a great water power, which was developed and utilized by Mr. Bruyn in the erection of a saw mill. Quite extensive clearings were made. He also built and ran a tannery on the Dwaarskill, near where the Bruce mill is now situated. He was a dignified gentleman of the

olden time. His manorial estate and extensive business operations, together with his lofty bearing and gracious manners, gave him a lordly air among his less opulent neighbors. Many men were employed by him. He had the ability to obtain money with which he in part paid them, and this was a mutual advantage to him and them—he being thus accommodated with better services, and they by more convenient pay, since cash was more advantageous to them in those days of barter and no banks than can be well realized by this generation when banks, and money through them, are much more accessible. All these things tended to give Mr. Bruyn influence, both at home and abroad. His extensive domain afforded great variety of surface and soil. It was for the most part heavily timbered with hemlock, pine and hard woods. Portions of it were capable of being made average tillable land ; but the greater part was rough, hilly and barren. The latter condition applies to that portion now called Sholam.

It seems impossible that shrewd business men could have been induced to settle on such land in 1837. when there was so much better land in the town. It is passing strange that a colony of Jews, having all the native suspicion of Christians and aversion to manual labor peculiar to their race, should have been induced to locate at such a place as Sholam. Yet it is one of the facts that are stranger than fiction. In August, 1837, the first installment of this colony arrived. It consisted of five families, with Robert Carter, general agent, as head. He was accompanied by John H. Kohlman, Charles Sarrowy, one Coin [or Cohen] and another, with their families. Carter was a Polander

Establishing a New Jerusalem in Sholam

Jew, who had been engaged in business in his native country and failed. He removed to England, where he again engaged in business and failed. While living at Nottingham, England, he married a Christian lady, but adhered to his own religion and mode of worship. He was a man of plausible ways and engaging manners, but had a constant eye to the shekels. As agent for the colony he had purchased of Mr. Bruyn, on time, five hundred acres of land for which he promised to pay five dollars per acre. He charged the colonists seven dollars and a half per acre, claiming two and a half as his commissions.

Kohlman was a Christian, whose object in joining the colony was the honest gains he might make by plying his trade. He and Christopher Newbour, who joined them a few months afterward, were the only Christians of the colony. The colonists learned of Carter's attempt to speculate on them in the purchase of the land, and defeated it.

Kohlman built the first house. He employed William Decker, a carpenter, by the day in its erection. Decker was to receive one dollar per day and a quart of rum as his wages. The rum was then considered as much a part of the wages as the money, and almost as indispensable. Carter built the second house. He took in a partner named Gothchark. The colonists, though closely united in interest as well as religion, did not hold their lands and goods in common, but each head of a family acted for himself. On the first of May, 1838, a new installment of colonists arrived. Among these were Solomon Samuelson, William Bullock, and one Hollander [Van Gelderen], the son-in-

Olde Ulster

law of Bullock, Joseph Davis and a number of other families, amounting to fifteen families of Jews in all. The later colonists bargained with Mr. Bruyn for an additional thousand acres of land. They all lived in near neighborhood of each other, and had great enthusiasm in their new enterprise of forming a Hebrew colony which was to be a model for their brethren, and was to inaugurate a new era in the history of that ancient people. Sholam was to eventuate in a new Jerusalem. The ancient glory of the chosen race was to be restored to them in the wilds of Wawarsing. The elevated plateau they had chosen might have some fancied resemblance to the mountains on which Jerusalem was built. Shawangunk mountain, the Dekenberg [Dean of Mountains] and the more distant Catskills, might call to their glowing imaginations the other sacred mountains of Palestine. They were free to worship as they saw fit, and their imaginations were as free to create a fairy world around them. The colonists erected a synagogue and baptistry, and conducted their public worship after the approved manner of Ancient Israel. Joseph Davis kept a store in the house now (1878) occupied by J. Irwin. They established no schools, and did not patronize the Gentile school in the neighborhood. They did not remain long enough to show what they would do in a literary point of view; but so far as they made any demonstration in this line it was not in the direction of a thorough general education. It seems to have been the intention of the Jews to live by their wits, and develop their lands by means of Gentile labor. They confined themselves principally to merchandising at

Establishing a New Jerusalem in Sholam

home and peddling abroad throughout the country, making their home a centre for supplies and rendezvous for the peddlers. The men did the peddling, the women for the most part went to New York and bought the goods, consisting to a great extent of second-hand clothing and other cast-off goods, which were brought to Sholam, repaired and put in order by Kohlman the tailor, and then sent out as new goods of the latest fashion. The colonists were generally men of very small means; they depended on their business of trafficking in second-hand goods both for a livelihood and as a source whence they were to derive means to pay for and improve their farms. Such expectations under such circumstances were exceedingly wild and visionary. They agreed to pay for their land in quarterly installments which all, except Kohlman, were unable to fulfill. As they were constantly making improvements by way of clearing and erecting buildings, Mr. Bruyn did not enforce the payments when due. He was in a better condition by leaving them to their own way than to oust them of their possessions. Besides the synagogue quite a number of respectable dwelling houses were erected.

Thomas Ritch and Nelson Mitchell of Napanoch took a contract of building for them four houses at \$436 each, and two others at \$275 each, the builders to furnish all the materials; and these sums would in those times build quite respectable houses. The business panic of 1837 had driven the Jews out of the city into the country, and into a business for which they were not fitted either by a knowledge of the country or by previous habits of life. It was a scheme

prompted by cupidity and religious enthusiasm ; and, acting hastily under blind impulses, they made choice of a locality and business extremely quixotic and impracticable. The wise members of the colony soon realized that their plans must fail. They were not able to make even the first payment on the land, after expending all their money in improvement. Dissatisfaction and jealousy soon sprang up among them, they first envied and then tried to excite suspicion against the two Christians, Kohlman and Newbour. Kohlman was the only one who met his engagements and paid for his land, and they felt specially envious of him, and told Mr. Bruyn to "look out for that Dutch tailor." Mr. Bruyn soon learned the disposition and merits of the different colonists, and treated them accordingly. Some of the more sensible of them—the very ones whom Mr. Bruyn would have wished to remain—got dissatisfied and left. In 1840 the business prospects of the country revived. The presidential campaign of William Henry Harrison was conducted with great enthusiasm against Martin Van Buren, his opponent and the occupant of that office.

The watchword of the Whig party was "Two dollars a day and roast beef," and the masses expected that Harrison would, in some unexplained way, realize it. It had the effect of bringing a return of confidence to the business world. But there were no such prospects for the poor Jews of Sholam, were they to remain on that barren and God forsaken hill. One or two families left that year (1840). A prospect that the captured bird would escape stirred up Mr. Bruyn to seize what he could of the prey. Foreclosure suits were

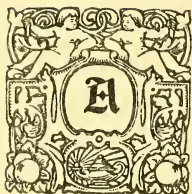
Establishing a New Jerusalem in Sholam

brought against Carter, and others of the colonists, on the mortgages he held against the property, and Carter was sold out under an execution. He was thus left a bankrupt for the third time, and was the third one who left the colony. Others followed in quick succession; but a few held on till Mr. Bruyn's death, which occurred March 17th, 1847. He died in the arms of J. H. Kohlman, a man in whom he placed the utmost confidence, and was never deceived. Kohlman remained in Sholam twenty-six years in all, having paid for his land.

The editor of *OLDE ULSTER* would add to the above article, which he has reproduced from an old clipping, presumably from the Kingston Journal and its editor, William H. Romeyn, that it covers the story of Sholam as told in this magazine of June, 1912 (Vol VIII., pages 161-167). The names of some of the colonists are there given. They vary from the names given in this article. The records of Ulster county show that two of the Sholam landholders—Zion Berenstein and Ignatz Newman—paid for their land. The others were sold out under foreclosure proceedings. Since the publication of the former paper on Sholam the editor of this magazine has endeavored to secure additional and fuller information regarding the colony. With this object in view he has corresponded with editors of Hebrew papers and with historical societies. But the actual amount of fuller information obtained is scanty. While the above article adds a little, the nativity of the colonists, their former history and the reasons for a settlement at Sholam are as mysterious as ever.

Ulster County's Battle Ground

By Thomas E. Benedict



THIS period of frequent and formal recognition of historical events and deeds rendered by the brave, the useful and the unselfish, the events that have hallowed the valley of Wawarsing in its colonial and Revolutionary days are worthy of notice, especially in view of the fact that on July 31st, just past, occurred the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the coming of Captain Kregier's expedition of one hundred and forty-seven Dutch soldiers and fifty Indian allies to Wawarsing to rescue the women and children held there after the second attack on Wildwyck June 7th, 1663; these prisoners being the first whites to set foot in the valley, and the further event of the one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the Wawarsing Indian raid of August 12th, 1781.

These and other important events that have occurred in the Wawarsing Valley entitle it to be known as the Battle Ground of Ulster County. The two events in Kingston's early life of Indian raids, with burning and massacre, and the coming of Vaughan's troops and the burning of the village during

Ulster County's Battle Ground

the Revolution, were not accompanied with the considerable loss of life that attended the several raids and battles, in and adjacent to, the Wawarsing valley where mother Earth in the distance of six miles from Fantinekill to Pine Bush drank the blood of full one hundred settlers and their Indian foes during the French war of 1756 to 1765, and from 1776 to 1782, during the period of the Revolution.

The Fantinekill raid and the Pine Bush-Wawarsing raid of 1777 and the Wawarsing raid of 1781 were the direct outgrowth of the Revolution and a part of that military struggle. Here the military genius of Great Britain sent Brant, the Roman of all Indians, to assist in their plan of subduing the colonies. Here the days of revolution were a reality, with the pomp of war in the assemblage of troops, the occupancy of the fort at Honk, the rattle of battle, the fire of desolation, the guarding of prisoners, munitions of war and State treasures and records. Here Brant, flushed with the victories at Wyoming, Cherry Valley and Schoharie, threw his forces against the barrier of the old stone forts and homes, which guarded here the west bank of the Hudson, and sought to dismember the colonies. Full accounts of the Fantinekill and Pine Bush-Wawarsing raids have been given in *OLDE ULSTER*. All the descriptions brought down to us of these days of stress are meagre. We know but little of the valor and hardihood of the men and the stoical endurance and capabilities of the women, through whose joint efforts pioneer life was made possible and the undying history of their defense of the valley, where bloody warfare was turned to victory on every occasion, and

the line of the "frontier," as marked out by Washington, held against all comers.

Supplementing the written history of the Wawarsing raid of August 12th, 1781, Mr. Edgar Ver Nooy, now in his eighty-fifth year, still of intellectual vigor, has given me a description of that raid and battle, as from the lips of his grandmother, Mrs. Peter Ver Nooy, who was one of the defenders of a home of that period. This raid was planned and set on foot at the British posts on Lake Ontario. It was commanded by a notorious Tory leader named Caldwell, and comprised about four hundred Indians, Tories and squaws. Its purpose was to raid the Wawarsing valley from Napanoch to Mombaccus. The raiders reached the valley in the Mamacotting neighborhood and were discovered by two spies, who were taken prisoners later. These men alarmed the command by tales of soldiers at Honk and a cannon at Napanoch, which caused a detour west of the valley, that they might pass these places. Arriving in the vicinity of Wawarsing from the west on the 11th of August, before dawn on the morning of the 12th they had invested every house from Wawarsing to the Cohankson creek. Intelligence of the coming raiders had reached the valley and the usual precaution of assembling all the settlers in the old stone houses, called forts, was in practice on the part of those living in log houses. In the centre of the village stood one stone house called "The Fort." Here a sentry was on guard and many residents were housed each night. On the morning of the 12th two of the inmates left the stronghold before dawn. Johannis Hoornbeek, desiring to visit

Ulster County's Battle Ground

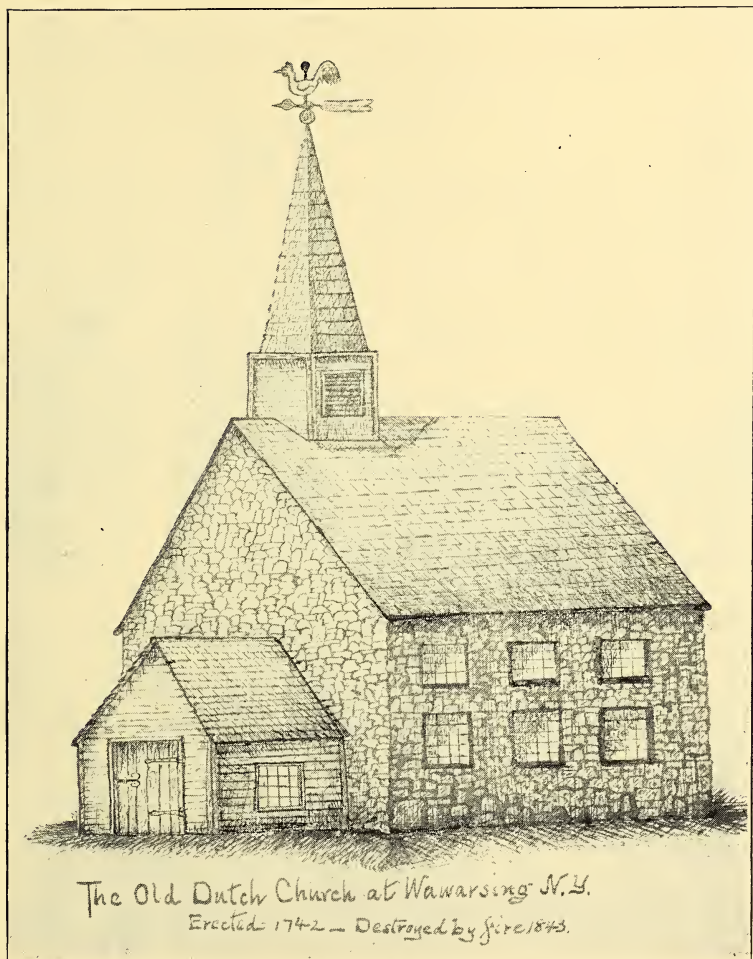
his field crops along the Ver Nooy kill, that he might later spend the day in Mombaccus, it being Sunday, passed out without being discovered by the Indians. Flick, a colored slave, was out also for an early milking of a cow but he discovered an Indian and fled post-haste to Napanoch. After dawn Catharine Ver Nooy left to attend to the morning's milking at her home. Her quick eye discovered a skulking Indian. She alarmed the sentry, who fired his gun, and the two sprang within the door and closed it with a brace as several Indians threw themselves with great force against it. The sentry's gun alarmed the settlement, and every house, occupied or unoccupied, was at once invested by the raiders. The old stone strongholds, filled with their owners and neighbors, were the centres of attack, and for a time the battle raged with the din of war. The Indians battled at the doors and windows, while from the portholes the besieged within, with their old Holland guns, sent death and destruction to many a redskin as he darted from under the house eaves to tree or rock for shelter, while the Tories, armed with French guns, answered from vantage points which gave them security from loss of life. The main battle was at the old fort, but it was brief as the invaders knew they were powerless to reduce it without cannon and soon relinquished the attempt. At Peter Ver Nooy's the sentry's gun was heard, and the occupants of the house narrowly escaped as the Indians were coming in at the window, before the plank could be placed for defense. One Indian was drawing himself through a window when Mrs. Ver Nooy attempted to close it. She had an axe in her

hand and with one blow she cut off the Indian's hand as he grasped the inner wall, and threw him outside and braced the stop. Here the Indians, from a rock shelter, long besieged the house. Before they retired all the lead bullets within were exhausted, and then Mrs. Ver Nooy passed from room to room with her apron filled with horseshoe nails, which were used to continue the battle until its end.

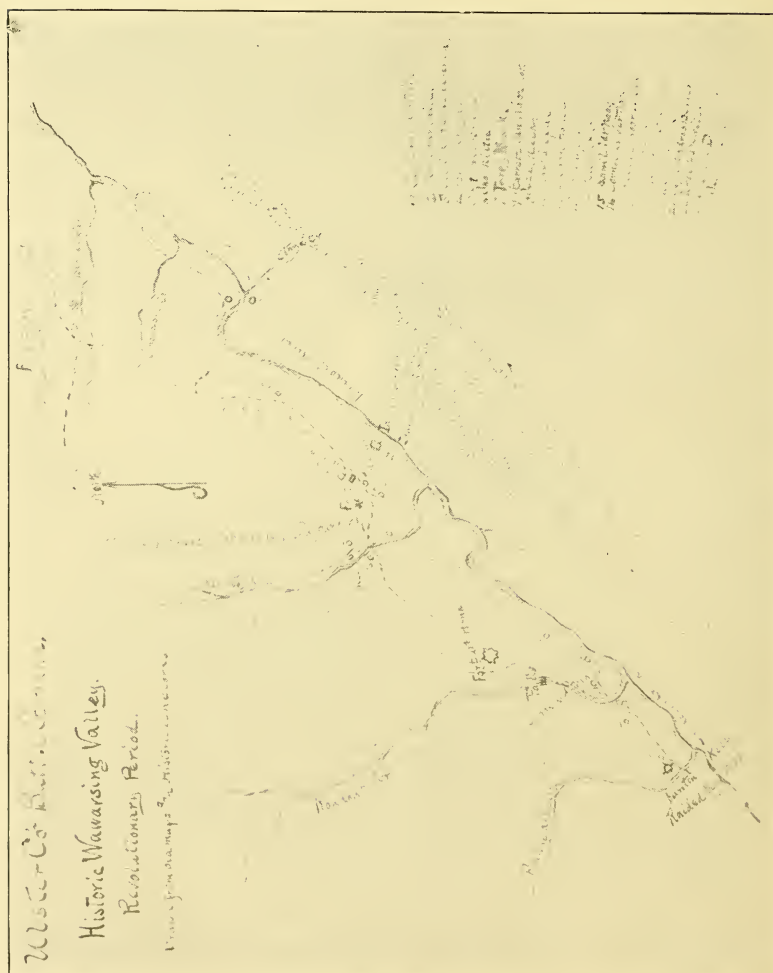
At the unoccupied houses the work of pillage went on. Household goods, clothing and valuables were loaded on the stolen horses and then the habitations fired. The squaws were the most industrious in this work, and these soon appeared dressed in the finery of the women settlers, driving herds of cattle, which were assembled near the old church.

Cornelius Bevier's family was absent from home and the house was in charge of the slaves. It was entered, sacked, and a fire built on the floor. Jacobus Bruyn and family were absent from home also. Here the invaders got valuable booty in household goods, clothing and stock. Colonel Johannes G. Hardenbergh, in anticipation of the raid, had taken his family to Hurley (now Rosendale). His house was sacked and his stock driven off. The coming of brave men from Napanoch and Pine Bush warned the invaders to flee by noon, driving the stock up the Ver Nooy stream. But one life was lost on the part of the settlers. John Kittle, who was sent from Cornelius De Pue's to Pine Bush for aid, was overtaken at the Cohankson stream, killed and scalped. Two other lives were taken by the Indians or Tories on the Paltz trail in overtaking a man named Mack and his daugh-

Ulster County's Battle Ground



Olde Ulster



Ulster County's Battle Ground

ter, the day before, after they had left Peter Ver Nooy's. The number of Indians killed was reported by Caldwell as fifteen. But one Indian body was found, a chief, who was shot on horseback and before he fell, reached the woods, where he was not discovered by his fellows and buried. On his body was found a necklace of trinkets he had taken from victims of former battles.

Bevier's History of Wawarsing mentions an incident of the battle in which a man named Bodley is said to have fired at an Indian standing at the entrance of the old church door, the bullet missing the Indian and entering the doorpost where it remained until the church was burned sixty-two years later. The circumstances of that bullet hole in the door casing, as related by Mrs. Peter Ver Nooy to her grandson, Edgar Ver Nooy, are as follows: A young man named Van Wageningen was one of the besieged in the Peter Ver Nooy house. As the battle neared its end he saw a woman on horseback near the old church dressed in the best dress of his sweetheart, who lived at Jacobus Bruyn's, and who, he suspected, was a prisoner in the Indians' hands. Enraged, he prayed to be permitted to leave the house and rescue her. His wish being granted, he skulked amid the trees of a surrounding orchard until he got a good view of the supposed prisoner, when he discovered it was one of the squaws, who had arrayed herself in his sweetheart's dress, stolen at the Bruyn house. With this discovery he noticed an Indian standing in the old church door, who appeared to be directing affairs in that vicinity. Placing his gun between the limbs of a tree he fired at the Indian,

who escaped. After the battle the bullet hole was found and it was always known in the Ver Nooy family as having been fired by the enraged lover. Of the old stone houses that were standing at the time of the battle those of Colonel Johannes G. Hardenbergh, Jacobus Bruyn, Garret Van Wagenen, Cornelius De Pue and Cornelius Bevier are still standing and occupied.

THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH AT WAWARSING

The old Dutch church at Wawarsing was erected by the families of Peter and Samuel Ver Nooy, Cornelius De Pue, Cornelius, Jacobus and Conrad Bevier, Johannes Hoornbeek and Colonel Johannes G. Hardenbergh. In size it was twenty-five by thirty feet. Prior to its erection service had been held for a number of years in a log building erected for church purposes across the road on the east of the site of the new church edifice. The new building was of stone, with two rows of windows in the north and south sides and a gallery with seats on three sides. There were two rows of benches on the floor, with an aisle between and a narrow aisle along each side wall with a bench between the narrow aisle and the wall, the length of the sides of the church. The entrance to the main room was covered with a small frame building, twelve by fourteen feet, which was used as a consistory room for official meetings. The door to the main room between was never put in place. After the opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canal and the development of the Napanoch power sites and factories a church was erected at Napanoch. This

Ulster County's Battle Ground

drew away the strength of the old church and it was abandoned about 1840 and, later, being used as a storehouse for lumber, caught fire and was destroyed in 1843. The old church records are in the possession of the Napanoch church. The old church was entered by raiding Indians twice and it bore for many years the marks of their hatchets. (See *OLDE ULSTER*, VOL. II., pages 125-7, April, 1906, and VOL. III., pages 114-19, April, 1907 and pages 362-4, Dec. 1907.) The old baptismal bowl, gashed with the blow of an Indian hatchet in 1781, is held by its owner in New Jersey. The accompanying illustration of the old church is drawn after descriptions by Mr. Edgar Ver Nooy, still living, who attended the old church thirteen years, and who pronounces the sketch an excellent likeness.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE BELL

When the venerable Wawarsing Dutch church was vacated about 1839 for the new church erected at Napanoch, the old bell, which came from Holland, was left in its steeple, where its musical tones for near a century had called worshippers from Napanoch to Pine Bush, north and south, and from the "Blue Hills" to Shawangunk, east and west. The new and prosperous Napanoch axe works were then in full operation. The owner approached the church officers and secured the purchase of the old bell. It was removed to the factory and installed in a belfry erected for that purpose. The day the hanging was completed the employees and villagers were notified that at a certain hour it would be rung. At the time appointed the vicinity of the factory was thronged by the vil-

lagers, including many who had worshipped in the old church. As the bell ringer grasped the rope to send out the tones which were hereafter to call to labor, at the first stroke the bell broke into a score of pieces, rattling down on the factory roof. The assembly broke up, depressed by the tragedy, while from many a face throughout the valley pious eyes were lifted aloft and the voice beneath ejaculated "a judgment!"



HONK FALLS

Honk Falls was one of the most beautiful and impressive objects in this county of ours, so filled with grand and charming scenes of nature. No one who ever saw that wild and sublime display of her power in hurling down that majestic flight of stairs the thundering waters could ever forget the sight. The falls descend two hundred feet, of which sixty feet was the plunge of a cataract leaping through a rocky gorge with the roar of a giant released from confinement. Such was the scene, but that vision is departed. The hands of man have confined the stream and compelled it to descend through an immense flume to turn the turbines to produce electric power. The lofty rocky gorge is barren, its shroud of rushing water is torn away, the maddening roar hushed as the confined stream descends through a black, snake-like channel out of the sight of men, and is compelled to serve this material age in the development of the unexplained, invisible and hardly controllable power which is the

Honk Falls

servant as well as the mystery of the twentieth century. To the generating of electric power the mighty Honk Falls is devoted today. A bleak, rugged, rocky chasm is all that may be seen of the mighty cataract.

Who was the first white man to see this cataract is not on record. It is mentioned in the Rochester patent of 25th of June, 1703 as "Hoonck." In a grant to Colonel Henry Beekman December 17th, 1706 the present Rondout creek above Napanoch is called "Wagachkemeeck creek" and "a great fall in said creek, called Hoonck" is mentioned. The meaning of the name is in dispute. A word in the tongue of the Delaware Indians, of the same native stock with the Indians of the Esopus and Mohicans, is *Hannek*, meaning "a rapid stream flowing down descending slopes." Others have sought its origin in the Dutch language. There is a Dutch word "*Honk*." It means a starting post, a "home" in the sense that in base ball one comes home when he runs the bases to his home or starting point. This might have been the origin of the name had it been given during the Revolution when the fort was built above the cataract. But the name was applied before the settlement of white men.

When Indians and Tories began to raid the frontiers during the Revolution it became necessary to build places of safety and defense along them, especially through Ulster county. This magazine has told the story of their erection. One of these was called the "post at Leghweck," now Lackawack. After the erection of this work it was frequently spoken of as "the post at Hunk." This designation

is so frequent in the Clinton papers as to occasion remark. Here Clinton built a fort of logs with an abattis of felled trees. In some way it was burned about 1781 and the people of the Wawarsing valley petitioned Governor Clinton that it be rebuilt. Before the fire in the New York State Library the writer of this article saw there a letter from the governor in reply saying that the war was so nearly over that rebuilding would not be necessary. It was not needed. Since that day peace has rested upon that beautiful region.

Upon the height above the valley at the head of Honk Falls have been encamped many of those who won our freedom during those dark days. In fact when Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt's command started from here for the Susquehanna the march of the historical Sullivan's expedition began. Then began the downfall of the great Iroquois confederacy which had dominated the Indian tribes of the Continent before the advent of the white men. They had allied themselves with the cause of Great Britain. When George Washington and George Clinton decided to commit to Sullivan the breaking up of that historic confederacy orders were sent to Van Cortlandt to march. He was encamped here. His troops were the first to go forward. It is one of the historic stories of America how well they succeeded. It should be one of the places Ulster county remembers in its relation to the building of our nation. Historic Wawarsing has many places which historical students should treasure. Among them is the site of the fort at Lackawack at the head of Honk Falls.

*MATTYS JANSEN VAN CEULEN
(VAN KEUREN)*

Contributed by Helen Reed de Laporte, A. B.

This magazine (Vol. VI., pages 305-309, October, 1910) contained an article upon Mattys Jansen van Ceulen, of Kingston, suggesting that he was probably the Mattys van Ceulen, one of the "Principal Partners Directors of the Dutch West India Company from the Amsterdam Chamber," and one of the unfortunate backers of the Zwaanendal expedition to effect a settlement in the present State of Delaware.

Riker, in his history of Harlem, affirms this supposition, and gives some very interesting facts in regard to the early van Keulens and their grants. He says:

Among those by whom the section of Manhattan since known as Harlem was first brought to the notice of the colonists was Andreas Hudde, late councillor in New Netherlands, who spent the winter of 1638-9 in Holland, and it was plainly his representations that induced van Keulen of Amsterdam to secure the 200 acre tract thence called Van Keulen's Hook, the purchase of which was effected directly on Hudde's return.

Cornelis van Tienhoven, provincial secretary, was the purchaser "at the request of Mr. Conraet van Keulen, merchant, residing in Amsterdam," for the sum of 2900 guilders. He adds:

The van Keulens of that city were much interested in New Netherlands, Mattys being a prin-

Olde Ulster

cipal partner Director of the West India Company, in the Amsterdam Chamber. Conraet, a kinsman of Mattys, we presume, with his friend, Elias de Raet, also a prominent Director of the Company, invested in lands in Manhattan and Kieft became their agent, contracting for van Keulen on Dec. 6th for the erection of a fine substantial residence, 50 x 100, with porticos front and back.

This Otter-Spoor farm, "long since conveyed to van Keulen" was only ratified by a patent from Kieft to van Tienhoven a month before the new Indian treaty was ratified, the object and effect of which was to perfect the title to van Keulen. This is the last time that his ownership is distinctly recognized, the solution being that Mattys Jansen van Keulen, being authorized by the Amsterdam merchant, received from Kieft the grant of Papperinamin in exchange for Van Keulen's Hook.

This patent of 50 morgens of land was issued August 18th, 1646, and in after years was confirmed to his children, from whom are descended two families of Ulster county—Jansen and Van Keuren, the last corrupted from Keulen. (To this should be added the Persen family.—EDITOR.)

It does not appear that Mattys himself ever occupied this land; at the date of the patent he was living at Fort Orange.

The narrow kill called by the Indians "Papparinamin," which, winding around the neck of land forming the extreme northerly part of Manhattan, connected the Spuyten Duyvel with the Great Kill or Harlem

Mattys Jansen Van Ceulen (Van Keuren)

river, gave its name as well to the land lying contiguous to it on either side Papparinamin Place, where the stream is short, was certainly well given.

This patent, in the view of the Harlem people, was in the same category with other of Kieft's grants which had lapsed for want of improvements; and hence they claimed it under their general patent as part of their common land notwithstanding Governor Nicolls' confirmation to the Matthys Jansen heirs. Verveelen had enclosed some sixteen acres of the north end of the patent; and the grants of 1677 engrossed the remainder.

The Jansen heirs held to their claim. On August 29, 1700, Jan Matthysen, in behalf of himself and the other co-heirs, petitioned the General Assembly for relief, asking that "the bounds of the land might be settled and the said patent be confirmed unto the co-heirs of the said Matthys Jansen." Leave was granted, a bill introduced the next day, passed on the 8th, and sent to the Governor, the Earl of Bellomont, for his signature.

After reciting the original grant by Kieft to Matthys Jansen August 18, 1646 of "one hundred acres" at Papparinamin on Manhattan Island, its confirmation by Nicolls May 23, 1667 and the petition of Jan Mattysen, the bill provided

That the lands are forever declared to be at a place called Papperinamin upon the Island of New York, joining to the river upon which the bridge called King's Bridge is built, according as the Indian name Papparinamin did anciently signify.

Olde Ulster

It is also declared that the property should be divided among the Jansen heirs, "any law, usage or custom to the contrary hereof in anyways notwithstanding." But the governor withheld his signature and the bill failed to become a law. On the 26th of October Matthysen again petitioned the Assembly. The bill "was read and referred for further consideration" but was not again taken up. No farther proceeding in the case has been found, and the Dyckmans soon took possession under the grant of 1701 from the town.

The family Bible of the Van Keuren family, now in possession of Mrs. L. A. Mitchell of Rhinebeck, New York, contain the following records:

On inside of cover:

Levi Van Keuren, his Bible, in exchange with my mother.

Abraham Van Keuren is born in the year 1711, 20th September.

Geritche Van Keuren is born the year 1724, the 13th day of November and departed this life the 4th of January, 1804.

I, Abraham Van Keuren and Garetche is married the 12th day of November, in the year 1743.

My son Garret Van Keuren is born in the year 1746, the 2 day of November on Monday and Departed this life the 21st day of January, 1800 at 2 o'clock in P. M.

My son Abraham Van Keuren was born in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifty-two

Mattys Jansen Van Ceulen (Van Keuren)

the 9th Day of February, about 7 o'clock in the evening, God father Benjamin Newkirk & G. mother Elizabeth V. Keuren, and departed this life the 25th day of April, 1817 about 9 o'clock in the evening aged 65 years 2 mo. 15 days.

My daughter Margaret was born in the year 1755 the 4th day of February on Wednesday at 11 o'clock in the evening and departed this life in the year 1755 on the 13th of March at 4 o'clock.

My daughter Merije was born in the year 1756 the 12th day of December on Sunday about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, baptised and departed this life in the year 1759 the 10th of May.

My son Tjerick was born in the year 1760 the 20th day of June on Monday about Sun Rise, was baptised the 13th day of July by Mancius.

My daughter Merije was born in the year 1762 the 9th day of November on Wednesday about 1 hour before sunrise and baptised the 17th day. "Priest Gentins" (*sic*) in Marbletown. God Father Cornelius New Kirk and his wife G. Mother.

My son Levi was born in the year 1767 the 3 day of December on Thursday about 10 o'clock in the forenoon and was baptised the 6th day of December by Domine Meyer. G. father Levi Pawling and G. mother his wife.

Abraham Van Keuren and Evatje Du Mont are married Oct. 27th, 1777.

Abraham Van Keuren, Jr., was born in the year of our Lord 1779 April 4th.

Abraham V. Keuren married with Christiana Gedney the 16th of December 1806.

Garret Van Keuren was born in the year 1785 the 14th day of February.

Sarah Hagadorn was born in the year 1786.

Garret Van Keuren was married to Sarah Hagadorn the 4th day of May in the year 1822.



THE LINEAGE OF THE BRINK FAMILY

Continued from Vol. II., page 254

(No installment of the Brink family lineage has been published in OLDE ULSTER since the one given in the issue for August, 1906. By request the following line is added to those published in that volume of the magazine):

(LXXXVII.) CORNELIUS BRINK⁴ (Jacob³, Cornelis², Lambert Huybertse¹) was baptized in Kingston, New York, 25 Jan. 1730, the son of Jacob Brink and Antjen Post. She was the daughter of Jan Post and Cornelia Martinsen and was baptized 7 March, 1703. Cornelis Brink married ANNAATJE WINNE, baptized 23 Sept., 1733. She was the daughter of Pieter Winnen and Antjen Merkel. Children:

(167) Cornelis⁵: Bap. 4 July, 1752. Married 26 Apr. 1778, Maria Hommel.

(168) Jacob⁵: Bap. 15 Apr., 1754.

(169) Antje⁵: Bap. 27 Dec. 1755. Married 4 Aug. 1776 Baltus Kieffer, bap. 19 Jan. 1752, son of William Kiever and Elizabeth Swart.

The Lineage of the Brink Family

- (170) Pieter⁵: Born 12 Oct. 1757. Married (1st) Lena Whitaker. (2nd) 18 May 1805, Catharine Burhans, daughter of Jan Burhans and Sara Van Aken.
- (171) Jannetje⁵: Bap. 5 Sept. 1759. Married Hendrick Turck.
- (172) Mareitje⁵: Bap. 3 Oct. 1761.
- (173) Adam⁵: Bap. 7 Feb. 1763. Married 8 May, 1783, Catharina Snyder.
- (174) Jan⁵: Bap. 7 Feb. 1763. Twin of Adam. Married 28 Apr. 1782, Catherine Hommel, born 7 Jan. 1759, who died 15 Jan. 1845.
- (175) Annetien⁵: Bap. 25 Apr. 1765. Married Wilhelmus France, who was born 16 Sept. 1754 and died 12 June, 1848. Annetien died 5 May 1842.
- (176) Isaac⁵: Bap. 21 Apr. 1767. Married (1st) 15 Feb. 1787, Rachel Blackwell. (2nd) 5 Dec. 1805, Maria Folant.
- (177) Catharina⁵: Bap. 1 June, 1769.
- (178) Zacharias⁵: Bap. 2 Feb. 1773.
- (179) William⁵: Bap. 29 Nov. 1775. Married 20 Apr. 1806, Maria France.
- (180) Cornelia⁵: Bap. 25 Apr. 1778. Married (1st) ——— Stafford. (2nd) 9 June, 1798, George Jansen.

(CLXXIII.) ADAM BRINK⁵ (Cornelius⁴, Jacob³, Cornelis², Lambert Huybertse¹) was baptized in Katsbaan, New York, 7 February, 1763 and died 30 June, 1843. He was a soldier of the Revolution through the whole war, nearly. He was a member of the regiment

Olde Ulster

of the Levies under the command of Colonel Albert Pawling and served in the Fifth Regiment of The Line (the Continentals) under Colonel Lewis DuBois. Adam Brink and his twin brother, John C., enlisted together. At the dinner given fifty years after the close of the Revolution in Kingston September 10, 1832, both of these brethren were present, having come to celebrate together. Adam married 8 May, 1783, CATHARINA SNYDER, baptized in Katsbaan 27 December, 1760, daughter of Captain Jeremiah Snyder and Catharina Halley. Captain Jeremiah Snyder was a captain in the First Regiment, Ulster County Militia, commanded by Colonel Johannis Snyder. Captain Snyder was captured by the Tories and Indians in a raid into the town of Saugerties on Saturday, May 6th, 1780 and carried into Canada, where he was a prisoner for more than two years. The story of his capture, captivity and escape has been told a number of times, particularly in "The Early History of Saugerties." The children of Adam Brink and Catharina Snyder were:

- (181) Annatie⁶: Bap. 7 Jan. 1784.
- (182) Petrus⁶: Bap. 11 June, 1786.
- (183) Solomon⁶; Bap. 10 Jan. 1789.
- (184) Sarah⁶: Bap. 21 Dec. 1790. Married Martin Snyder.
- (185) Cornelius⁶: Bap. 4 June, 1793.
- (186) Catharina⁶: Bap. 1 Sept. 1795.
- (187) Rachel⁶: Born 17 October, 1803.

(CLXXXVII.) RACHEL BRINK⁶ (Adam⁵, Cornelius⁴, Jacob³, Cornelis², Lambert Huybertse¹) was the daughter of Adam Brink and Catharina Snyder.

The Lineage of the Brink Family

She was born 17th of October, 1803. She married 15 March, 1837, EPHRAIM P. MYER, (his second wife) and died 30 May, 1885. Ephraim P. Myer was born 19 May, 1799 and died in Saugerties, their residence, 14 October, 1878. Child :

(188) Mary Catherine⁷: Born 3 Nov. 1837. Married (1st) 10 Dec. 1856, John H. Field, born 10 May, 1830, died 21 Dec. 1880. Married (2nd) John Kearney 23 Dec. 1884, born 6 Aug. 1855.

(CLXXXVIII.) MARY CATHARINE MYER⁷ (Rachel Brink⁶, Adam⁵, Cornelius⁴, Jacob³, Cornelis², Lambert Huybertse¹) was born in Saugerties, New York, 3 November, 1837. Married (1st) 10 December, 1856, JOHN HENRY FIELD, born in Saugerties 10 May, 1830, died 21 December, 1880. He was a son of John Field and Maria Krows. He served as ensign in the navy during the Civil War, and was on the Sciota under Admiral Farragut at the capture of New Orleans and Vicksburg. Children :

(189) Alice S⁸-. Born 18 Oct. 1859 ; died 10 June, 1863.

(190) Frank A.⁸; Born 14 Feb. 1861.

(191) Ella M.⁸: Born 6 Feb. 1866.

(192) John M.⁸: Born 2 April, 1867.

(193) Ida⁸: Born 22 May, 1869.

(194) Jennie M.⁸: Born 20 Jan. 1872 ; died 19 Aug. 1884.

(195) Marion Louise⁸: Born 13 July, 1875 ; married 5 June, 1912, Arthur Van Etten.

(196) Julia⁸: Born 7 Aug. 1877.

(197) Jessie S.⁸: Born 28 Feb. 1879.

Fuller details relating to the children of John H. Field and Mary C. Myer are found in *OLDE ULSTER*, Vol. VI., pages 221 and 222, July, 1910.

Preceding this issue there have been but three articles upon the lineage of the Brink family published in the magazine. All of these were during the year 1906 in Volume II. Our columns are still open to contributors.



THE WATERFALL

Oh laughing waters in mossy woodland glen,
All that Nature can possess or gain
Is bounded by the myriad beauties when
We seek upon thy banks surcease from pain.
The fragrant woods of hemlock, birch and pine
That grow upon thy shores bedecked with dew,
The trumpet-flower on the long trailing vine,
Reflect their beauties in thy waters blue.

What pictures do we see along thy shore:
The grim old rocks by ages scarred and seamed,
Where fairy beings gamboled oft of yore,
The Indian hunter resting while he dreamed.
Down from thy steep in that long, long ago,
Came antlered stag athirst for cooling drink;

The Waterfall

And there beside his mate, the gentle doe —
They slaked their thirst from off thy mossy brink.

Here came in days of old, the legends say,
From fair Meenahga's heights a warrior bold,
To meet his Indian sweetheart, when the day
Was pouring o'er Mongola's peak its flood of gold.
And here he told love's ever sweetest tale
With tongue that spoke of a consuming fire,
And to this day, oh waterfall, thy music in the vale
Sings sweetly of all lover's one desire.

But in thy fate, oh tumbling waterfall,
We see the destiny of grinding toil,
We see thee harnessed by a prisoning wall,
The mill-wheel where thy torrents swirl and boil.
'Tis tyrant man that holds thy might by right,
And turning Eden's beauties into gain,
He makes thee toil at morn, at noon, at night,
Yet cannot rob thee of thy glad refrain.

Yet in thy bondage, ever graceful waterfall
Thou serv'st a purpose told of long ago,
That in the sweat of brow mankind should all
Eat bread of bitterness that keeps us here below.
And in the music of the whirling wheel
We hear that voice that spoke in Eden old,
And in that promise of redemption. feel
All souls will find a welcome in the fold.

HENRY B. INGRAM

Written at Hanging Rock Falls, Ellenville

OLD^E ULSTER

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THIS NUMBER OF OLDE ULSTER IS A WAWARSING NUMBER. It seems fitting that a magazine devoted to placing accurately on record the story of Old Ulster should devote one number, at least, to the events along "the frontier" of two celebrated wars, the French and Indian and the Revolutionary. Deeds of blood, deeds of valör, deeds of sacrifice consecrated the soil of the valleys of the Rondout, the Neversink and the Delaware. The twentieth century of our Lord finds no more peaceful, prosperous and beautiful landscape under the smiling of the sun. In no other part of this broad country of ours could have been found a century or two ago a hardier, more self reliant, more vigorous, braver and more industrious people than in this valley of the Rondout, the Wawarsing. People from the Netherlands, Huguenots, English, Palatines and Spaniards were there. From them descended a brave and liberty loving race who have sent into the service of their land governors, legislators, college professors, leaders in commercial affairs, business, professional life and art. It is a historic valley and as beautiful as it is historic.

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WHOLE NUMBER 105

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

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

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

OLD^E VLSTER

VOL. IX

SEPTEMBER, 1913

No. 9

Opening of the Delaware ✻ ✻ and Hudson Canal



HE twenty-fifth day of November, 1826, was a proud day for the county of Ulster, for on that day her bosom was opened to the harbingers of Commerce, and the hills which had slept for ages in silence on the banks of the Rondout, re-echoed the plaudits of grateful multitudes navigating the virgin stream.

Though the weather for a few days previous had been cold and uncomfortable, it perceptibly moderated on the morning of the 25th, and the sun, after lowering for a while, at length shone brightly out, imparting light and warmth to the surrounding atmosphere. About half past ten o'clock, the Masonic fraternity with several of the citizens of Kingston, accompanied by the band, embarked at Twaalfskill on board the *Morning Star*, Captain Griffin, bearing the banner of the State, and on rounding the point at Hamilton's ferry, came in sight of the magnificent scene destined

that day to be commemorated. It was a scene, which speaking without exaggeration, has never been equalled in this part of the country. In the distance, far up the Rondout, the foam of the river, as it tumbled over the dam at Eddyville, rose to view, with the cotton factory and other buildings, erected near it. Further on towards the right, upon one of those lofty precipices that here bound the stream, were seen the crowds that had assembled to witness the ceremonies, with the locks and excavations through which the Canal winds its course; while still further to the right, the eye recoiled at the gloomy cliffs of granite, the "everlasting hills," which here terminate the landscape.

As the *Morning Star* hove in sight of Eddyville, she was saluted with a discharge of cannon from the Heights, which was promptly returned with an appropriate air from the band; and in the course of her progress, these reciprocal salutations were repeated at intervals until her arrival and entrance into the Tide Lock, where, the gates being turned upon her *secundum artem*, she rose majestically beneath an arch of evergreens to a higher level, under the 12th salute and the cheers of innumerable spectators. Mr. Bolton, the respected president of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, with Mr. Stebbins, a director, here came on board, accompanied by Mr. Wurts, the indefatigable agent, Messrs. Jervis and McEntee, the engineers, several ladies and gentlemen of the vicinity, and last, though not least, those patterns of industry and perseverance, Sage, Farwell and Cook, the builders of the locks, in their appropriate *costumes* of Free Masonry. At this juncture a tow-line was attached to the boat,

Opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canal

and two noble, well trained horses, gorgeously caparisoned, drew her rapidly out of the lock, to the roar of an old *Thirteener* from the Heights and *Yankee Doodle* from the band. After proceeding for a short distance, some detention was occasioned by the grounding of the boat, owing to the numbers that weighed her down and the premature opening of the lock below ; but all difficulties being at length surmounted, she ascended the second level, and passing from thence between the lofty sand hills through which the canal had been cut, she re-entered the broad bosom of the Rondout above Eddyville. The rapid pace of the animals on the tow-path along the margin of the stream, soon brought the *Morning Star*, followed by two scows, abreast of the stone house, from whence the procession was to form, and at this place the vessels were temporarily detained.

On the tow-path, which here, broad and elevated, sweeps in the form of an amphitheatre around a bend in the river, the Masonic fraternity formed a column with the band in front, and returned at a quick step to the scene of their operations, the magnificent Tide Lock, at the *embouchure* of the canal. The ceremony of laying the perfect ashlar now commenced. Being brought to its place of rest by the exertions of the workmen, the W. M. of Kingston Lodge, Abraham Myer [former district attorney and surrogate], gave three taps of his mallet, and applying the square to the consecrated stone, pronounced it in Masonic form to be good and true and well fitted for the purpose. He next, in accordance with the ritual of the Order, poured on the corn, wine and oil from the three silver

tankards, pronouncing at proper intervals, the prescribed formulas of Free-Masonry ; when, as the finale of the operative part of the ceremony, the S. W., James G. Wilson, lowering the stone to solemn music, applied the plummet and level, and made the customary declarations required on such occasions. The W. M. then concluded the ceremony by pronouncing the appropriate benedictions and invocations, followed by the solemn responses of the brethren ; after which three cheers were given with an air from the band. [We will not re-produce all that was said upon this occasion, giving the various toasts, the responses, nor the remarks made by the speakers. In those days it was the fashion to illustrate public speeches by classical allusions and quotations to an extent not permissible now. Other toasts and speeches concerned men and events forgotten now and points were made on merely local matters. It must be remembered that the opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canal occurred eighty-seven years ago.—EDITOR].

The following is a transcript from the inscriptions.—
On a beautiful marble slab, three and a half feet long, set in the coping above are sculptured in letters of gold the words :

DE WITT CLINTON

GOVERNOR

Beneath, upon the perfect ashlar, three and a half in depth by three in breadth, also of marble, stands the following :

Opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canal

DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL

MANAGERS.

PHILIP HONE	B. V. ROGERS
G. B. ABEEL	JOHN HUNTER
S. WHITTEMORE	T. TILESTON
H. B. PIERPONT	W. W. RUSSELL
R. L. LORD	W. CALDER
HENRY THOMAS	W. H. IRELAND

JOHN BOLTON, *President.*
S. FLEWELLING, *Treasurer.*
MAURICE WURTS, *Agent.*

ENGINEERS

BENJAMIN WRIGHT, *Chief.*
JOHN B. JERVIS, *Assistant.*
JAMES S. MCENTEE, *Resident.*

INSPECTOR OF MASONRY

JOHN STEWARTT.

*Commenced August, 1825—Completed from the
Hudson to the Delaware*

HEZEKIAH SAGE, Jun.	} Builders
SAMUEL FARWELL	
CHARLES COOK	

On a signal from the Marshals the multitude now uncovered, and the Rev. John Gosman offered up to the Throne of Grace a prayer suited to the occasion. The eloquence of this popular preacher is too well known to need any commendation from us. Let it suffice, that amid the profoundest silence, he poured forth with fervent piety, a powerful appeal to the Lord of Hosts, invoking His blessing upon the mighty work, and ascribing to Him, as the Author of all, whatever the skill or the energy of man can produce. We regret that we have been unable to procure a copy of the address of Mr. Myer, delivered on the occasion. The band followed with a solemn air and the fraternity, with several ladies and gentlemen, re-embarked on board the *Morning Star* and again set forward on the canal.

The boat, on entering the Rondout, followed by the flats thronged with voyagers, progressed rapidly over the smooth surface of the river, and passing up some miles above the stone house, exhibited to the wondering inhabitants of the banks a spectacle at once novel and interesting. Everywhere the old and young, the mother and the daughter, the husband and the wife, hurried forward to witness the sight. They smiled, they shouted, they shrugged their shoulders and stared with open mouths at the magic scene which the *Yankees* had conjured up. Some, attracted by the melody of the band, kept pace with the vessel, seizing the tow lines to relieve the horses, and affording every facility to their continued progress. At length the voyage terminated at the third and fourth locks, and those perfect specimens of substantial masonry having

Opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canal

undergone the inspection of President Bolton and others, the company re-embarked and the vessels were put about.

On returning to the landing place at the Stone House, a section of the tow-path above the mouth of the Greenkill attracted particular attention. It was built up against a declivity of granite, which here rises out of the water on both sides of the stream, and presented a well-finished front of solid masonry capable of resisting the pressure of the current. The artist who constructed the work, (his name we understand to be Reynolds) received the warm commendation of all; and to heighten the interest which the scene of his labors excited amid these savage cliffs, the band struck up the romantic air of *Auld Lang Syne*. The effect we shall in vain attempt to describe. The contrast presented by the rudeness of nature and the symmetry of art—the dark bosom of the Rondout ploughed by the gliding bark—the echo of the music from the sullen crags—the setting sun beaming through a cluster of aged cedars towering aloft—involuntarily called forth those sentiments of awe and admiration which the pen of the poet can alone describe.

On coming to at the Stone House, the voyagers disembarked, highly gratified at the result of their aquatic excursion, and the citizens, having formed in column at the head of the fraternity, the whole proceeded with the music in front to the gothic farm house of which we have so often made mention. Here, to use the fashionable phrase, Mr. Hiram Radcliff, of Kingston, had prepared “an elegant cold collation,” to which the Brethren with their invited guests at once

sat down. Some, whose appetites had been sharpened by the pure air of the Rondout, showed a disposition to attack the viands without further ceremony; but Mr. Farwell, whose works demonstrate that he does everything *by line and rule*, commanded silence, and requested the Rev. Mr. Gosman to ask a blessing. The sacred service being performed every knife and fork was forthwith put in requisition, and the tables were soon relieved of their precious loads.

We cannot close our account of this impressive commemoration without saying a word or two as to the state of the work. The water is now filling in the canal from the eastern termination to the summit level of the Delaware river—a distance of thirty miles—and the whole line of the eastern section is expected to be completed in less than two weeks. This section extends from the Hudson to the Delaware, and is sixty-five miles in length. The rapid progress with which this important public improvement has been conducted is without a parallel. Eighteen months have not yet elapsed since the surveys were commenced to explore the country and prepare for the location of the summit level, and about twelve months since the locks and the greatest part of the work of excavation, etc., were put under contract.

From the Ulster Sentinel of November 29th, 1826.



A PROSPECTIVE MANUMISSION

This is to certify that the bearer hereof, a Negro man named Abraham, lately a slave belonging unto

An Amazon of the Lumber Woods

John J. Dubois, shall have his emancipation after serving the subscriber, his heirs or assigns Twelve years, thence next ensuing the date hereof and fully to compleat and ended, during all of which term of twelve years the said Abraham, his master well and faithfully shall serve; from the service of his master he shall not at any time depart or absent himself without his master's leave; the goods of his master he shall not embezel or waste, but in all things as a good and faithful servant demean and behave himself, toward his said master and all his, Dated this thirteenth day of June one thousand Eight hundred Nine 1809

BENJ BOGARDUS.



AN AMAZON OF THE LUMBER WOODS

Contributed by Thomas E. Benedict

Among the incidents of the life and operations of Edmund Bruyn on his three thousand acre tract along the Ver Nooy Kill stream in the town of Wawarsing, which are still remembered in the Rondout Valley, is his first sawmill and lumbering. To turn the fine forests of white pine into merchantable lumber he brought to his tract Enos Welden and wife, who had lived in Essex county, New York.

Welden was a practical millwright, and his wife a woman of modest mien, but a worker who seemed able to perform any duty within or without the household. This couple divided the logs into two shifts of twelve

hours, besides attending to all the household duties, with the necessary time to perform them.

While Welden was erecting the sawmill the wife started the log cutting. At this work she was more than the equal of any man in the valley. In fact her skill in wielding an axe was so great that men who entered upon the job left it saying that they would not be outdone by a woman. When the mill was ready Welden ran it twelve hours and his wife the remaining twelve hours daily, carrying all lumber from the saw and piling it up as all had to be well seasoned to make it light for loading. The lumber found sale all through the valley from Stone Ridge to Mamakating.

When a team came for a load Mrs. Welden attended to it. As each board was handed to the sleigh or wagon she put her rule on it, glanced aloft with a toss of her head, and made a mark in the snow or on a stick. As the desired amount called for was loaded she cried "enough," and with a toss of her head, in a moment, by mental calculation, gave the amount of the bill, which was always paid without a dispute.

In the early Spring, before the melting snows filled the stream that furnished power to the mill, Welden and his wife made a ton or more of maple sugar, and in the Fall, during the dry months, they were great bee hunters, and it is possible that it is within the memory of some yet living in Kingston of Mrs. Welden's trips there with maple sugar and honey seventy-five years ago. Welden died at Bruynsville, after which Mrs. Welden moved to Stone Ridge, where she died later. Before her death she lost her son, their only child.

Old Ulster and the ✻ ✻ American Navy



URING the months of the present summer we have told the story of the relation to, the services and the honors won by men of Old Ulster in the naval service of our country. It is a glorious record. It falls to our lot to tell this month of the long, honorable and distinguished career of one of the most prominent naval officers in that service—a man who bore the name of one of the patriots of the Revolution, who won a sword in the War of 1812, who won another from a sister republic while in command of a vessel of the navy of the United States, who served in the War of 1812, the War with the Barbary states, the War with Mexico and the Civil War. To the American navy he gave sixty years of faithful, efficient service. Even after a nominal retirement he rendered active assistance in trying hours. When he died in 1878 he had been in the navy of his country sixty-seven long, arduous and trying years. He saw and participated in conflicts with the British, with pirates of Algiers and the West Indies, with filibustering Americans, with Americans engaged in fraternal strife, with maddened rioters and their allied mobs of street robbers and murderers, and from every such conflict he came forth with added honor and lustre to the honored name he bore.

Olde Ulster

REAR ADMIRAL HIRAM PAULDING, U. S. N.

Among the distinguished officers who have shed wide and lasting honor upon the American navy was Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding. While he was neither born in Ulster county nor ever a permanent resident his family was so closely identified with it that he has a right to be numbered among those of Old Ulster who have served their country in a glorious career as sons of whom she is proud.

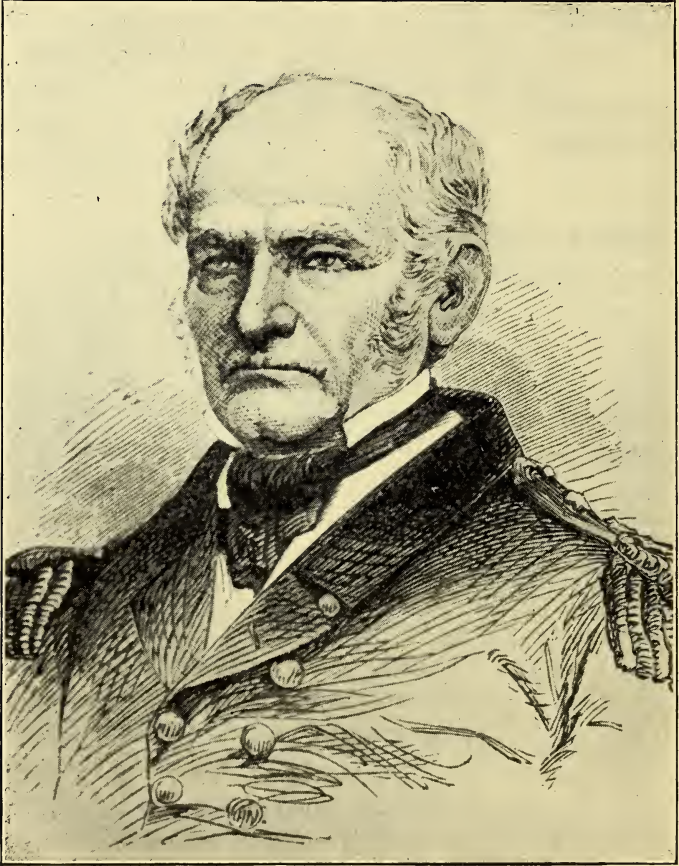
Hiram Paulding was born in New York City on the 11th of December, 1797. He was a son of John Paulding, one of the celebrated three young militiamen who captured Major John André, on his return from the treasonable attempt of Benedict Arnold to betray the American cause and sell out the defenses at West Point to the British September 23rd, 1780. It will be remembered that many honors and rewards were paid John Paulding by Congress and the State of New York. When his son, Hiram, reached the age of thirteen he was offered an opportunity to enter the navy. In those days the Naval Academy had not been called into existence and entrance upon this profession was only through training upon a man-of-war, under the supervision of its commander. Hiram Paulding thus became a midshipman under Commodore Chauncey on Lake Ontario. Then under Lieutenant Thomas Macdonough in command of the American fleet of ten barges or gunboats and four larger vessels upon Lake Champlain. Paulding entered the navy September 1st, 1811, and under Commodore Macdon-

Old Ulster and the American Navy

ough, three years later, September 11th, 1814, the naval battle of Lake Champlain was won over the British and young Paulding received from Congress a sword for the services he rendered there. In 1815 he served under Decatur against the Algerine pirates.

In passing it may be said that the family of Paulding was of Dutch descent. It has often been confounded with the Pawling family of Ulster county of which Colonel Levi Pawling and Colonel Albert Pawling were such distinguished members. These were descended from Henry Pawling (OLDE ULSTER for November and December, 1905, Vol. I., pages 339-344 and 373-380). But Henry Pawling came to America with the expedition under Colonel Richard Nicolls in 1664, which seized the colony of New Netherland for the Duke of York. The name of Henry Pawling is found very often upon the early records of Ulster county and is often Paeldin, Paeldingh, Palingh, as well as Pawling. He seems to have been of the Dutch stock of those who sought homes in England during the Spanish wars in the Low Countries one hundred years before. His name of Paulding was Anglicised into Pawling as the Dutch name of DeWitt became the English Dwight.

John Paulding, the captor of Major André, while not a resident of Ulster county, lived the latter years of his life directly across the Hudson from the county at Staatsburg, Dutchess county, where he died February 18th, 1818. His son Joseph lived in Kingston for many years, a hardware merchant, where he died. Here too, until his death within the memory of many of the older people of the City of Kingston, lived and



Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, U. S. N.

died Samuel D. Paulding, another son of the celebrated Revolutionary patriot, while their sister Caroline, the wife of Charles W. Schaffer, for the generation preceding the Civil War the best known of Kingston's merchants at the junction of North Front, Wall and Fair streets, also lived her life a resident of the same city.

While lieutenant Paulding made a three years cruise in the Pacific on the *Macedonian* in 1818-21 and, after 1824, on the *United States*, another in the same ocean of four years. In 1830 he was first lieutenant on the *Constellation* in the Mediterranean for two years and was in command of the *Shark* in the same sea after 1834 for two and a half years more. It is not our purpose to speak of his various assignments and commands but it may be stated that he served his country in the East Indies for three years after 1848; was in command of the frigate *St. Lawrence* in Scandinavian waters for two years and then ordered home.

During the nine years succeeding the battle on Lake Champlain the career of Hiram Paulding was not eventful and his promotion was slow. These years had seen the Spanish possessions in Mexico and Central and South America rebel against their mother country and successively achieve their independence. As Spanish power in the Western Hemisphere dwindled all authority seemed to be overthrown and hordes of lawless men, privateers and pirates, gained possession of many of the coasts and islands in and along the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea. They were not careful to leave the commerce of Europe (outside of Spain) and of America alone but, as years passed, bade defiance to all law and preyed indiscriminately upon

the commerce of all. The United States government determined to lay a heavy hand upon these lawless hordes. Commodore David Porter, the naval hero who had captured every British vessel upon the Pacific ocean in the War of 1812, was selected to command the expedition and he chose Hiram Paulding to serve in his command. Paulding was commissioned lieutenant in 1816. The rendezvouses of the pirates were destroyed, their robbery of commerce broken up and a number of their leaders executed. Paulding's experience with lawless men and measures in the West Indies in 1823 was valuable to the government during the filibustering expeditions along the Spanish Main thirty years after.

In 1837 Paulding became master-commander, and was commissioned captain in 1844, and placed in command of the Vincennes and sent once more to the Gulf of Mexico. During the succeeding years there were a number of filibustering attempts to seize and colonize parts of the different countries of Central America, particularly Nicaragua. The principal conspirator was William Walker. He had already, with a few followers, made a like attempt upon the state of Sonora in northern Mexico. Meanwhile a grant of a tract of country upon the Caribbean sea had been obtained by the conspirators. This was upon what was known as "The Mosquito Coast." Emigration from the United States was invited, a new government was set up and on June 27th, 1855 Walker arrived. On October 12th General Rivas was placed in the presidential chair. Costa Rica and Nicaragua declared war against each other. On April 11th, 1856 Walker gained a victory

over General Rivas and became exceedingly arrogant. Rivas resigned the presidency and Walker became his successor June 24th, 1856. He held his position and office until May 20th, 1857 when he was compelled to resign. He had ruled with a high hand and had to flee the country. He fitted out another expedition, was arrested, tried and acquitted and, through the efforts of Commodore Davis of the United States squadron he and his followers were borne away in safety. In November of that year (1857) Walker was in Nicaragua with another expedition. He landed on the coast on November 25th. On the third of December Commodore Paulding seized him with two hundred of his followers and brought them to New York as prisoners. They were released and started immediately to organize another expedition. Walker was arrested off the mouth of the Mississippi and tried in New Orleans. He was acquitted, organized another expedition, made great trouble in Nicaragua, but was captured and shot in Truxillo September 12th, 1860. For the important services Commodore Paulding rendered the republic of Nicaragua that government presented him with a costly sword. A tract of land in that country was voted him but the Congress of the United States refused him the privilege of accepting.

In 1861 Commodore Paulding was advanced to the rank of rear admiral, given command of Norfolk Navy Yard and then placed on the retired list. This did not mean that he was not to continue in the naval service. He was made commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard where his services were of the first rank. This was during the trying days of the Civil War. His efficiency

in fitting out vessels during 1862 to 1865 for the different squadrons called forth the repeated commendation of the department.

During his command at Brooklyn Navy Yard occurred the draft riots in New York. These were precipitated by acts of politicians who laid upon New York City an extra proportion of requirements per Congressional district. Advantage was taken of the absence of New York troops at Gettysburg, sent there by Governor Seymour in response to urgent messages from President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton for help. When the City of New York was under terror of the mob Governor Seymour called upon General Wool and Admiral Paulding for assistance. It was the admirable provision of the latter which guarded public property in New York and Brooklyn, particularly the Arsenal, Custom House and Sub-Treasury, by his disposal of the marines and seamen stationed at Brooklyn Navy Yard. President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton wrote warm letters of thanks to Governor Seymour for his patriotic efforts in sending troops to the front at Gettysburg. This was only possible because the police, marines and naval men got into and retained control of the defense of New York.

The Civil War over and peace restored he left Brooklyn Navy Yard to become the governor of Philadelphia Naval Asylum. In 1869-71 he was Post Admiral at Boston. This was the last official position he held. He then turned from the active duties of his profession, retiring in fact as well as in name, and died at Huntington, Long Island, in his native State of New York on October 20th, 1878.

COLONEL JACOBUS SEVERYN BRUYN

Lieutenant Colonel Jacobus Severyn Bruyn, of this village, whose death was lately announced, was one of the few officers of the Revolution who have been thus long spared to witness either the gratitude or the prosperity of their country. Colonel Bruyn was a member of Princeton College during the progress of those events which led to an appeal to arms. In this place he caught the spirit which had then pervaded the land, and when the battle of Lexington and the subsequent victory of Bunker Hill first called forth the patriotism and support of the young, he at once resolved upon his course. In the possession of a very considerable fortune, entirely at his own disposal, by the then recent death of his father, he determined to devote himself and his substance to the cause of his country; and early in the year 1775, solicited and received the appointment of captain in the New York line of infantry. After raising a company in this village, which was in a measure equipped and provided for at his own expense, he, in the summer of that year, marched to join the Northern army, then under the command of General Schuyler. The history of that campaign, the subject of so much interest at the time and the source of so much glory to the country and suffering to the army, is well known. The wants of his soldiers aggravated by the severities of the season were liberally supplied from Colonel Bruyn's private purse, and he evinced, throughout the whole of that distressing period, a devotion to his country, and a

fidelity to the service which raised him high in the estimation of the army and of General Montgomery, who had then assumed the command. He was present at the capture of Chamblee and St. John's, and proceeded with the army to Montreal. At this place, in consequence of a new organization, rendered necessary by the exigency of the times, he offered his services as a volunteer, and remaining with the army marched with it to Quebec, assisted in the memorable assault of that place and was within a few feet of and nobly sustained his commander, the brave and accomplished Montgomery, when he fell.

How much his services were appreciated, and what must have been his conduct in those trying times, may be learnt from the fact that immediately on his return home he received the appointment of lieutenant colonel.

After remaining with his friends a short time, he joined the regiment under the command of Colonel Dubois, then stationed in the Highlands, where he faithfully served his country, in the protection of the important posts in that quarter until the fall of 1777, when he was taken prisoner with the garrison at the capture of Fort Montgomery. His conduct, on this occasion, was highly extolled; he was one of the last who surrendered and was taken on the entrenchments, disencumbered of his coat, his handkerchief bound around his head, with sword in hand resolutely defending his station. To the obstinate valor with which he defended that post then under his immediate command, in order to give opportunity to his superior officers to escape, may in a great measure be attributed

Colonel Jacobus Severyn Bruyn

the cruelty with which he and his fellow prisoners were afterwards treated by the British. Colonel Bruyn, with the garrison, was immediately taken to New York and confined on board of the prison-ship in that harbor, and suffered there what none but men resolved to be free could have endured. "The secrets of that prison-house have never been revealed," and Colonel Bruyn, who always spoke with much reluctance and modesty of his military life, seldom alluded to that scene—he seemed to shrink from its recollection. After several ineffectual attempts to escape from this horrid abode, and on one occasion generously yielding preference to another, when he was about stepping into a boat which arrived safely on shore, he was transferred to prison in the city, and, eventually, sent on parole to Long Island. More than three irksome and tedious years were spent in captivity, during the greater part of which he was without funds, cut off from his friends, almost forgotten and quite unnoticed by his Government. At length he was exchanged and at the earnest solicitation of the venerable Governor George Clinton, who knew his worth and value as a soldier, he retained his rank and station in the army. In this capacity he remained until the termination of the war.

After the peace, Colonel Bruyn returned to his family residence in this village, and like many of his fellow officers, engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. In easy circumstances and of a most benevolent and social disposition, his house was the seat of hospitality; and few men better understood, none more kindly administered its duties than he did. He enjoyed, to

the last, the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, who on several occasions, sent him to represent their interests in the Assembly and Senate of this State. In all the stations to which he was called, he manifested the independence and integrity which mark the upright man, and which were through life the distinguishing traits of his character.

Colonel Bruyn was a professor of religion, and at various times a member of the consistory of the Church in this place. He exhibited, during the last six years of his life, a period of much bodily affliction, the resignation, cheerfulness and fortitude which under similar circumstances can spring only from one source, and which above all indicate the true character of the sufferer. The unshrinking hardihood of the soldier, and the triumphant faith of the Christian, united to the last, to exhibit in him what mere philosophy could never boast—equanimity in the midst of suffering and confidence in the moment of death. His support in his periods of trial was indeed peculiar. A life which had been devoted to his country and not unmindful of the obligations of religion. *Conscientia bene actæ vitæ multorumque benefactorum recordatio, jucundissima est.* With the recollection of services such as Tully could not have contemplated and with the practice of a faith which he did not comprehend, Colonel Bruyn sustained himself to the last, and expiring without a groan, was gathered to his fathers on the 12th day of July last [1825], in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

From "The Craftsman," Kingston, New York, August 3rd, 1825.

SHAKING HANDS

In a facetious article under this head in a late number of the New York Enquirer, Major Noah tells us that "The Dutch, who are great eaters, have a morning salutation, common to all ranks '*Smaakelijk eten?*' (Do you eat appetizingly?)"—They ask one another, '*Hoe vaart awe?*' (How do you voyage?)'"

Though we suspected that the Major's "morning salutation" like his Dutch, was a good deal apocryphal, yet not having had the advantage of a tour in Holland, we were fearful of setting up our opinion in opposition to his. So we read the passage to old uncle Harmanus Hoogekerck, who is generally considered as the only remaining orthodox Dutch scholar of the ancient Ulster stock. "*De weerlicht slaan hem!*" (The lightning strike him!), exclaimed Uncle Harmanus he is entirely wrong. They eat, it is true, four times a day in Vaderland, as we do here; but a Hollander would be hissed out of company were he to make use of such a barbarous, ungrammatical phrase as *Smaakelijk eten?*—*Hoe vaart awe?* is not much better. Had the Major said '*Hoe vaarje?*' or '*Hoe vaart gij?*' he would have been all right.

While on the subject of Dutch salutations, we shall take the opportunity to put in print the exquisite compliments which, in days of yore, were exchanged a thousand times a day in William street by the well bred gentlemen of Nieuw Amsterdam. Let us suppose that the Major himself is met on his way home from Wall street by two eminent Dutch merchants. The Major being alone, out of politeness speaks first :

Olde Ulster

—"Dag Heeren."—"Dag Noah."—"Hoe vaarje Heeren?"—"Well, Noah, hoe vaart gij?"—"Ook zo Heeren."—"Adieu, Noah; De Heer houdt u van boom beenen en glazen kuijten."—"Ditto u, Herren, van staalen rug en glazen oogen." Let us put this into English.—"Good day, Gentlemen."—"Good day Noah."—"How do you do Gentlemen?"—"Well, Noah, how do you do?"—"So too, Gentlemen."—"Adieu, Noah, the Lord preserve you from spindleshanks and glass calfs."—"Ditto, you, Gentlemen from a steel back and glass eyes."

The parting compliments are, doubtless, figurative, and we are sufficiently versed in the *bon ton* of 1740 to explain their import. Perhaps by the last it is intended to intimate that the gentlemen may never be too stiff to bow to their acquaintance, nor too wilfully dim-sighted not to recognize them. It is most probable that the venerable survivor of the Brothers H. & G. Coster, can furnish the solution.

We have transcribed the above from the *Ulster Sentinel* of May 2, 1827. It is from the facile and humorous pen of its editor, the Hon. Charles G. DeWitt, later a Representative in Congress. He was a brilliant writer, an accomplished student of the history of this old county and a prominent political leader of his day. Most of the legends and tales of the Revolution still current in Ulster county were rescued from oblivion by Charles G. DeWitt, who interviewed those who participated in the events and secured the narratives for his weekly journal.

*THE OLD WAWARSING CHURCH AND ITS
PULPIT*

From data contributed by Thomas E. Benedict

OLDE ULSTER has given more than one article upon the historic old church at Wawarsing. Attention is called to those in Vol III., pages 114-119, April, 1907; pages 362-364, December, 1907; Vol. II., pages 125-127, April, 1906; Vol. IX., pages 232-242, August, 1913. In the article for April, 1907, on page 118, was given a description of the attack by the Indians upon the old church on the 12th of August, 1781, when the final Indian descent upon the beautiful Wawarsing valley was made. At this time the pulpit was splintered by the tomahawks of the red men. It was never repaired. Until the abandonment of the church for services in 1839 the old pulpit remained in the church bearing the scars it sustained when brave men and women, worshipping God in this His House, suffered and died for freedom and freely gave their all, property sacred and secular, themselves and their families for what they deemed more valuable than all beside. It has been a question for many years: What became of the old pulpit? Various theories of its disposition and end have been given but the truth seems to be as follows:

When the new church building was erected at Napanoch the old church at Wawarsing was abandoned. This was about 1839. Some time thereafter the old pulpit, still proudly bearing the scars of its encounter with savages during the Revolution, was carried by reverent hands to the new church in Napanoch. It

Olde Ulster

was placed in the basement for safe keeping. About this time there was a great interest aroused in historic and documentary things relating to the early history of this country. The Rev. Dr. Thomas DeWitt, who was descended from Egbert DeWitt, one of the earliest and leading settlers of Wawarsing from whom a host of men prominent in American affairs has sprung, had visited Holland and brought the tidings that many records, valuable to Americans, were preserved in that country from which so many Ulster county people were descended. Among those who became interested was John Romeyn Brodhead, whose father, the Rev. Dr. Jacob Brodhead was a native of Marbletown in this valley. John Romeyn Brodhead was appointed to a secretaryship of the legation at the Hague by President Martin VanBuren. He soon found the richness of the documentary treasures there. When he returned he brought the matter to the attention of the State of New York and was commissioned to return to Europe and secure for the State and the Reformed Church all the records obtainable in Great Britain, France, Germany and Holland. His mission was very successful and both the State and the Reformed Church in America are rich in the documentary treasures secured. The Rev. Dr. Thomas DeWitt attempted to secure the translation of these papers (since done by the State of New York) and a place where they could be preserved. The State of New York took charge of those relating to the early history of the State and the General Synod of the Reformed Church of the documents relating to its early history.

It was then conceived that a place should not only be found to preserve such things but all other relics of

The Old Wawarsing Church and its Pulpit

church history. In this should be gathered old books of church record, old pulpit Bibles and other historic things to which such value was attached. Under this head would have come this historic pulpit. At this late day it cannot be said what relation the efforts of Dr. Thomas DeWitt bore to the matter. But this Wawarsing church was the church of his father's family. It is known that the property of the Collegiate Church of New York City at 103 Fulton street, New York, was proposed to be fitted for such preservation. It did not result in accomplishing the purpose of the projectors. In recent years the Gardner Sage Library in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and James Suydam Hall in the same city, are made such receptacles and places for preservation.

The writer has searched the minutes and proceedings of the General Synod of the Reformed Church to see if anything was done in the matter of the old pulpit of Wawarsing. He found nothing. But he found agitation of a plan for a place to take care of things worth preserving. It is known that it was proposed on the floor of Synod that that body assume charge of the pulpit. Meanwhile it remained in the basement of the church in Napanoch. One wintry day the sexton of the church was absent and left with a boy the duties of building a fire to warm the church for Sunday services. The boy could find no kindlings. He did find standing in the basement of the church an old pulpit which appeared the worse for the passing of the years and the use of a tomahawk upon the panels of its sides. He saw an easy way to start the fires and a few blows sufficed to prepare the kindlings. Those

blows did more. They broke the hearts of those who tenderly held this treasure of a heroic past and of the sacrifices of the war their fathers fought for their liberties. It was the third wrench to the ties which bound many a pious and patriotic heart in the valley of Wawarsing. The church had gone before the commercial spirit of the age against their protest, the bell had been taken for such a purpose, rung and cracked and now the scarred, historic pulpit, despite an effort to preserve it for all time, had been destroyed by the carelessness of a thoughtless, heedless boy.



*ULSTER TOBACCO CULTURE EIGHTY
YEARS AGO*

Contributed by Thomas E. Benedict

Edmund Bruyn, after he had cleared the flats along the VerNooy Kill in the vicinity of his residence at Bruynsville, in the town of Wawarsing, took up tobacco culture to a considerable extent. The rich bottom lands in the valley opening to the east and southeast, with the high protection of the mountains on the north and west, made them most favorable to the experiment. He raised for years in succession bountiful crops of tobacco, erected a large drying house, in which were racks running on tracks permitting them to be drawn out into the sunshine daily with their burdens of tobacco hanging thereon. When the tobacco was cured he sold what he desired, but manufactured at his home a large supply of cigars for

Some Palatine Riddles

his own use, the cigar makers being brought there yearly for that purpose. From his ample store of cigars no caller who indulged in the weed who ever visited him failed to be generously supplied while there, and was frequently amply provided with cigars for home consumption as he returned.



SOME PALATINE RIDDLES

This magazine has published many rhymes, jingles, riddles and folk songs of the Dutch, who came here in the seventeenth century. It has long wished to secure some of the French folk songs brought by the Huguenots and of the German brought by the Palatines. So far none has been secured of either. It is in receipt from the Rev. John Baer Stoudt, of Grace Reformed Congregation, Northampton, Pennsylvania, of certain German riddles and nursery rhymes of the Palatines. We present a few :

En eisner Gaul,
Un en flachse Schwäntzel.
Wie de stärker das des Gäuliche springt
We kürtzer das sei Schwäntzel werd.

An iron horse,
With a flaxen tail.
The faster that the horse does run,
The shorter does his tail become.

Needle and thread.

Drunna im Schwam steht en grün Haus,
Im grün Haus is en weiss Haus,

Olde Ulster

Im weiss Haus is en rot Haus,
Un in rot Haus is es voll klene Schwartz.
Was is es?

Down in the meadow stands a green house,
In the green house is a white house,
In the white house is a red house,
And the red house is full of little negroes.
What is it? Watermelon.

Es is en Dierli,
Es heest Mariele,
Es hot nein Häut,
Un beist alle Leut.

There is a little animal,
Its name is Mariele,
It has nine skins,
And bites everybody. An onion.

Was is das?
In Weisenberg im Damm,
Dort wachst en gehli Blum ;
Un wer die gehl Blum will havve,
Der mus gans Weisenberg verschlage.

What is this?
At Weisenberg in the dam,
There grows a yellow flower ;
And whoever wishes to get the yellow flower,
Must destroy whole Weisenberg.
An egg.

Was is das ?
Fässel wohl gebunne,
Um sei leve ken Reef drum kumme.

What is this?
A well-bound cask without a hoop.
An egg.

Mount Mongola

MOUNT MONGOLA

ELLENVILLE, NEW YORK

Where fleecy clouds in blue and purple sheen
Drift in the glens along thy craggy peak,
Like white robed spirits of the breaking dawn
They spread their pinions and their welcome speak
Unto the glorious golden orb of day,
That rises through the far off Eastern haze,
Then disappear in caverns old as time,
Beneath the ramparts of thy walled ways.

Mongola, down thy rocky slopes the torrents roar.
Around thy crest tornadoes rhyme and sing ;
At thy foundations smiling valleys nest
And founts of industries resounding anvils ring.
Oh ! Mountain grand, from off thy shining crest
The stars seem brighter far than from below,
And in the grand empyrean Luna swings,
Resplendent ever in her borrowed glow.

Upon thy glorious peak one Sunday morn,
I stood and heard the church bells in the vale ;
The chimes the Rock of Ages seemed to roll,
And told again that sad but beauteous tale
Of Him they crucified on Calvary's hill,
That we might be redeemed from every sin—
The bells ! They sent the message far and wide,
“ The gates are open wide, believe and enter in.”

HENRY B. INGRAM

OLDE VLSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

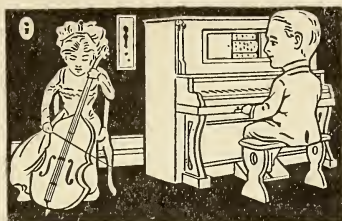
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AS THE NINTH VOLUME OF OLDE ULSTER DRAWS TO A CLOSE the problem of its continuance through another volume is to be solved once more. It was quite an undertaking to publish a magazine of this character, in so expensive a dress, and which would appeal to so restricted a circle of friends. It was undertaken with a determination to work hard, cut off all expenditure that could be eliminated, and trust in Providence. For nine years it has been done. Certain friends of financial resources have rendered substantial assistance. Without them it would have returned receipts a little more than sufficient to pay the money cost of its issue. This has given the editor and publisher something for his labor. There is now no promise of further financial help. In acknowledging this help he would also acknowledge the assistance by contributors, with thanks. The question arises whether the tenth volume should be undertaken? He has faith that Providence will sustain him and that substantial friends will not desert but ought he to work thus, another year for so small financial return?

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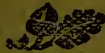
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**The History of the Town of Marlborough,
Ulster County, New York by C. Meech
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OLDE VLSTER

VOL. IX

OCTOBER, 1913

No. 10

Colonel Zadock Pratt



OF the many men of influence who gave their lives to building up industries in the region which was originally Ulster county, yet who were not natives of her borders, there is none who was better or as widely known in as many different ways as the subject of our sketch for more than half a century until his death in 1871. Zadock Pratt lived during the most of his years, especially all his active years, beyond the Catskill mountains in a sheltered valley thirty-six miles from the Hudson. Yet from there and from his influence and example, his energy, business capacity, unrelenting industry, thoroughness in all he undertook and diligence in improving every opportunity for himself and neighbors, village citizens and the people of his county and State he reached a greater and wider fame than fell to any other except a very few who reached high official position or won special honors in unique literary or scientific labors.

Olde Ulster

Zadock Pratt was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, New York, on the 30th of October, 1790, of parents who came from Connecticut, although their parents were natives of Massachusetts. He was descended from John Pratt, who came from England in the summer of 1633 to New England. Zadock, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Saybrook, Connecticut, where he was a tanner and shoemaker. He was a soldier of the Revolution, fighting in many battles, was twice taken prisoner and suffered much on the British prison ships at New York during that long war. He died in 1829 at the home of his son, then in Lexington, New York.

That son had no educational advantages aside from those obtained in a common school, working out of school hours to pay his board. The first money he ever earned was by picking huckleberries. Going to work in the tannery of his father he employed his leisure hours in braiding whip lashes. These found a ready market. He saved his earnings until he possessed the sum of thirty dollars. He was now apprenticed to a saddler, served out his apprenticeship, worked a year at his trade at ten dollars a month, then went into business for himself. He now labored fifteen to sixteen hours a day, laid up almost the whole of his money and started on the road to fortune. He posted in his work shop and store three mottoes: "Do one thing at a time." "Be just and fear not." "Mind your own business." He had an iron frame, an excellent constitution, an indomitable resolution, a perseverance no difficulties could daunt, no exertions weary, and labor was to him the salt of his existence.

Colonel Zadock Pratt

We propose to put on record in OLDE ULSTER a few of the things which he accomplished.

Colonel Zadock Pratt determined to go into business for himself in the occupation of his father. With his brothers he came across the Hudson into what had been erected as Greene county out of Old Ulster. He started a tannery at Lexington, in the higher regions of the Catskills. Here he prospered until 1824 when he secured a great tract of forest land covered with primeval hemlocks from the streams in the valleys to the very tops of the mountain heights along the Schoharie creek in the then town of Windham, with the almost unlimited water power furnished by that stream, built the village now bearing his name, in a town afterwards named for him and erected a tannery which developed into the largest institution of the kind in the world. He lost no time in beginning operations, he sought to make his business the most modern and approved method of tanning, he developed new and more successful methods and constantly advanced and constantly succeeded. He employed more than two hundred men, all of whom he encouraged to make homes about him ; he developed the village that grew up in the vicinity of the tannery ; this latter grew until it was five hundred feet long, containing more than three hundred vats, or about 46,000 cubic feet of room for tanning operations, consuming annually 1,500 cords of wood and 6,000 cords of bark, in the manufacture of 60,000 sides of sole leather, which he annually sent to market—more than a million sides in twenty years—employing a capital of over \$250,000 a year and with never a single litigated law suit.

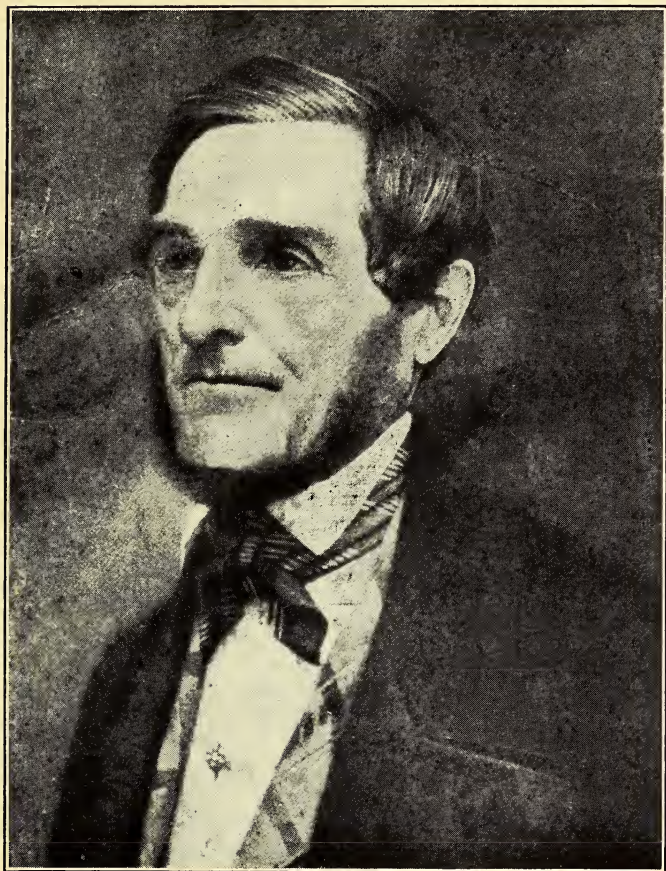
Olde Ulster

The quality of the leather he made secured him a never failing market. In 1837 he received the Silver Medal of the New York Institute for the best specimen of hemlock tanned sole leather. It was the first ever awarded. In 1845 he was awarded the first premium by the New York State Fair. He next received the medal of Prince Albert at the World's Fair in London in 1851 for making the best leather.

In 1840 he retired in part from the active business of tanning. He organized a bank at Prattsville, his village at the tannery, with a capital of \$100,000. Those were the days just following wild cat banking over the United States. People were shy of entrusting money to banks after the panic of 1837, occasioned by the looseness of banking laws and methods. Colonel Pratt anticipated this. His capital was secured in six per cent stocks of the United States and of the State of New York and all its issues were thus provided against. The business of his bank averaged one million dollars annually and its bills were kept at par in New York City. No one ever lost a dollar in the bank of Colonel Pratt.

Zadock Pratt early in life recognized his duty to his country. When there was danger during the War of 1812 that the British might attempt to attack New York he enlisted and went to her defense. As the attempt was not made he saw no service in the field. When peace was declared he was chosen to a captaincy in the artillery of the militia, and in 1823 to the colonelcy of the 116th Regiment of Infantry of the State of New York. He furnished his whole company with free uniforms, provided the band therefor

Colonel Zadock Pratt



Colonel Zadock Pratt

at his own expense and proposed to furnish a suitable field piece. This the then governor, De Witt Clinton, would not permit. He told Colonel Pratt "you have already done enough without that."

Early in life he became greatly interested in political affairs. He was a Democrat of the Jacksonian school—a warm personal friend of Martin VanBuren. In 1836 he was a presidential elector of the State of New York and had the great pleasure of casting his electoral vote for that friend as President of the United States. He had the gratification of entering Congress in the House of Representatives chosen at the same election, having received at the polls a majority of upwards of twenty-seven hundred votes. He declined a reelection in 1838 but consented once more in 1842 when he was once more chosen. He also served as a presidential elector in 1852 and was chairman of the electoral college of the State of New York, casting its vote for Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire. He served as supervisor of his town times without number.

He made a record in Congress for efficiency that is still remembered. In 1839 he was instrumental in changing the material for the construction of public buildings in Washington from sandstone to granite and marble because of their greater durability. He believed that what ought to be done should be done thoroughly. A story of this is told: The White House furnishings looked shabby about the time of the inauguration of President Polk in 1845. Pratt tried to get an appropriation to refurnish but did not succeed. The furnishings were obtained and put up. A Southern mem-

Colonel Zadock Pratt

ber complained that Colonel Pratt had acted without authority. Pratt admitted it and added that he had directed that the bill be sent to him. Amid a laugh at the expense of the objecting member a bill to pay for the refurnishing was introduced and passed.

At this time public business was done all over the City of Washington in rented buildings and offices. It was through Colonel Pratt that public buildings took the place of such rented buildings so costly and liable to fire. He advocated cheaper postage and carried a bill for the same to enactment. He was an earnest advocate of the improvement of the public grounds in that city, the erection of the Washington monument; the introducer and advocate of the branch mint at New York; the bill for the publication and engraving of all the important inventions at the Patent Office; the inventory of all public property every two years in the hands of public agents and of statements showing the revenues collected in the United States and the cost of collection. But the crowning matter which he secured and which gave him the greatest satisfaction was the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics by Congress.

He was an early advocate of a railroad to the Pacific, advocated the negotiation by the United States of treaties with Japan and Korea as far back as 1845, he introduced a bill for uniform and concurrent bank returns and when he declined a further reelection to his seat in Congress he could say to his constituents "I have never, even for a single day, been absent from my post and my duty." "I have been governed by the same rules in attending to your business which have ever governed me in regard to my own."

One of the greatest of the characteristics which made Colonel Pratt the man of influence he was was his helpfulness. He was not only a sterling man of judgment and integrity; he was not only self reliant and resolute in every emergency; he added to this the knowledge that every one could not achieve in all circumstances, and many needed assistance. This he was always ready to give. Alongside of the great tannery he built a beautiful village. When he invited people to come to work for him he told them he had come to make his home with them, to live among them, not upon them. In this town he built a hundred houses, and every public building there and every religious institution bore the effects of his liberality. More than one-third of the cost of these ever came from his open purse. It was said of him that he never pulled down any man, and had never made an enemy of an honorable man.

He may be remembered longest of all for the son of his most devoted affection whom he thoroughly educated, poured out upon unstintedly of his great wealth and then gave him to his country. That son, loved today all over Old Ulster, laid down his life at the Second Battle of Bull Run while commanding the famous old Twentieth Regiment. This was Colonel George W. Pratt. He had served as senator from this district in the Legislature and a notable career was opening to him in historical and literary lines. He gave all to his country. His father sorrowed over his loss but was too devoted to his patriotic love of his country to regret the sacrifice. In 1871, less than ten years thereafter, he followed his loved son.

Peter Van Orden, a Soldier of the American Revolution

Written by Peter E. Van Orden



WE present herewith a historical sketch of the Revolutionary record and family history of Peter Van Orden, who lived in the town of Plattekill, and was an ancestor of the Van Orden family in Ulster county. He saw repeated service in the army during the Revolution, at first in the Second Regiment of Orange County Militia under Colonel A. Hawke Hay, then in the Levies commanded by Colonels Morris Graham, William Malcolm and John Harper.

It is much to be regretted that so little of the local and family history of the early settlers of this and adjoining townships should now be in the possession of the present generation. Our fathers so seldom took pains to impart such information to their children that in many instances the details of the vicissitudes of pioneer life, the founding of families or the extinction of the same, the occupancy of lands, the personal sacrifices and loss of life in colonial and Indian wars, and even service and patriotic devotion in the American Revolution come to us only in disjointed and traditional forms, and are lost in indifference or neglect and are now scarcely recalled by their present descendants.

In many cases officers who served in the Revolution left no record of their service and devotion, and their descendants know no more than the fact that they served. During recent years an interest has been stimulated in the matter, regimental rosters have been unearthed, pay rolls of paymasters brought to light in the vaults of State authorities and vouchers in settlement of claims found that have thrown great light upon such service, and patriot societies have been formed, as the Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, the Colonial Dames and many others. To these have been added such organizations as the Holland Society, the Huguenot Society, St. George's, St. Nicholas, New England, St. Andrew's and a number of others, so that at this time many facts have been recalled, and although somewhat meagre and disjointed, they yet serve to perpetuate a feeling of patriotism and a respect for our ancestors.

It is only through a perpetuation of the memory of the Puritans, the Pilgrims, the Cavaliers of Virginia, the Huguenots, the men and women who conquered the engulfing sea of Holland and then the haughty, domineering Spaniard before they undertook the subjugation of the wilderness of New York; and the other strong and vigorous races of western Europe who made their home upon the shores of America, that we can see and learn what our inheritance is. It is in learning who the soldiers of the American Revolution were, their relation to us, the principles for which they fought, their sacrifices and incredible hardships, with their final triumph resulting in the forma-

Peter Van Orden, a Soldier of the American Revolution

tion of the American republic, that we expect to inculcate and foster the sentiments of patriotism in the coming generations and by this means assimilate and digest the hordes of foreigners now coming to our shores, most of whom are entirely ignorant of our early history and of the fundamental principles underlying our government and laws.

This slight and imperfect sketch is intended to present the meagre details now remaining of the life of a humble "Continental soldier" whose services were freely given to his country, whose memory is now forgotten except among his immediate descendants. His monument in the Modena Cemetery, in the town of Plattekill, bears this inscription:

"A SOLDIER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION."

This inscription and a few of the many details of his services and sufferings in the army are all that remain of Peter Van Orden.

His father's paternal ancestor came from Holland in the days of Dutch domination of Nieuw Nederland. He settled as a farmer in New Jersey and the father of Peter was in good circumstances at one time, but through indorsements for friends lost most of his property and, being straitened, was obliged to indenture his son, Peter, to a neighboring farmer who seemed to have been a hard taskmaster, as Peter made up his mind to take the first opportunity to seek other employment—in fact to run away.

While entertaining such feelings, which he had communicated to a fellow laborer, one day while in the potato field near the highway, a recruiting sergeant

Olde Ulster

came along with fife and drum, followed by recruits. His friend said to him: "Now, Peter, is your chance." He threw down his potato fork and with a whoop, placed his hand on the top rail, landed in the road and then and there enlisted as a soldier in the American army.

He was mustered into the service and served throughout the war and was mustered out at the conclusion of peace. He suffered many hardships and participated in many triumphs in his various campaigns and battles. He was wounded three times—once by a bayonet thrust in his side, on which occasion he was made prisoner; once through the arm and once in the head, this last wound was nearly fatal. No person could look him in the face and fail to notice the scar left by this wound. He was struck in the forehead by a musket ball at about the edge of the hair. The ball passed along at the top of his head, removing the scalp and hair in its course and indenting the skull for about four inches. His skull was trepanned and portions of the bone removed, so that on looking closely you could see the pulsation of the blood. The wound left a deep groove in which no hair grew and it showed a white strip of skin the width of the finger. He was nursed for six months in a friendly family and when recovered rejoined his regiment. On the occasion of the wound in his arm he was in line of battle, loading and firing when, on endeavoring to ram a cartridge, he could not raise his arm. He was unconscious of his wound until he saw blood dripping from his finger.

In another battle, in repelling a charge, he received a bayonet thrust in his side and was taken prisoner and sent to the hospital. On partial recovery he was

placed in the "Old Sugar House Prison" in the City of New York. This was his hardest experience throughout the war, and his relating of the horrors of this prison was most pathetic. He was placed in prison at the commencement of one of the severest winters known to the city (1780). During that winter heavy artillery was transported on the ice between New York and New Jersey. A near friend and distant relative was in confinement at the same place, and the last that he saw of him he was crawling up the stairs on the stumps of his legs, his feet having been amputated. Peter owed his life to a very curious circumstance. Some unknown friend sent him two thick blankets and two pairs of woolen stockings, of which he gave a blanket and pair of stockings to a fellow prisoner. He thought this timely charity from an unknown friend saved his life, as great numbers were frozen to death before spring, at which time he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment.

He served in the northern campaigns under Schuyler and Gates, and was in the battles preceding the surrender of Burgoyne, and likewise at the surrender. He told of Arnold's brilliant courage, and his insubordination. He was once asked how many men he had killed in battle. His reply was that he might have killed many, but to his knowledge had only killed one, and then related this incident of the above campaign: He was scouting with a party in command of an officer, and in crossing a swamp unexpectedly they were almost surrounded by Indians. They took to the trees and commenced a determined resistance. The Indians, evidently believing themselves outnumbered,

commenced to retreat. Just at this time he discovered an Indian peering around a tree, and apparently unaware of his proximity. He shot him through the body and, running up, found on his person a British medal hung about his neck, a musket, a tomahawk and a small copper kettle. He secured the medal and kettle. By this time his companions were in the distance making for a hill overlooking the swamp. When they attained its summit they saw the lake beyond the swamp dotted with Indian canoes making for the opposite shore, the paddles flashing in the declining sun.

He saw most of his service about New York and the Hudson. He was in the battle of Long Island and followed Washington on his evacuation of New York, and was at the battle of White Plains. He was familiar with the doings of the Tories and "Skinners," infesting the country between Peekskill and the British lines; knew "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Generals Putnam, "Mad Anthony" Wayne, Clinton and Greene; but his pet general was LaFayette, of whom he was never tired of talking and, to the day of his death, wore a gold seal on his fob chain set with a cornelian on which was engraved an intaglio portrait of this gallant Frenchman.

He was with the detachment sent to re-inforce Gates, and after the surrender of Burgoyne returned with his regiment to New Jersey and wintered at Morristown. He related the deplorable condition of the troops at that time, and expressed the belief that but for the battle of Trenton the army might have disbanded.

He disliked General Gates, who he said never had the confidence of the soldiers—he spoke of him as a trickster and insubordinate. His estimate of General Charles Lee was singularly accurate as to character as delineated by subsequent history. He admired General Greene, saying he was much beloved by his soldiers.

Pages could be filled with his anecdotes and adventures as a soldier, but no pen could give them the effect produced by his nervous and dramatic recital. His perception and delineation of character and his observations upon the events of the war showed a mind of unusual power and critical discernment, and this is the more remarkable as his education was limited. His attainments were acquired in that best of schools, contact with his fellows in the rough and tumble of a busy life. Peter Van Orden was a large and impressive man, six feet two in height, and weighed over two hundred pounds, inflexible in integrity and a pronounced foe to all hypocrisy and cant, outspoken in his likes and dislikes. He had, in consequence, many friends and not a few foes. There was nothing of the milk and water in his composition. You would always know where to find him, but never “on the fence.”

When mustered out he found himself in New York. He had some arrears of pay due him and on receipt of this bought a horse and cart and entered the employment of a wealthy merchant and ship owner, well known in the early history of the city, named Costar. He eventually obtained complete control of the carting business and employed about forty men in this and kindred enterprises.

Olde Ulster

He related an unique method of paying off his men. On Saturday night his men congregated at Mr. Costar's office on the sidewalk. Van Orden wore a large beaver hat, and when he was paid for his week's carting, would put the silver money in his hat, take a seat on the steps, have his men file past him and pay them out of his hat. He accumulated considerable property and at the time of leaving the city owned three houses and lots facing on Maiden Lane. These lots were large and surrounded the houses, and had they been retained would now be worth millions. At this time he was a man of some consequence and public standing. His heirs have in their possession a certificate from Mayor James Duane giving him the "freedom of the city" of New York, which was no small honor. His brother Charles was chief of the police of the city, and an intimate friend of Aaron Burr, and with him used to visit the family after they moved to the country. His mother's name was Brower, his wife's maiden name was Warner, and she was related by blood and marriage to the Wendells and Brevoorts.

Peter Van Orden had a family of one son and three daughters. The son, Abraham, married Maria Le Fevre, daughter of Philip LeFevre, of Kettleboro, and occupied the old homestead still in the family. When Peter Van Orden first occupied the farm in Plattekill he sold a lot, afterwards known as the "Still House Lot," opposite the homestead. On this lot a company built a very large building and established a distillery, and at this time he built a large dam and erected a grist mill in which he ground the grain pur-

The Lady Washington Galley

chased from the farmers by the company for the distillery. He also built the storehouse which was standing as late as 1912 just east of the homestead door yard.

In this store he and his partner, John Warner, sold merchandise to the people of the surrounding country. At this time the place contained two stores, a large distillery, a grist mill, a hatter's shop, two blacksmiths, one wheelwright and a shoemaker.

Lewiston, Utah



THE LADY WASHINGTON GALLEY

Early in the progress of the Revolutionary conflict it was evident that the line of Lake Champlain and the Hudson river would be the arena of the struggle between the colonies and Great Britain. The problem of the defense of the river was the pressing one. The Hudson being navigable for the war vessels of that day as far as Albany, practically, the need of armed vessels on the side of the patriots was indisputable. They had to be built on the banks of the stream above the Highlands. Poughkeepsie was selected as the place of the shipyard.

It was decided to obstruct the river in every way. Heavy iron chains, buoyed upon logs, were placed across the river ; fire ships were purchased at Sauger-ties and elsewhere and vessels to be armed with cannon were built. The approach of the British fleet under General Vaughan was noticed during the evening of

October 15th, 1777. It consisted of something more than thirty sail and anchored off Esopus island for the night. Early the next morning it weighed anchor and sailed up to the mouth of the Rondout creek and came to between this spot and Columbus (now Kingston) Point. Two batteries had been erected on the high ground above Ponckhockie in which had been mounted five light pieces of cannon. In the creek was lying a long galley armed with a thirty-two pounder. This galley was named the *Lady Washington*. Farther in the creek were some sloops and the vessels constituting what was known as "The Fleet Prison," which was the place of detention for disloyal and unsafe men in the eyes of the patriots. It has never been definitely stated what the force under Vaughan amounted to but Colonel George W. Pratt, who minutely and thoroughly examined the records, says that the British troops with the fleet on this occasion did not number over sixteen hundred men.

One division of these, containing about four hundred men, immediately disembarked at Ponckhockie. Meanwhile the *Lady Washington* galley with her single gun vigorously disputed the approach of the enemy and the two batteries on the bluff lent their assistance. These little defenders could not do much aside from entering an emphatic protest against attacking a defenseless village. To lend assistance there were but one hundred and fifty militia, either boys under sixteen or men too old to be sent with Governor and General George Clinton to defend the Highlands or to reinforce Gates at Saratoga. It did not take long to decide such a contest. The five light

The Lady Washington Galley

cannon, with the thirty-two pounder on the galley, were quickly silenced. Sailors from the British fleet soon boarded the vessels of the Fleet Prison and set them on fire. The sloops in the creek soon became like victims. In some way one of the British store-ships, the *Defender*, blew up and a number of the crew were injured. It gave time for the crew of the *Lady Washington* galley to man the oars and make their escape. They pulled up the creek with swift and heavy stroke, pursued by boats from the British vessels in eager chase. It is three miles up stream to the falls at Eddyville and they felt sure of making it. But the boats of the fleet, lighter and better manned, rapidly gained upon the galley. As soon as it was found that the *Lady Washington* could not escape, its crew scuttled it and it sank near Eddyville. The pursuers, finding that the galley was beyond their reach, landed at South Rondout and set fire to and burned the house of Wilhelmus Houghteling, Jr.

It is aside from our present intention to describe the burning of Kingston during that October afternoon. OLDE ULSTER has republished the account of that wanton vandalism as written by the pen of Colonel George W. Pratt. We confine this account to the further story of the *Lady Washington* galley.

The Legislature of New York had adjourned and left plenipotentiary powers in the Council of Safety, again constituted. The destruction of Kingston drove the Council to seek another home. It first went to Marbletown and convened in the house of Andrew Oliver. On the 14th of November, 1777, it removed to the house of Captain Jan Van Deusen in Old

Hurley. Three days before this Colonel Levi Pawling brought to its attention the matter of the sunken galley. The entry in the minutes is this :

Nov. 11, 1777.—Colonel Pawling laid before the Council a letter from His Excellency the Governor, dated at Newburgh, the sixth instant, whereby His Excellency desires Colonel Pawling and Colonel Snyder to furnish out of their regiments, twenty men to assist in raising the Continental row galley which lies sunk in the Rondout creek. Colonels Pawling and Snyder informed the Council that the militiamen by them ordered out for the purpose, complain of the service as being not properly militia duty, unless they be allowed extra pay for their services.

The same being taken into consideration,

Resolved, That the militia employed in raising the said Continental row galley ought to be allowed (exclusive of rations) eight shillings per day, and that the Colonels Pawling and Snyder, be authorized to promise them pay at that rate.

On Monday, December 1st, the record upon the journals of the Council of Safety sets forth that

Capt. Abraham Lewis informed the Council that he had used his utmost endeavours to raise the Continental galley, named Lady Washington, now sunk in the Roundout Kill, and that his attempts have proved unsuccessful,

The Council thereupon directed him to make report thereof to His Excellency the Governor, And

The Name of Katskill or Kaaterskill

Ordered, That the men belonging to the vessel commanded by Capt. Benson, who have been employed in attempting to raise the said galley proceed with Capt. Lewis to New Windsor.

Among the papers of the late Samuel D. Coykendall is the original order from the Council of Safety discontinuing the attempt to raise the galley, and ordering the men in charge to proceed to New Windsor. The order is as follows ;

In Council of Safety for the State of New York
Hurly—December 1st 1777

Captain Abraham Lewis informed the Council that he had used his utmost Endeavours to raise the Continental Galley named Lady Washington now sunk in the Roundout Kill, and that his attempts have proved unsuccessful—The Council directed him to make report thereof to his Excellency the Governor—And ordered that the Men belonging to the Vessel commanded by Captain Benson (who have been employed in attempting to raise the said Galley) proceed with Captain Lewis to New Windsor.

Extract from the Minutes

John McKefson Secry—



THE NAME OF KATSKILL OR KAATERSKILL

Wherever civilized men and women are found the name of the Catskill mountains, their legends, their beauty, their history and their grandeur have been

Olde Ulster

sung, told and revealed by pencil, painter's brush or photography. The story of Rip Van Winkle alone immortalized the Catskills. It is one of the achievements of literature.

Much has been written about the origin of the name. It is Dutch. The people of the Netherlands, the first comers to this region, are said to have thus named the mountains, the stream called Catskill creek and that named Cauterskill, Kaaterskill or Katerskill. It has been written over and over again that *Kater* or *Kaater* is the Dutch name for a male wild cat. It is said that Katskill was made the name for the mountains because they were infested by these ferocious animals. Just where these statements occur in the early records does not appear. The description of New Netherland by Arnoldus Montanus, Amsterdam (1671), remarkable in its description of the wild animals of the colony, says nothing about these wild cats. This is worth noting because he speaks in these words about what he calls

Lions, whose skins the Indians bring to market,
are caught on a high mountain, situate fifteen days
journey to the southwest.

This can be nothing but the catamount or wild cat. Montanus says nothing of its infesting the mountains along the river in such numbers that it gave its name to the prominent mountains and streams.

The name appears on the map of Van der Donck of 1656. It is *Kats Kill* there and designates the creek where it empties into the Hudson. It was not at that

The Name of Katskill or Kaaterskill

time applied to the mountains. The Indians called them *Onteora*, "the mountains of the sky."

It was an inference of Judge Egbert Benson, a noted jurist of New York, who caused the above fanciful origin of the names *Kater* and *Kat* to obtain so wide currency. He was born in New York City June 21, 1746, educated at King's College (Columbia), an active patriot, a member of the Council of Safety, member of the Continental Congress and the first Attorney General of New York. He was afterwards judge of the United States Circuit Court and first president of the New York Historical Society. He wrote a *Memoir on Dutch Names of Places*. Washington Irving accepted his view and the derivation became current and authoritative.

Still Judge Benson gave no authority for the derivation nor proof that there ever were catamounts or wild cats upon these mountains or along these streams in great numbers.

Edward M. Ruttenber pointed out that there was another origin for the appellations. Some of the older maps and surveys have the stream now known as Kaaterskill designated as "*Katarakt Kil*." That is, the *kil* of the cataract. To one who knows the beauty, the sublimity and the great height of the falls in the stream as it descends at the Laurel House, first one hundred and seventy-five feet and then eighty-five feet more just below the first fall, and the succession of cataracts, cascades and waterfalls in the immediately succeeding eight or ten miles to the Hudson, can readily see the significance of this designation of the rapidly descending stream on its way to the river.

Olde Ulster

The word cataract is the same in the Dutch, there spelled "katarakt." There is such appropriateness and significance in the application ; the Dutch were so thoroughly educated and possessed by a sense of beauty in that era of Dutch painting, art and literature that it does seem that they would be far more apt to thus apply a name so much more appropriate to such sublime and beautiful features of the land they had discovered and settled.

Ruttenber points out that at the time of the settlement of Old Catskill (Leeds), and the settlement of the Esopus at the middle of the seventeenth century, or about 1650, there was living on the north side of the Kat's Kil a Mohican sachem, *Nipapoa*, and on the south side another chief, *Machak-nimino*, and says that, as they belonged to the Wolf clan, rude figures of wolves, their totemic emblems, were painted upon their cabins, it would have been possible to have mistaken these for wild cats and named the stream thus. As he says, there is no evidence to support this, nor is there evidence to support the claim that the creeks and mountains were named for the prevalence of these ferocious wild animals.

There exist today maps of the region about the mountains on which are streams bearing the name of "Cartrit's kill." These designations are applied to various small streams. There exist no records of any persons by the name of Cartright in this vicinity in those early days. These maps were drawn by surveyors who were English. They can be explained by the fact that all of them contain waterfalls called by the Dutch settlers "*katarakts*." The maps thus made

The Name of Katskill or Kaaterskill

perpetuated the fact without stating the significance of the name.

In this connection it were well to speak of the tribe of Indians bearing the name of the Katskill Indians. They refused to share in the attacks upon the white men that their relatives, the Esopus Indians, entered upon. Even after the beginning of the Esopus War they refused to be parties. Hudson found them "very loving folk." They never violated that name. They had a palisaded village near the junction of the Katskill and Kaaterskill streams. They had been engaged in war with their hereditary enemies, the Iroquois, before the whites settled among them. But with the white men they lived in peace. It will be remembered that the war known as "The First Esopus War" began after a drunken celebration at the Esopus of the finishing of the husking of the corn of Thomas Chambers by the Katskill Indians, and an attack upon the noisy and drunken savages by hot-headed people from the Esopus stockade. While this led to assault, murder and revenge by the Indians at the Esopus there is nothing to show that the Katskill Indians took part in the quarrel. As their lands were gradually reduced by sale to white settlers they removed beyond the Catskill mountains. They were absorbed into the remnant of the river tribes that made a home upon the banks of the Susquehanna at Anaquagha, and when this was destroyed because Brant made this Indian village his rendezvous for raids upon the frontier they, being of the Wolf clan, made homes with other tribes largely of this clan, as the Delawares and Oneidas and their descendants are with them to this day in Kansas or Wisconsin.

OLDE ULSTER, in the issue for November, 1907, (Vol. III., pages 321-329) dwelt at considerable length upon the history of the Indians of the Hudson after the destruction of the settlement at Anaquagha. Students of the American aborigines have long known that Indians belong to the clan of their mothers. Among the river Indians the clan of the Wolf was that to which most belonged. As the Oneidas possessed the lands immediately beyond the Susquehanna and these were largely of the Wolf clan the fugitive river Indians were driven upon the Oneidas when Anaquagha was destroyed. The Oneidas were friendly to the cause of the Americans during the Revolution. They received these refugees into their homes. After the Revolution the United States donated a great tract of land on Green Bay, Wisconsin, to these Indians because of their friendship in those trying days. Here they thrived, in all that goes to make civilized life. Among them today are the remnants of these "very loving folk," the Indians of Old Catskill.



CLOTHING THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

There were many difficult problems to be solved by the colonies when in conflict with the power of Great Britain in their effort to achieve their independence. One of the most difficult was the clothing of the troops in the field. Money was almost impossible to obtain; the most of the ports were occupied by the enemy; clothing and shoes could not be obtained except as they were produced throughout the rural

Clothing the Revolutionary Army

parts of the states in rebellion, and to an almost exclusive extent must be made in the homes of the patriots themselves.

This was so especially with shoes. There was no great manufactory of shoes in the country which could take a contract to supply even a company, not to speak of a regiment. The Provincial Congress, April 15th, 1777, voted £600 to Cornelius C. Schoonmaker, chairman of the Ulster County Committee, for the purchase of stockings and blankets of the women among the farmers who had woven them for household use. The supplying of shoes was a more serious problem as stockings and blankets could be obtained in the manner mentioned. The problem was solved in the following way:

Throughout the State of New York hides were collected by the several county committees. These were sent to Ulster county, which was already famous for its forests of hemlock. It was even at the date of the Revolution becoming well known for the quality of leather produced, especially in that part of the town of Marbletown since set off into the mountain towns in the Esopus valley where millions of sides of hemlock leather were made during the next century. These hides were tanned by Matthew Cantine and John Anthony. The leather was then delivered to Colonel Peter T. Curtenius, the Commissary of the Congress, and distributed throughout the counties to all the shoemakers at their homes to be made up into shoes. These were then gathered by the supervisors of the several towns and precincts and \$8.00 per pair allowed for each pair that came up to the requirements.

These were then delivered to the commissary and distributed among the regiments in need.

The Journal of the Senate of the State of New York of the date of March 2nd, 1778 contains the following entries :

The Senate being informed that the Hides which the Convention of this State some time ago put into the hands of Messrs. Matthew Cantine and John Anthony at Marbletown to be tanned and dressed by them for the use of this State, or some considerable part of them are prepared for working up into Shoes.

Resolved, if the honorable House of Assembly concur herein ; That Colonel Peter T. Curtenius the Commissary appointed to procure Cloathing for the Troops raised under the Direction of this State, take the said Quantity of Leather into his Care and cause the same to be made up into Shoes with all possible Dispatch, to be delivered by him or his Order into the Cloathing Stores of this State ; And that Mr. Curtenius be & he hereby is authorized to give Exemptions from Military Duty to such Shoemakers, their Journeymen and Apprentices as he shall employ in making the said Shoes ; to avail them respectively no longer than during the time they shall severally be in the said Employ.

Ordered, that Mr. Roosevelt carry a copy of the foregoing Resolution to the Honble. House of Assembly and desire their Concurrence thereto.

March 4th

A Message from the Honorable House of Assembly with their Resolution of Concurrence was received and read and is in the following words to wit—

Clothing the Revolutionary Army

“State of New York. In Assembly March 5th 1778

“Resolved that this House do Concur with the Honble. the Senate in their Resolutions authorizing Colo. Peter T. Curtenius to take the Leather therein mentioned into his Care and cause the same to be made up into Shoes for the Purposes therein directed, and to give such Exemptions as are therein mentioned.”

Ordered, that a Copy of the foregoing Resolution of this Senate & of the Resolution of Concurrence of the Honble. House of Assembly thereto be delivered to Colo. Curtenius.

ROBT. BENSON, Clk.

The following subscription of clothing was received from Ulster county :

	Shirts	Overalls	Yds. of Linen
Shawingonk	43	16	34
N. Malborough	3	1	
N. Paltz	21	7	20¾
Kingston	28	28	
Hurley Township	23	24	
Marbletown	26	15	33
Rochester	12		18¾
Newburgh	26	9	8
	—	—	—
10 bundells	132	100	114½

The Council of Safety, in June, 1777, for better security from the enemy, removed the State Clothing Store from Fishkill to Kingston. The State Clothier, John Henry, delivered the clothing to the several regiments. His accounts from March, 1777, to January, 1779, reached a total of £4157.10.5.

Olde Ulster

HOLLAND

From out the sea, O Motherland,
Our fathers plucked thy maiden strand,
 As from the deep,
 Where treasures sleep,
The pearl rewards the daring hand.

But not to wear in empty pride,
But not in sordid greed to hide !
 Thy lustre shone
 Not theirs alone,
But beamed on all the world beside.

No other's claim their might o'erbore
Their right to tarnish evermore ;
 No hand of spoil
 Usurped the soil,
But that which changed the sea to shore.

And when their claim the sea confessed,
With billows stayed, and bended crest,
 The home it gave
 From out its wave,
A refuge rose for all oppressed.

Nay, when far angrier billows broke,
Of bigot hate, and war's fell stroke,
 Our sires withstood
 This sea of blood
With strength no tyrant hand could yoke.

Holland

The thrift that wrought, like Moses' rod,
A path where man had never trod,
 That highway kept,
 By storm unswept,
A land *unpromised*—yet from God !

A land so strong for truth and right,
For chainless thought and heaven's full light,
 That seas again
 Should drown thy plain,
Ere these should yield to human spite.

A land where Genius flamed in power,
Where Learning earned its generous dower ;
 Whence Commerce sped
 With boundless tread,
And Art bloomed forth in beauteous flower.

A Land where Knowledge grew for all,
Where Conscience knew no gyve nor thrall ;
 Whence exiled bands,
 From other lands,
Bore Truth that made old errors fall !

A land of gallant deeds and men,
The praise of stranger tongue and pen—
 Too little known
 By us, their own,
Till MOTLEY told their tale again,—
Nay, GRIFFIS now as MOTLEY then !

Charleston, S. C.

CHARLES STUART VEDDER, D. D.

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Mental and Nervous Diseases

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WHOLE NUMBER 107

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

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

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

OLD^E VLSTER

 VOL. IX

NOVEMBER, 1913

 No. 11

The Kingston Academy



THE transformation of the old building of the Kingston Academy of pre-Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary days into the office and printing establishment of the Kingston Daily Leader and the building of Kingston High School and the abandonment of the site, the building and the establishment of the Kingston Academy of the last eighty years upon its historic position upon the "First Plain," call for a sketch of the institution soon to be but a memory in these days when this commercial age demands that even an educational edifice and its surroundings be "up-to-date," whatever the term may mean. In undertaking the story of the old, the historic Kingston Academy, use will be made of a series of articles which appeared in the Kingston Argus during the summer of 1861.

While the academy flourished prior to the Revolution its most noted days were in the one-third of a century which succeeded that strenuous struggle. Then there were few similar institutions of the first

class and those who had founded Kingston Academy had put it into a rank by itself and that rank was of the highest. The best preceptors obtainable were placed at the head. Joseph Addison, subsequently a lawyer, was the first. Then the school was in charge of David B. Warden. General John Armstrong, the writer of the celebrated Newburgh letters of Washington's day, who was afterwards United States Senator, Secretary of War and Minister Plenipotentiary to France came to Kingston to educate his children and lived in the old Senate House. When Armstrong went to France he took Warden with him as Secretary of Legation. In Paris Warden remained the rest of his life a permanent attache of the American embassy, and dying forty years after left to the academy his collection of books. He was a Scots-Irishman with all the clannishness of his race.

Kenyon, Weller and Halworth succeeded as head of the school. None left any impression upon either academy or village. Then followed the reign of Daniel Parker, A.M. He secured a rank and place in the history and memory of the people of Kingston during the first half of the nineteenth century which was remarkable and the memory of the fact that one had sat under the tuition of Daniel Parker was a proud recollection of many a Kingstonian during the rest of his life. His talents were unquestionable; his knowledge of human nature was thorough; his ability to deal with boys and girls was a valuable asset in his successful career. With him the rod rarely was used. He could be a severe disciplinarian but he knew something better in dealing with incorrigible boys or with

The Kingston Academy

indolent ones. Many a lad who would not study but would rather play was set at building cob houses which the teacher's cane overthrew so often and compelled him to re-erect that the weary boy turned willingly to his hated task. He rarely met with a subject he could not manage and his school was a model of order, industry and good nature. He had been a minister, then a politician, then a business man. He was a good classical scholar but the greatest faculty he possessed was that of the ability to impart instruction and awaken a desire in his pupils to learn. He was a Connecticut Yankee and his reign in the Kingston Academy began about 1820.

After the administration of Parker the academy endured a succession of young men fresh from New England colleges. They merely sojourned in the village of Kingston long enough to obtain a refurnishing of the purse that they might resume studies for some professional life. Baldwin, Hubbard and others were of this class, whose very names are forgotten, they having made no impression during their brief stay in town. They succeeded in reducing the influence and reputation of the noted academy to a low ebb. We will from this point follow the writer of the series of articles closely as he tells the story of the academy from the records of its minutes.

The minutes of Kingston Academy afford the means of giving an outline of its history from the period of its recognition and incorporation as one of the institutions under the charge of "The Regents of the University of the State of New York." The deed

is dated February 3d, 1795, and it is a rather curious illustration of the "all deliberate speed" of public action in those days, preventing haste from ever running into hurry, that it was not recorded in the Secretary of State's office till April 2nd, and not received and formally accepted by the Trustees till June 10th, 1795. The application too, had been first made by the Trustees to the Regents, February 23rd, 1794; and a renewed application January 5th, 1795.

Prior to this incorporation, the Academy had enjoyed a prosperous career of twenty years as an institution "for the Instruction of Youth in the learned Languages and other branches of useful Knowledge," under the fostering care of "The Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of Kingston," who had purchased "a Lot of Ground with a large and commodious Building thereon," "to that use and purpose." The following were the trustees under the original incorporation :

John Addison	Peter Van Gaasbeek
George J. L. Doll	Coenraedt Edmondas Elmendorph
Petrus van Vlierden	Evert Bogardus
Moses Yeomans	Petrus Myndertse
Peter Marius Groen	Peter Roggen
Cornelius Jansen	Henry Eltinge
Jeremiah DuBois	James S. Bruyn
Peter Vanderlyn	Abraham VanGaasbeek, Jr.
Samuel Freer	Petrus Elmendorph
Moses Cantine	James Oliver
Abraham VanHorne	Garret De Witt
Joseph Hasbrouck	Johannes Bruyn

The Kingston Academy

John Addison, the Senior Trustee, acted as President under the style and title of "Mr. Senior," Peter Van Gaasbeek being chosen Secretary and Peter Vanderlyn, Treasurer. A "Plan of Education" and rules and regulations were adopted in brief as follows:

The Plan decided that there should be taught "the Greek and Latin Languages, Elementary and Practical Geometry, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Antient History, Geography, and the History and Government of the United States."

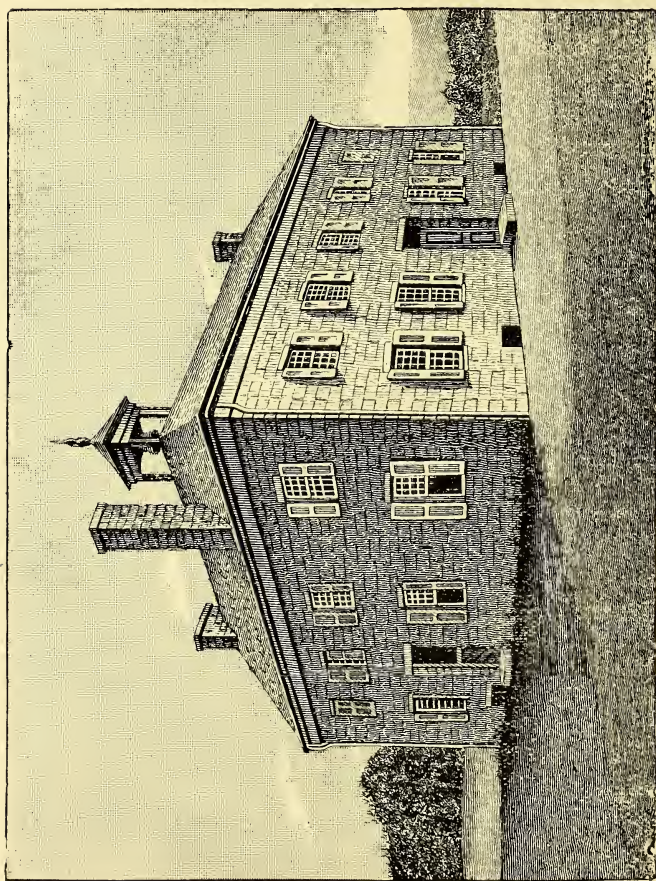
The terms of tuition "in any of the above branches," was set at five pounds (\$12.50) a year, a third paid on entrance of pupil, and the balance at close of year; and two loads of firewood, or its market price.

Two vacations of three weeks each, in May and October, were set, and Saturdays allowed for necessary recreation. General examinations at the close of each term were provided for, and quarterly "visitations" by the Trustees. It was also determined that "Every Morning, the principal Tutor, Usher, or Master, shall open the Exercises of this Academy with prayer."

The Trustees then agreed with "Mr. Timothy Tredwell Smith, the Preceptor," to continue his charge as principal for two years from May 14, 1795, at 170 pounds (\$425) for the first twelvemonth, and 185 pounds (\$462.50) for the second year.

Save a notice of examination, no entry occurs till December 21, 1795, when the Trustees came together to receive a pair of globes and 103 volumes of solid English literature for their library, from the Regents of the University. At the same meeting Philip D. Bevier and James Elmendorph were elected Trustees

Olde Ulster



The Old Kingston Academy

The Kingston Academy

in place of "the Rev. Abraham Van Horne, who had removed to a distant congregation," and Petrus Myndertse, resigned.

April 29, 1796, the Trustees were satisfied with the proficiency of the pupils, on examination, and with the "specimens of their Oratory." They also decided that no deduction be made in school bills for less than three months absence. September 30, 1796, after another satisfactory examination, the price of tuition was raised from five pounds to six a year, or from \$12.50 to \$15. On March 18, 1796, the Trustees fixed Principal T. T. Smith's future salary at two hundred pounds (\$500) a year, and that of Benjamin Low, Usher, from the October past to the May approaching, at the rate of twenty pounds (\$50) a year, which was subsequently continued.

The mere entry of approved examinations is the sole record until June 12, 1798, when one of the Trustees, Peter VanGaasbeek, having died, Christopher Tappen was elected Trustee, and Abraham Van Gaasbeek appointed Secretary, September 20, 1798. John A. DeWitt was elected Trustee to fill the vacancy by resignation of Johannes Bruyn. The visiting committee at that meeting made a report which was approved, stating that Mr. Samuel Freer had made an appeal to them on the question "whether his son, Anthony S. Freer, should be permitted to speak an oration he had made choice of, in preference to one corrected, and made choice of for him by the principal Tutor?" and that they unanimously resolved, "that upon the present and similar cases, the principal Tutor ought to be the sole Judge of what is most proper and

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conducive to the Edification of his pupils, and unless this Confidence is reposed in him, his Authority as Tutor would be diminished and the promotion of Knowledge thereby endangered."

Nothing of interest is recorded till October 4th, 1799, when Peter Ten Broeck was elected a Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Cornelius Jansen; and the Yankee singing masters made a permanent lodgment in the old burgh, William H. Blood getting "the long room for teaching singing school in the Evening, twice a week, provided he be answerable for all damages, and subject to the inspection of five Trustees," named "and that any Trustee have liberty to attend at all times." A monthly visiting committee to watch the progress of the pupils and the state of the funds was also appointed.

John Addison, the Senior Trustee and President, having died, Frederick A. De Zeng was, May 2, 1800, chosen his successor as Trustee, the Rev. George J. L. Doll being then Senior and virtual President. A committee to see to the repair of the Academy buildings was directed to apply to the Trustees of Kingston for aid. Martin Stanley was allowed "the lower west room for teaching the English Language, Mathematics, &c., &c.," subject to the Trustees' rules.

On May 1st, 1801, Mr. Timothy Tredwell Smith, having stated his wish to resign his post, the Trustees set about an inquiry for a proper successor, "well versed in the Arts and Sciences." On May 26th, Domine Doll, on a letter from a friend at Kinderhook, recommended the Rev. David B. Warden of that old dorp, to succeed Mr. Smith; and August 1st a contract

The Kingston Academy

was made with Mr. Warden to "teach the usual Branches of Science hitherto taught in the Academy, and also the French language, if required," for \$450 a year, to be made \$500 if the tuition fees allowed it. On looking into their financial condition the Trustees found on October 2, 1801, that there were arrears of tuition bills due to August then last past amounting to £172.18.1.; and at the same time they owed ex-Principal Smith £158.7.10., which they resolved to square forthwith, giving Mr. Smith a warm vote of thanks on parting. On November 23rd, the Trustees put Abraham B. Bancker in their board in place of Henry Eltinge, resigned; appointed Thomas A. Van Gaasbeek, Usher, at \$40 a year; found they owed Mr. Smith £95.5.4., and put the large tuition fees yet unpaid into an attorney's hands to collect to meet the debt; and charged a committee "to agree with some person to ring the Court House Bell twice a day for the use of the Academy."

At subsequent meetings various changes were made in the Trustees and on June 28, 1802, Solomon Hudlaer was made Janitor, to live in the Academy and the Treasurer, if he have a surplus, to make certain repairs and buy a new bell, selling the old one to the best advantage; and accepting Mr. Warden's report of \$61.75 raised by subscription which added thirty-one books to the library. The laws of the State making a change necessary a president of the Board was elected—the Rev. George J. L. Doll. The students dodging the examinations by absence, the Trustees resolved that any doing so hereafter, without proper excuse, should be "publicly reprimanded for the first offense, and expelled for the second."

On the 3rd of January, 1803, the Trustees decreed, "That if at any time hereafter, any Student belonging to the Academy shall be found Guilty of playing Cards, or to Gamble or play at any other Game in a Tavern, Public House or any Gambling house whatever, and the same shall be proven to the satisfaction of the Trustees, he or they so offending shall be liable to be expelled from the Academy; and that the names of the Offenders together with the reasons of their expulsions, be printed in the Public papers at the option of the Trustees."

Mr. Secretary Bancker, who had been charged with the duty, presented an address to the Regents of the University, which was adopted and ordered to be printed. It set forth that the Academy, with no other resources than the tuition money, had "since its first establishment by the Trustees of the Commonalty of Kingston in the year 1774," had excellent teachers and could count among its pupils "a Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate; a Speaker of the Assembly; a Justice of the Supreme Court; a Mayor of one populous city and both Mayor and Recorder of another; several members of the National and State Legislatures, besides a number of characters, eminent in their several professions of Divinity, Law and Physic." They modestly press the claims of their institution to an equal share of the parental favors of the University, saying that the \$200 they have received, with \$60 added by private contributions, has been expended for globes and mathematical apparatus and 132 volumes added to the library. They had then fifty-three students; one from Maryland, another from

The Mother of Roscoe Conkling

Pennsylvania ; one each from New York, Westchester and Albany counties ; seven from Dutchess, five from Columbia, five from Greene and thirty-one from Ulster. This was besides those in the preparatory school down stairs.

On the 31st of January, 1804, the Trustees were so elated by the prospects of the Academy that they appointed a committee to memorialize the Legislature for aid in building and endowing a college in Kingston, and to get the sanction of the Regents to the project, being incited thereto "as well by private subscriptions as by a generous donation from the Trustees of the Corporation of Kingston, of Real property, as a Fund towards the establishment of a College."

To be continued



THE MOTHER OF ROSCOE CONKLING

In The Magazine of American History for August, 1888, there is a sketch of Senator Roscoe Conkling by the Rev. Dr. Isaac S. Hartley which thus speaks of his mother: "Judge Alfred Conkling married Eliza Cockburn, born in Ulster County, New York, the daughter of James Cockburn of Scotland, who, after a few years' residence in his native land, went to the Bermudas, finally emigrating to America and settling in Kingston, New York, where he died a few weeks before the birth of his daughter. The youngest of Judge Conkling's children was Roscoe, whose uncommon name was given through his father's admiration for the sterling character of the lamented William Roscoe, barrister, of England."

The Great Webster-

✻ ✻ ✻ Hayne Debate

Described by a Kingston man who heard it



URING the last week the Senate chamber was the centre of attraction in the Capitol, for a debate has there been going on between Messrs. Benton, Hayne and Webster, which, in point of ability, eloquence and energy (I had almost said *fierceness*) has, probably, no parallel in the annals of that body. Let me first describe the orators in my own plain way before I attempt to touch off—what I can only promise—a feature or two of the contest.

1. Mr. Benton. Apparently about middle aged—fine portly figure—rather aldermanic—neither tall nor short—sandy hair—large whiskers—a narrow, retiring forehead—a grey eye, that can glance like lightning—full face—regular features—a mouth well formed—tongue quick and voluble—together a handsome and a great man. His delivery is very accurate and distinct—his words flow sensibly and fluently—always in a soft, winning tone—except when his indignation is excited, for then the very d—l himself (my readers will pardon the expression) could not speak and look more terrible. In private life his character is most estimable

—kind to the unfortunate, charitable to the poor, true to his friends, and honorable to his enemies.

2. Mr. Hayne. Would pass for a sprightly young man of thirty, though I am informed he is now about thirty-eight—full, round face, without whiskers—light brown hair, which he wears in the *exquisite* style—nothing remarkable in his forehead—small grey eyes, weakened, perhaps, by study—features not large, but regular, and not so manly as Mr. Benton's—wide mouth—glib tongue—rather delicate in his person, though by no means ghostly. His voice has more volume than that of the Senator from Missouri, and he pours forth his arguments in a torrent of impetuous eloquence that always commands attention and seldom fails to convince. While speaking he is full of action—stepping incessantly backward and forward between his desk and the bar, near which he sits. In private life his character is like that of Mr. Benton—beyond reproach. South Carolina may well be proud of him.

3. Mr. Webster. I suppose about fifty—large head, covered with long, black hair, which is combed back, and on one side stands erect, owing to his habit of rubbing it up while engaged in debate—very large and very prominent forehead—deadly hazel eyes, sunk deep and overshadowed by very black, scowling brows—wide mouth—pale face—a keen, cutting tongue, more artful in repartee than argument—figure of the middle size, strongly verging toward a relish for turtle soup. His voice is sharp and distinct, without any of the Yankee—he seems to weigh every word before it is uttered—and, generally, moves along in a calm, deliberate tone. He has very little action, and not a

particle of Mr. Benton's fiery indignation. The eloquence of the one resembles the broadside of a ship of the line—that of the other the murderous report of a rifle. The National Republicans should cherish him, for he is their main stay.

Induced by a rumor that something of importance was about to take place in the Senate, I, on Wednesday, January 20th (1830), repaired thither, and found Mr. Webster in possession of the floor, speaking against a resolution offered by Mr. Foote, of Connecticut, relative to the public lands—substantially the Siamese brother of the one offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Hunt. But the public lands had only a share in the great battle which I am now to describe, for the whole policy of the government, and the history of parties *ab urbe condita*, were brought into the arena. If I understood him correctly, it seemed to be Mr. Webster's object, on this occasion, to prove that New England had been the uniform friend of the West; and, by way of illustration, he cited several passages from the old journals. He bestowed an exalted eulogium upon Nathan Dane, of Massachusetts, as the author of the famous Ordinance of July 13th, 1787, prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude in the (then) territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio.

When he sat down Mr. Benton rose, and, in a flowing stream of eloquence, refuted much of what had been alleged. He demonstrated by facts and arguments that, if "the infant west" owed anything for its prosperity to any of the thirteen old states, it was not to those in the northeast. . . . Mr.

The Great Webster-Hayne Debate

Benton also proved from the old journals that the Ordinance of 1787 did not originate with Mr. Dane but with Thomas Jefferson.

The next day, after the transaction of some ordinary business, an adjournment was moved at half past one, as I understood, to afford Mr. Webster an opportunity of arguing a cause in the Supreme Court; but Mr. Hayne rose and said he hoped not. He had something here, (laying his hand on his breast) which had been put there by the Senator from Massachusetts, and it was necessary for his comfort that it should be discharged: That the Senator had struck a blow at South Carolina through him: He had fired his shot and Mr. Hayne was anxious to return the compliment. "I am ready to receive it," said Mr. Webster. The Senate thereupon refused to adjourn, and Mr. Benton rose for a short half hour, that Mr. Hayne might have time to calm his emotion, and especially to save him from the indecorum of uttering a word in the absence of his antagonist, who had just then withdrawn. As soon as Mr. Webster resumed his seat, Mr. Benton sat down, and Mr. Hayne began.

It is, of course, impossible for me to give even the faintest outline of this masterly effort. For two hours, at least, he bore down in a strain of eloquence, alternately grave, indignant, and witty, upon the Senator from Massachusetts, the like of which I have never witnessed, and which, as I thought, completely demolished him. Mr. Webster evidently suffered. He seemed uneasy in his seat; sometimes he took notes—then audibly dissented, anon assented, and, occasionally, leaned back in his chair.

On Monday, January 25th (1830), to which day the Senate had adjourned, Mr. Hayne resumed with no lack of vigor. He served up, in *southern* style, such dishes as "the Tories of the Revolution," "the monarchists of 1798," and "the coalition of 1825." In descanting with great force upon the exertions made in New England, in the pulpit as well as in the town hall, to oppose the War of 1812, he read several passages from Boston newspapers, breathing the most bitter spirit.

The next day Mr. Webster took the floor, and it would be absurd to deny that, considering the hardness of his case, he acquitted himself with honor. No man, be his accomplishments what they may, could have managed with more judgment and skill. He declined the defense of the Hartford Convention and of the Boston "blue lights"—reiterated the friendship of New England for the West—repelled the very idea of interfering with slavery in the South—repeated his praise of Nathan Dane—shuffled off the priests who polluted their pulpits during the War of 1812—treated the tariff very coolly, and said it was a southern measure—expressed his determination to vote against every measure for changing the existing mode of selling the public lands—and, in a word, almost went "the whole hog round" with Mr. Hayne. In some of his repartees he was very severe. (Here the reporter of the debate enters into an explanation of the classical allusions both speakers applied to the events of the day and the preceding few years, which are not appreciated at this day.) Resuming the report of the debate, the writer remarks that the rumbling voice of

Early References to "the Esopus"

Daniel Webster as he shook his finger at the Vice President then in the chair as he presided over the debate, created an extraordinary sensation in the audience. . . . I must add, that, during this memorable debate, the galleries and lobby of the Senate were thronged to excess. The ladies, especially, seemed to take great delight in mingling their angelic forms with the rusty-fusty, unadorned, (I had almost said,) uncouth figures of the "lords of creation." With a courage that charmed while it astonished, they made their way into the Senators' seats, and even penetrated as far as the foot of the Vice President's platform. . . . For my part, I wished them snugly seated in their comfortable parlors, for, instead of attending to the debate they were scribbling billetdoux, and kept many a politician from resting his weary limbs upon the cushions that they occupied.

The above description of the participants in the great debate between Webster and Hayne, in the Senate of the United States in January, 1830, which is considered the greatest debate in American history, is taken from the *Ulster Sentinel* of February 17th, 1830 and is written by the chief editor of the paper, Charles G. DeWitt, then representing this district in Congress.



EARLY REFERENCES TO "THE ESOPUS"

The records of New Netherland and afterwards the Province of New York contain many interesting references to the region then known as "the Esopus." It

Olde Ulster

is worth while to collect them for future writers upon subjects relating to the early history of the region embraced within the limits of Old Ulster.

The delegates from the city of New Amsterdam and other towns of New Netherland, upon the second day of November, 1663, remonstrated upon the lack of a necessary force of soldiers to guard the province. They say the effects are

Manifested in the deplorable and tragical massacre and slaughter of the good people of the beautiful and fruitful country. Esopus, recently committed by the Barbarians after the premature and, for this State in this conjuncture of time, wholly unpractical reduction of the military force of this Province,

referring to the massacre at the Esopus June 7th, 1663, and the captivity among their Indian foes of the women of the Esopus and Nieuw Dorp (Hurley).

In the reply of the West India Company to Director Stuyvesant in 1664 it was pointed out that on the 10th of June, 1664, the

Lands in and about the Esopus which could be mowed and sown in the year 1663, only at great peril and cost, on account of the war, were as productive and wore as promising an appearance as if they had been plowed and sown in the fall; and the spring planting of the year 1664 having been blessed by God with a fructifying and abundant rain, a good and blessed harvest was expected.

On the eighth of September, 1663, the schout and burgomasters of New Orange (Albany) reported to the States General

Early References to "the Esopus"

A portion of this Province called the Esopus, consisting of three villages, having already, last year, delivered about 25 thousand skepels [18,750 bushels] of *kooren* [wheat], certainly Curacao and Surenam could, from this day forward, be provided with necessary provisions.

During the administration of Anthony Colve, as governor, during the second Dutch possession of the Province, a petition for a minister at the Esopus was presented. The record reads :

The Petition of the Magistrates of Swaenenburgh, heretofore called Kingstowne, also the Petition of the Magistrates of the towns of Horley and Marblertowne, situate in the Esopus, being read and considered at a Meeting of the Honble. Commanders and adjoined Council of War of the squadron of ships in the North River of New Netherland, etc :

It is ordered as follows :

The Petitioners shall give a list of the number of their inhabitants, and what they will be able to contribute to the support of a Minister, which shall be transmitted by us to our principals.

On the first of October, 1673, Isaac Grevenraet was appointed schout (sheriff) at the Esopus of the towns of Swaenenburg, Horley and Marblertowne.

On October 23rd the inhabitants of Hurley petitioned that for the greater security of their town its inhabitants be forbidden to build on their lands outside of the village, and that they be provided with ammunition. It was ordered :

That the Petitioners receive from the Magistrates

of Swaenenburg twenty pounds of the nails which belonged to Captn de Lavall, for the repairs of the Block-house ; also for the two Towns of Horley and Marble thirty pounds of powder and 20 pounds of lead, and all the inhabitants of the Town of Hurly aforesaid are hereby most strictly ordered and commanded not to remove their dwellings outside the village, unless they have obtained special consent thereto.

On March 8th, 1674, it was ordered by the Council that " no more than two sloops shall go at one time, by lot or rotation, to Willemstadt (Albany) or Esopus, nor shall passengers be taken with them without a pass."

On the 16th of April, 1678, Sir Edmund Andros was asked by the King in Council about the conditions of the Province. Concerning the buildings he replied

They are most wood, some lately stone & brick, good country houses & strong for their several kinds. . . . No beggars but all poor cared for.

In 1691 a delegation of French Indians from Canada, Utawawas or Dovaganhaes, came to Sopus desirous that there be free trade with their brethren, the Iroquois. Here they caught small pox and died.

In the address of Governor Richard Ingoldsby to King William III. in 1691, he thus speaks of the Esopus:

Sopus is a place upon Hudsons River, 80 miles distant from New Yorke ; consists of five small towns whose inhabitants manage husbandry and

Early References to "the Esopus"

have not above 3000 acres of manureable land ; all the rest being hills and mountains, not possible to be cultivated.

New Yorke is the Metropolis, is scituate upon a barren island bounded by Hudson's River and the East River that runs into the Sound, and hath nothing to support it but trade, which chiefly flows from the flower and bread they make of the corne the west end of Long Island and Zopus produceth ; which is sent to the West Indies, and there is brought in return from thence amongst other things a liquor called Rumm, the duty whereof considerably encreaseth Your Majesties revenue.

It was reported in 1694 that Count Frontenac, Governor of Canada, had sent spies to discover the condition of the Esopus country, who reported "the people are not vigilant and live scattering." In 1701 the French governor reported to the home government

Esopus is 30 leagues from Orange [Albany]. It is a small unfortified town ; itself and neighborhood scarcely muster 400 men capable of bearing arms. They are laborers and people without discipline.

In 1696-7 Count de Frontenac, Governor of Canada, sent a party of fifty Indians of the Sault and Mountain with some Nepisseriniens to Albany and directed them to proceed as far as the Esopus and make prisoners there. They met some Iroquois who told them that this confederacy was to send a deputation to the Indians of Canada to make a treaty of peace with them. The Canadians came no further.

PREFIXES TO DUTCH NAMES

Van is not the only prefix to Dutch family names. It is the most general prefix and is so interwoven with the use of cognomens that it has come to mean "family name." For instance in Netherland, a man meeting one whose family name is unknown to him will ask, "What is your van?" The answer may be, "My van is De Wet." And upon asking his interlocutor "What is your van?" the other may reply, "My van is Ter Penninck," showing that people in this instance have entirely lost sight of the original significance of the "Van," simply considering it as meaning "family name."

Sometimes, especially during the time of the republic, the prefix *á* precedes a name. This is simply a substitute for Van, Van de, Van den, Van der, Te, Ten or Ter and was adopted by classical scholars and members of the learned professions when it was still customary with most of them to Latinize their name. A prolific writer and theologian of the 17th century—the Rev. Van Brakel—to cite only one instance among many, not desiring to Latinize his name, usually styled himself *á* Brakel instead of Brakelius as he might have done. Thus *á* is not a Dutch prefix, though often preceding names of Dutch scholars and professional men.

Besides "Van" (meaning from), the most common Dutch prefixes are Van de, Van den, Van der—all meaning from the or of the. Less frequent is the use of Van't—an abbreviation of Van het—also meaning from the or of the: Van't Hoff signifying from the court.

Prefixes to Dutch Names

The Dutch prefix *Ver* is a contraction of *Van de*, *Van den* or *Van der*. For instance, *Verree* was originally *Van de Ree* (from the roadstead) and was Anglicized into *Ferree* or *Ferry*. *Verryn* is a contraction of *Van de Ryn*, a man from the bank of the River Rhine. *Verheul* or *Verhuel* means from the small stone bridge. *Verbraeck* means from the uncultivated or barren land. *Vermeule* means from the mill. *Verhey* means from the moors. *Versschuur* (twisted into *Forshee*, etc.) means from the barn. *Verlaan* means from the lane, *Verburch*, *Verburgh* means from the castle. The contraction *Ver*, though at present frequently met with throughout the whole of Netherland, appears to have been of Flemish or South Netherland origin.

De and *Den*—meaning *The*—are other quite common prefixes to Netherland names. For instance, *De Roode* means *The Red*, *De Ronde* means *The Round*, *De Boer* means *The Farmer*, *De Jong*, *De Jonge*, means *The Young*, *Den Een* means *The One*, *Den Man* means *The Man*, *Den Broeder* means *The Brother*, *De Lange* means *The Tall*, etc.

As *Ver* was a distinctively South Netherland prefix so *Te*, *Ten* and *Ter* are distinctively East Netherland prefixes, chiefly originating and still most numerously met with, in the provinces of Gelderland, Overysel, Drenthe and portions of Utrecht. The use of *Ter* as a prefix to a name has such a hold upon the mind of the people there that a person whose name begins with *Ver* will be addressed as *Ter*. For instance, *Verplanck* will there become *Terplanck*, *Verhey* be addressed as *Terhey*, *Verhaar* becomes *Terhaar*.

Te, *Ten* and *Ter* mean *near* or *near the*. Thus

Te Hennepe means near Hennepe. Te Loo means near Loo. Te Veldhuis means near the house on the moor or field. The Boveldt means near the arable land. Te Winkel means near the village of Winkel or near the store. Ten Eyck means near the oak. Ten Hout means near the wood. Ten Broeck means near the marshy land. Ten Hulsen means near the holly. Ten Brink means near the grassy slope.

Ter Penning or Ter Penninck means near the castle or manor of Penninck. Ter Borch, Borch means near the castle. Ter Bosch means near the wood. Ter Willigen (Terwilliger) means near the willows. Ter Hune means near the hune beds, those immense boulders or masses of rocks still met with in the provinces of Drenthe or Gelderland. They are probably monuments of prehistoric races long ago inhabiting these parts of the country and are thought to mark the graves of noted chieftains. But how did those immense hunebeds get there? Unfortunately most of these piles have disappeared, the utilitarian spirit of the near residents (those living at Ter Hune or near the Hunebeds), having induced them to demolish these prehistoric monuments, using the debris for building stone and other prosaic purposes.

There are also names with the prefix In den and In't, both meaning in the. For instance, In den Bosch means in the wood and In't Veld means in the field, "Veld" in this connection often signifying "moor," so that Verhey and In't Veld may practically mean the same.

Besides these there are the still rarer prefixes, tot, toe and thoe, all meaning to or at. They are mostly

Old Saugerties Advertisements

used by members or descendants of ancient noble houses, which have been divided into several branches, for the purpose of designating the branch to which they belong. For instance, the Baron Van Voorst tot Voorst who, a little over a year ago, was one of the winners at the New York horse show, indicates by this "tot Voorst" that he belongs to the branch of the house which stuck closest to the original family seat. Cornelis Van Voorst, a picturesque character in early New Netherland history, and one of the earliest settlers of what is now Jersey City, probably was one of this family.

Baron Van der Capellen thoe or toe Ryssel, who is most intimately connected — through his agent Captain Adriaen Post — with Staten Island's history between 1650 and 1660, used this "thoe" or "toe" Ryssel, to indicate that he belonged to the Ryssel branch of the Van der Capellen family, Ryssel being a manor house, two miles south of Gorssel in the province of Gelderland.

Another not uncommon prefix is Op, meaning on. For instance, Op Dyk or Op ten Dyck means on the dyke, Op ten Graft or Op te Graft means on the bank of the canal or the moat, etc.

From the New Netherland Register, Vol. 1, No. 8.



OLD SAUGERTIES ADVERTISEMENTS

The *Ulster Palladium*, a weekly Anti-Masonic paper published in Kingston more than eighty years ago, and edited by David L. Bernard, in its issue of September

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29, 1830, contains the following Saugerties advertisements :

SAUGERTIES HOTEL.

WILLIAM H. CROSWELL,

Having taken the large and commodious house lately erected by Mr. Erastus Marshall, situated in Partition street in the village of Saugerties, will be at all times prepared to accommodate his friends and the public, and respectfully solicits their patronage. The house is well finished and furnished ; the rooms are spacious, airy and well arranged for the comfort and convenience of travellers, boarders and parties of pleasure. His Bar will be furnished with the choicest liquors, and his table with the best provisions which the country affords.

The SAUGERTIES HOTEL commands a view of the villages of Saugerties and Ury [that part of the village on the south side of the Esopus], the Hudson river and Catskill Mountains, and travellers wishing to remain in the country for a short time will find this Hotel an agreeable resort.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES to let.

Saugerties, August 10, 1830.

NEW SPRING GOODS

The Store of Henry Barclay is Removed from the Upper Dock, Saugerties, to the Corner of Partition and Montgomery streets, in the building formerly

Old Saugerties Advertisements

occupied by A. R. Kipp, and directly opposite the dwelling house of L. Wheeler. The business continues to be conducted by ELIAS WOODRUFF, who has just returned from New York with a large and splendid assortment of

FASHIONABLE

Dry Goods Suitable to the season.

Saugerties, April 20th, 1830.

GEORGE A. GAY,

At the old stand, has still on hand an extensive
assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, HARDWARE, Crockery,

Provisions, &c.,

which he is selling at the present reduced prices and on very accommodating terms.

Saugerties, August 3, 1830.

About this time an attempt was made to change the name of the village of Saugerties. It was incorporated as the village of "Ulster" and was officially so designated. The attempt proved abortive. The inhabitants of both village and town continued to call it by the old name of "Saugerties" and in 1855 the Legislature directed that its legal name be the one the people continued to use.

BRIDAL TORCH

For Rev. Ægidius Luyck, Rector of the Latin School at New Amsterdam, and Judith van Isendooren, Lighted shortly after the Esopus murder committed at Wildwyck, in New Netherland, by the Indians, in the year 1663.

How soon the flame of war the flame of love destroys !

For Mars comes wickedly, the innocent to injure ;
Nor does it Cupid please, who peace and love enjoys,
And starts, at sight of arms, to hide himself from danger.
He sees the treachery, unlooked for, but designed,

And says: "Can this be right, so stealthily to come in?"
They show a friendly smile, but cloak a hostile mind ;
'Tis well to fear from Absalom's and Joab's cunning."

His words are yet still warm, and does he not behold,

Alas ! house after house, with Indian monsters posted ?
Child upon child burnt up ? and man on man lain cold ?

Barn upon barn consumed ? and pregnant women roasted ?
They flee, each where he can. "From Wildwyck is my
home,

I go," so speaks the wight, "in woods and hills t' abide
in "

He bow and arrow seeks ; but they had both become

The Indian's ready spoil, who here and there were hiding.
When he is robbed of these, his weapons are all gone.

And had he not betimes unto his wings betaken,
They sure had killed or wounded him, or captive borne

For Indian chiefs to serve, or Indian forts to work in.
But quickly sat he on the mountains of Kats-kil,

Bridal Torch

And thus his woe bewailed : “ Domestic joys ne’er bless
you,
Till Hymen tends my loves, and wedlock serves my will.
And cursed be you whose thoughts, whence wantonness
doth issue ;
Uncleanness, drunkenness and base and sordid pride,—
The land’s three crying sins,—this ruin have effected,
And driven happiness and peace your land aside.
For gross debauchery, such punishment’s inflicted ;
Whose warnings often giv’n did little heed command.
Remember,” he continued, “ the earth how it was shaken,
How fires fell from the sky, and small pox scourged the land ;
And then seek for those lives, whose lives have now been
taken.”
Insensibly all trade and pleasure go to naught,
And daily wickedness produces daily evil.
“ What wind was that? he asked ; “ it is with sorrow fraught,
And with repentant sighs ; so’t all at last be paid will.”
With these and like complaints the rogue his time did spend,
And then flew back again, to town and hamlet hieing.
But where he flew nor bow nor arrow had to bend ;
And his vocation so with difficulty plying.

It happened him by chance he soon his arrow found ;
Dropped in the way it lies ; just where the Indians lost it.
He hesitates not long, but has it sharply ground.
And this, it seems, his passion and displeasure soothed ;
Although the former is the latter quite unlike.
Who is by love enthralled ? Who is he whom love stifles ?
Whate’er love be, it puts no sods upon the dyke,
Its strength is feeble, and its arrows are mere trifles.
If this the reason be, that fewer married are
And more do journeys make, is worthy of reflection,

Olde Ulster

Unless it be, on their account, who boldly dare,
And wrongly too, the right of property to weaken ;
Who force on force employ and thirst for Christian blood,—
 (When patience would have served), nor have Christ's
 flock in keeping,
Although the harmless rogue nor service does, nor good,
 'Tis best to leave the savage children sleeping.
Whoever bides his time, he spends no time, what else he
 spends.

Why is it then too late to wait the fitting hour ?
Since that is wisely fixed to suit the country's ends,
 The law of higher law, the strength of higher power.
But Cupid's true design does not this point concern.
 At last, our sufferings and punishment diminish ;
The captives, now and then, as from the grave return ;
 The savage monster's slain ; his wife and children vanish ;
His maize is all destroyed ; his fort burnt to the ground.
 His guns for booty ta'en ; his seewan fills our coffers.
They fly into the woods, wand'ring the land around ;
 The fugitives not found, no chance for glory offers.
Oft through interpreters, for terms the Indians sue ;
 The port of peace to gain they earnestly endeavor.
When Cupid hears of this, he comes with great ado
 And asks, " Who has my bow ? " and wails, " Where is
 my quiver ? "
" What villiany is this, ye scoundrels ? " cries the wight,
 " Have I committed aught, that you should thus reward me ?
Unless it be, my shafts do amorous pains excite ?
 I shoot you only in the measure you regard me. "

They gave his weapons back, but made him no reply,
 Seeking to hush his wrath by thus his arms restoring.

Bridal Torch

He quickly seizes them, and draws his bow on high,
As if he wished to pierce some special mark above him.
The fort, New Amsterdam, is now by all possessed ;
While Judith stands beneath, Luyck looks from the em-
brasure,
And ere they see or think, he shoots Luyck in the breast.
Nor does one shaft suffice his cov'nant-making pleasure.
“ Where did he shoot ? Where was 't he shot ? ” inquire the
folks.

Luyck speaks not, for he feels something his heart is boring.
As all look up at Luyck, so Judith upward looks.

He shoots a second time and pierces Isendooren.
This great commotion makes and causes, far and wide,
Reechoings of joy. While speaks he not, the cry
Resounds throughout the land ; “ Joy to the groom and
bride,

Joy to the married pair, and joy eternally.”
“ Blessings a thousand fold, attend them both,” they shout,
“ In body and in soul, here and hereafter flowing.
Joy fill the house within ; no sorrow lurk without ;
Who gives us happiness, the same on them bestowing.”

Now we, who from this rogue, do neither child of Mars,
Nor Venus understand, nor yet the ways of mortals,
Save what to wedlock leads and from uncleanness bars,
Wish them the best increase, and joy within their portals.
May this new married pair, peace and salvation know ;
The budding hopes of Luyck and worth of Isendooren,
Develope more and more, and thus with time so grow,
They at the dying hour, the port of heaven may moor in.

THE REV. HENRICUS SELYNS

OLD^E VLSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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ON THE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING PAGES we present a remarkable poem of the earliest days of the settlement of America. It refers to the burning of Kingston (the Esopus) by the Indians June 7th, 1663. Its author, the Rev. Henricus Selyns, came to America to become the pastor of the church of Brooklyn with the Rev. Hermanus Blom in 1660, who was the first pastor in Kingston. The poem is an epithalamium, the occasion being stated in the dedication. The poem was translated from the Dutch by Hon. Henry C. Murphy, Minister from this country to the Netherlands under President James Buchanan. In the volume of the famous work of Dr. Cotton Mather, the *Magnalia Christi Americana*, there is an equally celebrated introduction by Domine Selyns, written in Latin. This was dedicated to Dr. Cotton Mather October 16th, 1697. Selyn returned to the Netherlands in 1664 and came back to America to become pastor of the church in New York in 1682, dying there in 1701. Henry C. Murphy edited a volume of the poems of Selyn.

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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. IX

DECEMBER, 1913

 No. 12

The "Old Sawyer"

✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ *Discovered*

By Chaplain Roswell Randall Hoes, U. S. N.



Y dear Mr. Brink:—You and I have, for many years, longed to know the name of the "old sawyer," from whom Saugerties was named, but we have longed in vain. I am now inclined to throw flowers all over myself for having found the man and for being able to announce his name. It was Barent Cornelis Volge—also spelled "Vogel." I have been fortunate enough to discover a deed in which that ancient settler, describing himself as "late upon hudsons River near Esopus Sawyer," for 400 bushels of winter wheat, conveyed to Richard Heyes of Esopus, Carpenter, on the 10th of April, 1684,

A Certaine tract or parcell of Land Commonly knowne by the name of the Sawgertuys Scituate

lyeing and being upon hudsons River neare Esopus begining att a Certaine Creeke or kill Commonly called the Mother kill and thence Runing along the said Hudsons River northerly to a Certaine Small Island Called by the name of Wanton Island & from thence Due west into woods unto the hills or Mountaines and soe Along by the same mountaines Southerly to the said Mother kill and soe downe the said kill to the mouth thereof where the Land first began.

The deed states that this tract of land had formerly been conveyed to Volge by that highly picturesque figure in the history of Esopus, Christopher Davis, and Andrews Devors, "late of Esopus Merchant Deceased" by a conveyance the date of which is not given. Of the former you and I know much of interest, but concerning the latter I have no information, as I also have none concerning Volge himself. The deed also states that Volge had

Made Great Improuement thereon by building of houses barnes Stables and Saw mills, all which were unhappily Destroyed by the Indians, Since which that is to say in the yeare of our lord 1683 the Aforesaid Cornelisse built Another Howse upon the same for the further Improuement of the Premisses.

I now gladly leave the rest of the field to you and your remarks, for you have investigated this interesting subject more thoroughly than any other person, and have stated your conclusions in various places, but more particularly in your admirable "Early History of Saugerties." We both know of the earliest

The "Old Sawyer" Discovered

documentary evidence bearing upon the "old sawyer" in the military expedition to Saugerties in 1663, by command of Captain Martin Cregier—that the "old sawyer" was ceded land in the same place by the Indian Chief Kaelcop previous to 1677, and that the same land in 1685 came into the joint ownership of George Meals and Richard Hayes (or Heyes). I happen to have in my possession original manuscript drawings of the latter grant.

It is quite unnecessary for me to speak of other references to this tract of land and of the "old sawyer" who owned it, with all of which you are so well acquainted. I will simply add that this old deed described above is not the only evidence I have discovered that in the early days the present Esopus creek was called the "Mudder Kill."

Faithfully yours,

ROSWELL RANDALL HOES.

Washington, D. C., 3rd of December, 1913.

The above letter solves one of the hardest problems that has engaged the attention and search of the editor of OLDE ULSTER, not only, but of students of local history and Ulster county writers for generations. Tradition has told over and over again of the sawyer who lived in the earliest days upon the banks of the Hudson near the mouth of the Esopus creek. No one knew his name. The place of his residence was spoken of in the possessive case (*de zaagaartjes*, the sawyer's). Who he was there was nothing to show. The editor of OLDE ULSTER discussed the matter in

Olde Ulster

his "Early History of Saugerties." There was no deed on record revealing his name. Neither in the county records in Kingston, none in the Fort Orange records in Albany, not in the office of the Secretary of State there or in any place where such things might be found, although search was often made. In Sylvester's History of Ulster county a statement by the late Jonathan W. Hasbrouck is given in the following words:

By the Albany and Esopus records one Pietersen must have lived at Saugerties contemporary with the settlement of the Esopus, if not prior to that period. His Christian name was Jacob, cognomen of a rough, hardy, bold, superstitious man.

But he gives no suggestion as to where this is recorded. Diligent search has been made without success and no person so named found. The only documentary evidence is that of the treaty made in April, 1677, between Governor Andros and the Esopus Indians. This treaty ceded to the colonial authorities the lands north of the Esopus (Kingston), reserving as follows:

Kaelcop further states that he has given the old sawyer his right to a kill named Saeger's Kill, and the land along the river to the limits of the Katskill Indians and to the mountains above.

It will be noticed that the description of the lands conveyed in the deed spoken of by Chaplain Hoes agrees with the description by the Indian, Kaelcop.

This discovery of the old deed raises a number of questions. How does it affect the claim that the deed

The "Old Sawyer" Discovered

of the Indians of June 5th, 1652 to Thomas Chambers was the earliest conveyance of property in the region of the Esopus? How does it affect the tradition that when the settlers came to the Esopus from Fort Orange (now Albany) they came to the mouth of the Esopus and proceeded thence up stream to their destination? This magazine gave (Vol. II., page 162) an account of an old deed from Johannis Dykman, commissary of the Dutch West India Company to Christopher Davis on the 16th of August, 1653, the year after the deed to Chambers. This land lay on the Strand at Rondout. It shows Davis already in the Esopus. In the deed of Volge to Richard Hayes here given the land is said to have been conveyed to Volge by Christopher Davis and Andrews Devors. So that Davis had been a former owner. When was that? Volge, the "old sawyer," had been in possession long enough previous to 1663, when Captain Cregier sent a force north from Kingston to the "Sager's kill," to have given that designation to the vicinity. According to the deed under consideration he had built thereupon "houses barnes Stables and Saw mills, all of which were unhappily Destroyed by the Indians." At the time of the First and Second Esopus wars there were no attacks by the Indians or destruction of property about Saugerties. It was close to the lands of the Katskill Indians and they refused to be drawn into trouble with the Dutch. Cregier found no disturbances north of the Esopus. We have to go back to the Indian troubles of 1655, when all the settlers on both sides of the Hudson fled from their homes because of the disturbances with the Indians around New Amster-

Olde Ulster

dam. Was Volge then living in Saugerties and his buildings burned? This is eight years before Cregier speaks of the vicinity as "Sager's kill," long enough to have given it a local name. If these buildings were burned in 1655 they **must** have been erected a year or two previously. It must be remembered that, although Thomas Chambers bought his lands at the Esopus as early as 1652 his removal from the colony of van Rensselaer was not until July 14th, 1654. (See OLDE ULSTER, Vol. III., page 310.) The question arises: Was the sawyer living at the mouth of the Esopus at the time Chambers bought his land on the lowlands at Atharhacton? And had "Kit" Davis preceded him in purchasing lands in this region from the Indians? These things suggest that that Indian interpreter, pioneer, restless frontiersman and friend of the red men had trapped and hunted all through the region before 1650 and knew the locality. What a story of interest his life would make!

Having received from Volge, the old sawyer, title to the land at the mouth of the Esopus on the 10th of April, 1684, Richard Hayes, of Esopus, associated with himself George Meals of Albany and they applied to Governor Thomas Dongan for a grant of lands. On the 15th of April, 1685 four considerable tracts in the present town of Saugerties were granted them. In the succeeding years most of this property was conveyed to various parties, the village of Saugerties was largely built upon the largest of these grants, which was of four hundred and forty-one and three-fourths acres and the former possession by Barent Cornelis Volge, the "old sawyer," was utterly forgotten. Yet the appel-

Mansion House

lation, testified to by the old Esopus sachem, Kaelcop, ever remained as the designation of the locality. It is Saugerties to this day.



MANSSION HOUSE.

The subscriber having leased the above well known house for a term of years, (formerly occupied by **James S. McEntee, Esq.,**) situated at the depot of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company,

Rondout, Ulster Co., N. Y.,

and fitted up the same in a comfortable manner, would most respectfully invite his friends, the former patrons and the public in general to give him a call. The Mansion House being within a few yards of the landing of four fine Steamboats, plying daily to and from New York, &c. ; also a line of splendid Post Coaches leaves the House daily (Sundays excepted,) for Ellenville and intermediate places at **7 1-2** o'clock A. M., returning daily in time to connect with the boats for New York or Albany.

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SOLOMON BROWN.

Rondout, June 1st, 1848.

The Kingston Academy

Continued from Vol. IX., page 331



AS the eighteenth century closed and the nineteenth opened the reputation of the Kingston Academy was as wide as the country. The leaders of the bar, the pulpit, in politics, in medicine and in other spheres who had begun their preparation within the old stone building upon the southwest corner of John and Crown streets in Kingston had established a reputation for thorough training. On another page of the present issue of this magazine is told the story of DeWitt Clinton and his preparation for college at the old academy under John Addison. We have no time to speak of all the men who became influential who began their careers within its walls. Suffice it to say that its trustees began to look forward to Kingston becoming the seat of a great college, a university town. This magazine has told the story of its ambitions (OLDE ULSTER, Vol. V., pages 225-233).

It was at this time that the object intended by the royal grant of 1685 to "The Trustees and Freeholders of the Commonalty of Kingston" was accomplished and the affairs of the corporation were being wound up. This was in 1804, although the corporation continued until 1816. In 1804 the unsold woodlots, undeveloped real estate and corporation property were

The Kingston Academy

divided and disposed of. The trustees of the academy took advantage of this circumstance to start a movement for the building and endowment of a college in Kingston. On January 31st, 1804, they appointed a committee to memorialize the Legislature for a college charter. All that need be said here is that the Legislature objected to the proposed enterprise on the ground that the proposed subscriptions, promises and pledges did not constitute a sum definite and substantial enough to warrant the support of such an institution. To this end the trustees of the Kingston Commons had donated, in the division of the lands and holdings of that corporation, a generous grant of land along the Hudson at the southeast corner of the present town of Saugerties. When the application for a college was refused this land was conveyed to the Kingston Academy. The petitioners to the Legislature, though not granted, received from the Regents of the University a high compliment for their zeal and laudable exertions. These subscriptions were largely in shares of stock in the Ulster & Delaware Turnpike, then proposed, which had a very problematic value.

While there was disappointment over the result of their petition the people of Kingston were too proud of their literary institution to be downcast. They determined to make it more efficient than ever. A new subscription was circulated and its endowment as an academy was increased. At this time General John Armstrong was chosen one of the trustees. At the next meeting Warden resigned his position as principal. Amos G. Baldwin was placed in the lower west

Olde Ulster

room to teach the English language and mathematics under the supervision of the principal.

Among the real estate granted the academy by the Trustees of Kingston Commons was certain land lying upon the "First Plain," which was subsequently described as "the Triangle Lot near to Low's Manor, and the Lot lying upon the Albany road." On the 15th of September, 1804, it was decided to sell this "at public vendue and in as many small lots as they may conceive most advantageous." Jacob Vanderpoel was at this time appointed assistant teacher at \$200 a year. The academy did not prosper and the summer was spent in obtaining the right man for its principal.

With the close of the year a new head of the school was secured. The Rev. Thomas Adams of Hartford, Connecticut, was recommended by the president of Yale College, Timothy Dwight. He came January 1st, 1805. His salary was \$700 a year. At the spring examinations the trustees were so pleased with the result that they appointed a committee to "publish the exercises of the Day in the two publick papers."

The next day there was a special meeting of the trustees. It was called to inquire into the propriety of selling the old academy building; to raise subscriptions for a new building; to sell the real property of Kingston Academy; and to allow them to receive one-third of the purchase price in Ulster & Delaware Turnpike stock. At a meeting October 4, 1805, John Sudam was elected a trustee in place of General John Armstrong, who had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France.

The next monthly meeting of the trustees was held

The Kingston Academy

November 4th, 1805. It was the hottest in the history of the academy. The committee had reported in favor of a new building upon "the Triangle Lot." There was a bitter discussion, violent words and a fierce contest. But it was eventually carried by a vote of ten to six; three thousand dollars of the proceeds of the sale of the land was voted for erection, together with the money resulting from the sale of the old academy. As a result of the vote the secretary, Abram B. Bancker, resigned and John Sudam was appointed in his stead.

But the attempt to build the academy upon the triangular site upon "the First Plain" was bitterly opposed and it was almost a generation before it was effected. On the 10th of December, 1805, a busy, hot and acrimonious session of the board was held and a motion was made to rescind the resolution to build upon the "Triangle site." After a long and violent debate the resolution to rescind was lost by a vote of 12 to 3. A motion was made to reconsider. This was lost by a vote of 8 to 3. After this was settled the meeting got down to business. A fine of seventy-five cents was ordered as a penalty upon any trustee for leaving the meeting without the permission of the Chair; it was declared to be the duty of the principal to open the school every morning by reading a chapter out of the Bible and offering prayer; fines were fixed upon pupils of three cents for absence from prayer at school and six cents for neglecting to attend "divine worship every Sunday twice;" and it was determined that thenceforward "there shall be no public exhibition of any tragedy, comedy or farce by the scholars," but

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The Kingston Academy

The Kingston Academy

they shall "confine themselves to Dialogues, Disputations on questions proposed, and other fit and proper speeches and orations as may tend to qualify them for public speaking." The office of auditor of accounts was created and Abram B. Bancker was appointed to the place. On the 7th of the succeeding March the Rev. Thomas G. Smith was chosen trustee in place of Abram B. Bancker, deceased.

In October, 1806, Lucas Elmendorf was elected trustee in place of General Joseph Hasbrouck, resigned, and Mr. Vanderpoel was authorized to teach temporarily in place of Principal Adams, then ill. The illness proved to be fatal. In December Gardner B. Perry was chosen principal. He was to receive \$700 a year. Joseph Chipp became trustee in 1809.

By this time the financial affairs of the academy had become much confused and the proposed new academy slept an untroubled sleep. Mr. Perry seems to have given great satisfaction as his salary was increased \$100.

In September, 1810, Edward O'Neil was put in charge of the English school at \$250 a year and to be increased to \$280 when the tuition fees amounted to that sum. It seems that the stock held in the Delaware and Ulster Turnpike was thought of sufficient value to authorize the treasurer to keep up the payments upon that held by the academy, twenty-one shares. The trustees were consulting what to do with the "Triangle" plot. They reported that they had advertised it and once or twice divided it into lots and sold part, and taken it back again because the buyers did not pay. So another attempt was made to sell

Olde Ulster

through a committee. This committee had discretionary power to sell at vendue on the terms of one quarter cash and the remainder on bond and mortgage. On December 24th a female department was permanently established.

With the beginning of the new year (1811) another appeal was made to the Board of Regents of the University, to the Legislature and to the citizens for financial help. These were during the days of embargoes, orders in council and the different European attempts to destroy neutral nations in their commerce as Europe was fighting Napoleon and he was fighting the world. Financial affairs in America were in extreme confusion and money was almost withdrawn from circulation. The academy suffered with every thing else.

Another committee was appointed at this time to secure a female teacher to instruct in "painting, embroidery and, if possible, other fine arts." The disposal of the "Triangle lot" was taken out of the hands of the committee and that matter once more laid upon the table. In April of that year (1811) the salary of Edward O'Neil was raised to \$300 per year and at that meeting the death of the Rev. George J. L. Doll, who had been one of the trustees from the first, was announced, he having died at Kinderhook, to which place he had retired at his resignation of the Kingston pastorate in 1808. At the September meeting \$50 more was added to the salary of Edward O'Neil. \$2.50 per pupil was charged to pay for the firewood to warm the old academy.

In January, 1812, the female department was dis-

The Kingston Academy

continued once more. Finances were in bad shape. There were troubles with Principal Perry. Efforts were made to secure a new contract with him to begin with the following June. In some way the trouble was settled and the academy lands at Flatbush were put on the market for sale. The institution fell into such desperate circumstances that in the autumn of 1812 the trustees were compelled to discharge O'Neil and borrow at the bank \$760 to settle with him and Principal Perry.

During the year another attempt was made to reinvigorate the old academy. The Rev. Jabez Munsell was chosen principal, while the records say that O'Neil kept the English department "on his own hook." In some way he did not please the board and he was laid aside "because he did not keep his room in order." A "Lancaster school" was started by a Mr. Jewett. This was soon abandoned and another English school begun by Isaac S. Brown. What the trouble in the academy was is suggested by an entry which states that Brown had to pledge himself in writing not to interfere with the upper rooms, or teach anything but spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and the "compendium of geography." At this meeting the Rev. Petrus Van Vlierden, of Katsbaan, retired from the board, having been a trustee from the first.

Munsell gave great satisfaction. By 1815 he had so pleased the trustees that they voted him an extra \$100, provided that he continued to teach and care for the morals of the boys for one year longer. He saw to it that the students were in their lodgings at 9 o'clock in summer and 7 in the winter. In 1817 Munsell

Olde Ulster

resigned and Malbone Kenyon was chosen to conduct the institution. During all these years the trustees were endeavoring to sell the real estate without success, to get money to pay the teachers, to arrange for bank accommodations and to prosecute defaulters and debtors. It was not until this year that the principal was allowed to open the upper room to such young ladies as wished to "study the higher branches of the English Language." Mr. Kenyon resigned at the close of the year. Sidney Weller succeeded him.

The "Triangular lot" still troubled the board. They now offered it for sale for \$600. No one wanting it it remained in possession of the trustees where it is in this year of Grace, 1913. Weller remained until 1819 when Thomas Halworth, an Englishman of a bludgeon type, was principal for two years. He was discharged in 1821. Isaac French succeeded for two years, when Daniel Parker took the position for what fees the pupils could pay, together with the appropriation from the Board of Regents. He continued until 1827 when a Mr. Hatch succeeded. He was followed by Hiram P. Arms and he by Rudolphus B. Hubbard. This brings the history down to 1830. In that year the old academy on the corner of Crown and John streets was sold to James Wells for \$801, a contract was made with Gilbert D. Dillon to build a new academy on the triangle for \$3,325 upon a plan and elevation by Henry Rector of Albany. The present academy was erected and in use in 1831. The trees which shade the grounds were set out in 1834 and for the last eighty years three generations of Kingstonians have received their higher education in the building upon

Fire in Kingston in 1805

what has been known as "Academy Green." It does not seem right to destroy the name of "The Kingston Academy," which has been such a distinctive name for more than a century, for the meaningless one of "The High School." There is a modern idea that there is nothing of the past worth preserving. This idea would even change Harvard into "The Cambridge High School" were it possible.

To be continued



FIRE IN KINGSTON IN 1805

Extract from a letter to Severyn Bruyn of Kingston, New York, who was studying law at Kinderhook, from his cousin, Martino Elmendorf, of New Jersey, who was visiting Mr. Bruyn's mother in Kingston.

Kingston, March 21st, 1805.

* * * * *

Little can you imagine, my dear Severyn, what is the cause of my abruptness, but will not be surprised when you hear the cause. I had got thus far, when, Oh, dreadful to relate, the alarming cry of fire. I gave a scream, instantly flew to the door; but how was I shocked when the first sight was Mr. Bancker's barn, the flames just gushing out; and not two minutes after, saw the flames extending from Hoffman's barn to De Wall's house, which, together with his barn and the two forementioned, also the shoemaker's shop are

all in ruins. De Wall has saved very little of his furniture, as he and his wife had just got in bed when the alarm was raised. Judge B. was the first who discovered it, as he was lighting the domine from the door, who had spent the evening with him, happening accidentally to look round, he perceived a light in his barn, set the candle down, ran immediately to his barn; on opening the door saw a blaze in the middle of the floor, about three feet high, originating in a bundle of straw. As he ran back called George, who endeavored to extinguish it by throwing the cover of the chair over it. The flames had got too great a height; they however preserved the lives of the horses and cattle. The house has sustained little injury, a small part of the roof was burnt. On the opposite side at Gasherie's, Gitty and Gearche had just got in bed. Mrs. G. ran up, awoke them; were just out of the room, the flames entered, in an instant the bed was in a blaze; got it extinguished without much more damage. The greatest and most distressing sufferers are De Wall's family, poor creatures, I found them sitting together in the street, Mr. (De Wall) with a blanket round him, she, no stockings on, watching the few things they had collected together, at the same time seeing their all besides, going, by the devouring element. They appeared destitute of friends and everything else just at this time.

I, with a good deal of persuasion, prevailed on them to come in the house, and procured some other person to watch for them. It commenced just before ten, and I suppose in the space of two hours three barns, a house and shop were all level with the ground.

Fire in Kingston in 1805

Between three and four got Mr. and Mrs. De Wall to lie down, got Mr. and Mrs. Bancker here and a little after four got them to lie down and rest their wearied limbs a little. Bancker's face is burned a little in making the first attempt to extinguish it. We have, likewise, been in the greatest confusion, your Mamma in the store, with anyone she could get, I upstairs with the beds and books, the servants taking the trunks and chests; some of them engaged in carrying water on the roof, which has been the means of preserving the property. A strong south west wind brought the whole town in danger, as the fire flew in every direction. Our neighbor Elmendorf's kitchen was three or four times in a blaze, the barn opposite his house, the one next Dr. Kiersted's, Parson's, Gardinier's, Roggen's, the Church, Van Gaasbeck's, out at St. James Square, and many others who I cannot at present mention or recollect. In that way every person was equally engaged in trying to secure their own property; a truly distressing time, I assure you. I never wish to be witness to such a scene again, the first in my life and I hope it may be the last.

Your Mamma, or none of the family, have closed their eyes. It is now six or near sun-rise, Aunt is writing to your Papa, and Aunt Ray wishes me to inform you that your brother has been much indisposed for the last five or six weeks, which is the cause of his silence. . . .

Your affectionate cousin

MARTINO.

Friday Morning.

Mrs. De Wall and Bancker are just up, have not

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slept. When Mrs. De Wall came down, seated herself by her things, and feeling the loss as you may suppose, Aunt sent me to fetch her in the room. She thinks she has lost all her clothing. You cannot conceive what an alteration it makes here.*



THE FOUR SHAWANGUNK LAKES

The Shawangunks are visited by thousands of intelligent guests every season. Their beauties are universally admired, particularly the four lakes. Maratanza is about a mile in circumference and lies about three-fourths of a mile west from Sam's Point, the highest peak of the range. Maratanza (*Mere*, pond and *Tanza*, offensive to the taste) is filled with waters clear and sweet. Awosting, the second, four miles farther north, is nearly two miles long by one-fourth wide, and lies in a cleft of the mountain. It was once known as Long Pond. One mile farther north lies what was once The Great Salt Pond, now Lake Minnewaska, said to mean "colored water" but claimed by others to mean "frozen water," from its coldness. Its altitude is 1,600 feet and its depth seventy to ninety. It is of crystal clearness and is set in the hills like a bowl. The fourth, Lake Mohonk, has been described so often that further reference is not necessary.



*Lieutenant Colonel Bruyn's house was at the corner of Crown and North Front streets.

VAN GAESBEECK FAMILY IN NETHERLANDS

Contributed by L. P. de Boer, LL.B., M-A.

The Rev. Domine Laurentius van Gaesbeeck, member of an old and renowned family in the Netherlands became the first American ancestor of the present van Gaesbeeck family in America. Through his father Govert Cornelis' son van Gaesbeeck he was very probably a lineal descendant of Govert, first lord of Gaesbeeck, second son of Hendrick I., duke of Brabant. Through his mother, Jacomijntje Laurens, daughter van Warmont, he was a descendant of the old original countal house of Holland.

The descendants of Govert, first lord of Gaesbeeck, have been traced till about the year 1320, the ancestry of Govert van Gaesbeeck, father of Domine Laurentius, has been traced up to about 1520. About what lies between uncertainty rules as yet as long as no extensive researches could be afforded.

I. Adriaen van Gaesbeeck, born about 1520, was probably one of the early South Netherland Protestants who sought refuge in the Northern Netherlands.

II. His son, Engel Adriaensz van Gaesbeeck, was about 1580 a shoemaker in Leyden, Holland. It is strange why shoemaking or "the gentle craft" in those days, as often now, should be the first thing to be taken up by the impoverished members of old noble and land possessing families. St. Crispin, the patron of the shoemaker's guild was, according to tradition, of old noble blood. "About 1580," says an old source, "Leyden was filled with Brabanders and Walloons of

the noblest blood who went begging along the street." The great development of industry in Leyden, which soon followed, was mainly due to these Southerners, who had knowledge of many a fine art. The rapidity with which many of these poor but highly educated Southerners became successful in the rich, but only half educated North, was often astonishing.

III. Cornelis Engelsz van Gaesbeeck, son of the former, was born at Leyden about 1580. The entry of his first marriage on December 13, 1604, translated, runs as follows: "Cornelis Engels, shoemaker, j. m., from Leyden, accom^d by Engel Adriaensz, shoemaker, his father, and Neeltje Laurijs, j. d., also from Leyden, accomp^d by Geertjen Cornelis, dr. her mother."

On January 20, 1612, his second marriage was entered as follows: "Cornelis Engelsz, grocer, from Leyden, widower of Neeltjen Laurens, dr. accomp^d by his brother, Adriaen Engelsz, and Cornelia Cornelis' daughter, j. d., from Rotterdam."

On February 21, 1634, his third marriage is given thus: "Cornelis Engelszoon van Gaesbeecq, substitute judge in this city, widower of Cornelia Cornelis, dr., living at the Breestraet, etc. and Leonora Simons, dr. van Pee, widow of Corn. Willemsz van Swanenburch, also living here, etc." This Cornelis Willemsz van Swanenburch was professor of law at Leyden University from 1597 to 1630. He was born 12 September, 1574 and died 12 May, 1630. His son Dirck was in 1636 one of the directors of the West India Company.

IV. Govert Cornelisz van Gaesbeeck, son of the former and his second wife, married at Leyden 6 January, 1644, and this marriage is entered as follows:

Van Gaesbeeck Family in Netherlands

"Govert Cornelisz van Gaesbeeck, pastry baker, j. m., from Leyden, living on the Rhyn, accomp^d by Cornelis Engels van Gaesbeeck, his father, living on the Breestraet, and Jacomijntjen Warmont, j. d., of Leyden, living in the square of Gravesteyn, accomp^d by Dirckgen Bos, her mother, also living there." His second marriage is entered as follows: "24 November, 1654, Govert van Gaesbeeck, widower of Jaacquemijntgen Laurens, dr. Warmont, living on the Rhijn, etc., and Elisabeth Chijmaer (read Gomaer), j. d., from Leyden, living on the Ryn, accomp^d by Sara de Clercq, her mother, also living there."

On June 8, 1649, Govert and Jacomyntgen made a very extensive will, which shows the serious disposition of their characters and the ultimate care they took for the education of their children. A complete copy of this will and translation made by me is with many other interesting family documents in my possession.

V. Laurentius van Gaesbeeck, son of the former, was born at the end of the year 1644. When entering his twelfth year he was admitted to the Trivial School on February 12, 1656 and to the University of Leyden on February 5, 1659. At the age of twenty-eight he married in the Pieterskerk at Leyden on May 13, 1673. This marriage is entered as follows: "Laurentius Gaesbeeck, young man, from Leyden, living in St. Pieters Choorsteeg, accomp^d by his father, Govert van Gaesbeecq, also living there, and Lourensia van de Kellenaer, young daughter of Leyden, living at the Hoogewoert, etc." This Laurentius van Gaesbeeck came to America in 1680 and was the second pastor of the Dutch Church of Kingston. From him and his

wife the American Van Gaasbeeks are descended. On the same occasion the marriage took place of his full first cousin, Daniel Abrahamsz van Gaesbeeck and Maria Tiewielen. He is mentioned here since he became famous as the editor of the first Dutch newspaper in Leyden, the first number of which appeared on 30 March, 1685. A complete set of the van Gaesbeeck edition has been discovered and may be considered as a very valuable unicum.

Many of the near relatives of Domine Laurentius van Gaesbeeck were booksellers and printers in Amsterdam, Leyden and Middleburg. His uncle, Abraham van Gaesbeeck, bookprinter in Leyden, did in 1664 and 1665 some business with the great painter Rembrand van Rhijn, which clearly shows the narrow circumstances under which this great master spent the last years of his life. Copies of the documents of these translations are also in my possession.

The van Gaesbeecks at Leyden intermarried frequently with East India Company and West India Company families. Cornelia (or Neeltje) Willems, dr. van Gaesbeeck, was in 1580 the wife of Jan Pietersz de Raedt. Elisabeth, the daughter of another Govert van Gaesbeeck, became the wife of Anthony van Riebeeck, founder of Cape Colony and thereby of the present United States of South Africa.

While of none of the other members of the van Gaesbeeck family have I found a seal as yet, of Cornelia Willems van Gaesbeeck I found stated: "in her coat of arms she bore a coroned lion." This is an indication that the Leyden family really descended from Govert, the first lord of Gaesbeeck.

The Death of Governor De Witt Clinton

His arms were namely: On a black shield a lion of silver with crown and nails of gold, or in French: *de sable au lion d'argent, couronné et armé d'or*. Whereas also members of the Leyden branch have borne these arms they belong as first and fourth quarterings to Domine Laurentius van Gaesbeeck and his lineal descendants.

Their second and third quarterings are those of the family van Warmond, which are as follows: On a gold shield a lion of red with tongue and nails of blue and with a blue lambel over his neck, or in French: *d'or au lion de gueules armé et lampassé d'azur; au lambel d'azur, brochant sur le col du lion*.

223 W. 129th St., New York, December, 1913.



THE DEATH OF GOVERNOR DE WITT CLINTON

We reproduce from the Ulster Sentinel of February 20, 1828, the account of the sudden death of Governor De Witt Clinton who was a native of Ulster county, whether his birthplace was Napanoch, Little Britain or in the Minisink country. Almost as many places claim his nativity as claim that of Homer.

On Monday morning the 11th instant, [1828], De Witt Clinton, Governor of the State of New York, suddenly departed this life in the City of Albany, seated in his chair in the midst of his family, in the

59th year of his age. His death was caused, it is believed, by the rupture of a blood vessel at the heart, which put a period to his existence at once. He was interred on Thursday afternoon with extraordinary demonstrations of public regret, and the sensation created by his melancholy exit in the apparent enjoyment of health has scarce been equalled on any previous occasion. The municipal and legislative authorities—the masonic and literary associations—the military and civil professions—together with an immense concourse of citizens and sojourners followed his remains to the tomb.

He had previously been aware that his health was very delicate, and had resolved to pursue an uniform system of regular exercise, which had been of great service to him during the last summer. He went every day, however, in his carriage to the capitol, and after attending to the business of his office, generally rode a short distance previous to his return home. On the morning of the day he died he had taken a ride in a close carriage with his youngest son, for several miles, and dined with an apparent increase of appetite in consequence. His usual habit of diet was that of extreme temperance. In the evening he was rather more silent than usual; he however complained of "a severe stricture on the breast," and took something warm to relieve himself according to the previous advice of Dr. Hosack and Dr. James, in case he should find his respiration difficult. Afterwards, at the suggestion of his eldest son, he attempted to walk across the room, and did so, at the same time handing him a letter on some public business to take charge of. He

Six Van Hoevenbergh Generations

returned to his seat, which was an arm chair standing near the fireplace, and upon being asked if the motion had not relieved him, replied that he felt very unwell. His son looked at him—caught his eye which was turned full upon him, and in an instant afterwards saw his father's head drop, apparently in a fainting fit. His youngest son sprang forward and supported his head, while the other instantly ran to the office of the nearest physician, Dr. Bay, who afforded every medical assistance in less than three minutes afterwards. His attending physician was immediately sent for, through the kind effort of some benevolent stranger, and indeed it happened that several of the Governor's most intimate friends and many respectable citizens were passing by at the moment, who ran to his assistance. Everything was done that human science and the most considerate affection could suggest. But in vain! The immortal spirit of this great and good man had forever deserted its habitation. Not a groan—not a sign of suffering escaped him at the last moment. His death occurred at about 7 P. M. or about a few minutes before.



SIX VAN HOEVENBERGH GENERATIONS

Contributed by L. P. de Boer, LL.B., M. A.

I. The Reverend Domine Hendrick Rudolph Hoevenbergh was minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Vriescheloo, in Drenthe, in the Netherlands. He was born 1630 and died at Vriescheloo in 1681. His

widow, Grietjen Tonckens, moved to the city of Groningen in December, 1699 and died there.

II. Their son, the Reverend Domine Rudolph Hoevenbergh, was born at Vriescheloo about 1670. He preached his first sermon on 16 August, 1696. As the immediate successor of Martinus Stephanus (Martin Stevensz Croon), he served the congregation of Norg, in Drenthe, from 1696 to 1727. In the last named year he became "emeritus" on account of bodily infirmity and removed with his family to the city of Groningen, where he died on 29 July, 1737. His widow, Teunissien Janssens Hamhuijs, died there at a great age on 22 January, 1761.

III. Their son, the Reverend Domine Eggo Tonckens van Hoevenbergh, was probably born at Norg, in Drenthe, about 1710 or 1715. He studied at Groningen first at the Latin school. On account of his father's indisposition the Executive Council of the Province of Groningen granted him an annual allowance of fifty "daalders" for unlimited time until withdrawal to promote his education. Later he entered the University of Groningen. After the completion of his studies he entered the ministry and was ordained by the Classis of Amsterdam. On the 1st of April, 1743, he sailed for Surinam, South America, and arrived as minister-elect at Paramaribo in August of that year. Two days after his arrival he showed suddenly a nervous breakdown and his mind was seriously affected. In 1744 he returned to Holland, but after his complete recovery he went back to Paramaribo, where he arrived in April, 1749. There he served his congregation for a few months, but was soon dismissed.

Six Van Hoevenbergh Generations

In June 1750, he left for New York. Corwin's "Manual of the Reformed Church in America" page 832, says: "The consistory of that place (New York) wished to call him as Domine DuBois was getting old; but as he would not promise to join the Cœtus [classis under American jurisdiction], he was not called. His language concerning the ministers in New York also turned the tide against him. Proceeding north, however, he obtained settlements."

Domine van Hoevenbergh became minister at Livingston Manor and Claverack in 1749. Occasionally preaching for other surrounding congregations in Columbia county he remained till 1756. From 1756 till 1764 he was minister at Rhinebeck Flats. He continued to preach until 1767.

IV. His son Rudolph Hoevenbergh,

V. His grandson Eggo Hoevenbergh and

VI. His great-grandson Rudolph Hoevenbergh, are mentioned in OLDE ULSTER, January, 1913 (Vol. IX., page 23).

Members of this family have also served the Dutch Reformed Church in East India. The Tonckens family is still of local prominence in the provinces of Groningen and Drenthe. Many of this family have been in civil service in the West Indies. One of them has been a governor of Surinam.

The family arms of Hoevenbergh have not yet been identified. Those of the Tonckens family, which form the second and third quarterings of the arms of Domine Eggo Tonckens van Hoevenbergh are as follows :

Tonckens (province of Drenthe).

*d'azur à deux lions naissants d'argent mouvants
d'un fasce-ondé d'argent et d'azur de huit pièces.*

223 W. 129th St., New York, December, 1913



DE WITT CLINTON ENTERING COLUMBIA COLLEGE

In connection with the paper on the Kingston Academy, printed elsewhere in this issue, we take from the Magazine of American History for July, 1887, the following account of De Witt Clinton at Columbia College, who had been prepared at the academy, corner of John and Crown streets, by John Addison, attorney and counsellor at law, and principal of the academy. It shows the thorough work of the institution.

The first pupil in Columbia College when it was revived after the Revolution was the subsequently famous DeWitt Clinton. In the early part of the year 1784 the subject of education in New York was very much discussed in social circles, in the pulpits, in the newspapers, and in the various political and business assemblages, without material results. What to do with King's College, which had been arrested in its usefulness eight years before and the edifice converted into a military hospital, became a question of vital importance. The institution was finally reorganized in May of that year; but want of funds prevented final arrangements for its opening until 1787. Meanwhile General James Clinton, brother of the

Indian Summer on the Hudson

governor [George Clinton], arrived in New York city one bright summer morning in 1784 accompanied by his precocious son of fifteen whom he was expecting to place in Princeton, New Jersey. Major James Duane, who was one of the committee empowered to provide for the college, was unwilling that a Clinton should go out of the State for his education, and hastened to consult Rev. Dr. William Cochrane, a scholar of great eminence, and through animated argument induced him to undertake the tuition of young De Witt Clinton, and of such others as might apply, until professorships in the college could be established. The bright boy passed a creditable examination before the newly elected Regents of the University, having been prepared at Kingston under the instruction of John Addison, and was admitted to the junior class. He was graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1786.



INDIAN SUMMER ON THE HUDSON

Light as love's smiles, the silvery mist at morn
Floats in loose flakes along the limpid river ;
The bluebird's notes upon the soft breeze borne,
As high he carols, faintly quiver ;
The weeping birch, like banners idly waving,
Bends to the stream, its spicy branches laving ;
Beaded with dew, the witch elm's tassels shiver ;
The timid rabbit from the furze is peeping,
And from the springy spray the squirrel's gaily leaping.

CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN

OLD^E VLSTER

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THE EDITOR OF OLDE ULSTER had determined upon discontinuing the publication of the magazine with the issuance of the December number and close of the ninth volume. He received so many protests from every quarter and so many requests, especially from those who bind the volume at the end of the year, that a tenth volume be brought out, that he has decided to continue its publication through 1914. When the first number was issued in January, 1905, he had no expectation of so long a life for the publication. It gratifies him exceedingly that so many have been interested and such warm friends made. He asks to be permitted to add that it is difficult to provide from the magazine income sufficient to pay its expenses, even though the editor contributes his labor. Will those who appreciate OLDE ULSTER secure subscriptions from their friends? Are there not those who wish to obtain back numbers? Copies of each issue are for sale. And the editor would be pleased to publish during 1914 many more family lines.

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