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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. X

JANUARY, 1914

 No. 1

*The Visit of the Seventh * * Regiment in Kingston*



BEFORE the Civil War of 1861-1865 brought into being so many events to be celebrated by holidays the Fourth of July was the only one of such a national or patriotic character as to be universally observed. Aside from the annual farewell tours of the circus of Dan Rice there were no events which gathered the populace by thousands except the great militia musters known as "general trainings." To these city, village and countryside poured out their hosts and every vehicle that could transport families and neighbors might be seen along the highways pursuing its way to camp. While the processions of wagons might be nondescript, gorgeousness was sure to be seen when "father and I arrived in camp" and the generals, colonels and staffs appeared in all the glory of uniforms, gold braid, bright sashes and gayly caparisoned

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horses. It was surely worth going miles to see "the pomp and circumstance of war" on its peaceful, its captivating side. The decade 1850-1860 witnessed the glorious days of military exhibition. The next decade was to witness the other side. Men who trained in those camps before 1861 and participated in those applauded evolutions were to learn the awful reality of the actual strife upon the field of battle within a few months at the farthest.

Kingston was noted for its general training days. Camp was usually ordered to be pitched upon the northwest side of Jacob's Valley, now on the south side of Greenkill avenue near the brewery and close to the present West Shore and Wallkill Valley railroads. Here the old Twentieth and the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiments assembled and from here marched to the front in the Civil War. Here was a plain upon which to drill and perform the various evolutions to be learned in developing the citizen into the soldier.

During the decade preceding the great war there were organized into military companies a number of local organizations. Of these the most noted one was that called "The National Grays." The spirit in which it entered upon the work it undertook, the energy which it showed in drill, the perfection it reached and the patriotism with which its members entered the army when war burst upon the land has caused it to be remembered when most of the other organizations of the day are forgotten. It was commanded by Captain Simon S. Westbrook, who was afterwards captain of Company B of the 120th Reg-

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iment, and its lieutenant was John Rudolph Tappen, afterwards Colonel of the same regiment, after whom Tappen Post, G. A. R. of Saugerties, is named and Abram L. Lockwood, who made such a brilliant record in command of the same regiment. The proficiency they showed in the "piping times of peace" was the result of the intense eagerness with which they entered upon their duties and when carried into actual military service at the front raised the regiments with which they were connected to an envied rank in the service of their country in her time of need.

The company organized October 27th, 1854. Its captain was Simon S. Westbrook; J. Rudolph Tappen was first lieutenant; J. Salisbury Burhans, second lieutenant and Gilbert Berry, first sergeant. Of its membership of sixty-five no one is living now except Charles G. Cooper, who was fourth sergeant and one of the charter members. It immediately decided upon its uniform which was to be precisely that of the famous Seventh Regiment of New York City, a gray coat and trousers trimmed with black and gold, neat, yet rich in effect, with a fur and patent leather cap, and white pompon. The cross belts were white. They immediately began a thorough drill in an effort to be worthy of the regiment they undertook to pattern after.

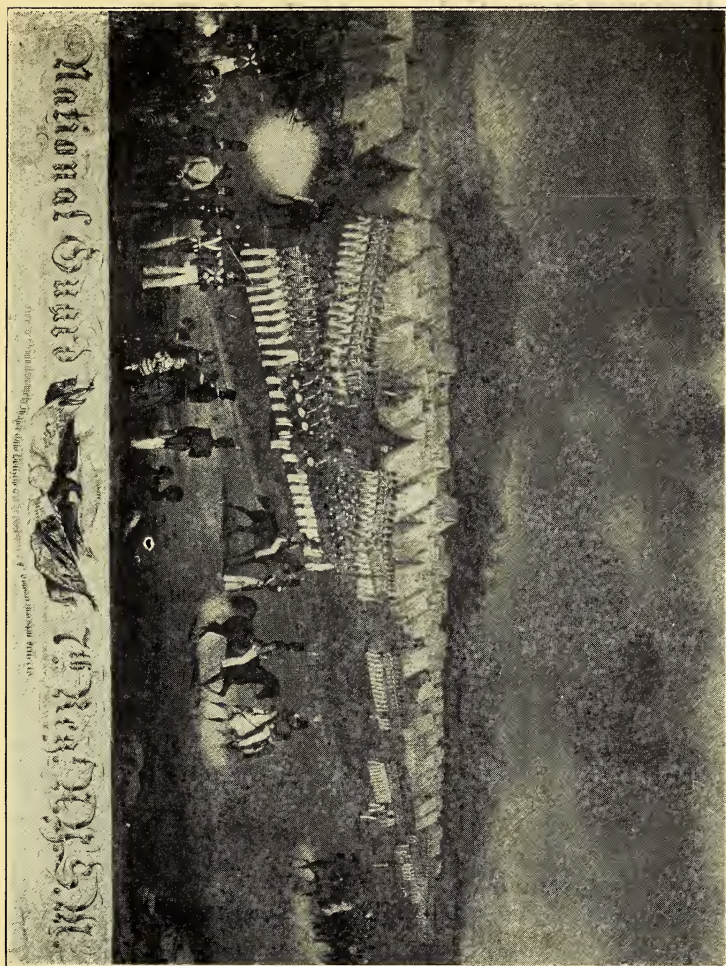
Their first parade was given on Washington's Birthday, February 22nd, 1855. The companies taking part were the National Grays, Captain Westbrook; the Jefferson Volunteers, Captain Jervis McEntee; the Harrison Guards, Captain Metzger; the Washington Rifles, Captain Derrenbacher; the Jackson Rifles,

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Captain Carroll and the Kingston Guards, Captain Hallenbeek. Town and village turned out in numbers to see. Kingston and Rondout at that time were a mile or two apart, connected by Union avenue. Around the two villages the companies paraded and up and down the long plank road between. Then all the hotels were requisitioned for dinner. The National Grays dined at the Eagle with the Jefferson Volunteers as guests, while the other companies enjoyed the hospitality of Brown's Kingston Hotel, Schryver's Temperance Hotel and the Ulster County House. All were filled to overflowing. Washington's Birthday has never since been so celebrated in Kingston.

On April 5th, 1855 the ladies of Kingston presented the Grays with colors. At their request the company escorted them to the presentation and the response was made by J. Rudolph Tappen. The next year they visited New York City and were reviewed in front of the City Hall by Mayor Fernando Wood who complimented them upon their appearance and spirited evolutions. Meanwhile they had invited and welcomed to Kingston their great exemplars and patrons, the Seventh Regiment of New York. This celebrated organization arrived with the steamboat Santa Claus, four hundred strong, on Monday, July 9th, 1855 at four P. M. to remain in camp at Camp Worth, Jacob's Valley, until Saturday. Their baggage, artillery, tents and other equipage had been forwarded ahead. The National Grays were at the landing to meet and welcome them. So were most of the other citizens of the town. The regiment marched up to the camp at Jacob's Valley, which had been named Camp Worth

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after the distinguished New York general of the Mexican War. The whole camp ground had been rolled from what is now Cedar street to Jacob's Valley under the supervision of Sergeant Charles G. Cooper until it was as smooth as labor and skill could render it. The reception the regiment received was worthy of the reputation of the famous organization whose history reaches back to the War of 1812 and whose discipline and training are part of the story of the City of New York. As said above, they came here four hundred strong, with 150 tents and a splendid band of sixty performers. Colonel Abram Duryee was in command with Lieutenant Colonel Marshall Leferts. There were eight infantry companies and a troop of horse. The National Grays were detailed to guard and picket duty during the whole time of the encampment.

The Seventh Regiment encamped immediately upon its arrival upon the ground. The weather was delightful all week until the final parade of Friday afternoon. Parades were ordered for every day at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. The crowds attending increased day after day. By Thursday afternoon they seemed without bounds. That afternoon the regiment was reviewed by the commander of the Eighth Brigade of New York State Militia, Brigadier General Henry A. Samson, and their drill, their appearance and evolutions were worthy of their great reputation. Inspector General Bruce subjected their arms and equipments to a severe scrutiny and all were reported as meeting every requirement.

But their military exhibition on Thursday did not

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equal that of Friday morning. Nothing in Kingston ever came up to the standard set upon that occasion. It had been intended by the officers of the regiment that on this day it would be shown what the troops could do and military men from city and country were present to notice. Many officers of high rank were noticed among the observers. Then occurred the only sad incident of the week. So far it was the greatest and most successful military event of Ulster county. In a report of the review in the local papers it is said :

The left wing had delivered its third fire of blank cartridges when a shriek from a group near the tent in front, and the rush of crowds to the spot, showed something painful had happened. A ball from one of the muskets had struck the wife and child of Jeremiah Castle of West Hurley. The missile passed through the left breast of the woman and struck the head of her infant, Minerva, a babe of four months old. The child was nursing. The ball fractured the skull of the babe and, glancing from its head fractured the mother's left arm near the shoulder. The woman and child were taken to Clark's Eagle Hotel, medical assistance was rendered and the woman, though badly injured, recovered, while the babe died on the following Tuesday, (July 17th).

The accident deeply affected the officers and men of the Seventh Regiment. Colonel Duryee immediately secured from New York the most skillful surgical attendance to assist the local physicians. The regiment immediately raised \$1,500 and handed it over to the mother. When the babe died they assumed all the expenses of the funeral, buried the child in the cem-

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etry at Woodstock, erected a monument, enclosed the plot with an iron railing and prepared to provide for the mother in a substantial manner. When they heard the child was dead Colonel Duryee and his field officers came immediately to Kingston to attend its funeral at the old St. James Church on Fair street and, requesting it, served as pallbearers. Nothing that they could do was left undone. The parents, unfortunately, listened to the advice of a lawyer who counselled them to sue for damages. They recovered nothing as it could not be proved that the regiment was blameworthy. How the loaded cartridge came to be among the blank ones is a mystery to this day. An examination did not reveal it. But the action of the parents put an end to the intention of the regiment to provide for the future of the mother.

Friday was to have been the culmination of the military evolutions at Camp Worth. The crowds of the former days were exceeded by the throngs of Friday afternoon. As the troops were forming a storm of thunder and lightning, gathering all afternoon, deluged the encampment. The parade was given up. The crowds flocked to the abundant tents and secured what shelter was obtainable. Before evening the storm had passed and skies were clear. An evening of revelry followed.

Aside from the deplorable accident mentioned not a thing occurred to mar the visit or the encampment. The Seventh Regiment took an especial pride in their proteges and hosts, the National Grays. A week of enjoyment without a thing to regret, aside from the one sad and unfortunate accident, marked the highest

Chancellor Kent on Colonel Charles De Witt

development in Ulster county of military efficiency in time of peace. Within six years it was to stand the test of war. Those who had been trained in the National Grays and in other organizations of this county showed the result of that thoroughness on many an occasion at the front. Let Antietam and Gettysburg tell the story. Meanwhile it is well today to recall the memorable visit of the Seventh Regiment to Kingston before it is forgotten. Few remain whose recollections can go back the sixty years. That regiment had a lithograph engraved of the occasion. We present an engraving of it herewith, acknowledging our indebtedness to Samuel D. Gibson.

The lithograph bears the inscription "National Guard, 7th Regt. N. Y. S. M., Col. A. Duryee, Commanding, at Camp Worth (Kingston, July, 1855), forming for review and inspection by Inspector General B. F. Bruce, N. Y. S. M. From the original picture by Major Otto Bötticher in the possession of Lieut. Col. Marshall Lefferts." The motto on the arms is "*Pro Patria et Gloria.*"



*CHANCELLOR KENT ON COLONEL
CHARLES DE WITT*

The celebrated Chancellor James Kent, whose commentaries are so universally known and esteemed by lawyers, was elected president of the New York Historical Society in 1828. On December 6th of that year he delivered the address of the year before that

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society and his subject was "The Council of Safety of the State of New York in 1777." We reprint it in OLDE ULSTER to place on record his estimate of Colonel Charles De Witt, prominent in that council, in the Legislature and in the Continental Congress. The life, influences and public services of this Revolutionary patriot are not as well known in our day as they should be and it were well that we call attention to the high estimate Chancellor Kent placed upon them. It is in the words that follow :

When the Constitution was promulgated, and the Convention were about to dissolve, they created a Council of Safety, and by their resolution of the 8th of May, 1777, they invested that council "with all the powers requisite for the safety and preservation of the State," until a Governor and Legislature should be chosen, and in a condition to act under the provisions of the Constitution. The Council, thus clothed for a season with absolute power, consisted of only fifteen men; but they were not sunshine patriots. Their souls were formed of nobler materials. They had every claim to public confidence, and they did not abuse it. Their names, in the order in which they stand in the resolution of the Convention, were John Morris Scott, Robert R. Livingston, Christopher Tappan, Abraham Yates, Jr., Gouverneur Morris, Zephaniah Platt, John Jay, Charles DeWitt, Robert Harper, Jacob Cuyler, Thomas Tredwell, Pierre van Cortlandt, Matthew Cantine, John Sloss Hobert and Jonathan D. Tompkins.

Chancellor Kent on Colonel Charles De Witt

The trust reposed in these eminent Whigs had been indeed well deserved by most of them in various public employments. They had been thoroughly weighed in the balance and not found wanting. Of this fact, the archives of this State and of the United States bear ample testimony. Charles De Witt was elected with George Clinton in 1768, to represent the county of Ulster in the Colonial Assembly which met in the City of New York in February, 1769; and from that time until his death in August, 1787, with scarce any remission, he was constantly engaged in the service of his country in the State and National Councils. He was bred a merchant by Robert Livingston, Esq., of Livingston's Manor, Dutchess county, and though not liberally educated nature had gifted him with a fund of good sense and a sound, discriminating judgment, which, improved by diligent study of the best authors and the great book of human nature, enabled him on every emergency to execute with facility the various important and highly responsible trusts, that from time to time were confided to him. As the friend of liberty and equal rights, and the decided enemy to tyranny of every description, he took a very active and zealous part in the War of the Revolution—enjoying the confidence and esteem of General Schuyler, General Floyd, Chancellors Livingston and Lansing, Gouverneur Morris, the two Clintons [Governor George and General James], John Jay, Lewis Morris, Walter Livingston and other distinguished patriots of that period in and out of the State. Numerous letters to him from many of these and their compeers confirm it. About this

time he held the commission of Colonel in a corps of what were called "minute men," but his avocations in a different sphere did not permit him to achieve anything of consequence in that character. On the adjournment of Congress at Annapolis, June 3, 1784, he was appointed one of "Committee of the States," or, as Chancellor Livingston called it, "The Great Council," which was clothed with power to transact the business of the nation during the recess.

He appears to have been blessed with a cheerful temper, fond of the society of his friends, and, unlike modern office seekers, wholly indifferent to the honors and emoluments of public life; especially after the Revolution. In his letters from Annapolis, he alludes frequently to the charms of domestic retirement, and compares his residence in that city, as a member of the national Legislature, to that of an exile in a foreign land, desiring his colleagues, General McDougal and Chancellor Lansing, in pressing terms, to repair thither and relieve him. For the people of this, his native State, he felt the attachment which an affectionate parent feels for his children. It does not appear that he ever figured as a speechmaker, though his influence in the public bodies to which he belonged was well known and admitted. The style of his composition is clear, concise and, like that of his contemporaries, sometimes a little quaint. He died as he lived, a true patriot, an honest man, and a sincere Christian.

The Genesis of the *Rip Van Winkle Legend*

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



T mu t have been in the mellow haze of an Indian summer afternoon that the Dutch forefathers dropped anchor in the pleasant harbor, now mostly meadow, at the mouth of the Pocantico, at Tarrytown, and named it *Die Slaperig Hafen*—the Sleepy Haven. Nor was this name merely the expression of their subjectivity; for when the English followed up the swift-running stream between two hills,

In the afternoon they came into a land,
In which it seemeth always afternoon,

and named it Sleepy Hollow—a name which now designates the whole valley of the Pocantico. And there is many another such nook amid the hills whose watersheds feed and fill the most beautiful of rivers.

A century later than the Dutch explorers came the Palatine refugees, who, passing by the already occupied territory, landed nearest the "mountains which lie from the river's side," known even then as the mountains of the Kaaterskill. Their slopes were gorgeous with such hues as Europeans never saw. On the hills

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and in the glens ten thousand bushes burned as with fire, yet were not consumed. The maple and the sumac and the Virginia creeper, and the expanses of golden-rod and purple asters, seemed remnants of paradise untouched by sin,

A land of pleasing drowsy-head it was,

where one fain might sleep and dream and dream and sleep forever.

With both these localities Washington Irving was familiar. They furnished their part of the material for the construction of the legend of Sleepy Hollow and the legend of Rip Van Winkle.

It is not strange that cursory readers combine the two, and insist that the same locality is the scene of both. Those who have seen the Catskill ravine outnumber those who have seen the valley of the Pocantico a thousandfold ; and few of these thousands will ever doubt but that the only true and original Sleepy Hollow is that in which Rip Van Winkle slept his wondrous sleep so long ago. Not improbably, in the ages to come, when the famed traveller from New Zealand shall take his stand upon the broken tower of the East River Bridge to sketch the ruins of the City Hall, the mountain glen will be the only Sleepy Hollow of which he shall hear. Indeed, it is just as easy to fall asleep in the wooded gorge of the mountains as amid the hills and dales of the valley. Both legends show how the writer turned all that he touched to gold, and stimulate desire to discover the secret and watch the workings of his more than Midas power ; and this desire is part-

The Genesis of the Rip Van Winkle Legend

ly gratified in the endeavor to trace the genesis of the Rip Van Winkle legend.

The charm of this legend is largely due to heredity and environment. The author was descended from the Erwyns of Orkney, and his ancestors must have received from the peculiar life and romantic scenery of the Isles impressions which duly became congenital characteristics. Join to this the fact that his mother was an English woman, and we have a sufficient biological basis for the psychical and cosmical forces which wrought in him.

Washington Irving was born in New York a hundred years ago (1783). In childhood his holiday afternoons were spent in rambling about the surrounding country. He became familiar with every spot famous in history or fable, where a murder or a robbery had been committed, or a ghost encountered. At twelve he read and enjoyed Hoole's translation of *Orlando Furioso*, and showed himself a predestined *litterateur*. At fifteen he wandered through Sleepy Hollow with dog and gun. At seventeen he made his first voyage up the Hudson. Writing of it long after, he said: "The Kaaterskill Mountains had the most witching effect on my boyish imagination. As we floated along I lay on deck and watched them, through a long summer day, undergoing a thousand mutations under the magical effects of atmosphere."

Often after this he wandered along the banks of the river he loved, and into the mountains which fed it with their streams, drinking in the beauties of their scenery, and adding to his stock of knowledge by noting the habits and customs of the villagers, and

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conversing with their sages and great men. His quick perception took in the salient points of people as well as the charms of landscape. If he had not become a great author, he would have been a great artist. He saw everything with a painter's eye, and depicted it with the fidelity of a historian and the genius of a poet.

Irving's facts are often of that most numerous class illogically designated false facts, but his scenes are true to nature, and his characters are drawn to the life. Perhaps the most artistic and life-like of all his characters is that of Diedrich Knickerbocker, ostensible author of the legend of Rip Van Winkle. His family name is Dutch, and his Christian name is still a common family name among the descendants of the Germans from the Palatinate. He himself combines the idiosyncrasies of both.

In a note appended to the legend Mr. Knickerbocker informs us that he himself has talked with Rip Van Winkle, and that "the story, therefore, is beyond the possibility of doubt." The editor, as if to forestall cruel criticism, introduces this note by saying that without it one would suspect that the tale had been "suggested by a little German superstition about the Emperor Frederick der Rothbart and the Kypphauser Mountain." The clue thus given seems to have led explorers into a Serbonian bog.

The Kypphauser Mountain is in the Harzwald, in Thuringia, on the head-waters of the Weser. The first account of an Emperor Frederick dwelling in this mountain we find in a chronicle of the year 1426. Nearly a century later he is identified with the success-

The Genesis of the Rip Van Winkle Legend

ful warrior and popular ruler who lost his life in the third Crusade. A little book printed in 1519 tells the story expressly of "Kaiser den Erst seines Namens, mit ainen langen rotten Bart, den die Walhen nenten Barbarossa," that is, "the Emperor Frederick, the first of his name, with a long red beard, whom the Italians called Barbarossa.

The story lived on in men's mouths and grew during that and the succeeding centuries, until it took its present form in Otmar's *Volkssagen*, published at Bremen in the year 1800.

The Emperor sits on an ivory throne in his subterranean castle at a table consisting of a huge block of marble, through which, as he bows his slumbering head, his long red beard has already grown down to the floor, and begun to wrap itself about the stone. At the end of each succeeding century he rouses himself to ask, "Do the ravens still fly on the mountain?" and receiving an affirmative answer, instantly relapses into a profound sleep. But the time will come when he will awake, to renew on a grander scale than ever before his battles for his country. When his red beard shall have wrapped itself three times round the stone, when the ravens fly no longer on the mountain-top, when his people need him most to deliver them from Paynim foes, then will he come forth, and having accomplished his mission, will hang his shield on a withered bough that shall at once begin to grow green again with life.

The story told of Frederick is told in all its essentials of many another hero before and since, and indeed of several other German emperors, one of the most

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recent being Joseph II., who died in 1790, but was believed by his subjects in Bohemia to be secreted by papal enemies in an under-ground prison in Rome. So general and persistent was this belief that so late as the year 1826 a swindler, in order to obtain money from the people, thought it worth while to announce himself as the Emperor Joseph returning to claim his crown. According to the *National Zeitung* of January 29, 1874, it was believed even then in Munich that King Maximilian II. was not dead, but had been spirited away to an island, where he was seen so late as the year 1870 by a prisoner of war, and since that also by a soldier, whose name unfortunately is not given. There are well-known traditions that Charles V. bides his time in a mountain near Salzburg, and Charlemagne, with his long white beard, in the Odenberg in Hess. The three founders of the Swiss Confederacy sleep in a cave at Rutli, near the Lake of the Four Cantons. Near Mehnen, on the Weser, sleeps Wedekind; and in the mountain castle of Geroldseck, Ariovistus and Siegfried, heroes of the "Nibelungen-Lied." In his vaulted chamber near Kronburg sits Ogier the Dane, and once in seven years stamps the floor with his mace, impatient to go forth again to avenge his country's wrongs. So Arthur in England, Svatopluk in Slavonia, Kraljević Marco in Servia, and a hundred others elsewhere, await the striking of the hour which shall summon them forth again to fight each for his own land and people.

All these are fables of heathen gods transferred to historic men when Christianity began to explode the popular beliefs and destroy the Asa-worship. The

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white beard of Charlemagne and the red beard of Friedrich are the beards of Wuotan and Donar in the Norse mythology. Under their cold gray stones in the regions of the shades sleep the Norns, and none can rouse them up save Odin, the All-father, and even to him they answer: "What wouldst thou? We are awearry; let us sleep." All things mourn for Baldur, the fairest of Odin's sons. But it is written that Baldur shall not always dwell beneath the ground. "His radiance shall break forth from hell's dark prison-house, and burst through lock and bolt and bar. The sky will know when Baldur is coming, and will shine again as in the olden days when he sped across it on his swift white horse. The earth will know, and for gladness flowers will spring up from the ground, the trees will lift their heads and blossom, and all the birds of the air shall sing; yea, everything shall make music and be glad when Baldur the Beautiful comes back."

One can hardly resist the conviction that all of these stories of the sleep of heroes and of gods are but distorted fragments of tradition respecting the true Son of the All-Father, fairer than the sons of men, who bides his time in the unseen world until the period for the restitution of all things, when he will come forth conquering and to conquer, in his fury trampling down all enemies, completing the final deliverance of his people, and restoring earth to more than the beauty and blessedness of the primeval paradise.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them;
And the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose.

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In all these narratives of gods and men there is little save long sleep to remind one of the legend of Rip Van Winkle. Explorers who have entered the mazes of this labyrinth have seemed to hear a voice saying, "Abandon hope, ye who enter here," and in despair have dropped a clew given apparently for the express purpose of leading them astray.

But let us return to Washington Irving. Inheriting a competence, he early made the tour of Europe, and enjoyed himself as only a man of such tastes can do. After this he became a silent partner in a mercantile firm in New York, but devoted himself to literature. Before the War of 1812, if he had not yet acquired fame, he had deserved it by writing *Knickerbocker's History of New York*.

After the war he made his second visit to Great Britain. He took up his residence in London, but lived very much as he had done in New York, making excursions not only throughout England, but also into Wales and Scotland. He himself has described his visit to Walter Scott in 1817. From him he heard the story of Thomas of Ercildoune, the ruins of whose tower at Earlstoun the antiquarian who visits Abbotsford still turns aside to see.

"We are now," said Scott, "treading classic, or rather fairy ground. This is the haunted glen of Thomas the Rhymer, where he met with the Queen of Fairy-land, and this is the bogle burn, or goblin brook, along which she rode on her dapple-gray palfrey, with silver bells ringing at the bridle. Here," said he, pausing, "is Huntley Bank, on which Thomas the

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Rhymer lay musing and sleeping when he saw, or dreamed that he saw, the Queen of Elf-land :

‘ True Thomas lay on Huntlie Bank ;
A ferlie he spied wi’ his e’e ;
And there he saw a ladye bright,
Come riding down by the Eildon Tree.
Her skirt was o’ the grass-green silk,
Her mantle o’ the velvet fyne ;
At ilka tett of her horse’s mane
Hung fifty silver bells and nine.’ ”

Here Scott repeated several more of the stanzas, and recounted the circumstances of Thomas the Rhymer’s interview with the fairy, and his being transported by her to fairy-land ;

‘ And till seven years were gone and past
True Thomas on earth was never seen.’

Leaving Abbotsford, Irving extended his excursion into the Highlands. At Inverness, the radiating point of Highland tourists, he must have noticed, what no traveller can pass unnoticed, the most conspicuous object of the landscape there, the immense knoll of rock just out of the city, so strangely like the hull of a ship, keel uppermost. Every one who sees it asks its name, and every one who hears its name asks its story. Irving, who had spent his life in such investigation, could not have failed to learn both the name and the story. Its name is Tom-na-Hurich—the Hill of the Fairies. Its story is the story of two fiddlers of Strathspey.

One Christmas season about three hundred years

ago they resolved to go to try their fortunes at Iverness. On arriving in town they took lodgings, and, as was the custom, hired a bellman to go around announcing their arrival, their qualifications, their fame, and their terms. Soon after, they were visited by a venerable-looking gray-haired old man, who not only found no fault with their terms, but actually offered more than they asked if they would go with him a little way out of the town. To this they agreed, and he led them to a strange-looking building, which seemed more like a shop than a house, and they began to demur. However, he offered them double their price, and they went in through a long hall, not noticing that it led into the hill. Their musical talents were instantly put into requisition, and the dancing was such as in their lives they had never witnessed, though it is common enough in these days even above-ground. However, they fixed their eyes on their instruments, and in the morning received not only twice but even three times their usual fee, and took their leave, highly gratified with the liberal treatment they had received. It surprised them to find that it was out of a hill, and not a house, that they issued; and when they came to the town they could not recognize any place or person. While they and the towns-people were in equal amazement there came up a very old man, who, on hearing their story, said: "You are the two men who lodged with my grandfather, and whom Thomas the Rhymer, it was supposed, decoyed into Tom-na-Hurich. Your friends were greatly grieved on your account; but it is a hundred years ago, and your names are now no longer known." It was the Sabbath-day, and the bells

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were ringing. The fiddlers entered the church, and sat still while the bells sounded. But when the service began, and the first words of Holy Scripture fell upon their ears, they dwindled to dust.

Soon after the visit to Scotland the legend of Rip Van Winkle was written. In this year the New York firm failed, and Irving devoted himself to the study of German, both to divert his thoughts and to prepare for his future. Hitherto he had written chiefly for his own amusement; henceforth literature was his profession.

The introduction of the English-speaking peoples to the German language and literature usually begins with the folk-lore of the language. The most popular collection now is that of Grimm. Then it was that of Otmar, before-mentioned. In this Irving would find "the little German superstition of Frederick der Rothbart and the Kypphauser Mountain." According to the story, the Emperor's chosen knights dwell with him still, and there have been at least two visits paid to the imperial court under-ground. The first was that of a pair of lovers, who went to borrow crockery for the wedding feast. They were received by the knights with courtesy, feasted with richest viands, and dismissed with a whole basketful of crockery-ware. Joyfully they returned home, to find they had been absent two hundred years. They were strangers in a strange world.

The other was Peter Klaus, a goat-herd of the adjacent village of Sittendorf. Tending his goats on the mountain-side, he was accosted by a young man who silently beckoned him to follow. Obeying the

Olde Ulster

direction, he was led into a deep dell inclosed by craggy precipices, where he found twelve knightly personages playing at skittles, no one of whom uttered a word. Gazing around him, he observed a can of wine which exhaled a delicious fragrance. Drinking from it, he felt inspired with new life, but at length was overpowered with sleep. When he awoke he found himself again on the plain where his goats were accustomed to rest; but, rubbing his eyes, he could see neither dog nor goats. He was astonished at the sight of trees which he had never before observed. Descending the mountain, and entering the village, he finds to his consternation that everything in the place wears an altered look. Most of the people are strangers to him; the few acquaintances he meets seem to have grown suddenly old; and only at last by mutual inquiries the truth is elicited that he had been asleep for twenty years.

It is this subordinate incident which Irving developed into the legend of Rip Van Winkle, directing attention to the source by his characteristic note.* Doubtless Irving was familiar with many narratives of super-natural sleep. In childhood he must have heard the story of the "Sleeping Beauty." In early manhood he read *The Canterbury Tales*, and charged a friend going to London to be sure to visit the Tabard Inn. Recently he had been travelling for the express purpose of collecting material for such desultory liter-

* So in *Westminster Abbey*, which owes its existence to Sir Thomas Brown's *Urn-Burial*, he is ingenuous enough to quote twice from that inimitable essay.

The Genesis of the Rip Van Winkle Legend

ary work as he might choose. He had heard the story of "Thomas the Rhymer" from Scott, and received from him the suggestion that "it might be wrought up into a capital tale." Soon after, the legend of Tom-na-Hurich must have captivated his fancy. His intimate knowledge of the Catskill Mountains and of the habits of the early settlers constituted an excellent background, the situation stimulated to action, Peter Klaus furnished the immediate *motif*, and the legend of Rip Van Winkle was written. There is nothing in it, save the fact of long absence, to remind one of the legend of Ercildoune. But it is connected with that of Inverness not only by the incidents which followed the sleep, but also by the statement that the entrance to the amphitheatre was found to be closed with solid rock, leaving it to be inferred that it had been opened and shut again by enchantment.

In all essential parts, however, the story of Rip Van Winkle is the story of Peter Klaus. The hero is wandering on the mountain. He hears his name called, apparently by a man who proves to be speechless, and can only make signs for him to accompany him. He is led into a broad ravine surrounded by precipices. He sees a company of men in antique garb playing nine-pins in silence. He drinks of their intoxicating liquor until sleep overpowers him. He wakes in his accustomed haunts; he rubs his eyes; he calls his dog—in vain. He sees trees that have grown there while he slept. He descends the mountain. He finds the village changed, the people mostly strangers, the few he knows grown old, and learns by inquiry that he has been asleep just twenty years.

Olde Ulster

When Rip Van Winkle first heard his name called by the stranger "he looked around, but could see nothing but a crow winging its solitary flight across the mountain;" and when he awoke and whistled for his dog, "he was only answered by the cawing of a flock of idle crows." The crows of Rip Van Winkle are the ravens of Friedrich der Rothbart, as these are simply Huginn and Muninn, the attendant ravens of Odin, the Norse god. But by the touch of Irving's feathery wand they have been changed into veritable Catskill "crows sporting high in air about a dry tree that overhung a sunny precipice."

The characteristically accurate local coloring gives the legend its inimitable verisimilitude, and causes it to be regarded by a well known British writer as an autochthonous myth.



IN THE ARTICLE IN THE ISSUE FOR DECEMBER, 1913 OF OLDE ULSTER upon "The Old Sawyer Discovered," Chaplain Hoes, U. S. N., speaks of the lack of means of identifying "Andrews Devors, late of Esopus Merchant Deceased." OLDE ULSTER is in receipt of a letter from State Archivist A. J. F. van Laer in which he writes as follows: "Andrews Devors is, evidently, Andries De Vos. His association with Christopher Davis is well known; among other things Andries de Vos was one of the curators of the estate of Davis' wife, Cornelia de Vos, who presumably was his sister." As he was a "merchant of Esopus" he must have been one of the earliest, or known by another name. *Albany City Records* 46. Vol. XVI., part II. Feb. 27, 1657.

An Elmendorf Line

AN ELMENDORF LINE

I. Joseph Moog [Elmendorph], 14 November, 1604, baptized 2 December, 1604, married in Holland ——. Died there ——.

II. Coenradt, his son, born in Holland in 1626 at Rhyndorck, married in Holland Jenneke ——. Died there.

III. Jacobus Coenradt, their son, born in Holland in 1647, married in 1668 in Kingston, New York, Grietje Aertse van Wagonen, born in Utrecht, Holland. Both emigrated to America 1664-1667.

IV. Coenradt, their son, was baptized in Kingston, New York, by Domine Samuel Megapolensis of New York, 12 March, 1669. He married (1st) in Albany 28 June, 1693, Arientje van den Burgh van Buren, widow of Cornelis van Buren. He married (2nd) in Kingston 25 November, 1704, Blandina Kierstede, baptized in Kingston 8 January, 1682. The marriage of Arientje van den Burgh van Buren to Coenradt Elmendorph of the Esopus brought to Kingston her child, Tobias van Buren, from whom is sprung the Ulster county branch of the van Buren family, which is the same family of which another branch settled in Kinderhook, of which President Martin Van Buren was the most distinguished representative. Blandina Kierstede was the daughter of Dr. Roeloff Kierstede and Eycke Aldertse Roosa, who came from Gelderland, Netherlands, in the ship Bontecoe (Spotted Cow) in 1660. He was the son of Dr. Hans Kierstede and Sara Roeloffse Jans who were

Olde Ulster

married in New York 29 June, 1642. Dr. Hans was born in Madeburg, Prussia.

V. Wilhelmus, their son, baptized in Kingston 19 February, 1721, married in Kingston 17 July, 1748, Jenneke Louw.

VI. Conrad Wilhelmus, their son, born in Hurley, New York, 18 August, 1755, married Annatje Van Steenburgh 18 August, 1776, born 1754. He died in Hurley, 16 June, 1826. She died in Hurley 30 September, 1812.

VII. Lucas, their son, born in Hurley 12 December, 1798, married 20 May, 1820, by the Rev. John Gosman, D. D., in Kingston, Hannah Thompson, born in Westerly, Rhode Island, in 1793. He died in Hurley 20 September, 1852. She died in Hurley 24 November, 1853.

VIII. John Lewis, their son, born in Kingston 17 January, 1830, married 15 November, 1853, Eliza C. Knorr, born 9 September, 1834 in Germany.

IX. Peter, their son, born in Hurley, 8 September, 1861, married in Hurley 23 January, 1889, Catharine Hasbrouck, born in Hurley, 11 January, 1868.

X. Ethel, their daughter, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, 19 December, 1889.

The editor of OLDE ULSTER would welcome articles upon the different lines of the Elmendorf family as well as upon other families which have been connected with Ulster county during the centuries since the first settlement. He has been informed that certain lines are nearly ready and hopes to have them for publication.

Jacob's Valley

JACOB'S VALLEY

Thirty years or so ago [before 1863] Jacob's Valley was as secluded a solitude as could be found in a western wilderness. And yet it was within less than a mile of the oldest settlement in Ulster, and indeed, between Albany and New York, where, for hard on to two centuries the Holland immigrants and their sons had found their homes, Yet Jacob's Valley had only been invaded by the wood-chopper, at times, and the Twaalfskill, rising in the springs at its head, wound its tortuous way under the dense forest trees and in shadows hardly dispelled by the noonday sun. Not a sign of human habitation or occupancy was to be found in the valley proper. Two log huts were on its edge, mid valley, inhabited by negroes and copper colored squatters, but even they flitted to more congenial quarters. The place was to some eyes, under a ban, for there was in its deepest dell the outcast grave of a suicide. But the clear spring and beautiful brook and scenery lured the lovers of the picturesque, and certain trout which sported in the spring-fed kill, did attract skillful anglers.

But a change came over it; for speculators saw the water power running to waste, and the grand capabilities of the surroundings, but the dream of the flush times of 1836 were unfulfilled. Yet the woods were devastated, a dam destroyed the beauty of the brook and drowned out the spring; a mill of some sort clattered a while; eventually the plank road wound down the valley, and since then the steady progress of calculating enterprise has made its way, till Jacob's Val-

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ley is but a name to give a distinctive epithet to the lager bier brewed at its head spring, and it is now a busy and bustling viaduct to the Rondout. Even the ledge of rock known as "the Devil's Pulpit" in old times has been perforated and excavated into lager vaults. The water power is used to turn the wheels which make hundreds of gunpowder kegs a day; a second brewery, a stone-dressing establishment, a tannery, and last of all a bone bleach and glue factory with a continuous row of dwellings line the banks and mark its course; and the once sylvan stream after doing all the dirty drudgery to which it can be turned, pours its turbid waters into the Rondout through acres of dock crowded with immense piles of flagging, destined for paving the walks of cities even as far away as the slopes of the Andes.

The above lament is taken from the Rondout Courier of December 25, 1863. What would the writer say had he seen the destruction of Jacob's Valley through building the West Shore Railroad across its upper end and along its border?



EVENING ON THE HUDSON

The moon hath deserted her watch-tower on high,
And the stars are all out in the beautiful sky—
Mount Merino looks up from the valley below,
And her white harvest gleams like the wind-drifted snow,
While her cone-fashioned pines, cold and gloomy and still,
Stand like sentinels guarding the sheaf on the hill;

Evening on the Hudson

And the fire-fly lights, ever glancing about,
Seem but lamps which the fairies have brought to their rout.

The cricket doles out a monotonous song
To the hours as they noiselessly saunter along,
And the tadpole is croaking his burdensome strain,
And making his plaint to the night air in vain.
All is silence beside—the murmuring breeze
Neither bends the lank grass, nor disturbs the tall trees.
One might think for this moment the world had been made—
For the world *was created* this moment of shade.

'Tis the sabbath of nature ! oh, turn not away
From its peace to the rude saturnalia of day.
Here the Hudson winds waveless and quietly by,
Where the shallows at rest on his broad bosom lie.
Far beyond the blue lines of the Catskills are spread
And clouds for a diadem crowd their hoar head :
A lone star hangs over it, lucid and bright,—
'Tis the queen-star of evening, the glory of night.

Who hath eyes that can see, and will wander abroad,
And unthinkingly gaze on this temple of God,
The blossoming earth, and the limitless heaven,
And the shade and the sunshine alternately given !
Here is eve for the thoughtful, and day for the glad,
And a season of rest for the weary and sad.

O, when life's busy day hath drawn to its close,
And the heart-broken pilgrim shall pant for repose,
May the stars still beam forth from their regions of bliss,
And my night be as calm and as tranquil as this.

Hudson, New York, July 3rd, 1834.

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THE EDITOR WOULD HERE ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of many letters from subscribers expressing their gratification over the promise that OLDE ULSTER will be continued, at least until the tenth volume is completed. We know and long have known that this magazine has many warm friends. This has been expressed over and over again. We know that the effort to rescue and preserve the old records and incidents that have made and continued the life of this region from oblivion, was appreciated. We are willing to have following generations feel their indebtedness to OLDE ULSTER for what would otherwise have been lost. Nevertheless it is gratifying to know as the years go by that the effort is recognized now. We desire to add particular expression to such as have remembered that it costs money to edit and publish such a periodical. A number of new subscribers have been added to the list through friends who know that passing years always deplete the lists of friends and supporters. We would express our hearty thanks.

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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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VOL. X

FEBRUARY, 1914

NO. 2

The National Grays



THE issue for January, 1914, contained an article upon the visit of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New York, in July, 1855, as guests of the National Grays, the celebrated independent military organization of Kingston. In one matter the paper did not speak by the card. This was in reference to the money raised by the regiment after the sad accident to Mrs. Castle and her babe. The \$1,500 was thus raised. From this the expenses of surgeons summoned from New York, the expenses of the funeral, the burial and placing a monument and enclosing the plot were paid. Then efforts to settle a just sum upon the mother were made. These were forestalled by the suit and thus dropped. The jury brought in a verdict of \$1,500 against the colonel of the regiment. It was never appealed and was privately

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settled some time thereafter. We will proceed to tell the further history of the celebrated local organization.

On the 15th of October, 1856, the National Grays returned the visit of the Seventh Regiment in Kingston during the previous year. At 4 P. M. they marched to Rondout and proceeded to New York with the steamer Manhattan. When they arrived on Thursday they were met by Captain Munroe's company of the Seventh Regiment at the pier and escorted to the International Hotel, where they breakfasted. The Seventh Regiment paraded that day and the National Grays were invited to form in line with the regiment and their uniform and equipment were the same as that of this celebrated organization. The papers of the day reported that

The uniform of the National Grays is a verisimilitude of the regiment, and their drill was so perfect that they fully sustained themselves in their evolutions and the parade of the day, the uninitiated spectators supposing them to be a veritable company of the Seventh Regiment.

On Thursday evening Company Seven (Captain Munroe's) of the Seventh Regiment, which claimed the Grays as their especial guests, escorted them to the armory of the company on Broadway, where arrangements had been made for a splendid supper, such as the regiment had the reputation of providing. The room was bright with banners inscribed with appropriate words of welcome, with festoons of American flags and shields bearing the names of the honored of

the regiment. The draping of the windows called out the compliment of all the guests. The full Seventh Regiment band and that of the National Grays were in the hall. Captain Munroe proposed as the first regular toast

Our guests of Kingston, their many acts and kindness of heart are an index to their generosity.
I propose nine cheers.

The National Grays responded with proposing

Captain Munroe, the model captain of a model company of a model regiment.

The Grays acknowledged the hospitality shown and asked their hosts "where is all this to end?" One of the entertainers proposed a special toast which called out vociferous applause: "The Kingston Grays and the Seventh Regiment, National Guards—daguerreotypes of each other." Lieutenant J. Rudolph Tappen made the formal address of acknowledgement of the royal hospitality that had been shown the Grays, when Dr. Cheeseman of the staff of the Seventh Regiment proposed a vote be taken upon a proposition that the National Grays and the regiment be formally united. It was carried unanimously. The festivities were kept up until daybreak. The Grays were then escorted to their hotel.

The next day (Friday) the Grays were the guests of Company Eight of the regiment. They were escorted to the theatre. After the evening there they were taken to a game supper at Delmonico's. During the forenoon of that day the Grays were reviewed in front of the City Hall by Mayor Fernando Wood.

Olde Ulster

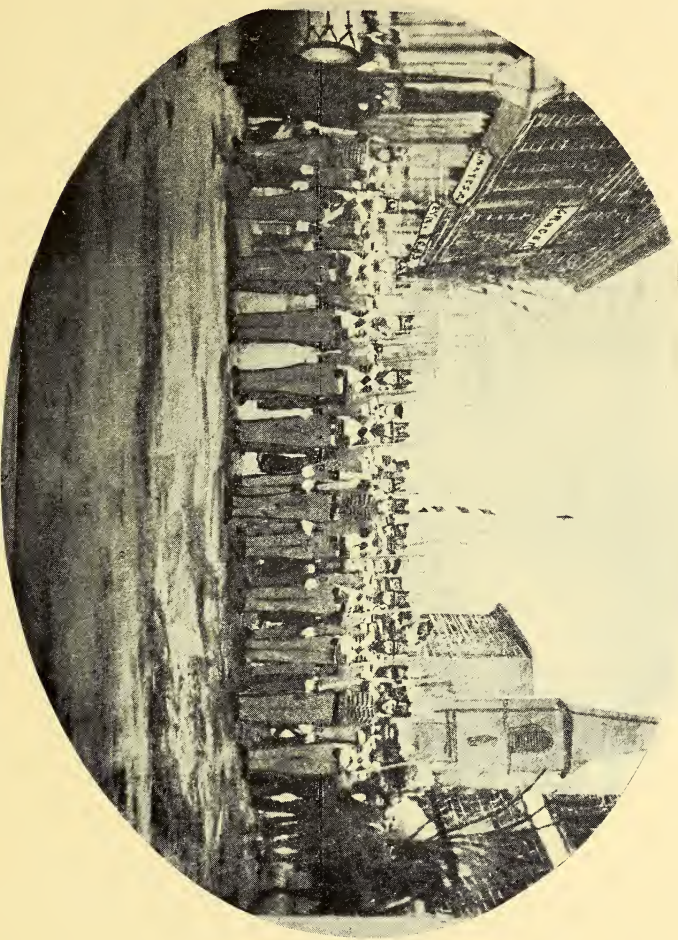
After partaking of another collation, this time at Florence's Hotel, the Grays were escorted to the station of the Hudson River Railroad and returned home. The march up from Rondout exhibited a weary band of soldiers after a strenuous campaign in their honor. This event was never forgotten by the Grays and its memory has lingered in the recollection of Kingstonsians to this day.

The winter of 1856-7 was notable in Kingston for the various social events brought about by the National Grays. Their popularity constantly increased until the organization became the pride of the town. The event of the next autumn was the trip of the military company to Cambridge, Washington county, in September where the efficiency of their drill and the perfection of their appointments and equipment received the acknowledgement of all observers. The citizens of Cambridge voted the honors to Captain Gilbert Berry. The ball at Cambridge in honor of the Grays was considered the greatest event in the social history of the village. On the return of the Grays through Troy the Citizen Corps of that city gave them a champagne spread that was memorable and in Albany they received from their friends in that city what was described as "a sumptuous dinner."

In September, 1859, the Grays made a trip to New Haven, Connecticut, and were given receptions in that city and in New York. These were but repetitions of former entertainments of this popular company.

But more strenuous days were at hand. The awful conflict between the States for four years was looming

The National Grays



The National Grays in line on Wall St., Kingston

Olde Ulster

along the southern horizon. The whole military strength of the North was called for. The officers of this efficient company had carried to perfection its drill and tactics. The time was at hand when the thousands of young men from the farms, the factories, the shops, the offices and from more leisurely classes were needed at the front and men of military knowledge and ability to develop raw troops into veterans were indispensable. The members of the National Grays responded. Almost immediately they were found in the service of their country in the various regiments sent from Old Ulster to save the Union and the manner of their performance of that duty is one of the proudest of the records in the history of the county. Then the thoroughness of the military training of the Grays received its appreciation and reward.

With this issue we present a view of the National Grays lined up on Wall street, Kingston, looking towards North Front street from St. John's Church. It is from a picture made at that time and in the possession of Charles H. Safford. Many of those who composed the membership of the organization, especially of those in the front rank on the street, are still distinguishable to those who remember the membership today, even after a lapse of about sixty years, despite changes in countenance, appearance, fashions and attire. While it might afford some pleasure in thus pointing out particular members it seems preferable to leave this to those whose memory goes back to the days when the "training" of local military companies was a more important theme of interest.

The Kingston Academy

Continued from Vol. IX., page 369



WITH the Kingston Academy in its new building upon "The First Plain" or "The Triangle," as it was indifferently called, the history of higher education in Kingston took on new vigor. These days of the early 'thirties were the days when the consciousness of the nation was awakening. Over the prairies of the great West civilization was pouring and State after State was coming into the Union. Here in the valley of the Hudson everything was waking to new life. The Delaware and Hudson Canal had opened a new route to the coal mines of Pennsylvania; the hydraulic cement industry began its great development; the bluestone business entered upon its great career; manufacturing in iron, lead and paper brought thousands of men and new industries into Saugerties and produced millions of product; the output of the tanneries in the Catskill mountain region built up with the rest of Ulster county industries an immense trade upon the Hudson, originating here, and constant agitation for banks and more banks showed that people were becoming well-to-do. All things were demanding an advance in facilities for an education.

Olde Ulster

The new academy opened in 1830 under the direction of Principal Rudolphus B. Hubbard, who was in charge when the school was removed from its long-established home on the corner of John and Crown streets. Nevertheless, he did not succeed in building up the institution in the manner its friends desired and expected. On the 17th of March, 1834, he was succeeded by Isaac A. Blauvelt, A. M., of New Jersey, a graduate of Rutgers College. He commenced on the first of May, of that year, Hubbard having sent in his resignation. Great things were expected from Blauvelt's administration and he succeeded to quite an extent. In October of that year he was given as assistant principal Daniel N. Carithers, A. M. Miss Sarah A. Shumway was made instructress and William Turner teacher of penmanship. On May 4th, 1836, Robert James Harvey, A. M., then of the Grammar School of Columbia College was appointed to be Principal of the Department of English and Modern Languages.

The incumbency of Mr. Blauvelt as principal of the academy continued for more than seven years. He gave entire satisfaction and his resignation was accepted in August, 1841, with many expressions of regret. The trustees exercised considerable care and effort in securing a successor. Upon the recommendations of various college professors and of John C. Spencer, Secretary of State of the United States, the Rev. James Nichols, assistant professor of languages in Union College, was appointed. He was succeeded in 1845 by Francis H. Wells as principal,

The Kingston Academy

with five assistants. In 1848 William McGeorge was appointed principal. An earnest effort was made at this time to build up a reputation for the academy equal to that it had enjoyed in its earlier days.

William McGeorge gave a very satisfactory administration to the academy for four years and the institution grew. He was succeeded by David M. Kimball, A. M., of Warren, Massachusetts. He also increased the reputation and popularity of the school during the four years (1852-1856) during which he guided its affairs and directed its studies. He was invited back to Massachusetts to take charge of a private institution and parted with the trustees and the pupils in Kingston, receiving many expressions of regret. J. E. Pillsbury was appointed to the principalship in his stead and entered upon the discharge of his duties at the close of the year 1856 and remained until 1859. Then, once more, the trustees placed in charge a minister, the Rev. John Van Vleck. He remained during that and the subsequent two years and resigned in 1861. He died within the past two years while Professor of Mathematics in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in which institution Woodrow Wilson, now President of the United States, was Professor of History and Political Economy during 1888-1890. Principal Van Vleck's administration of the academy is still warmly remembered by many of the older people of Kingston. He was succeeded by John M. Pomeroy in 1861, who remained until 1865.

The event of his administration was the passing of the institution under the control of the Board of Edu-

Olde Ulster

cation of Kingston Village. It had been since 1795 under the Regents of the University of the State of New York but it was decided to make the academy a part of the educational system of the village. Its subsequent history has shown the wisdom of the transfer. Today its graduates are admitted upon their diplomas into any schools, colleges or universities in the country. There have been times when at least thirty have been thus admitted and studying at one time.

Joseph C. Wyckoff succeeded John M. Pomeroy as principal in 1865. He continued five years and was followed in 1870 by Charles Curtis, who remained ten years until 1880. Thomas Raftery succeeded and remained less than a year. Francis J. Cheney, Ph. D. assumed charge that year (1880) and remained until 1890, going from Kingston to the charge of the Cortland State Normal School, where he remained until his death. The same year Henry White Callahan, Ph. D. was chosen in his place, continuing until 1895, when he removed to the State of Colorado, to take charge of the State Preparatory School at Boulder. With the opening of the fall term of 1895 Myron J. Michael, A. M. was appointed principal. In this position he remained until 1910 when he was appointed Superintendent of Schools for the City of Kingston in place of Sylvester R. Shear. The principal of the academy is now Charles K. Moulton, who has served since that time (1910).

At no time in all its history has the reputation of the institution been higher. At no time has the attendance been as great. At no time has its work been more

The Kingston Academy

satisfactory. The little low, two-story structure of 1830 upon "The First Plain," which was first ridiculed, then given a third story and then enlarged, and frequently re-enlarged until even its increased accommodation has proved too narrow for all who sought its advantages, has to be abandoned. Other similar institutions in the city have been built to relieve it. Even all these are inadequate. At last the City of Kingston has purchased the park known as "O'Reilley's Grove" for a great central school for advanced instruction. The Legislature has enacted the creation of a Board of Trustees to take charge of the property of the "Triangle" on "The First Plain," which returns to the trustees when no longer used for educational purposes. What will be done with it? It is a historical spot. It was the place where the Indian Treaties were negotiated as that with Stuyvesant in 1660, known as "the Treaty under the Blue Sky" and that with Governor Nicolls in 1665. It is a historical spot in other respects as that from which, after a final adieu from the citizens of the county, the regiments marched from "Academy Green" to service in the Civil War of 1861-5. This green was formerly the scene of political gatherings, from platforms here on the greensward many of the foremost political orators in the land have spoken in hot campaigns, while public meetings were demonstrative affairs. On this green the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth year of the founding of Kingston on May 31, 1658, culminated on that date in 1908, and the assemblage was addressed by Charles E. Hughes, Governor of the State of New York. What will be done with this historic spot?

To this question arises another. What will be the name of the new institution on its new site? After such a history for one hundred and forty years, with such a roll of eminent graduates can it be that the venerated name of Kingston Academy will be dropped for any reason under the sun? As well might the descendants of Abraham Lincoln or those bearing the name of Washington petition that their names be changed to those of plain Smith, Brown or Robinson! The new institution is to be the Academy of the City of Kingston. It must be *Kingston Academy* for all time.



*THE AMALGAMATION OF DUTCH
AND YANKEES*

In the racy "Sketches of Catskill" by the late James D. Pinckney, there is a delightful account of the influx of the Yankees made among the Dutch upon the emigration of the former to the west bank of the Hudson and the opposition of the latter to intermarriages among them.

Recalling to memory the names of the early settlers of Catskill, I find that the subjects of most of my hasty sketches have been natives of Connecticut. Indeed, the early Dutch settlers had scarcely got warm in their cosy nests on the Katskill and Katerskill, and at Kiskatom, and Katsbaan, and the Bockover (*bakoven*,

bake-oven), and the Groot Inboegt, before they were disturbed by the influx of Eastern immigration. Though, after a time, they settled down into a sort of harmony, produced by a certain identity of pecuniary interests, yet perfect cordiality was never fully established between the first generation of the Dutchmen, and those whom they looked upon as "Yankee interlopers." In fact, when I was a b6y the Low Dutch was the prevalent language in the town, and the merchants were obliged to employ interpreters, or have their own jaws broken to the Catskill vernacular; the old settlers utterly refusing to substitute molasses for *stroop*, pork for *spek*, handkerchief for *neusdoek*, jack-knife for *sluitmes*, or shin-bone for *scheenbeen*; and it was fortunate for the Connecticut men that they brought wives with them, as they would have found it extremely difficult to supply themselves with such commodities in or about Catskill. Many of your readers [readers of the Catskill Recorder] will probably remember an anecdote in illustration of this aversion to miscegeny on the part of the Dutch: A down-Easter had been enamored of a damsel (or perhaps of her father's farm) in or near Katerskill, and applied for the old gentleman's consent to the union, which was decidedly refused. A Catskill merchant was enlisted in the suitor's favor, who endeavored to shake the "cruel parient's" determination, representing the young man as very smart, very learned, and a Poet withal. "He a boet!" said the old man, "why, I can make better boetry as him, any day," and he forthwith produced the following specimen of the "divine afflatus: "

Tutch and Yankee mixed togedder
Always make a tam bodder.

Truth compels me to relate, however, that the "boderation" ensued; the Yankee making interest with the *goed vrouw* and, in this case, as in a thousand others, "the gray mare proved the better horse."

The Van Ordens, the Van Vechtens, the Van Loans, the Van Gelders, the Van Hoesens, the Overbags, the Hallenbeeks, the Bogarduses, the Goetchiuses, the Wynkoops, the Schunemans, the Frelighs, the Trumpbours and the Schmidts, and many others of Netherland origin are numerously represented at this day, by their descendants in the population of Catskill, and I hope to be able, some time, to pay fitting tribute to the memories of the good Low Dutch burghers.



RONDOUT MANSION HOUSE

JAMES S. MCENTEE Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he has become the Proprietor of the Mansion House, and has spared no expense in making it comfortable and convenient. He has it now open for the accommodation of the Public, and hopes to merit a share of their Patronage.

A Coach runs regularly from the Mansion House to meet all the steamboats plying between New York and Albany.



There are three steamboats running regularly between Rondout and New York.

July 10, 1833.

Reminiscences of Catskill

By Thurlow Weed



DITOR of the Recorder:— In your *Recorder* of the 24th inst. a writer who recalls and describes some of the early inhabitants of your village, “remembers, as among the earliest Draymen of Catskill, the two Joe Weeds (Joel and Joseph), one of whom, I do not know which, was the progenitor of Thurlow Weed. Though in humble life, both were esteemed, I believe, as honest, industrious men.”

Though a matter of no possible interest to any one but myself, allow me to say that Joel Weed, the younger brother, was my father. They *were* “honest, industrious” cartmen, my uncle Joseph being the more prosperous. Indeed, he owned a house still standing, about half-way between “Chandler’s” and the Bridge; while we “moved” annually, at least, renting apartments in the “Stone Jug,” “Number Eight” (I can’t remember *why* “Number Eight,”) Gullen’s Barber Shop, &c., &c. My uncle Joseph had one son, George L. Weed, a very worthy man, and well known Christian Missionary. I had two brothers; one (Orrin) died in New York in 1818, and the other (Osborn) in Tennessee in 1851. My father died in Onondaga

forty-six years ago ; my mother in Tennessee in 1846.

That is all—perhaps more than anybody will care to learn—of my origin. But your correspondent has turned my thoughts back to the Catskill that I remember during the first half of the present [19th] century ; and some of its “ oldest inhabitants ” may be interested in reminiscences of that period. I am not as much mistaken, probably, in the impression that Catskill was a place of more business enterprise and activity *then* than at present, as I was, after an absence of nearly twenty years, in the width of the Creek, the height of the “ Hop-o’-nose,” and the distance from “ Donnelly’s ” to the Court House. At any rate, however, the Catskill of my youth was a bustling, thrifty, pleasant village, with considerable commerce, two ship-yards, and in the Winter a large slaughtering and packing business.

Among its inhabitants were men of decided ability—men who, in any community, would stand out prominently upon the canvas.— Such, for example, were Thomas P. Grosvenor, Jacob and Samuel Haight, the Days, the Croswells, the Cookes, the Hills, &c., &c.

But my mind retains most vividly incidents rather than individuals. In those days, hard as it may seem now, poor men, however honest, lived in dread of *Imprisonment* ! My father was one of a class whom ill-fortune tracked through life. He worked hard, but never prospered. His horse was always sick, or lame, or was backing the cart off the Dock. The Debtor’s Prison, therefore, was ever staring us in the face. But there was this blessed mitigation of the horrors of a Debtor’s Prison. There were Gaol Liberties connected

Reminiscences of Catskill

with the prison, of which a debtor, with a reputation for honesty, and a wealthy friend who would sign his bond to remain upon the "Limits," might avail himself. The Limits, accurately defined, extended to business parts of the Village, so that a poor man stood some chance of keeping the wolf from devouring his wife and children. This, however, was not the full measure of the Law's humanity. On Sunday the debtor was free! And on these days of jubilee I used to roam with my enfranchised father, down to the "Point," over to the Shad Fishery, or up to Jefferson, with a deep sense of gratitude that he was permitted, one day in the week, to walk God's earth, and breathe His atmosphere, unrestrained. Creditors were on the watch, always, for truant debtors, who sometimes failed to return to the Limits before twelve o'clock on Sunday night.

I do not remember the "Mammy Kane," whom your correspondent chronicles as the depository of boys' sixpences. The Gingerbread and Spruce Beer House most resorted to sixty years ago, was kept quite at the upper end of the Village, near "Brushing-ham's." There were three hotels (Donnelly's, Chandler's, and Botsford's), in Catskill then, each, I am sure, more extensively known than any of your present hotels. The late gallant Col. Donnelly was a grandson of the keeper of the hotel I refer to.

Among the events that impressed themselves upon my memory, indelibly, was the drowning of a daughter of Mr. Hill, by a freshet, and the loss of a son of Mr. Donnelly, by skating into an air-hole on Moose Creek (I believe that was the name), a mile or two below the

Olde Ulster

mouth of the Catskill Creek. Skating, so much the fashion now, was a favorite exercise of the grandfathers of those who so enjoy it now, though ladies did not then share the excitement.

An incident remembered of course by but a very few, was then an "eight days wonder." This was a personal combat between two young gentlemen, rivals for the hand of an accomplished young lady, but as at least one of the parties survive (eminent and honored), perhaps even this reference to the circumstance may be ill-timed.

The first military funeral I ever witnessed was that of Major Hale. This was in 1803 or '4. It was very impressive, especially in the led horse, with the holster, boots, &c., of the deceased Revolutionary officer.

In those days there was a delusion among poor but credulous people, about the buried treasure of Captain Kidd. I remember to have been, as a boy, permitted to accompany a party on an expedition which was supposed to be pregnant with golden results. Upon reaching the mysterious locality, the throat of a black cat was cut, and the precise spot was indicated by the direction the blood spurted. And there the digging commenced, with an energy worthy of Dousterswivel, in the "Antiquary," but it was not rewarded by even so much as the discovery of "Search No. 1."

As boys we used to go down to the magnificent (but even then dilapidated, and long since demolished) Livingston Manor House, at the mouth of Johnston's Creek, to pick barberries, and get frightened by the screechings of an insane lady, confined in her apartments in the white house upon the hill.

Reminiscences of Catskill

The *great* event, and one that excited Catskill for many months, was a murder ! A body was discovered early one Sunday morning, on the West side of the Creek, near DuBois' farm. I forget whether the name of the murdered man was Scott, or whether that was the name of the murderer. Soon it was ascertained that the man was last seen at Nance McFall's, a disreputable house out of the Village, but near the spot where the body was found. Circumstances came out which satisfied the inhabitants that he had been murdered. Toward evening groups were seen at corners, growing more and more excited, until, Justice not yet having drawn on its boots, the multitude pressed through Main street, strengthening in numbers and enthusiasm, down to the dwelling of the doomed Nance, which was demolished and scattered to the winds and waves. Subsequently the murderer was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung ; but on the day of execution, and only an hour before the fatal moment, when an immense concourse of people were assembled, came a *Reprieve* !

The first *great* man I ever saw was Governor Morgan Lewis, who reviewed a brigade in the Village of Madison, now Leeds, in 1806.

In early Embargo days, there was much of party bitterness in Catskill. The Federalists wore black cockades. This exasperated the Republicans, now Democrats. I remember an occasion when a Light Infantry company (commanded, I believe, by Major Haight) was being paraded, that a general street collision was with much difficulty arrested.

I wonder if any of the half dozen boys who, like myself, put their clothes in their hats, and placing the hats upon a board, pushing it ahead, swam off to the island (now the steamboat landing) to await the approach of the *first* steamboat, still survive?

My first occupation was to blow and strike in the blacksmith shop of a Mr. Reeves, which stood not far East of the Ira Day house. I afterwards lived with a Captain Baker, on the bridge, and subsequently with him in a tavern at Jefferson.

My River experience as Cabin boy, or Cook, was with Captains Grant and Bogardus, in the sloops *Ranger* and *Jefferson*. My inclination for the life of a sailor was fostered by a strong attachment for a James Van Voort, a handsome, dashing fellow, with a rich, melodious voice, who followed the River in the season of navigation, and worked at his trade, as a nailer (nails were not made with machinery then), in the Winter. But this inclination was always subordinate to my desire to become a Printer. My great ambition was to get apprenticed to Mr. Mackay Croswell, who then published the *Recorder*, but the realization of that object was postponed, though I lingered about the printing office a good deal, doing chores, and learning what I could learn as an interloper.

Your correspondent kindly refers to the circumstance that Mr. Edward Croswell and myself "were boys together at Catskill."— Though of the same age, we were not intimate as boys. He had the advantage of me in position, education, &c. Nor had he, like Jack Graham and Gil. Frost, a taste for sports

Reminiscences of Catskill

and adventures, in which I remember to have participated. Mr. Croswell, as a boy, was noticeable for the same quiet, studious, refined habits and associations which have characterized his whole life. I left Catskill in 1808, and did not again meet Mr. Croswell for nearly twenty years. In 1830, as editor of the *Evening Journal* (Mr. Croswell having been for several years editor of the *Argus*), we came into sharp collision. Albany was then, and for years before and after that period, a political centre for both the State and Nation. Each party confided the duty of organization and discipline to its respective editor. A sense of responsibility stimulated both. Long years of earnest controversy and intense feeling ensued. The warfare, unhappily, assumed not only political but personal and social aspects.

The leading men of the Democratic party possessed talents, experience and tact. The "Albany Regency," consisting, as it did, of such men as Martin VanBuren, Governor William L. Marcy, Mr. Knower, Silas Wright, Mr. Flagg, S. A. Talcott, T. W. Olcott, &c., &c., found in Mr. Croswell, their colleague and editor, sound judgment, untiring industry, great devotion and rare ability. Governor Marcy, Mr. Wright and General Dix, distinguished for Legislative and Executive ability, were very able contributors to the columns of the *Argus*. Mr. Flagg, himself an editor, was also a "power" in the *Argus*. Against such men, with General Jackson as their chief, it was my privilege to contend; and now, all the bitterness engendered by such conflicts having been soothed by time, it is pleasant

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to remember that before the curtain fell, at the closing scene of that political drama, agreeable personal relations grew up between most of these eminent men and myself. I was first introduced to Mr. VanBuren at the funeral of my intimate friend, the late Governor Marcy. This was my first and last meeting with the then ex-President. For several years before the death of Silas Wright, we were friends. With Mr. Flagg, who survives, like Belisarius, with lost vision but bright intellect, I have long enjoyed common sentiments and sympathies ; and my relations with General Dix, political, personal and social, are most pleasant. With Mr. Olcott, the able financier of the "Regency" in its palmy days, peculiar relations have ever existed. He never refused me a pecuniary favor, and for the first twenty years of my residence here, I had to ask for myself and other *poor* politicians, very many. He had discounted scores of notes where the maker and endorser were equally good—for *nothing*. Protests, "plenty as blackberries," never injured my credit at the "Little Belt."

I remember to have formed a high estimate of the usefulness of three citizens of Catskill, viz : Dr. Crosswell, the Rev. Dr. Porter and Jacob Haight. Perhaps I only shared the common sentiment of the Village, but, at any rate, those gentlemen came up to my ideal of model men. Later in life, while serving with Major Haight in the Legislature, my early impressions of his worth were confirmed.

Your correspondent is quite right in assuming that I "cherish fond recollections" of Catskill. In the first

Reminiscences of Catskill

years of my banishment—for Catskill was an Eden to my youthful memory—my chief happiness consisted in anticipating, at some future day, a return to that charmed locality. And only last Summer, moved by something like the instinct which brings “chickens home to roost,” I explored the Village in search of what was not found—a finished mansion with pleasant surroundings, and “For Sale.”

The length of this letter admonishes me that it must close. In speaking or writing of things which occurred three scores of years ago, old men are pretty sure to be prolix if not prosy.

Respectfully Yours,

THURLOW WEED.

Albany, March 29, 1865.

The “Stone Jug” mentioned by Mr. Weed, was near the bank of the creek at the foot of Greene street. It was a substantial stone building, and was built, probably, as early as the Revolution, by a Madame Dice, who was, in some way, related to the DuBois or Van Loan families, or both. After the death of the Madame the house was neglected, and, becoming dilapidated, was occupied as a tenement house by—I dare not say how many—families at a time. This was the period referred to by Mr. Weed. Afterwards it was repaired without and renovated within by Isaac DuBois, and occupied by him as a family mansion. After some years’ occupation by him and, subsequently by his brother Ira, the house was leased by a Miss Palmer,

who established a female school, to which she gave the imposing appellation of "Castle Hall Seminary." Since then it has been successively occupied by Judge Cooke, Major Beach and perhaps others, and is, at this day, one of the finest mansions of the village. But "among all the changes and chances of this mortal life" it has retained its name of "the Old Stone Jug." It is really one of the most interesting old homesteads in the town of Catskill. It is said that among the old blue Dutch tiles which decorated the fireplace was one depicting the raising of Lazarus, in which he comes forth from his sepulchre waving the Dutch flag.



THE WILL OF MATTIJS PERSEN

Translated from the Dutch by the late James Myer

IN THE NAME OF THE LORD, AMEN.

Know each and every one of you that this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and forty-eight, in the twenty-second year of our Sovereign King of Great Britain, George the Second, I, Matthijs Persen, residing in Kingstoun, in the Kounty of Ulster and the Province of New York in America, being of full age and weak and feeble in body, though of sound mind, and memory

The Will of Mattijs Persen

yet perfect. Mighty is the Lord — His trust before His favor.

And, considering the frailties of human life, and the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the hour, of which we know not, in which way the Lord will be pleased to take me out of this world :

I desire to set all things in order, and therefore do I make this my last Will and Testament in form and manner hereafter written, and hereby cancelling and revoking all former Wills made by me, and declare this to be my last Will and Testament, and none other.

First.—I commend my soul to God, Almighty, my Maker and to Jesus Christ, my Deliverer and to the Holy Ghost, my Sanctifier, and my body to the earth from whence it came, to be buried in a Christianlike manner and my soul and body to rest until the great Judgment Day, to enjoy the everlasting gladness of immortality which God in His grace, through the service of our Savior and Sanctifier has promised and decreed to all those who, in sincerity of heart believe in Him and to Him belong.

Such temporal estate of lands, houses, pastures, orchards, goods, slaves, horses, cattle, debts, gold, silver, money coined and uncoined, &c. so as the Lord hath pleased to lend to me I ordain, give and bequeath thereof as follows :

First.—It is my will that all my just debts now due, or becoming due, shall be paid.

Second.—I give to my eldest son, Adam Persen, for his right of primogeniture, the sum of six shillings New York money unless he should demand or claim more.

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Third.—I give to my three sons, by name, Adam, Jan and Cornelus, every one of them, their heirs or assigns, a just third part in my two pews in our church in Kingston.

So it is my will and wish that my said son Cornelis shall have an enjoyment equally, I, by these presents, give to him, his heirs and assigns, all my clothes belonging to my body.

Fourth.—I give to my worthy and beloved wife, Tanna Persen, a just third part of all my personal estate, and also the sum of thirty pounds current money of New York, and all her clothes, wearing apparel and linen goods, sheets and pillow cases, and I still give to my said wife the rest of all my personal and real estate during the time she remains my widow, and after her marriage or death (whichever happens first) the same shall be divided equally among my heirs as she shall order.

Fifth.—I give to my daughter Sara, and to the three daughters of my deceased daughter Annatje, by name Sara, Tanneke and Cattrina, all of my linen goods and sheets and pillow cases, towels and table cloths (to enjoy and use after the death of their mother), the three daughters of my daughter Annatje, in their mother's place, with my daughter Sara shall divide the same equally.

Sixth.—It is my will and bequest that my said son, Adam Persen, shall have and enjoy (after the death or marriage of his mother) what I have given to him, his heirs or assigns forever, a just fifth part of all my personal and real estate, of whatever kind, name,

The Will of Mattijs Persen

nature or species the same might be, except what is given before or above.

Seventh.—It is my will and bequest that my son Jan Persen shall have and enjoy (after the death of his mother) what by these presents is given him, his heirs and assigns forever—a just fifth part of all my real and personal estate of whatever nature or species the same might be—the same as his brother Adam heretofore given.

Eighth.—It is my will and bequest that my son Cornelis Persen shall yet have and enjoy (after the death of his mother) what by these presents is given him, his heirs and assigns forever—a just fifth part of all my real and personal estate of whatever nature or species the same may be, the same as his two brothers heretofore given.

Ninth.—It is my will and wish that the nine children of my deceased daughter Anna, [wife of Hiskia DuBois] namely, Hiskia, Mattheus, Jacobus, David-Cornelis, Adam, Sara, Tanneke and Cattrina, shall, with each other, have and enjoy (after the death of my said wife and in place of their mother) their heirs and assigns, the just fifth part of all my real and personal estate of what nature and species the same might be, the same as my sons heretofore given, to be divided equally among the nine share and share alike.

Tenth.—I give to my daughter Sara, wife of Tobias Van Steenberg, her heirs and assigns forever, after the death of her mother, a just one-fifth part of all my real and personal estate of whatever name, nature or species, as the same may be, the same as my aforesaid other children, each one-fifth.

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Eleventh.—It is my will and desire, further, that if one or more of my said children should die without lawful issue, that then their part or portion shall be divided among the remaining children of their respective parents, share and share alike.

Twelfth.—And lastly, I name and appoint as the executors of this my last Will and Testament my aforesaid wife Tanna, my three sons Adam, Jan and Cornelis, my two sons-in-law, H skia DuBois and Tobias Van Steenberg, or the survivor or survivors of them willingly and confident that this my last Will and Testament shall be followed in all things as directed therein.

Executed at my house on the day and year above written.

MATTIJS PERSEN [L. S.]

This is signed, sealed and declared to be my last Will and Testament in the presence of the undersigned.

JOHANNIS DE LAMETTER

JAN ELTINGE

WILLEM ELTINGE

Mattijs (Matthew) Persen was the son of Sergeant John Hendrik Persen, of the Dutch West India Company's troops which were sent to the Esopus in June, 1663, under the command of Captain Martin Kregier, to rescue the women and children taken captive by the Indians in the raid upon Kingston and Hurley June 7th, 1663. Sergeant Persen married Annetje

The Will of Mattijs Persen

Jansen van Ceulen or van Keuren, step-daughter of Thomas Chambers of Fox Hall manor, March 11th, 1669. She was the daughter of Mattys Jansen van Keuren. The above will is that of their son Mattijs named after his grandfather. Sergeant Persen died in Kingston March 22nd, 1708. His wife died February 3rd, 1722. Mattijs Persen, the above testator, died April 21st, 1751. The daughter Anna, wife of Hiskia Du Bois, mentioned in the will had died October 1st, 1747. The son Cornelis, was born October 12th, 1712. He died August 10th, 1769.

Cornelius Persen, who settled in Katsbaan, was a son of Cornelis, son of Mattijs. The mother of Cornelius, the second, was Catharin Turk. She died June 25th, 1747.

Jan Persen, brother of Mattijs, married Anna Catryn Post. He became the owner of the grant of land covering most of the present village of Saugerties, known as the "Meals and Hayes grant," in 1712. Hiskia DuBois, marrying Anna, daughter of Mattys Persen, removed to Saugerties. Their son Hiskia, Jr., leased from the Kingston trustees a parcel of land at Katsbaan. Upon this he built a log house. Cornelius Persen, second, son of Cornelis of the above will, and hence a cousin of Hiskia DuBois, Jr., purchased the land of the trustees and removed from Kingston to Katsbaan, opened there a store, blacksmith shop and potash factory, built the stone house still upon the property and the residence of a descendant, before the Revolution and became a man of considerable means, dying there February 7th, 1827.

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Hiskia DuBois, who married Anna Persen, was a grandson of Louis Du Bois, one of the New Paltz patentees, being the son of Matthew DuBois and Sara Matthysen and was born January 26th, 1701. The marriage of Hiskia DuBois and Anna Persen was June 17th, 1722. The baptisms of their children, mentioned in the will, were Sara, at Kingston, September 1st, 1723; Hiskia, at Kingston, February 5th, 1727; Matheus, at Kingston, January 19th, 1729; Tanneken, at Kingston, February 18th, 1733; Jacobus, at Kingston, May 15th, 1735; David, at Katsbaan, May 30th, 1737; Cornelis, at Katsbaan, April 23rd, 1739; Catharina, at Kingston, May 17th, 1741; Adam, at Katsbaan, January 26th, 1743.

Sara Persen, daughter of the testator, married (1st) March 4th, 1732, Abraham Eltinge and removed to Prince George county, Maryland. Here he died October 7th, 1734. October 8th, 1737, she married (2nd) in Kingston Thomas Van Steenberg.

While there are many descendants of the Persen family living in Ulster county the name has disappeared as a family name in Kingston and Saugerties. Catskill and Greene county contain a number of Persen families, who have descended from this stock. They spell the name Person. The one-story stone house in the city of Kingston, the southeast corner of John and Crown streets, which was the residence of the family from the earliest days, until after the death of Adam Persen, who died without children, and the subsequent deaths of his nephews, passed into the

Copley's "Autumn on the Hudson"

possession of Hiram Radcliff a generation or two ago and, after his death and that of Hiram Radcliff Romeyn, was purchased by the county of Ulster and has been annexed to the Court House lot with adjacent parcels, upon which it is proposed to group all the county buildings.



COPLEY'S "AUTUMN ON THE HUDSON"

Addressed to James T. Fields, Boston

Forgot are Summer and our English air ;
Here is your Autumn with her wondrous dyes ;
Silent and vast your forests round us rise ;
God, glorified in Nature, fronts us there,
In His transcendent works, as heavenly fair
As when they first seemed good unto His eyes.
See what a brightness on this canvas lies !
Hues, seen not here, flash on us everywhere,
Radiance that Nature here from us conceals ;
Glory, with which she beautifies decay,
In that far world, this master's hand reveals ;
Wafting our blest sight from dimmed streets away,—
With what rare power !—to where our awed soul kneels—
To Him who bade these splendors light the day.

WILLIAM C. BENNETT

England

OLDE ULSTER

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THERE IS A LETTER in the Life of Sir William Johnson by Buell, published in 1903, from Colonel Johannis Hardenbergh, written in 1751, to be found on page 75, concerning which OLDE ULSTER has been asked for particulars. At the date of the letter Colonel Hardenbergh represented Ulster county in the New York Assembly. According to this letter he challenged Sir William Johnson and the baronet refused to fight him. Afterwards, according to Buell, they became friends.

While the editor of OLDE ULSTER knows nothing about this letter he does know that there were difficulties and disputes between the two. The great Hardenbergh patent ran beyond the Catskills indefinitely. Sir William Johnson had large tracts of lands in that region. It was disputed how far the bounds of the lands of the Esopus Indians extended to the west. The same thing might be said of the lands of the Iroquois, particularly of the Oneidas. At that time Sir William was Sole Commissary of Indian Affairs. See OLDE ULSTER, VOL. III., page 324 (Nov. 1907) and VOL. VI., pages 129-136 (May 1910).

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OLD^E VLSTER

VOL. X

MARCH, 1914

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Early Schools in *✻ ✻ ✻ Old Ulster*



HIS magazine has published in recent numbers three articles in which was given a narrative of the efforts made at the time of the Revolution and until the present year, to provide for the higher education of the youth of Kingston and Ulster county, in the story of Kingston Academy. The marked success and wide fame of the old institution, even in its earliest days, were the source of profound pride on the part of its citizens a hundred years ago. As with the history of every human enterprise these educational efforts experienced both a time of flood and again a time of ebbing. We have attempted to set forth the whole story in its various phases. We propose to speak of education in the days of the settlement and during the subsequent history before the war which gave us our national freedom.

Olde Ulster

The Netherlands possessed the valley of the Hudson when the Esopus was occupied, and settlers began to build homes in the valleys converging here. The people of the Netherlands believed in the education of the people. The descendants of the men who built a nation by the spade were men who believed in training the minds and character of the young. The first thing to be provided was a house for the worship of God—the next a house for the education of the youth. Among the conditions laid down by the City of Amsterdam before the Directors of the West India Company previous to permitting them to colonize the province of Nieuw Nederland was that

A proper piece of land on a riverside for a safe habitation and residence for the colonists shall be laid out.

Then follows the specific direction:

The City aforesaid shall provisionally provide and pay the salary of a Minister and Schoolmaster.

In the requirements of their "High Mightinesses, the States General" of those who were granted great patents to lands in the colony which they were to settle and develop as "patroons," these were laid down:

The Patroons of New Netherland shall be bound to purchase from the Lords Sachems in New Netherland, the soil where they propose to plant their Colonies, and shall acquire such right thereto as they will agree for with the said Sachems. The

Early Schools in Old Ulster

Patroons shall also particularly exert themselves to find speedy means to maintain a Clergyman and Schoolmaster, in order that Divine Service and zeal for religion may be planted in that country; and send, at first, a Comforter of the sick thither.

While the lands about the Esopus were never granted to a patroon, but were granted in severalty to actual settlers, such settlers were required to enter upon possession upon the same terms. Here the title to the lands was first obtained from the Indians in every instance, and a church and a school were provided from the first.

On the 7th of June, 1636, the following letter of instructions was issued :

Whereas, it is well understood by the Hon. Directors of the New Netherland Company, that nothing is more important for the well-being of men, of whatever station, than that they should be taken care of from the very beginning, by keeping them under the eye and supervision of the Schoolmaster, and in the exercises of the school, that they may derive from such instruction the means necessary for their support, in all the stations and callings of life, etc.

Schoolmasters were appointed to be employed upon the ships and on the land whose duties were to

Instruct the youth, both on shipboard and on land, in reading, writing, ciphering, and arithmetic, with all zeal and diligence ; also to implant the fundamental principles of the true Christian Religion and salvation, by means of catechising ; to teach

Olde Ulster

them the customary Forms of Prayers, and also accustom them to pray; to give heed to their manners, and bring these as far as possible to modesty and propriety, etc.

OLDE ULSTER has told the story of the Indian grant to Thomas Chambers on June 5th, 1652 which began the settlement. The removal of Chambers to the Esopus was in July, 1654. The actual coming of settlers seems to have been in 1655. By 1657 and 1658 there were some seventy people here. The first attack by the Indians was on May 1st, 1658. Among the first sufferers was Andries van der Sluys, the schoolmaster at the Esopus. So early in the history of this region was a school in existence.

This trouble with the Indians resulted in a visit of Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant and the agreement of the settlers, scattered upon their separate farms, to remove and live within a village which he might stockade. The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of this agreement was celebrated in Kingston on May 31st, 1908. On the 28th of the following September (1658) van der Sluys petitioned the governor to be appointed the official precentor and schoolmaster at the Esopus.

On the 25th of April, 1664, Thomas Chambers and Dr. Gysbert van Imbrogh petitioned the General Council that the schoolmaster be allowed a fair salary. Petitions for a night school were not granted as this might interfere with the regular school maintained.

The records of the local court at Marbletown, under date of December 15th, 1681, state that Dirck

Early Schools in Old Ulster

Wessels was granted the use of the block house to keep school "if the same is not wanted in an emergency." All these show that there was a constant attention to the educational interests of the settlers of the Esopus, not only in the principal settlement at Wildwyck but at the outlying ones as well.

It is of interest to learn who taught the school. We find in the court records at Wildwyck that on June 7, 1666

Willem La Montagnie requests by a petition that, at the request of many residents here, he may be permitted to keep a day and evening school here, and, besides, that no other schools may be permitted but his, and also that he may be exempt from lodging soldiers.

The hon. court grants petitioner's request under condition that he shall be reasonable in his charges of school money, and be obliged to keep up the school for one year.

On the 23rd of October, 1671, Cornelis Hoogenboom requested to be appointed village schoolmaster and to have the village house and lot free from rent for the term of two years. He requested to keep evening school. The court refused the request and notified the petitioner that

Whereas Willem La Montagne has been appointed, and does it winter and summer, and petitioner is unwilling to do it in summer therefore nobody else will be permitted to do it in winter.

At the close of the service of La Montagne the application of Hoogenboom was renewed. The record is

Cornelis Hoogenboom requests to be appointed schoolmaster and to have the village house and lot free for the term of two years. The hon. court grants petitioner's request under condition that he keep school in summer as well as in winter, and that the room and one half of the upper story (*zolder*) shall be reserved for the use of the village and of Religious services, and he shall occupy the house immediately.

The manner of enforcement of the payment of school dues is worthy of record. Under date of November 11, 1670, Everdt Noldin appeared before the court and entered complaint that Mareitie Hansen had refused to pay the sum of two schepels of wheat for school dues and Mattue Blansjan the sum of five schepels. It was admitted that part of the dues of the latter had been discharged. The court ordered the payment of the dues by the former and the balance due of the latter.

The late Dr. Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, made the audacious assertion, and proved it:

That to the Dutch rather than to the English, America is indebted for the essential principles of the great free-school system of the country, and that in the several most important steps which have marked the establishment and development of that system, New York and not Massachusetts has led the way.

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He goes onst to say that at the time of the first settlements upon the Massachusetts coast the people of the Netherlands

In education, painting, political science, finance, mechanical industries, and commercial activity were leading the world. They were coming and going also, and thus indoctrinating others with their love of liberty and their business prosperity.

Dr. Draper continues by saying that at that time in England

The only schools were Latin schools and universities for the nobility. There were no schools for the people. The Spanish invasion of the Netherlands sent many Dutchmen to the eastern shores of England. The expulsion of the Spanish from Holland, with ensuing results, brought many Englishmen to the Netherlands. The Dutch influence made the eastern counties of England the hotbed of opposition to the prevailing government and the established church. . . . From these eastern counties of England came the first settlers of Massachusetts. . . . Plymouth colony was first settled in 1620 by a company of nonconformists, or opponents of the English Church, who first went to Holland in 1609 for that freedom of worship which was denied them at home. . . . In both these colonies English customs, habits and ideas of course prevailed. . . . In the Plymouth colony there was no school of any character for fifty-two years after the settlement. The colony had increased to twelve villages before any school was started, and the school then started was

not an elementary school, but a Latin school.
. . . In 1636 a Latin school was started in
Boston.

We have neither space nor time to continue his account of the origin and founding of the schools of Massachusetts. Dr. Draper sets forth that as early as the fourteenth century the independence of the cities of the Netherlands led to the establishment of common schools and universities. These schools were opened for rich and poor, boys and girls alike. The people of Leyden cut the dykes and drowned the Spaniards out in 1574. As a memorial of this the University of Leyden was founded. May, in his great work, "Democracy in Europe," says of Holland :

"The whole population was educated. The higher classes were singularly accomplished. The University of Leyden was founded for the learned education of the rich, and free schools were established for the general education of all."

The settlement of New Netherland occurred at the time of the greatest energy of the Dutch. They came here, bought from the red men their lands and made treaties with them that lasted until America became free in 1776. They brought with them their ministers and schoolmasters. So far as the Esopus is concerned we have shown above the efforts for education at the beginning of the settlement. Then came a change. Dr. Draper says that after the conquest by the English the Dutch continued "the local schools as far as they could in the absence of help from, and even against

Early Schools in Old Ulster

the opposition of, the government." The truth is that the province of New York was the property of the Duke of York, and popular education was not desired by a royal proprietor. Still it was continued wherever the Dutch prevailed in local matters.

Germany has long been famous for advancing education. To this region along the Hudson came two hundred years ago a great colony of Palatines from the Rhine. The writer of this has shown in his "Early History of Saugerties," the remarkable fact that these poor people, lodging at West Camp and East Camp during that winter of 1710 and 1711 in bark huts, built for their children a school house first of all. And they built it of "sawn boards." This tells its story as abundance of words cannot. They could shiver in huts. Their children must not while they studied.

During the whole time of the English domination of New York not much was done for popular education by the royal authorities. But the writer wishes to call attention to a matter in connection with the history of Ulster county which is not known. The Kingston Commons extended north to what is now the Greene county line. The Kingston trustees had trouble with some tenants at what is now Asbury, north of Katsbaan. Judge Charles Clinton, the father of Governor George Clinton, was sent to make a survey of the north bounds. In his map of May 20th, 1763, he locates the settlers about the Katsbaan church. These settlers were either of Palatine (German) stock, or Dutch. The fact we desire to call attention to is that there are two school houses desig-

nated on the map. One is in the north part of the present village of Saugerties and the other at Katsbaan. This map is in the office of the clerk of Ulster county. This was in 1763, twelve years before the War of the Revolution broke out.

On the 19th day of May, 1687, Thomas Dongan, Captain General and Governor of the Province of New York under James the Second, King of England, granted unto the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Kingston the tract of land from the south bounds of the county of Albany to the Little Esopus creek. In the patent certain of the freeholders were constituted a board of trustees and named "The Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the Town of Kingston." The tract was long called "The Kingston Commons." This corporation early interested itself in education. Many of its early minutes are lost. A few remain. Under date of the 26th of March, 1722, these trustees, by resolution, set apart out of their invested corporate funds bearing interest five hundred pounds, the annual interest of which was to be appropriated toward the maintenance of a Dutch schoolmaster in keeping a school to be free to the inhabitants of the corporation.

The patriot leader, Colonel Charles De Witt, in a letter written in August, 1763, speaks of the erection of three schoolhouses that year. One of these is in the upper end of the town of Marbletown at Daniel Cantine's, built of hewn logs; another at Greenkills, of stone, of two floors and a third built of "good, large limestone." All these were built for the education of the people. They were not classical schools

Early Schools in Old Ulster

for advanced education. This was not neglected but the first provision was for the educational instruction of the common people.

This was thus, to a considerable extent, provided for. Then in 1769 the matter of opening a classical school of the highest grade was taken up. At that time the trustees of Kingston Commons were men of the highest standing and of the most progressive in the county. That board then consisted of Johannis Sleght, Anthony Hoffman, Dirck Wynkoop, Jr., Joseph Gasherie, Wilhelmus Houghteling, Jr., Johannis Du Bois, Ezekiel Masten, Adam Persen, Silvester Salisbury, Johannis Persen, Abraham Van Gaasbeek and Christopher Tappen. This resulted in the founding of Kingston Academy on the 11th day of October, 1773. On the 10th of the following December the trustees appointed a committee to purchase a house and lot for the use of the academy. On the 9th of May, 1774 they authorized one of their number to secure a Latin tutor. On the second Monday of that month of May the English department of the academy was opened under the charge of John Addison as principal. His learning, ability to teach, to train, to discipline, to administer and to develop were more than ordinary and the academy sprang to high rank immediately. The story of the Kingston Academy has just been told in OLDE ULSTER.

In the southern part of the county the first school was on the concession to the Palatines in Newburgh, known as the "Glebe." When this grant was taken from the Lutherans and given to the Church of England, a school was provided, March 26th, 1752.

The Hurley Greens

By a Friend of Olde Ulster



THIS was the name of the old, independent militia company which was made up of men from the village of Hurley, although there were some members from beyond the village limits. It was not a crack company like the National Grays,—still it served its purpose and kept alive the martial spirit of the village. Unfortunately there has, as yet, been found no record of this company, so that about all the information we possess is derived from men who only knew the company during their boyhood.

With the Ulster Grays and a uniformed company of artillery, they formed the uniformed companies of a battalion, whose headquarters were in Kingston; while, attached to the regiment of which they were a part, were a few non-uniformed companies of soldiers who, in the language of the times, were called "Joe Bunker Companies."

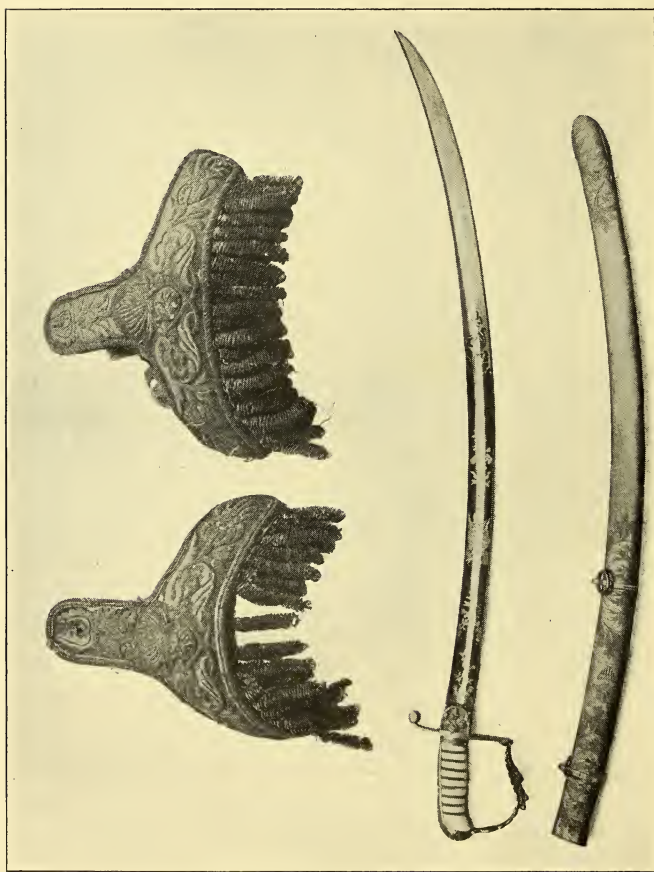
The uniform of the Hurley Greens consisted of a dark green frock coat with large brass buttons and yellow epaulets for the privates, and gold embroidered epaulets for the officers. At the bottom of the coat was a row of black fringe. White duck trousers were worn and a felt hat with two black ostrich plumes

The Hurley Greens

running over the top of the hat from the front to the back. Each man had to furnish his own uniform and military equipment, so that the guns were of all sorts and sizes. The uniform was only intended for warm weather and, at a meeting of the company during its last days, the officers wanted to have a more serviceable uniform suitable for cold weather, and expressed a desire for a gray coat "like Abe Maxon's," but it was voted down. Not long after this the company went out of commission. This was about the year 1849 or 1850.

The years 1843 to 1845 were noted in the history of the State of New York for the trouble known as "The Anti Rent War." Colonial governors under the Crown of Great Britain had granted large tracts to individuals as manors. Settlers paid the proprietors rent but the possessors of the tracts would not sell to their tenants. Some of these tenants had lived on the lands they leased for generations. They claimed the land as their own but had no title to it and could not get it. Tenants tried to break the title of their landlords to the lands and secure a right to purchase the same. But the courts held that the title of the landlords was good. Demagogues went about the country fanning the discontent for political purposes until the tenants refused to pay even a nominal rent.

The trouble was acutest in Delaware county where Deputy Sheriff Osman N. Steele was murdered in attempting to sell some cattle distrained for rent. This was August 7th, 1845. Meanwhile in Ulster county there was trouble on the great grant known as "The Livingston Patent." Henry P. Shultis of Wood-



The Epaulettes, Sword and Scabbard of the Captain

The Hurley Greens

stock acted as the agent of the Livingstons. On the morning of Friday, March 7th, 1845, Shultis perceived that some trees had been felled by trespassers, and he employed a man named Lasher to draw off the logs. Lasher had been engaged but a little while when he was surrounded by a band of fifteen or twenty "Indians," who ordered him off. On his refusal to go he was assaulted and a scuffle ensued in which Lasher struck a blow at one of the rioters which tore off his mask so that he was identified. A coat of tar and feathers was applied to Lasher and the men dispersed.

Shultis then obtained warrants for the arrest of the two men recognized, and they were apprehended; but while in custody of the officers a ring was formed by the confederates around the justice and officers, and the two men were rescued. Next day a couple of deputy sheriffs went to serve writs and arrest those who had perpetrated the outrage on Lasher. Near the spot they encountered a body of "Indians," who refused to permit them to proceed.

The authorities of the county were then called on to enforce the laws. Sheriff John H. Schryver (1843-1846) ordered a large posse from Kingston, Saugerties and Hurley and one hundred armed men responded. They proceeded to the disturbed neighborhood, which was the western part of the town of Woodstock, then known as Little Shandaken, now called Wittenberg. They were commanded by Under Sheriff Hiram Schoonmaker, and reached the scene on Tuesday, March 11th, 1845. No one was seen about the vicinity. That night a detachment of twenty men set out to secure the ringleader. They searched his house

but he had disappeared. A man was seen running from a barn near by, who fled through a swamp into the woods. A box he carried was dropped and was secured. It contained a number of "Indian" disguises. As the detachment pursued they were fired on from a high hill. The bullets whistled thick around them, but fortunately no one was wounded. The posse charged up the hill and the disguised men fled to a mountain near by, and the officers of the law found in the snow the marks of the butts of the guns of the rioters. The remainder of the posse came up and rested on the battlefield that night, while detachments scoured the mountains and searched the houses of the conspirators, but they caught none.

On Friday and Saturday, March 14th and 15th, meetings were held at Little Shandaken and Olive to denounce the lawlessness. On Sunday and Monday eight persons were arrested and lodged in jail. Then the entire body of the insurgents submitted peacefully and the posse was dismissed. The leaders were indicted, and submitted to light fines, and the Anti Rent War was ended.

This account of the famous Anti Rent War and battle of Little Shandaken is told here for the reason that it was the first and only occasion when our heroes of the Hurley Greens saw actual military service on the tented field and where much gore might have been shed, but was not. When Sheriff Schryver needed troops the Greens were ordered out, much to their disgust and greatly against their inclinations. They did not readily respond. So the sheriff came out from Kingston in person; upon which some of

The Hurley Greens

the men accepted the situation and departed for the seat of the trouble. As stated, their principal duty was sentinel duty, so that they never had to fight or shed blood. But their military ardor oozed out immensely after their experiences during that dreadful March night in the snow, slush, high winds and the blood-curdling howls of wildcats in the distance, with anticipations of a bloody morning coming. It was a terrible test of patriotism and it showed the vanity of military glory. The company could never forget its awful experience in the field, and on its return home, interest in its evolutions waned and, finally ceasing, the popular military organization went out of existence. The eye no longer feasted upon the valiant warriors as they "stood dressed in living green."

A story is told of one of the members who, in the above mentioned war, had been posted one night on sentry duty. The pass-word was "moon." While making his lonely beat, he spied coming through the brush a human figure ; scared almost out of his wits he managed to blurt out : "Blank, blank, you, if you don't say 'moon' I'll shoot you ! "

Another public duty to which they were called was general training in Kingston with the other companies of the regiment. At that time the regiment trained on the grounds now belonging to the Cohen place in Mapleton. On such days gamblers and other gentry of like kidney were wont to swarm about the grounds ; on this particular occasion the Hurley Greens were ordered by the colonel of the regiment to clean out and drive off these gamblers, which they did most effectually and satisfactorily.

Olde Ulster

Training days of the company were regular holidays for all, and the village was filled up on those days with all classes of people ready to enjoy whatever came along. The men trained in summer, and met in different places, but the favorite locations were the Du Mond lot opposite the old hotel, the Hiller lot near the present schoolhouse, and the lot belonging to Christopher N. De Witt on the road to Kingston. With the going out of commission of the Hurley Greens, Old Hurley lost one of its most picturesque features. The illustration of captain's sword, scabbard and epaulets is of those carried and worn by Captain William J. Hotaling ('Squire Hotaling) of the Hurley Greens. They are now in possession of his son, Malen Hotaling of Hurley. The following men are remembered to have been members of the company: Captains Cornelius Newkirk, William J. Houghtaling; First Lieutenant, Newkirk De Witt; Second Lieutenant, Matthew De Witt; Drummer, William Van Wageningen; Fifer, John Davis; Privates, William Eltinge, John Du Mond, J. P. Elmendorf, James Lockwood, Anthony DuMond, William C. Newkirk, Abram Maxon, Adam Morningstar, Jacob Whitbeck, Peter Du Mond, Bogardus Newkirk, Philip H. Elmendorf, James Mc Arey, Theodore W. DuBois, P. P. Elmendorf, James Robinson, Horace Maxon, Hardenbergh Wynkoop, Abram B. Houghtaling, Moses Pattison, Abel Pattison, John De Graaf, Dr. Abram Crispell, Charles Houghtaling, Henry Sammons, Ezra Maxon, Solomon Shears, John Crispell, John De Witt.

Of course the list is far from complete, but it gives all the names that can be recalled by those living.

A Letter of ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ *Revolutionary Days*



HERE has been placed in the hands of the editor of *OLDE ULSTER* the following exceedingly interesting letter written as the War of the Revolution was about closing, by a resident of the present town of Sauger-ties to his brother in Wurtemberg, Germany. The writer was, or had been, a soldier of the Revolution, having been in the service of the patriots as early as the defense of New York City against the British in 1776. We would preface the publication of the letter by an account of the writer and his descendants, as they have been very prominent in Ulster county affairs during the past one hundred years.

To Johannes Nickolaus Roessel and Maria Magdalena, his wife, of the City of Weickersheim, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, was born on May 1st, 1741, a son whom they named John Ludwig [Louis] Eberhard Roessel. In after life he went by the name of Ludwig or Lodewick Russell. When he was about the age of nineteen he went to Strasbourg, in Alsace, then a part of France, and was induced by misrepresentations of French recruiting agents, to enlist in the French military service against the English. He was forced on board a French ship and in twenty-one days found himself in Nova Scotia, and

Olde Ulster

serving in the French army in Canada and in the struggle known as the "French and Indian War." He resented the deception practiced upon him and took the first opportunity to escape. A comrade left with him and they reached the English lines in safety. He furnished the English officers with plans of the French works, drawings of fortifications and information of the numbers of troops. They were then allowed to pass into New England into safety. He was given a commission in the English army later.

After the close of the war mentioned he came to West Camp, Ulster county, New York. Here he married October 13th, 1772, Catherine Fiero. Four sons were born to them and three daughters, namely, William, Nicholas, Elisha, Jeremiah, Sophia, Catharine and Maria. Catharine and Maria died at an early age, while all the others lived to old age in the town of Saugerties excepting Nicholas, who had removed to Schoharie county, where he married a Miss Lawyer. Ludwig Russell died May 15th, 1792. He served in the First Regiment of Ulster County Militia during the Revolution under Colonel Johannis Snyder.

His son Jeremiah Russell rose to prominence and wealth. He was for a dozen years the supervisor of the town of Saugerties Member of Assembly and represented the Ulster district in Congress in 1843-5. His son, William Fiero Russell, also served as supervisor of Saugerties, as Member of Assembly and represented the same district in Congress in 1857-9. He was prominent as a banker, financier and in business and political affairs. Jeremiah Russell died in Saugerties September 30th, 1867 in his eighty-second year and his son

A Letter of Revolutionary Days

William F. in the same village April 29, 1896 in his eighty-fourth. We present the letter which gives a graphic picture of the terrible conditions in which this country emerged from the exhaustive struggle of the Revolution and the financial ruin which threatened our land. It has been translated from the German by the Rev. Christian Krahmer. It was found among the papers of the late Hon. William F. Russell and is furnished us through the courtesy of Mrs. C. C. James of Saugerties.

FREDERICK ROESSEL,

Weikersheim, Wurtemberg, Germany.

My dearly beloved brother, Frederick Roessel—

Pardon me that I address you as brother ; I could not address you in a more friendly term and in fact we are brothers. Your letter I received in the year 1772, and from it learned of the death of your first wife, Ursula, and likewise of the death of my late cousin, your mother. I was very much grieved, but when I think of this flimsy life of ours, I come to the conclusion that we ought rather to rejoice at the happy demise of our loved ones, since they are taken away from this wicked world and permitted to enter a better life. I also noticed in your letter that you are married again, namely to the daughter of the town Grist-Miller ; to this I wish you much happiness and every blessing. I must have known your present wife and wish that I could see her, but this will hardly be possible in this world, for reasons that you will see in the letter of my brother-in-law.

Olde Ulster

You inform me that you have no children: I am very sorry to hear this; for it seems as though it were God's wish that the Roessel generation should die out with you. Nevertheless, let God be praised! Whatever He does is well done, indeed. Should our name die out with you, the Lord will establish it anew with me in this Western Hemisphere, as the letter of my brother-in-law will show you; my oldest son represents your father, and my second son, my late father. I only hope that you and your wife are still living and well; information to this effect would delight me, indeed. You have delighted me with a letter, so take this one from me as a brotherly retaliation. My family, God be thanked, are all well, but I myself, am ailing and more so now, than at the time I wrote the letter to my brother-in-law. God who places the cross upon us, will help to bear it.

My dear brother, in my letter of the year 1771, I said that I did not wish to report either good or bad things concerning this country, and I beg to be pardoned, if I still say so. David says in the Book of Psalms, "Dwell in the land, and verily, thou shalt be fed." This is the best advice that I can give to you all. The great American Revolution which has been going on here, has greatly changed everything. Let me briefly tell you something about it. In time past these American States have obtained from England so-called "charters" or letters of rights and privileges, and life and property did the first settlers jeopardize in order to conquer the land from the savages. Thousands of them were unmercifully slaughtered by these savages. And since this country has always been fer-

tile, and through the diligence of its inhabitants and the blessing of God has grown to be quite populous, the present king of England at the instigation of evil-minded counsellors desired to revoke these letters of rights and privileges and to govern the country in an arbitrary manner, and to this end has imposed new tariffs and taxes. The States called a congress to meet in the city of Philadelphia and addressed a very humble petition to England asking for alleviation, but England replied to this by sending a powerful fleet and army. Without resistance these were permitted to land in the city of Boston. The first blood the Englishmen shed on American soil in the neighborhood of a small city called Lexington. There the militia [of the States] had concentrated and drove back the Englishmen. Thereupon an agreement was signed among the inhabitants and soon it was apparent that many, either out of personal interest or for other purposes, were the friends of England; these were called "Tories;" those that were for the country were known by the name of "Whigs." This caused great hatred among the best of neighbors, among brothers, yea even among many families. These Tories, at times, openly took England's part; many of them united with the savages and caused bloody massacres, so that many districts (parishes) became entirely depopulated, and where I live, no one could either sleep in peace, nor work in the field without fear of being molested. But since the country has become independent, these Tories have the doubtful pleasure of not being permitted ever again to return to the place of their birth, since through their instigation the war

was prolonged. In order to continue the war the inhabitants were heavily taxed, and since they themselves had to go into the field the country gradually lost its best substance, and perhaps, as long as the world will stand, it will never be again what it was before [the war]. Yet, all things are possible with God. Whether the independence of this country will serve for good or evil, remains to be seen : I fear that it will be for the latter, for everything is in a deplorable condition, and has been so for years. All kinds of sins are practiced, even the most heinous. Parents look upon the waywardness of their children with delight. The laws, indeed are good and strict, but no one lives and acts according to them. Quite often they are connived at. Churches and schools ! Oh ! in what a deplorable condition are they ! Especially with us Lutherans ! For seven years our minister has not been instructing the young ; consequently the young people have become quite degenerate and are growing up like thorn-hedges. Fornication, adultery, inordinate eating and drinking, cursing, swearing, gambling, breaking of the Sabbath, murdering, lying and deceiving belong to the common every-day occurrences.

Besides this there are so many religious sects, who bring into confusion even right-minded people ; among them are especially the Atheists, who ascribe everything to the laws and forces of nature. In Sodom it cannot have been worse than it is here in our country. And what may be the consequences of all this ? Nothing else but the judgment of God ! O ! my dear citizens of Weikersheim, young men and young ladies, remain in your own country, where good order is

A Letter of Revolutionary Days

found, where the word of God is taught in truth and purity, and with due diligence! Deep grief prevents me from writing any more about this sad condition of affairs; I shall therefore, have to close my letter. You my brother, and you my sister, be greeted most cordially by myself, my wife and my children. May the Lord be with you and bestow upon you happiness and prosperity to the end of your days, and grant you after this life, life eternal. I send my greetings to all with whom we are befriended. Convey my greetings to all the praise-worthy citizens; greet men and women, young men and young ladies, rich and poor. May no evil befall your city, my birthplace. May peace abound within your walls. May God bestow His blessing a hundred fold upon the cultivation of your vineyards and your fields. May the meadows always be green and may all your industries continue to prosper. May pestilence and famine be far from your boundaries. May the virtues of your young men and young women be praised throughout all Europe. May your schools have competent teachers. God forbid that your grand-children be instructed by lazy, careless or false preachers, such as we have been here. Unto the end of the world may your city and country be governed not by a tyrannical, but by a mild and gracious prince [principality]. God grant that from on high my wishes may find complete fulfillment. O! my dear brother, I often sigh with Nehemiah, chapter 13, verse 31: "Remember me, O my God, for good!" Thus my brother, may you also remember me for good, as I think of you all, according to Philippians 1: 3. Yes, I shall thank God at all times for you all,

Olde Ulster

and always remember you in my prayer, which I offer without ceasing. Farewell my dear ones! Farewell unto all eternity! Should it not be the Lord's good pleasure that we see each other again in this world, through Christ Jesus I live in hopes that we shall see each other again, never more to be separated for all eternity, there where all true believers shall meet, in the city of eternal joy and glory.

I fear my dear brother, that with this long letter I am taxing your patience too much, still I could not come to the conclusion any sooner. This letter may be the last means which I have for talking with you in this world. To the saints in Weikersheim and unto the believing brethren and sisters in Christ: Grace be unto you, and Peace from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ. Good bye!

I remain your brother faithful unto death and your obliging servant

J. E. LUDWIG [LOUIS] ROESSEL.

Caats Baan [Katsbaan], July 5, 1783.

To JOHN GEORGE FREDERICK ROESSEL,
Carpenter in Weikersheim.

Weikersheim the birthplace of Lodowick Roessel, is a town in the extreme north of Wurtemberg, Germany, on the border of Bavaria. It is situated on the Tauber, about thirty-eight miles north-north-west of Ellwangen. A line drawn from Heidelberg on the west to Nuremberg on the east would pass just south of Weikersheim. The town contains a fine chateau and has a population of about three thousand. It is a railroad station.

Records of the ❖ ❖ *Rochester Church*



NE of the oldest churches of the county of Ulster, New York, is that at Accord, the "First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Rochester." This town was originally called the town of Mombac-us. Colonel Henry Beekman, Captain Joachim Schoonmaker and Moses De-Puy obtained from Edward, Viscount Cornbury, Governor of the Province of New York under Queen Anne, under date of June 25th, 1703, a patent to a great tract of land in that town to be conveyed to settlers, and the direction that the town be called Rochester thereafter. This is told in *OLDE ULSTER*, Vol. VI., pages 97-104 (April, 1910).

In this magazine for August, 1909 (Vol. V., pages 247-248) is given a quaint deed, dated October 30th, 1714, conveying to Teunis Oosterhout, elder, and Jacob DeWitt, deacon, and to their successors in office

All that Certaine Lott of ground Scituate and being in the Town of Rochester neare a Certain ffountain on the north west side of the Highway where this Congregation Have built a meeting house now standing being in breadth in the ffront and Reare sixteen Yards & in Length on both sides Eighteen Yards.

Olde Ulster

Previous to 1736 the books of the church contain no entries. At the date of the erection of the church, as stated above, the Rev. Petrus Vas was the pastor of the Kingston church, and Rochester was part of his parish. On January 10, 1720 Domine Vas preached in "Raysester" (Rochester) and baptized thirteen children. These are recorded on the books of the Kingston church. From this time the Kingston records contain many such entries. In 1732 the Rev. George Wilhelmus Mancius became the associate pastor with Domine Vas and many baptisms in Rochester were by him. With the date of February 15, 1736, the records of marriages begin upon the Rochester church books and on January 14th, 1750 those of baptisms. Nevertheless, the two hundredth anniversary should be celebrated in 1914.

In that year (1750) the members of the church of Kingston who resided in Rochester were dismissed to the church of Rochester. In 1755 after many attempts to obtain a pastor Henricus Frelinghuysen was secured and licensed to preach, but was not ordained until 1757. Two weeks thereafter he died of smallpox and was buried under the church of Marbletown where he had been ordained. The story of the efforts to obtain a pastor and the remarkable incidents and occurrences in connection with the Frelinghuysen family are told in *OLDE ULSTER*, Vol. VIII., pages 3-5 (January, 1912). We purpose to publish the baptismal records of the Rochester church from 1750 and the marriage records from 1736 through the eighteenth century.

Records of the Rochester Church

BAPTISMS

1750

1. Jan. 14. Nelli, child of Arie Van Vliet. Helena Rosecrans. Sponsors, Jacob Hardenberg. Nelli Bruin, his wife.

2. Jan. 14. Annaatje, ch. of Isaac Van Kampen. Elsje Elting. Sp. Coenrad Vernoi. Margaret Lefevre, his wife.

3. Jan. 14. Joseph, ch. of Jacobus Depue. Sara Schoonmaker. Sp. Moses Depue, Jr. Mary Hitscok, his wife.

4. Jan. 14. Antje, ch. of Hendrick Krom. Johana Queek. Sp. Jacobus Depue, Jr. Antje Depue, widow.

5. Aug. 12. Maria, ch. of Daniel Schoonmaker. Helena Janse. Sp. Jacobus Schoonmaker. Maria Rosecrans.

6. Aug. 12. John, ch. of John Chambers. Catharina Depue. Sp. Jacobus Depue, Jr. Maria Schoonmaker.

7. Aug. 12. Martinus, ch. of Petrus Herd. Antje Depue. Sp. Martinus Oosterhout. Catharina Hofman.

1751

8. Jan. 27. Isaac, ch. of Lodewyck Hoornbeek. Maria Dubois. Sp. Phillipus Dubois. Ester Gemaer.

9. Jan. 27. Joseph, ch. of Lodewyck Oosterhout. Lydea Oosterhout. Sp. Johannes Oosterhout. Annatje Oosterhout.

10. Jan. 27. Jacobus, ch. of Ephraim Depuy. Antje Schoemaker. Sp. Jacobus Depuy. Antje Schoemaker.

Olde Ulster

11. Apr. 18. Ariaentje, ch. of Jacobus Louw. Elisabeth De Witt. Sp. Tjerk DeWitt. Ariaentje Decker, his wife.

12. Apr. 18. Samuel, ch. of Walter Carson. Elisabeth Quick. Sp. Jacobus Quick. Francisca Consales.

13. Apr. 18. Maria, ch. of Jacob Barly. Lydia Kordricq. Sp. Frederick Schnock. Maria Oosterhout.

14. Aug. 11. Petrus, ch. of Pieter Henrich. Margriet Rau. Sp. Adam Rau. James Murphy. Catharina Osterhout.

15. Aug. 11. Treintje, ch. of Johannes Bruin. Maria Schoonmaker. Sp. Solomon Van Wagenen. Anna Bruin, his wife.

16. Oct. 2. Maria, ch. of Petrus Osterhout. Catharina Keller. Sp. Henricus Horenbeek. Maria Dubois.

17. Oct. 2. Joseph, ch. of Jacob Van der Merken. Christina Van Garden. Sp. Cornelis Tak. Maria Osterhout.

18. Oct. 2. Sara, ch. of Jacobus Dupue. Sara Schoonmaker. Sp. Jacobus Depue, Jr. Antje Depue.

1752

19. Apr. 22. Elias, ch. of Petrus Herp. Antje Depue. Sp. Elias Depue. Lena Depue.

20. Apr. 22. Maria, ch. of Jacob Haasbrouck. Maria Horenbeek. Sp. Lodewyck Horenbeek. Maria Dubois, his wife.

21. Apr. 22. Philippus, ch. of William Hein. Eva Osterhout. Sp. Cornelis Osterhout. Lena Osterhout.

To the Hudson

22. Apr. 22. Jacob, ch. of Jacob Keller. Barbara Hein. Sp. Jacob Van der Merken. Christina Van Garden, his wife.

23. Apr. 22. Cornelis, ch. of Henrich Krom. Johanna Quick. Sp. Salomon Krom. Lydia Krom.

To be continued



TO THE HUDSON

I dream of thee ; fairest of fairy streams,
Sweet Hudson. Float we on thy Summer breast.
Who views thy enchanted windings ever deems
Thy banks of mortal shores the loveliest.
Hail to thy shelving slopes, with verdure dressed !
Bright break thy waves the varied beach upon ;
Soft rise thy hills, by amorous clouds caressed.
Clear flow thy waters, laughing in the sun.
Would through such peaceful scenes my life might gently
run.

And lo ! The Catskills print the distant sky,
And o'er their airy tops the faint clouds driven.
So softly blending that the cheated eye
Forgets or which is Earth or which is Heaven.
Sometimes like thunder clouds they shade the even,
'Till as you nearer draw, each wooded height
Puts off the azure hues by distance given,
And slowly breaks upon the enamored sight—
Ravine, crag, field and wood, in colors true and bright.

From a monograph on the Livingston Family

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OLD^E VLSTER

VOL. X

APRIL, 1914

NO. 4

Christopher, or "Kit" Davis, ** * * * the Esopus Pioneer*



EARLY in the settlement of Fort Orange (Albany) there drifted into the colony of van Rensselaer an Englishman who seems to have been the first white man who thrived the woods and explored the lowlands about "the Esopus." The story of his life, the picturesqueness of his character, his influence with the

Indians, his conformity to their customs and usages, his hatred of the restraints of civilization and his enjoyment of the life primitive among the men of the woods, his dislike of obedience to the ordinances and rules civilized communities felt compelled to lay down reveal a pioneer character whom it would have delighted the heart of Bret Harte to delineate. How he came to be at Fort Orange is not known at this late day. But as early as 1638 "Kit Davids" was there. How early he was trapping and hunting in the woods

Olde Ulster

of Old Ulster is not known. At what date he prevailed upon the red men, whose interpreter he became, to give him the title to the lands at the north of the mouth of the Esopus creek at Saugerties is a question whose solution would be very interesting, but which seems incapable of being solved. But as early as the middle of the seventeenth century "Kit" was here.

He was constantly in collision with the authorities. His examination upon a charge of telling the savages that Petrus Stuyvesant was coming to the Esopus "to break the necks of all the savages there which caused the Indians to commit a great deal of mischief," although he succeeded in clearing himself, left an unfavorable impression upon the authorities. His constant troubles with the officers of the law over accusations of selling liquor to the Indians kept him in disfavor. But there was no man who had the influence with the savages that he did in the Esopus. The above examination showed him an Englishman, born in England.

Christopher, Christoffel or Kit Davis was born on September 3rd, 1616. Between 1642 and 1647 he was at Fort Orange. Between those dates he is several times credited with tobacco furnished to Arent van Curler and Antony de Hooges. "Till stubble time," 1649, he was with Crijn Cornelisz in possession of about twelve acres of land in Greenbush, and July 22nd, 1650, he leased Domine's Hoeck, now Van Wie's Point, on the west side of the Hudson of the patroon, van Rensselaer, for six years, at an annual rental of fifty florins, in addition to tithes, Davis to build his own house and fences and the patroon to furnish the live stock. On March 3rd, 1650, an action was brought

Christopher, or "Kit" Davis, the Esopus Pioneer

against Davis for striking Rijck Rutgersz on the head, for beating his servant and for wounding Jan Dircksz, from Bremen. The court records of Albany contain many actions in which he is a party.

Davis married Cornelia De Vos. About this time (1650-1652), with Andries De Vos, he seems to have obtained from the Indians the grant of land north of the mouth of the Esopus creek at Saugerties. We next find him the grantee of land at Rondout from Johannis Dykman, commissary of the Dutch West India Company, under date of the 16th of August, 1653. The next year the court records of Fort Orange contain the following letter :

Kit Davits :

What his honor the Heer general [Stuyvesant] has written to you, will be seen in the following copy : " You are to permit the Heer De Hulter and his, to enjoy free possession of land purchased, and other things, and not incite the savages against him, or his, nor let harm come to his property, nor do him the least injury ; if you do so, we shall proceed against you according to law. Let this serve as a final warning to you, according to which to regulate yourself, that the aforesaid Heer [De Hulter] may enjoy free possession ; and in case you act to the contrary, we shall at once proceed against you according to law."

The Court of Fort Orange and Beverwyck.

Fort Orange, 3 December, 1654.

Director Stuyvesant and the Council granted to " Christoffel Davids " on the 25th of September, 1656,

A parcel of land measuring 36 morgens, situate about a league inland from the North river in the Esopus, on the west side of the Great Kil [the Esopus creek] opposite the land of Thomas Chambers, running southwest and northeast to a small pond (binnewater) on the border of a valley, which divides this parcel and the land of the Honble Johan de Hulter, dec.

Meanwhile the wife of Davis, Cornelia de Vos, dies. The Fort Orange records contain the following :

COPY of a Certain paper given by Jacob Adrian-
sen [Raadmaecker], to the trustees of the estate of
Kit Davids and Cornelia De Vos, his late wife,
which Jacob Jansen Tol [Stoll] wrote with his own
hand : " I, the subscriber, Kit Davids, acknowl-
edge that I have well and truly sold Jacob Jansen
Hap [or Stoll] those my lands lying in the Great
Esopus, next the farm (*bouwery*) of the late Johans
De Hulter, with a road passing over the same ;
provided that he make payment to the seller, Kit
Davids, from this date, being the 17th day of Aug-
ust, to wit, in three terms, the first payment to be
after delivery made, provided that he, Kit Davids,
gets him a clean transfer from the Indians [*wilden*],
and moreover, a patent (*grondbrief*) from the Hon-
orable [West India] Company.

In accordance with my own hand, with witnesses
hereto called and asked, and that for the sum of
1400 guilders, say, fourteen hundred guilders, with-
out any abatement or haggling (*accordatie*) so have
I as seller, with my accustomed sign manual sub-
scribed this paper,

This is the mark of **P** Kit Davids

Christopher, or "Kit" Davis, the Esopus Pioneer

The death of Cornelia de Vos, wife of Christopher Davis, made an inventory of her personal effects necessary. The Fort Orange records contain it. It is worth re-producing.

Inventory of the estate of Kit Davids, and of the late Cornelia de Vos, [his wife]. In a great chest : A pair of red and yellow sleeves ; a Haerlemer damask under-waistcoat, red and blue ; a red-cloth under-waistcoat ; a red cloth under petticoat ; a Pooye apron ; a black silk damask gown with red lining ; 13 napkins, made up ; 6 ditto, cut, unmade ; a pair of curtains with a valance ; 2 old dark-green valances ; a little table cloth ; a child's yellow jacket ; 5 bed sheets (*laeckens*) ; 10 pillows ; a piece of fine linen, of one and one-half ells ; 7 cotton swathing cloths (*luyers*) ; a package of child's bed linen ; 7 night neckerchiefs ; 5 white bibs (*voor schooten*) ; 5 tuckers (*neer stucken*) ; 5 woman's handkerchiefs ; a package of child's bed linen tied in a square linen cloth ; also two corn bags and two deer skins, a bed with its bolster ; two pillows ; two towels ; with a coverlet and a sheet.

This inventory was made in the presence of Christoffel Davids, Jan Verbeeck, and Evert Wendels, orphan-masters, at the request of Andries de Vos, guardian, and in the absence of Arent Andriesse (Bratt), fellow guardian by me, Johannes La Montagne, as officer at Fort Orange and village of Beverwyck, who had the above-mentioned goods locked in a great chest on the 2nd of March, 1657.

Then follows an agreement of the two above-named guardians with Frans Barentsen [Pastoor] in the mat-

ter of a garden purchased by Christoffel Davids on February 26, 1657, to pay the sum of 286 guilders, with thirty guilders additional to Barents, and fourteen guilders, six stuivers percentage. This garden lay "next the Heer Rensselaer's on the riverside." The payment was made July 6, 1657. On September 7, 1657, he is called in an acknowledgment "Christoffle Davids, burgomaster and citizen of the village of Beverwyk."

On the 15th of August, 1661, Christoffle Davids grants and transfers to Geertruy Anderisen, widow of Jacob Janssen Stoll, deceased, 36 morgens of land lying in the Esopus, for 1400 guilders adjoining to the north Madame Ebbingh, and to the south Jurian Westval.

About 1658 "Kit" Davis became a resident of the Esopus. He had obtained a parcel of land about Ponckhackie. He had acquired a reputation for lawlessness and was in bad odor with the authorities. The commissaries at Fort Orange called him before them September 3rd, 1658, to investigate a charge that he had spread among the Indians in the Highlands a rumor that Director Stuyvesant had declared that he was coming to the Esopus "and would break the necks of the savages there." While Davis cleared himself of the charge he remained under suspicion after this. From this time he appears in the records at the Esopus frequently. He was familiar with the language of the Esopus tribe and was the usual interpreter to the whites.

He made his home on "the Strand," as that part of Kingston was called. Andries Lourissen reported to

Christopher, or "Kit" Davis, the Esopus Pioneer

Stuyvesant on the 1st of September, 1659, "we are advised by Cit, that the sachem, Caelcop, had said to him, he should move away from the Strand, for the savages, not only the barebacks (youths) but also the sachems had resolved to beat us." His house was burned, notwithstanding, by the Indians, and he was stripped and destitute. On the 19th of the same month he was sent from Fort Orange with a Mohawk Indian to ascertain the condition of affairs at the Esopus.

Meanwhile he was acquiring small and separate parcels of land in the vicinity. As most of them lay about what is now the Rondout creek, it grew to be called either the Esopus or "Kit Davietsen's river." On the 15th of June, 1662, Juriaen Teunissen petitioned the Council

To live and keep a tavern at the mouth of the Esopus [Rondout] Kil, at the northside of it, where his foster father Kit Davitsen had formerly lived.

Whereas, this would tend to debauch the soldiers and other inhabitants there and whereas it is also to be feared that strong liquor might be sold there to the savages

Therefore, it is decreed : The request is denied for pregnant reasons.

Davis had married the second time. This wife was Maria Meertens. At the time of the Indian massacre at the Esopus June 7th, 1663, his dwelling had been burned. Shortly afterwards this wife petitioned Stuyvesant and the Council that they might re-enter upon

possession of their land from which the Indians had driven them. It was set forth in the petition

That at that time petitioner's dwelling on the said land was burned by the savages and he was compelled to fly with wife and children, to save their lives, and to abandon everything ; since that time he has very poorly subsisted himself and family on a sterile, scanty place in a bark house . . . where he cannot provide for his family.

He asks that his land be restored and a title deed given. The Council resolved

That the petitioner has to govern himself according to the judgment pronounced against him on the 9th of June, 1659.

It is not on record what the judgment was.

Meanwhile the trouble with the Indians known as " The Second Esopus War " was on. The authorities employed the services of Kit constantly in their efforts of negotiation for the return of the white women and children in captivity. He was repeatedly a messenger to the Mohawks whose services were availed of to secure the return of the captives.

On the 3rd of August Captain Martin Kregier reported that

The Maquas (Mohawks) have said that all the savages above Sagertjen, among whom the Catskills are comprised, had engaged themselves for their friends, that these should do no harm to the Dutch nor the Dutch to them.

He advises

Christopher, or "Kit" Davis, the Esopus Pioneer

To summon by the first upward yacht Christoffel Davidts to serve us as a guide, for he is well acquainted with the localities of the Esopus savages and without him little or nothing could be accomplished.

Stuyvesant replied that Kit was just arrived in Manhattan. He said he would send him but spoke slightly of him except as a messenger. On the 19th of August Kit arrived at the Esopus, having paddled from Manhattan in a canoe. He brought with him a letter from Stuyvesant. He also brought some personal information. He had slept one night on his voyage with the Indians in their wigwam; that some Esopus Indians were with them who had four Christian captives with them; that one of them, a woman captive, had told Davis that forty Esopus savages had been spying about the stockade at the Esopus; that the Indians were getting supplies of liquor from the sloops trading along the river and he, Davis, warned the settlers from exposing themselves away from the fortifications.

Meanwhile the captives had been located at "New Fort," the Indian palisaded stronghold in the present town of Shawangunk. (OLDE ULSTER, Vol. II., pages 1-9, Jan. 1906.) When Captain Kregier set out for the Indian fort he took with him Davis as interpreter. He easily found the spot and led Kregier to surprise the Indians in their work of strengthening their stronghold. The Indians had been in the habit of scattering their captives through the region about so that a rescue party would not be able to obtain all of them should they succeed in reaching the fort. But through Kit a

Mohawk Indian had visited them the day before and told them that the Dutch could never reach them so far back in the country, and prevailed upon them to keep their captives together. This made the expedition so successful. Its result gave Davis a much higher standing in the community and with the government than he had before. His weakness was a faculty for gossiping, stretching the truth farther than it would warrant and letting the savages have what the colony officials had forbidden—liquor. It occasioned him considerable gratification that he was able to report on his arrival from Manhattan that the traders' sloops were so largely engaged in the forbidden traffic. Captain Kregier was able to confirm it in his journal of the Second Esopus War.

The next year (1664) the English seized the province. Under the English administration Davis was often employed as the interpreter when official communications were made to the red men. We find Governor Francis Lovelace recommending him as "a fitt person to receive instructions, be a witness" and interpreter to the Mohawks and Seneca Indians of Central and Western New York in 1669.

The Kingston court records show a number of entries of suits in which Kit Davis was plaintiff or defendant. There is recorded there the sale of sixteen morgens of land in Catskill by Christoffle Davis to Jan Wybersen Spoor. On April 6th, 1667, the sale is recorded to Evert Pels of the "dwelling and barn near the Rondout on the bank of the Esopus [Rondout] Kil granted him by Johannis Dykman August 16, 1653." On the 22nd of February, 1667, Kit Davis

sold to Evert Pels his land at "Ponckhachking" for 300 guilders.

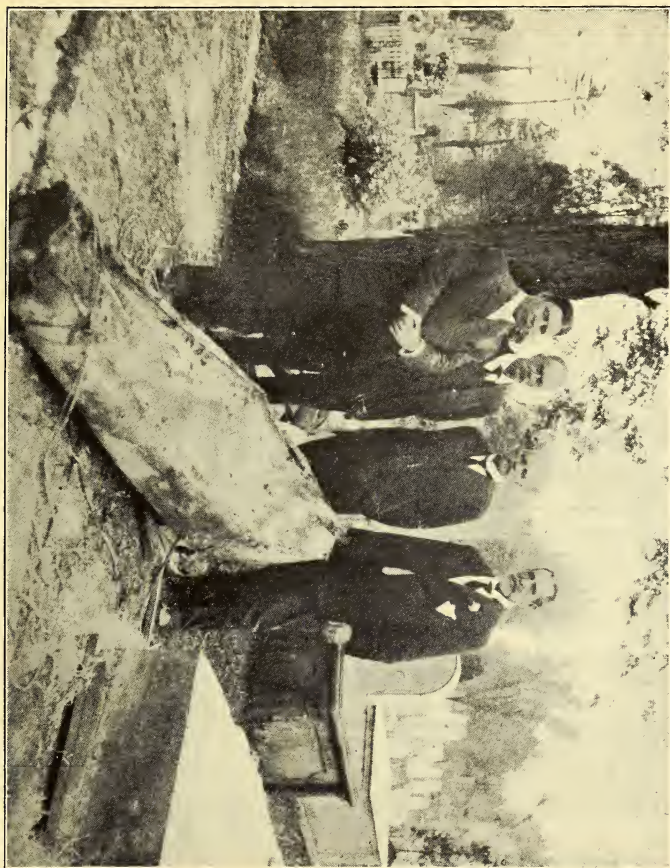
As late as November 20th, 1677, he conveys land south of the "Ronduyt Kil." On March 9th, 1674 he complains to the local court that Jan Pondt and "Robbert Goldsberry" had borrowed a canoe of him which belonged to Mattue Blansjan and which had not been returned. The savages had delivered to Davis two guns and one sword which were in possession of the sheriff, Grevenraedt. He requested of the court that the canoe be paid for with the same. The court ordered the guns and sword returned.

By Cornelia de Vos, his first wife, he had at least two sons. One of these was Joris Christoffelse, afterwards known as George Davis, who was an Indian interpreter as well as his father. The other son was known as Davis Christoffelse, who with his wife and four children were massacred at Schenectady at the destruction of that settlement by the French and Indians February 9th, 1690.

We would take great pleasure in presenting the characteristics of the subject of our sketch. The old records are not full enough to reveal them distinctly. A few bold strokes alone are drawn and these must suffice. In a letter to Director Stuyvesant, dated at "Great Esopus" August 21st, 1659, Andries Lourisen writes, "Cit Davits continues in his old tricks of selling liquor and tattling, as I with other persons have found a drunken savage there." This seems to have been the cause of the distrust of the authorities as to confidence in him and employment by them. On the other hand there seems to have been a whole-heartedness and con-

geniality in the man that drew people, especially the sons of the forest. He seems to have lived among them; shared their occupations; participated in their sports and to have become an adept at their pursuits and athletic feats. In a paragraph or two previous to this we spoke of his bringing from the Manhattans to the Esopus a letter from Stuyvesant with a canoe, stopping on his way to spend the night with his Indian friends in their wigwam. This is not the only canoe voyage he made to the mouth of the Hudson. With that canoe he was frequently employed to convey information by letter from Ensign Dirck Smit to Stuyvesant at the Manhattans or to Vice Director de La Montagne at Fort Orange. Councillor Johan de Deckere often sent him as a messenger to the savages, who trusted him. Here in the Esopus, long after the wars with the Indians were over, we find Kit Davis living and here he died. Against him was said during his earlier life all that could be charged against an unconventional pioneer who little regarded the restraints of civilization. As he grew older he showed that he merited the respect of his neighbors and when the day of adversity came upon the settlement, its citizens were murdered, its women and children were carried into captivity and the trackless forest showed not where they were to be found it was he who led the rescuers to their place of detention, prevailed upon their overlords, the Iroquois, to lend their influence, upon the captors to release some of the captives and, where this failed, guided Captain Kregier to surprise the Indian stronghold and bring back the women and children in triumph uninjured after a three months' Indian captivity.

The Dis-interment of Governor Clinton



The Exhumation of Clinton's Remains

*THE DIS-INTERMENT OF GOVERNOR
CLINTON*

We present this month an illustration from a photograph taken upon the dis-interment of the remains of Governor George Clinton in Washington, D. C., May 11th, 1908, preparatory to their removal to Kingston, New York. The presentation is in response to a request that this be given to complete what has appeared in *OLDE ULSTER* in connection with the historical event. It is probable that the State of New York will bring out some day an official report of the return of the remains of its first governor to the State which he served so long, and which he did so much to create and establish.

In explanation of the illustration the parties shown are from left to right Dr. Marcus Benjamin of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; the editor of *OLDE ULSTER*, in charge of the dis-interment; Chaplain Roswell Randall Hoes, U. S. N., in charge of the arrangements for the removal in Washington; Louis Franklin Genet, a great-grandson of Governor Clinton, representing the family. The excellent preservation of the remains, after nearly a century in Christ Church Cemetery, Washington, is shown in the outlines of the form still visible through the top of the casket, as it was pressed down upon the remains. The aperture in the top of the lead casket which admitted water is noticeable. This was caused, in all probability, by the pressure of a root of the tree which is shown. Had this not broken the soldering the remains would have been found as perfect as when interred in 1812.

THE PASSING OF THE DUTCH LANGUAGE

There are few men and women of middle life, who are native born in Ulster county or who were here brought up, who are unacquainted with the prevalency of the Dutch language here even as recently as the close of the Civil War of 1861-5. One usually heard it everywhere throughout rural regions wherever men met. Let there be a group of men working out the days assessed upon the roads and highways; a gathering about churches before and after services; let there be a "bee" to raise a barn, a crowd in attendance at an auction and the language spoken was the Dutch. Let a dozen women meet at tea, spend an afternoon at a quilting or come together for any object and they conversed in Dutch. Within the last thirty years all this has changed. The old language, after holding its own here for more than two hundred years has passed from current speech. The "taal" spoken was not a mongrel as has been said but the Dutch of three hundred years ago. The development which has become the Dutch of today in the Netherlands was arrested here and Ulster county Dutch is an archaic tongue to a Netherland traveler who hears it.

The writer has recently been strikingly reminded of the prevalency of the Dutch language here while searching old newspapers of about seventy years ago. Attention was directed to the annual celebrations of the Fourth of July. This day was not forgotten for a single anniversary. It was the great patriotic day of the year. The Declaration of Independence was invariably read. The onward march of freedom was

always celebrated. The advance of population westward was duly emphasized. The deeds of the fathers duly rehearsed and the glorious constitution praised. The valor of those who fought for our independence told over and over again in annual panegyric. Formal toasts were drunk and formal speeches made. The oration of the day was made and commented upon. After it all a call was made for informal toasts. Then came the opportunity for every one who cared to speak to deliver himself. The writer was struck with the record which told of the frequency of an impromptu speaker arising and proposing a toast in Dutch which was followed by an address in the same tongue. It was to him a much more ready medium in which to express his thoughts and feelings. He was accustomed to think in Dutch. It was the language of his family, his childhood, his neighborhood. Should he attend a prayer meeting he was quite in the habit of praying in Dutch if called upon to lead in prayer. The writer recalls a farmer who might be talking to a caller in English. Should he find it necessary to speak to his horse or dog he always spoke in Dutch even if the next sentence uttered to the caller was spoken in English. One language was as fluent upon his tongue as the other. The writer knew of boys who, when sent as lads to district school not more than sixty years ago, had to be taught English before they could undertake their studies. And these were children in families which had been settled in Ulster county for two hundred years.

The Ulster county Dutchman loved his mother tongue with an intensity which is hardly conceivable

The Passing of the Dutch Language

to us. Here into the Esopus came a few Dutch families. In 1658 seventy souls were here. The Dutch surrendered to the English in 1664. After this there was, practically, no immigration here from Holland. Among these settlers were many English, Irish, Swedes and Danes. Then came the Huguenot immigration and brought a colony. Shortly afterward the German Palatines brought thousands. Here were Spaniards as Gonsales, Poles as De Modt, Norwegians as the Bruyns, the Swiss and many others who came to stay. The English sent here a garrison under Captain Daniel Brodhead. They settled here. Four languages—Dutch, German, French and English struggled for the mastery, the last the language of official record. Against all the Dutch held its own for more than two hundred years.

In 1808 the Dutch Church of Kingston called as pastor the Rev. Dr. John Gosman. Before him all the pastors preached in Dutch. Dr. Gosman was not able to do so. His people loved him, boasted of his eloquence, his grace and manners, but he did not preach in Dutch. The wags of the town said that the people here thought that Adam and Eve talked in Dutch in the Garden of Eden and the morning stars sang in Dutch at the Creation. The people could not be laughed out of their preference. They hired the Rev. Dr. Henry Ostrander to come down from Katsbaan once a month to the church in Hurley and preach to them

“The gospel undefiled in Holland Dutch.”

On these occasions there was an exodus to the

Nieuw Dorp. Kingston people *inspanned de paardtjen* and *looped na Horley toe* in a sense different from upon the day when the British burned Kingston in 1777.

The writer has in possession manuscripts of sermons in that language by old Dutch ministers. Two of these are by Domine Petrus van Vlierden of Katsbaan, who was one of the original board of trustees of Kingston Academy. One is upon Jeremiah VIII, 18, 19 and 20. The writing is neat and exceedingly legible. The text is from the original Hebrew Bible and written in the Hebrew characters. The other is upon Luke XIII, 6-9. The text is taken from the Greek New Testament and written in Greek characters. The sermon is written in an easy hand, in Dutch, fully, even to the Amen concluding it.



STREET RAILROAD SERVICE IN KINGSTON BEGINS

The cars on the Rondout and Kingston Horse Railroad commenced running on Monday last (September 17th, 1866). The directors of the road made the first trip over it, for the purpose of ascertaining if everything was in readiness for business. Four fine spirited horses were attached to one of the new double cars, and to Jonah Kieffer, one of our best reinsmen, was entrusted the ribbons. The car proceeded up Division street (now Broadway) without any apparent difficulty, and made the run to the Kingston terminus, a distance of three miles in thirty-five minutes, deducting the stoppages. In returning the time from Green

Records of the Rochester Church

street, Kingston, to the Powell dock, Rondout, was twenty-five minutes. The road was found to be in perfect order, and in the afternoon it was opened for business. We understand that the receipts of the road for Monday afternoon amounted to a little rising of \$50. On that (Monday) afternoon 518 passengers were carried over the road; on Tuesday 735 and on Wednesday 633. Tickets are to be had of Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, at the Toll-Gate—eleven for one dollar and twenty school tickets for one dollar. A single ride for ten cents. The cars run every half hour.—*Rondout Courier, September 21, 1866.*



RECORDS OF THE ROCHESTER CHURCH

Continued from Vol. X., page 95

BAPTISMS

1752

24. Apr. 22. Cornelis, ch. of Willem Ennest. Sara Hein. Sp. Gysbert Rosa. Rachel Klaarwater.

25. Sept. 23. Ann, ch. of Wessel Brodhead. Catharina Dubois. Sp. Salomon Van Wagenen. Annaatje Bruin.

26. Sept. 24. Jannetje, ch. of Jan Westbrock. Rachel Van Dermerkel. Sp. Petrus Cool. Mareitje Cool.

1753

27. Feb. 18. Elisabeth, ch. of Samuel Bevier, Jr.

Olde Ulster

Sara Lefever. Sp. Nathaniel Lefever. Mareitje Lefever, his wife.

28. Feb. 18. Petrus, ch. of Gideon Louw. Rachel Sammary. Sp. Petrus P. Louw. Sara Vernoi.

29. Feb. 18. Jannetje, ch. of Jacobus Louw. Elisabeth De Witt. Sp. Jacob Gideon Louw. Catharine DeWitt.

30. Feb. 18. Benjamin, ch. of Benjamin Schoonmaker, Jr. Antje Depue. Sp. Benjamin Schoonmaker. Catharine Depue, his wife.

31. Feb. 18. Jonathan, ch. of Jacob Beerli. Lidia Koning. Sp. Jonathan Westbrook. Jannetje Van Dermerken.

32. Feb. 18. Isaac, ch. of Abraham Klaarwater. Elisabeth Schoonmaker. Sp. Elisa Rosecrans. Annaatje Osterhout.

33. May 20. Elisabeth, ch. of Moses C. Depuy. Elisabeth Klaarwater. Sp. Cornelis Van Campen. Catharina Depuy.

34. May 20. Aldert, ch. of Jacobus Osterhout. Annaatje Terwilge. Sp. Aldert Osterhout. Elisabeth Van Vliet.

35. May 20. Catryntje, ch. of John Wood. Lena Dekker. Sp. Abraham Depui. Maria Depui.

36. May 20. Lydia, ch. of Ephraim Depui. Antje Schoonmaker. Sp. Jochem Schoonmaker. Lydia Rosecrans, his wife.

37. May 20. Joseph, ch. of Ephraim Chambers. Lena Westbroeck. Sp. Joseph Coddington. Catharina Van Dermerken.

38. May 20. Margrietje, ch. of Jan Dewitt. Anne Brescunt. Sp. Petrus Schoonmaker. Catharina DeWitt,

Records of the Rochester Church

39. May 20. Petrus, ch. of Petrus Herb. Antje Depui. Sp. Moses M. Depui. Janneke Depui.

40. Nov. 8. Elisabeth, ch. of Willem Hein. Eva Osterhout. Sp. Petrus Osterhout. Elisabeth Osterhout.

41. Nov. 8. Johannes, ch. of Felter Kelder. Chrystina Smitt. Sp. Johannes Smitt. Anna Van Wagenen.

1754

42. Jan. 12. Elisabeth, ch. of Elias Henrikse. Arriantje Keter. Sp. Johannes Henriks. Aaltje Henriks.

43. Feb. 26. Moses, ch. of Elias Depuy. Rachel Roberse. Sp. Moses Depuy. Mary Hisscok.

44. Feb. 26. Jacobus, ch. of Jacobus Depui, Jr. Sara Van Wagenen. Sp. Jacobus Depui. Sara Schoonmaker.

45. Feb. 26. Francisca, ch. of John Conner. Rebecca Quik. Sp. Reiner Van Sikkelen. Margarie Quik, his wife.

46. Sep. 3. Ariaentje, ch. of Christofer Coddington. Maria Oosterhoudt. Sp. Jacobus Quick, Jr. Annaetje Oosterhoudt.

47. Sep. 3. Ariaentje, ch. of Pieter Henderick. Margriet Rouw. Sp. Elias Henderik. Ariaentje Kieter.

1755

48. Jan. 19. Catarina, ch. of Joseph Coddington. Catarina Van Dermerken. Sp. Christina Van Dermerken.

49. Jan. 19. Lydia, ch. of Jeromius Rapeljee.

Olde Ulster

Lydia Van Leuven. Sp. Cornelis Oosterhout. Lena Oosterhout.

50. Jan. 10. Ephraim, ch. of Ephraim Depui. Antje Schoonmaker. Sp. Martinus Schoonmaker. Helena Schoonmaker.

51. Jan. 19. Tjerck Dewitt, ch. of Jacob Gideon Louw. Catarina Dewitt. Sp. Tjerck Jacobus Dewitt. Ariaantje Decker.

52. Jan. 19. Anatje, ch. of Jacob Barley. Lydia Koning. Sp. Jacob Dewitt, Jr. Anatje Van De Merken.

53. Mar. 22. Antje, ch. of Geysbert Van De Merken. Elisabeth Van De Merken. Sp. Jan Wesbroeck. Rachel Van De Merken.

54. Mar. 22. Elisabeth, ch. of Jacobus Louw. Elisabeth Dewit. Sp. Johannis Decker. Elisabeth De Wit.

55. Mar. 22. Jacob, ch. of John De Wit. Anna Prescud. Sp. Jacob De Wit, Jr. Anna De Wit.

56. Mar. 23. Philippus Terwilliger, ch. of Jacobus Oestrander. Margaritta Heermanse. Sp. Petrus York. Catarina Van De Merken.

57. Mar. 23. Jannitje, ch. of Jacobus Oostrander. Margaritta Heermance. Sp. Martin Middag, Jr. Margritta Middag.

58. Jun. 29. Hendricus, ch. of Jacobus Quick, Jr. Annaetje Oosterhoudt. Sp. Hendrick Krom. Johanna Quick.

59. Jun. 29. Philippus, ch. of Jacobus Quick, Jr. Annaetje Oosterhoudt. Sp. Hendrick Krom. Johanna Quick.

60. Aug. 28. Sara, ch. of Moses Cornelius Depue.

Records of the Rochester Church

Lisabeth Klaerwater. Sp. Isaac Van Kampen. Elsje Van Kampen, his wife.

61. Aug. 28. Sara, ch. of Jacob Beviere. Anna Vernoï. Sp. Andreas De Witt. Jenneken, his wife.

62. Oct. 24. Cornelius, ch. of Petrus Kool. Ariantje De Wit. Sp. Cornelius Kool. Maritje Kool.

1756

63. Jan. 17. Margrita, ch. of Johannes Saxs. Grietje Burger. Sp. Jacob Saxs. Marytje Saxs.

64. Jan. 17. Aryaentie, ch. of Tjerck Jacobse De Witt. Ariaentie De Witt. Sp. Johannis Rosekrans. Grietje De Witt.

65. Jan. 17. Elias, ch. of Elias Depeuw. Rachel Depeuw. Sp. Benjamin Depeuw. Elizabeth Depeuw.

66. Jan. 17. Maria, ch. of Lourens Kortreght. Sara Te Neyk. Sp. John Kittel. Sara Kortreght.

67. Jan. 17. Lidia, ch. of Philliph Dekker. Lidea Dekker. Sp. Johannes Bovier. Annaetje Dekker.

68. Jan. 17. Daniel, ch. of Jacobus Gonsalus. Sara Westbroek. Sp. Daniel Gonsalus. Elizabeth Van Vliet.

69. Jan. 17. Jacobus, ch. of Jacobus Depeuw, Jr. Sara Depeuw. Sp. Frederick Schenig. Catrina Schenig.

70. Jan. 18. John, ch. of Johannes Davids. Catrina Van Leuven. Sp. John Conner. Rebecca Quick.

71. Jan. 18. Jacobus, ch. of Nicolaes Keter. Engeltje Osterhoud. Sp. Elias Henderickson. Ariaentie Keter.

72. Apr. 29. Maria, ch. of Jacob Rutse De Witt. Jenneke Depui. Sp. Elias Depui. Rachel Robberse.

Olde Ulster

73. Apr. 29. Elisabeth, ch. of Benjamin Depui. Elisabeth Swartwout. Sp. Jacob Hoornbeek. Elisabeth Depui.

74. Apr. 29. Koenraed, ch. of Koenraed Vernoy. Margrita Lefever. Sp. Petrus P. Louw. Sara Vernoy.

75. Apr. 29. Simon, ch. of Johannis Bovier. Rachel Lefever. Sp. Simon Dubois. Catryntie Lefever.

76. June 5. Jonathan, ch. of Jonathan Westbrook. Jannetje Van Dermerken. Sp. Benjamin Hoornbeek and Janneke, his wife.

77. June 5. Marritje, ch. of Chriss Davis. Charity Davis. Sp. Marritje Cool.

78. June 6. Timothy, ch. of John Wood. Lenah Dubois. Sp. Martin Middag. Marget Cock.

79. Aug. 17. Antie, ch. of Pieter Harp. Antie Depui. Sp. Harmanis Rosekrans. Antie Schoonmaker.

80. Nov. 1. Henry, ch. of Peter Frelif. Mary Wood. Sp. Johaness Frelif. Lisabeth Viere, his wife.

81. Nov. 1. Margereth, ch. of Henry Harp. Lydia Wood. Sp. Daniel Wood. Hana Wood.

82. Nov. 1. Henricus, ch. of Henrik Krom. Johana Quick. Sp. Jacobus Quick. Antje Oosterhout.

83. Nov. 1. Eyda, ch. of Christopher Coddington. Maria Oosterhout. Sp. Thomas Schoonmaker. Helena Schoonmaker.

1757

84. Jan. 8. Antie, ch. of Pieter Hendrixson. Anna Margerta Rowel. Sp. Harmanis Rosekrans. Antie Schoonmaker.

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85. Jan. 8. Siemoon (born Dec. 26, 1756), ch. of Andris De Witt. Jenneke Vernoy. Sp. Johannis De Witt. Maria Vernoy.

86. Jan. 8. Nellie, ch. of Thomas Van Dermerken. Margrita Hyn. Sp. Welhelmus Rosa. Nelli Rosa.

87. Jan. 8. Cornelius, ch. of Cornelius Van Kampen. Catharina Depui. Sp. Abraham Depui. Jannetie Van Kampen.

88. Jan. 8. Eva, ch. of Willem Hyn. Eva Oosterhout. Sp. Johannis Oosterhout. Annatie Van Vliet.

89. Jan. 8. Siemon, ch. of Jacobus Depui, Jr. Sara Van Wagenen. Sp. Jacobus Van Wagenen. Lena Van Wagenen.

90. Jan. 8. Margrita, ch. of Jacob Rutse DeWitt. Janneke Depui. Sp. Stephen De Witt. Helena Van Kampen.

91. Mar. 15. Johannes, ch. of Johannes Reyder. Anna Maria Walten. Sp. Elias De Peuw. Rachel Robbersen.

92. Mar. 15. Janneke, ch. of Benjamin Hoornbeek. Janneke Kortrecht. Sp. Jacobus Kortrecht. Judith Van Vliet.

93. Mar. 15. Aryaentje, ch. of Jacob Turnaer. Elsje Mekleen. Sp. Willem Turnaer. Aryaentje Oosterhout.

94. Aug. 17. Joseph, ch. of Gysbert Krom. Catharina Oosterhout. Sp. Salomon Krom. Leonora Krom.

95. Aug. 17. Williem, ch. of Adrian A. DeWitt. Maria Depuy. Sp. Anderias DeWitt. Bregge Nottingham.

Olde Ulster

96. Oct. 16. Rachel, ch. of John Louw. Sara Rosa. Sp. Petrus Chrispel. Lea Chrispel.

97. Oct. 16. Philip, ch. of Philip Swarthoudt. Antie Wynkoop. Sp. Henricus Schoonmaker. Helena Van Wagenen.

98. Oct. 30. Rachel, ch. of Jan Kittel. Sara Kortrecht. Sp. Benjamin Hoornbeek. Jenneke Hoornbeek.

1758

99. Feb. 14. Eva, ch. of Jacobus Elvendorf. Hester Schoonmaker. Sp. Andries Roos. Maria Schoonmaker.

100. Feb. 14. Cornelis, ch. of Jacobus Quick, Jr. Annatje Oosterhout. Sp. Cornelis Oosterhout. Helena Oosterhout.

101. Feb. 14. Tajakiur, ch. of Ephraim Depui. Antje Schoonmaker Sp. Thomas Schoonmaker. Aryntje Schoonmaker.

102. May 10. Petrus, ch. of Petrus Kool. Annatje De Witt. Sp. Jan DeWitt. Han De Witt.

103. May 10. Kryn, ch. of Cornelius Oosterhoudt. Helena Oosterhoudt. Sp. Kryn Oosterhoudt. Geertje Decker.

104. May 10. Ezeckiel, ch. of Johannis Vandemark. Rachel Vandemark. Sp. Ezeckiel Schoonmaker. Susanna Depuy.

105. May 10. Jannetje, ch. of Jacobus Rosekrans. Jannetje Keter. Sp. Johannis Keter. Annatje Van Vliet.

106. June 28. Henricus, ch. of Lodewyck Hoornbeek. Naomi Koddebeek. Sp. Henricus Hoornbeek. Maria Dubois.

The Long Drama

107. June 28. Isaac, ch. of Cornelus Van Kampen. Catrina Depuy. Sp. Isaac Van Kampen. Elsje Eltinge.

108. June 28. Benjamin, ch. of Christophel Coddington. Maria Oosterhoudt. Sp. Petrus Edmundus Oosterhoudt. Geertje Rosekrans.

109. June 28. (No name), ch. of Jacob Helm. Helena Van Etten. Sp. Maria Helm.

To be continued



THE LONG DRAMA

With banners bright, with roll of drums,
With pride and pomp and civic state,
A nation, born of courage, comes
The closing act to celebrate.

We've traced the drama page by page
From Lexington to Yorktown field ;
The curtain drops upon the stage,
The century's book to-day is sealed.

A cycle grand—with wonders fraught
That triumph over time and space—
In woven steel its dreams are wrought,
The nations whisper face to face.

But in the proud and onward march
We halt an hour for dress parade,
Remembering that fair freedom's arch
Springs from the base our fathers laid.

Olde Ulster

With cheeks aglow with patriot fire
They pass in long review again ;
We grasp the hand of noble sire
Who made the words of " Noblemen."

In silence now the tattered band—
Heroes in homespun worn and gray—
Around the old Headquarters stand,
As in that dark, uncertain day.

That low-roofed dwelling shelters still
The phantom tenants of the past ;
Each garret beam, each oaken sill,
Treasures and holds their memories fast.

Ay, humble walls the manger birth
To emphasize this truth was given ;
The noblest deeds are nearest earth,
The lowliest roofs are nearest heaven.

We hear the anthem once again—
" No king but God ! "—to guide our way,
Like that of old—" Good will to men "—
Unto the shrine where freedom lay.

One window looking toward the east ;
Seven doors wide open every side ;
That room revered proclaims at least
An invitation free and wide.

Wayne, Putnam, Knox, and Heath are there ;
Steuben, proud Prussia's honored son ;
Brave Lafayette from France the fair,
And, chief of all, our Washington.

The Long Drama

Serene and calm in peril's hour,
An honest man without pretence,
He stands supreme to teach the power
And brilliancy of common-sense.

Alike disdaining fraud and art,
He blended love with stern command ;
He bore his country in his heart,
And held his army by the hand.

Hush ! carping critic, read aright
The record of his fair renown ;
A leader by diviner right
Than he who wore the British crown.

With silvered locks and eyes grown dim,
As victory's sun proclaimed the morn,
He pushed aside the diadem
With stern rebuke and patriot scorn.

He quells the half-paid mutineers,
And binds them closer to the cause ;
His presence turns their wrath to tears,
Their muttered threats to loud applause.

The great Republic had its birth
That hour beneath the army's wing,
Whose leader taught by native worth
The man is grander than the king.

The stars on that bright azure field,
Which proudly wave o'er land and sea,
Were fitly taken from his shield
To be our common heraldry.

Olde Ulster

We need no trappings worn and old,
No courtly lineage to invoke,
No tinselled plate, but solid gold,
No thin veneer, but heart of oak.

No aping after foreign ways
Becomes a son of noble sire ;
Columbia wins the sweetest praise
When clad in simple, plain attire.

In science, poesy, and ast
We ask the best the world can give :
We feel the throb of Britain's heart,
And will while Burns and Shakespeare live.

But, oh ! the nation is too great
To borrow emptiness and pride ;
The queenly Hudson wears in state
Her robes with native pigments dyed.

October lifts with colors bright
Its mountain canvas to the sky ;
The crimson trees, aglow with light,
Unto our banners wave reply.

Like Horeb's bush the leaves repeat
From lips of flame with glory crowned ;
" Put off thy shoes from off thy feet,
The place they tread is holy ground."

O fairest stream beneath the sun !
Thy Highland portal was the key
Which force and treason wellnigh won,
Like that of famed Thermopylæ.

The Long Drama

That ridge along our eastern coast,
From Carolina to the sound,
Opposed its front to England's host,
And heroes at each pass were found—

A vast primeval palisade,
With bastions bold and wooded crest,
A bulwark strong by nature made
To guard the Valley of the West.

Along its heights the beacons gleamed ;
It formed the nation's battle-line,
Firm as the rocks and cliffs were dreamed
The soldier-seers of Palestine.

These hills shall keep their memory sure,
The blocks we rear shall fade away,
The mountain fastnesses endure,
And speak their glorious deeds for aye.

And oh ! while morning's golden urn
Pours amber light o'er purple brim,
And rosy peaks like rubies burn
Around the emerald valley's rim,

So long preserve our hearthstone warm !
Our reverence, O God, increase !
And let the glad centennials form
One long millennial of peace.

WALLACE BRUCE

*Centennial of the Disbanding of the American
Army, Newburgh, New York, 1883*

OLD^E ULSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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THE EDITOR OF OLDE ULSTER tries to avoid errors of statement. When such mistakes are made we take the first opportunity for correction. It is for us then to correct immediately the error made in the issue for February, 1914, in the article on the Kingston Academy where it is said on page 41 that the Rev. John Van Vleck, principal of Kingston Academy in 1859 to 1861 became Professor of Mathematics in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. Professor John M. Van Vleck was a cousin of Principal John Van Vleck, of Kingston Academy, and was educated at the Academy in Kingston. It was an unfortunate mixing of the two names, occurring through their close similarity. The editor regrets his carelessness as he recalled, when reminded of the error, that Professor Van Vleck had told him that he was a cousin of the principal on the only occasion when the editor met the professor. He is under obligations to a daughter of Professor Van Vleck for calling his attention to the error.

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OLDE^E VLSTER

VOL. X

MAY, 1914

No. 5

An Early ❀ ❀ ❀ Railroad Project



VLSTER COUNTY was far from asleep in matters of public improvement during the first half of the nineteenth century. As soon as the War of 1812 was fought, as soon as the great expansion into the boundless west awakened the land into activity Ulster county was awake. The great Erie Canal was an idea of Governor George Clinton which his nephew De Witt Clinton carried to fulfilment. Both of these men were Ulster county born. The beginning of the century witnessed the birth of steam navigation. OLDE ULSTER has shown that Ulster county assisted, and early in the history of steam the waters of the Hudson floated many vessels thus propelled and owned by Ulster county parties. This magazine has published the story of the attempts to reach the stretches beyond the Catskills by turnpikes and roads and the

Olde Ulster

successes attained by such efforts. It has given the story of the Catskill and Canajoharie Railroad and its lamentable end. Yet the conclusion of the Civil War in 1865 found no railroad within the present bounds of Ulster county and the carrier's address of one of its newspapers on January 1st, 1863, set forth the fact with the philosophical reflection that it scarcely needed any.

Till every county in the land
Save ours, is bound by an iron band.
But Ulster county scarce requires
Railroads or telegraphic wires.

The generation preceding the Civil War was too public spirited to think or reason thus. There had been earnest efforts to have it otherwise. It was not that attempts were lacking to prevent this. They had failed because of what Ulster county men could not control.

The expedition of General Sullivan against the Iroquois in 1779 had been largely composed of Ulster county men and General James Clinton, second in command, was an Ulster county man. It started from Wawarsing as this magazine showed a year ago. It not only succeeded in crushing the formidable Indian confederacy but it revealed the wonderful richness of western New York hills, plains and valleys. They were Ulster county men who first settled such counties as Cayuga, Tompkins and others; such cities as Auburn and Ithaca. It was an Ulster county man who wrote that the grass in the Genesee valley reached a man's head while riding a horse across it. No won-

An Early Railroad Project

der that settlers flocked to western New York as soon as the Revolutionary War was a thing of the past.

It was a long and a hard journey with oxen, cattle and horses to the region. But it could be made nevertheless. There was a harder problem then to solve. As in the Egypt of Joseph and Pharaoh "the earth brought forth by handfuls." A wonderful abundance was on every hand. What was the husbandman to do with it? Carting it all those long and weary miles that intervened between the Genesee and the Hudson at Albany cost more than the load of wheat or corn was worth in the market reached. De Witt Clinton solved the problem. The people of the State of New York provided the money to dig and construct the Erie Canal on which the bounty of those rich lands could be floated inexpensively to a waiting market. It was a great solution and enriched western New York.

But to do this the people of the State were taxed for the money. Many a county having lands of exceeding fertility was taxed and paid. Yet the people of that county could not reach the Erie Canal with their products. There was a clamor for lateral canals to feed the Erie. They were constructed at great expense. The Black River Canal, the Genesee Valley Canal, the Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca, the Chemung, the Crooked Lake, the Chenango, the Oneida Lake and others. These reached north and south as feeders. But after their construction it was found that the tolls collected were not sufficient to keep them in repair. The annual loss to the State of the Chenango Canal alone was \$123,618.04.

Olde Ulster

The message of Governor De Witt Clinton in 1825 recommended that a State Highway be built from Lake Erie to the Hudson between the Erie Canal and the Pennsylvania State line. A bill was introduced and passed the Assembly providing for a survey of the route. The Senate, by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor, James Tallmadge, defeated it. On the 29th of January, 1825, a meeting of the citizens of Kingston convened at the house of Mrs. Radcliff in the village of Kingston and resolved that a State Road from the head of Cayuga Lake ought to be constructed for the purpose of affording facilities for traveling and transportation to that part of the State which is not benefitted by the northern and western canals. John Hitt was chairman of the meeting and Severyn Bruyn secretary. The signers to the resolution were the principal citizens of the Kingston of that day. They were Judge Charles H. Ruggles, Senator John Sudam Jonathan Hasbrouck, Henry Sharp, William C. Elting, Isaac DuBois, Judge Lucas Elmendorf, Abraham Hasbrouck, Thomas Van Gaasbeek, William Cockburn, Seth Couch, Abraham Myer, A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, Cornelius VanBuren, Edward O'Neil, General Joseph S. Smith, John L. Lawrence, Joseph Deyo, Matthew Ten Eyck, John Tappen, Jacob Burhans, John Chipp, William Holmes, Edmund Bruyn, John C. Jansen and Jacob H. De Witt. But the claims of Catskill for such a terminus were insistent. In the competitive strife nothing was done by the State and the matter dragged its slow length through the succeeding years.

No part of the State was more clamorous for help in reaching the great port of New York than the

An Early Railroad Project

counties along the southern border. These are still called the "Southern Tier" counties. Canals could not reach them unless at an expense that made their building unprofitable. But the development of steam transportation began to show a way. The Southern Tier demanded that the State build a railroad. As did the Erie Canal, from Lake Erie to tide water on the Hudson, it should reach New York City. But it would have to cross the State of New Jersey unless it had its terminus north of the New Jersey line. It must be constructed through the Southern Tier counties along the Pennsylvania line. This would give the desired facilities and these counties claimed that the State was under obligation to build inasmuch as it had dug the Erie Canal to provide for the counties through the centre of the State.

The New York & Erie Railroad was incorporated in 1832, with a capital of \$10,000,000, to construct a railroad from the Hudson river through the southern tier of counties to Lake Erie. After expending a small sum of money in surveys, and in extinguishing title to lands, the company applied to the State Legislature in 1833 for aid. Each succeeding Legislature was besieged until 1836, when an act was passed loaning the credit of the State to the project to the amount of \$3,000,000. The act provided that when the company had constructed and completed in a good and substantial manner a continuous line of single track within this State from the Delaware and Hudson Canal to the point where the said road shall pass the Chenango Canal, and produced satisfactory evidence thereof to the Comptroller of the State, he was

required to issue special certificates of stock to the amount of \$600,000. When there was completed a continuous line of double track within this State from the Hudson river to Lake Erie the Comptroller was required to issue certificates of stock to the amount of \$1,000,000. In 1838 the amount was raised to \$3,000,000 whenever proof was submitted to the Comptroller that previous grants had been expended. From December, 1838, to January, 1842, the \$3,000,000 was loaned upon stock certificates. On March 12th, 1842, when several hundred thousand dollars was due contractors, James Bowen, the president of the New York & Erie Railroad Company, notified Governor William H. Seward that the entire moneys of the company had been exhausted and the company could proceed no further.

At the time of the passage of the amending act in 1838, while a section of single track road had been completed nothing had been done at either end. This act provided that the Comptroller be directed to pay the \$3,000,000 when evidence was submitted him that ten miles west from Tappan (Piermont) had been located and when evidence was submitted that ten miles was under contract from Dunkirk eastward. On the 18th of April, 1843, an act was passed extending the time for completing the road until July 4, 1850.

Constant efforts were made to have the State undertake to build. For this reason the terminus of the road on the Hudson was planned to be within the State. Thus Piermont was chosen, being the point on the west side nearest New York City and within the State. Meanwhile an agitation was begun to have the

An Early Railroad Project

Hudson river terminus at Kingston. Public meetings were called and held. Newburgh began to agitate that it be made the east end of the road. On the eighth of April, 1845, an act was passed authorizing the construction of a branch line to Newburgh. This was built. Then it was found that it was difficult to build along the Delaware river unless a portion of the road was constructed in Pennsylvania. To obviate this a survey was made through Ulster county. It was left to three noted civil engineers, of whom one was John B. Jervis, the engineer of the Delaware & Hudson Canal. They advised the construction of the road partly through Pennsylvania (the present route) with the alternative route through Ulster county. It is interesting to see the route these eminent engineers suggested, in view of subsequent railroad building in Ulster county. Their alternative proposition was

To locate said road through the county of Ulster on the east side of the Shawangunk mountain, pursuing the valley of the Wallkill to near the village of Rondout ; thence up the Rondout, crossing to the Esopus creek ; thence up the same to the Barber bushkill in the town of Shandaken, county of Ulster ; up the same and through the Stoney Clove to Schoharie kill in the town of Hunter, Greene county ; down the same to the Bear kill ; up the said kill to the town of Stamford, Delaware county ; then across through the town of Harpersfield to the Charlotte river ; then down the same and the Susquehanna to the best point to cross at or near Binghamton.

If the route through Pennsylvania was selected not

more than thirty miles was to be constructed within that State. This was finally determined upon.

As soon as the road was built another proposition arose. This was that a west shore route be built from Albany to New York to connect with the Erie at Goshen. Meetings were held. Efforts were made to raise the needed capital by subscription to stock. It was to be built through Catskill and Kingston and the valley of the Wallkill. It did not materialize. But it is worthy of note that railroads have since been built through all the valleys named in the above propositions. The Wallkill valley, the valley of the Esopus, the Stony Clove, the Delaware and the Susquehanna. None along the Schoharie except as far as the village of Hunter. When the Ulster and Delaware was built as the Rondout and Oswego it was constructed up the valley of the Esopus over Pine Hill into the valley of the Delaware instead of through the Stony Clove into the Schoharie. The road up Stony Clove was built as a separate enterprise. It is a part of the Ulster and Delaware system. It is notable that the proposition to build the Erie through Ulster county and over the Catskills anticipated the actual construction of the Ulster county railroads by less than a generation.



KINGSTON IN 1817

This village is situated near the western bank of Hudson's River, one hundred miles from New York

and sixty-four from Albany. It contains about one hundred and fifty dwelling houses, and 1,000 inhabitants. There are in its vicinity three public Landings, Twaalfskill [Wilbur], the Strand [Rondout] and Columbus Point [now Kingston Point], whereon commodious docks are erected, from which five sloops weekly ply to New York. The one is situated one mile—the other two miles, and the third two and a half miles from the village; which latter is the ordinary landing for the steam-boats that navigate between New York and Albany. We have about twenty dry-goods stores here and at the Landings. And, we believe, we can correctly state that there is not a village on the Hudson where grain and agricultural products of every kind, commonly command better prices, than they do at this place. Our merchants, evidently, all do well and prosper. But, may we not with propriety here enquire, whether their local situation and general circumstances, do not demonstrate that they may still do better, and invite their attention to the cultivation of a commercial intercourse with the thickly populated settlements that border on the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers? The first surveyors, Clinton, Cantine and others, who explored that country, have given it as their decided opinion, that this place would and must essentially become, at some future day, the great emporium of that country. The Hudson cannot be reached at a nearer point from Bainbridge, on the Susquehanna, than at this place.

The Plebeian, 22nd November, 1817

Olde Ulster



The Senate House in 1887

OLD SENATE HOUSE

Our illustration this month is the "Old Senate House" in Kingston as it was when purchased by the State of New York. When the first Legislature of the State of New York was called by Governor Clinton to meet in Kingston August 10, 1777, the disturbed condition of affairs along the Hudson compelled the governor to prorogue its meeting until August 20th, and again until September 1st. It finally organized on September 9th and adjourned until September 10th. On the latter day the two houses met in joint session in the court room and were addressed by the governor. As the court house was required for the session of the court the Senate and Assembly were compelled to seek other chambers for their sessions. The Senate adjourned to the building now known as the "Old Senate House" on Clinton avenue and the Assembly to Bogardus Inn, corner of Maiden Lane and Fair street, where now stands the residence of Myron Teller. Here it continued its sessions until the British captured the forts in the Highlands on October 6th, 1777, when the Legislature, hearing the tidings upon the 7th, adjourned, after forming a Council of Safety.

On the 29th of October, 1887, the State of New York purchased the "Old Senate House" from Marius Schoonmaker and Elizabeth V. Westbrook, his wife, for the consideration of \$8,000, to forever preserve it as the place of the sessions of the First Senate of the State.

*FORMING THE CONSTITUTION OF
NEW YORK*

The deputies to be elected to form a constitution were to meet at the City of New York by the second Monday of July, 1776. This was recommended by a resolution of the Congress of the Colony of New York May 31st, 1776, and that Provincial Congress continued to sit through the month of June. When this Congress dissolved or adjourned, as mentioned below, there was no other body to exercise the powers of civil government but the Convention which succeeded it, which being elected for the double purpose of a Convention and Legislature (or rather Committee of Safety) organized itself at first under the title of the Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York. During this year and part of all the preceding year down to the time of organizing a new government under our present constitution in September, 1777, there are no regular printed journals as there were before and since that gloomy period. The last body called The Colonial Congress sat till the 30th day of June, 1776, in this city (New York). On that day (Sunday) in the afternoon, under the apprehension that the enemy might ere long attack New York, this Congress resolved that the next provincial congress should meet at White Plains, in the county of Westchester and then adjourn.

On the 9th of July, 1776, the newly elected deputies (or delegates) assembled at White Plains (probably not having enough to form a House on the 8th) and

Forming the Constitution of New York

elected General Woodhull president of the Convention. In the forenoon of that day a letter was received from the delegates of this State in the Continental Congress enclosing the Declaration of Independence. It was immediately read, and referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Jay, Yates, Hobart, Brazier and William Smith.

At the opening of the afternoon session the same day the said committee reported resolutions conferring, in the reasons set forth in the recitals of said declaration, fully adopting that instrument, and instructing our delegates to the Continental Congress to support the same, and to give their united support to all necessary and proper measures to obtain the object of said declaration. This report was at once adopted by the Convention.

In the forenoon of the next day (the 10th) this body resolved and ordered that the style and title "of this House be changed from that of The Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York to that of The Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York." This is the first moment we assumed the name of a State, and the 10th day of July, 1776, may be considered the birthday of New York as an independent State. Accordingly, in the afternoon of the same day, the said convention of the now State of New York resolved that pursuant to the former resolutions of the Continental and Provincial Congresses the subject of establishing a formal government should be taken up in Convention of the 16th day of said month of July.

But on the arrival of that day, from information

received, it was expected that the enemy had entered New York, and on account of a great pressure of urgent business, the subject was postponed until the 1st day of August, when, on motion of Gouverneur Morris, a committee was formed to prepare and report a constitution, or form of government. This committee consisted of the following gentlemen: John Jay, John Sloss Hobart, William Smith, William Duer, Abraham Yates, Robert Yates, Gouverneur Morris, Robert R. Livingston, John Morin Scott, Henry Wisner, Samuel Townsend, Colonel Charles De Witt, Colonel John Broome.

The committee was to report on August 16, 1776, but such was the perilous condition of the State that no report was made until March, 1777. The unsettled state of the country and the movements of the British, kept the convention in constant adjournment in search of some more favorable locality. At one time it met at Harlem, next at Kingsbridge, then at Odell's in Phillip's Manor—at Fishkill, White Plains, Poughkeepsie and, finally, at Kingston. On one occasion but three members were found to be present. The first session of the convention in Kingston was held on the 19th of February, 1777. Not until the 6th day of March was the committee prepared to report, when their report was read by James Duane.

The draft of the report was in the handwriting of John Jay, by whom it was chiefly drawn. The amendments and alterations were mostly introduced and sustained by John Jay, James Duane, Gouverneur Morris, Robert R. Livingston, Charles De Witt and others, but the most considerable part came from the hands of

Forming the Constitution of New York

John Jay. On April 20th, 1777, it was adopted with but one dissenting voice, and promulgated from the Court House steps in Kingston. This article is largely reproduced from the "New York Columbian" of July, 1821, and is presented in OLDE ULSTER that record be made of all those who were members of the first constitutional convention of New York State.

New York county chose twenty-one delegates. They were John Jay, James Duane, John Morin Scott, James Beeckman, Daniel Dunscomb, Robert Harper, Philip Livingston, Abraham P. Lott, Peter P. Van Zandt, Anthony Rutgers, Evert Bancker, Isaac Stoutenbergh, Isaac Roosevelt, John Van Cortlandt William Denning, Jacobus Van Zandt, Abraham Brashier, Comfort Sands, Henry Remsen, Garrit Abeel, John Broome.

Albany chose eleven. They were Abraham Ten Broeck, Robert Yates, Leonard Gansevoort, Abraham Yates, Jr., John Ten Broeck, John Tayler, Peter R. Livingston, Robert Van Rensselaer, Matthew Adgate, John I. Bleecker, Jacob Cuyler.

Dutchess chose ten. They were Robert R. Livingston, Zepheniah Platt, John Schenck, Jonathan Landon, Gilbert Livingston, James Livingston, Henry Schenck, Nathaniel Sacket, Dr. ——— Crane, ——— Hopkins.

Ulster chose eight. They were Christopher Tappen, George Clinton, Matthew Rea, Matthew Cantine, Charles De Witt, Arthur Parks, Levi Pawling, Henry Wisner, Jr.

Westchester chose eleven. They were Pierre Van Cortlandt, Gouverneur Morris, Gilbert Drake, Lewis

Olde Ulster

Graham, Ebenezer Lockwood, Zebadiah Mills, Jonathan Platt, Jonathan G. Tompkins, Lewis Morris, William Paulding, Samuel Haviland.

Orange chose nine. They were William Allison, Henry Wisner Jeremiah Clark, Isaac Sherwood, Joshua H. Smith, John Haring, Archibald Little, Thomas Outwater, David Pye.

Suffolk chose eight. They were William Smith, Thomas Tredwell, John Sloss Hobart, Matthias B. Miller, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Nathaniel Woodhull, Thomas Deering, David Gelston.

Queens chose six. They were Jonathan Lawrence, Rev. Abraham Keteltas, Samuel Townsend, James Townsend, Cornelius VanWyck, Col. Jacob Blackwell.

Tryon (now Montgomery) chose five. They were William Harper, Isaac Paris, Volkert Veeder, John Moore, Benjamin Newkerk.

Charlotte (now Washington) chose three. They were John Williams, Alexander Webster, William Duer.

Cumberland (now State of Vermont) chose three. They were Simeon Stephens, Joseph Marsh, John Sessions.

Gloucester (now State of Vermont) chose two. They were General Jacob Bayley, Peter Olcott.

There is no record of any election in Kings or Richmond counties but Peter Lefferts, Theodorus Polhemus and Nicholas Couenhoven sat for Kings and John Journey, Richard Conner and Aaron Cortelyou sat for Richmond. This makes a total of ninety-six delegates chosen. Many were serving in the army and in other public positions of great importance at that trying time and could not be present except for a few

A Kingston Barber's Advertisement

days and some not at all. In fact there were but fifty-six regularly in attendance.



A KINGSTON BARBER'S ADVERTISEMENT

My art can lend new beauties to the face,
And spirits give to every native grace ;
The magic of the main 'tis I impart ;
But for my skill in the cosmetic art,
What were the proudest dame ?

The brilliant talents and acquirements of THOMAS HARLEY, who holds forth one door north of Joseph Smith's store, in Wall st., and whose unrivalled merits, like the blaze of a comet, throws a glory around the general prospect which renders visible *the common herd of Frixzeurs* are universally acknowledged ; but the visibility of that herd is very evanescent, and when seen, are no more to be regarded by the side of the Grand Luminary than the constellation of smaller lights encircling the moon when in full orb'd splendor. In the classical language of ancient Rome, THOMAS HARLEY shines among the candidates for notoriety in his profession—

Velat inter ignes Luna minores.

With me, presumptuous miscreant, do ye vie ;
The brush and razor only skilled to ply ?
Or, haply, to revive the rotten locks
Of paltry *coxons* mounted on your blocks.

March 14, 1832.

*ONE OF THE SERVICES GEORGE CLINTON
RENDERED*

At a very important and embarrassed state of our affairs, during the Revolutionary War, General Washington paid a visit to Governor George Clinton, who then resided with his family at Poughkeepsie, and mentioned, confidentially, to the governor that the American army was suffering every privation—that Congress had not the means to raise money (specie)—that the soldiers were without a cent and almost naked ; and that unless immediate relief was obtained he (the general) was fearful of a dissolution of the army, and that he (the governor) could save it.

He then mentioned to the governor that he had sent spies on Long Island, who had returned and mentioned that one hundred thousand pounds in specie could be obtained from the rich inhabitants upon that island only on one condition, which was, that the governor would give to them his individual private notes for the money, payable at the termination of the war. The general further remarked that he well knew the position the governor would place himself in, if the messenger he sent to obtain the money should prove treacherous and dishonest ; but everything depended upon obtaining the money, and every risk must be hazarded, as Governor Clinton was the only person who could obtain it.

Clinton did not hesitate a moment, and immediately executed a number of notes in blank, leaving the sum to be filled up at the time the money was paid to and

One of the Services George Clinton Rendered

received by his agents, and without delay dispatched the agent to Long Island to obtain it, who used every diligence and procured the one hundred thousand pounds, gave Governor Clinton's notes for it, and brought the money to the governor, who immediately turned it over to General Washington; which money relieved the army from its then embarrassment, and in all probability kept it together. The governor never asked, nor did he receive a cent for premium or commission for all the danger and risk he ran in obtaining it.

The above is taken from the "Ulster Plebeian" of September 25th, 1819, which reproduced it from the "New York Columbian" of that same month of September. It has long been traditionary that Governor George Clinton financially pledged all he had to the cause during the Revolution. The above incident has not been widely known. OLDE ULSTER (Vol. III, pages 365-369, December, 1907) has told how Washington called upon Governor Clinton for supplies for the army at Valley Forge during the terrible winter there, and of the satisfactory immediate response. The incident here related is hardly known. When the sufferings and privations the patriots endured during those terrible years are spoken of their awful character is not fully known. The above reveals the faithful and unselfish services rendered the cause by George Clinton, whose remains now repose in our city, and whose patriotism and character were fully understood by Washington. No wonder that his services as gov-

ernor of New York State were of twenty-one years duration, and his frequent elections to succeed himself were nearly always unanimous.

It is well when such things are reproduced from the files of old newspapers to present with them the official records when obtainable. In this matter the files of vouchers in the office of the Comptroller of this State are available. In 1782-3, after the war was practically over, Governor Clinton was able through money raised by the State, to redeem the pledges thus given. At that time he paid Hendrick Wyckoff, Aspinwall Cornwall, Thomas Wicks, Nicholas Covenhoven, Col. William Allison and Col. James McClaughry "for procuring money on Long Island and elsewhere." There are many such pledges and nearly all in the handwriting of Governor Clinton. We give a sample of one of these notes.

State of New York, SS. Pursuant to an Act of the Legislature authorizing the same the faith of the said State is hereby pledged for the Repayment of the Sum of five hundred Pounds Current Money of the said State in Specie with Interest at the Rate of Six per Cent per Annum to Mr. John Brush within one year after the Conclusion of the present War with Great Britain.

Given at Pokeepsie this 20th Day of September 1782.

GEO. CLINTON

The pledge bears the endorsement of John Brush that it was paid in full, both principal and interest. The names of those wealthy patriots, men and women,

Letters to Committee of Safety in 1776

who laid their money upon the altar of their country and received these and similar pledges should be held as a roll of honor. George Clinton saw to it that every one was fully recompensed for the help rendered the country in its time of need.



LETTERS TO COMMITTEE OF SAFETY IN 1776

Marbletown, April 23, 1776.

GENTLEMEN :

Enclosed you have a return from the four gentlemen who were appointed a sub-Committee by the General Committee of the town of *Rochester*. Your Honours will be kind enough to send up the commissions as soon as possible. There can be no reasonable objection made why the three gentlemen returned should not be commissioned. The reason of the vacancy in Captain *Schoonmaker's* company is that one of his subalterns is an officer in the Continental service, the other two in Colonel *De Witt's* Regiment of Minute-men.

Your compliance will oblige your most humble servant

LEVI PAWLING.

To the *New York* Committee of Safety.

Kingston, May 1, 1776.

GENTLEMEN :

Whereas the command of the First Regiment in

Olde Ulster

Ulster County has devolved upon me as Colonel thereof, I do hereby enclose you a state of the said regiment as to the number of men ; and as to arms and accoutrements we may supply ourselves, and nearly complete now ; but ammunition is very scarce, especially powder, for none is to be had here. If your honourable Board could procure a quantity of powder, and send it up to the care of such persons as you may judge proper, to be kept and disposed thereof to the regiment if necessity should require it, with directions how and in what manner we shall answer for the same, it would be satisfactory to the publick ; for we have a general complaint for that article. And further, I must acquaint your honourable Board that the Captain of the Troop of Horse has been promoted to the office of Major of the abovesaid regiment ; and therefore it is necessary that new commissions should be made out for the said troop, which I desire that you will do, and send them to me, to wit : A Captain's commission for *Sylvester Salisbury*, Esq. ; First Lieutenant, *Petrus Myndertse*, Esq. ; Second Lieutenant, *Cornelius C. Newkirk* ; Cornet, *Cornelius J. Dubois* ; First Quartermaster, *James Rive* ; Second Quartermaster, *Tobias Dubois*. And also desire two commissions to fill the vacancies in Captain *Mattys Dederick's* company, to-wit : First Lieutenant *Petrus Post* : and Ensign's commission for *Thomas Van Staenburgh*. I desire the commissions may be sent by the bearer, and in so doing you will oblige your sincere friend and humble servant

JOHANNIS SNYDER.

To the President of the Committee of Safety of the Colony of New York, now convened in New York.

Records of the Rochester Church

Whereas the Provincial Congress have recommended that a number of Powder-Mills be immediately built within this Colony, with certain encouragement to such persons as will undertake to erect the same, provided such persons be recommended by the Committee of the County where such mills are to be erected; and application having been made to us, the members of the Committee of the County of *Ulster*, by *Henry Wisner, Junior*, Esq., and Major *Moses Phillips*, both of the said County, for our recommendation of them as proper persons to build and carry on one of the Powder-Mills ordered by said resolutions, we therefore, do humbly recommend the said *Henry Wisner, Jun.*, Esq. and Major *Phillips*, in copartnership, as proper persons (having the convenience of a good stream, &c.) to erect one of said mills and carry on the business of manufacturing Gunpowder, according to the direction of the Congress.

By order of the Committee, this 4th day of April,
1776.

JOHANNES HARDENBERGH,
Chairman.



RECORDS OF THE ROCHESTER CHURCH

Continued from Vol. X., page 123

BAPTISMS

1758

110. Aug. 30. Petrus, ch. of Michael Enderley.
Margrita Burger. Sp. Pieter Burger and his wife.

Olde Ulster

111. Nov. 2. Annatje, ch. of Jonathan Westbrook. Jannatje Van Demerk. Sp. Jacob De Witt, Jr. Annatje Vandemerken.

112. Nov. 2. Benjamin, ch. of Benjamin Depuy. Elisabeth Swartwoudt. Sp. Jan Depuy. Lena Depuy.

113. Nov. 2. Moses, ch. of Jacobus Depuy. Sara Van Wagenen. Sp. Cornelius Depuy, Jr. Catharina Depuy.

114. Nov. 2. Mary, ch. of Jacob Shiely. Barbra Stamy. Sp. Ezeckiel Schoonmaker. Marya Schoonmaker.

115. Nov. 2. Ephraim, ch. of Martje Kool (in *en eight*, in wedlock). Sp. Daniel Kool. Antje Westbrook.

1759

116. Mar. 17. Jacob, ch. of Hendrick Krom. Johanna Quick. Sp. Jacob Hoorenbeek. Elisabeth Depeuw.

117. Mar. 17. Daniel, ch. of Samuel Gonsalus. Elisabeth Van Vliet. Sp. John Van Vliet. Margrita Van Vliet.

118. Mar. 17. Margrita, ch. of Jacobus Wynkoop. Jannica Oosterhoud. Sp. Phillip Zwartwout. Antje Weynkoop.

119. Mar. 17. William, ch. of Chrisse Davis. Charrity Mecklan. No sponsors.

120. Mar. 17. Maria, ch. of Petrus Herp. Antje De Peu. Sp. Johannes Miller. Maria De Peu.

121. June 18. Jacobus, ch. of Jacob Turner. Elsje Makleen. Sp. Jacobus Turner. Margaritje Turner.

Records of the Rochester Church

122. July 22. Ezeckiel, ch. of Anna Oosterhoud.
Sp. Cornelius Oosterhout. Helena Oosterhout.

123. Sept. 2. Hendrickus, ch. of Jacobus Kortregt. Catrina Depui. Sp. Lauren Kortregt. Sarah Kortregt.

124. Sept. 2. John, ch. of Elias Depui. Rachel Robertson. Sp. Jacob Hoornbeek. Elisabeth Depui.

125. Sept. 15. Martinus, ch. of Jochem Schoonmaker, Jr. Cathrina Schoonmaker. Sp. Petrus Schoonmaker. Helena Schoonmaker.

126. Oct. 19. Sara, ch. of Jacobus VanWagenen. Rachel Brodhead. Sp. Solomon VanWagenen. Hanna Bruyn.

127. Oct. 19. Cornelius, ch. of Gysbert Krom. Catrina Oosterhout. Sp. Cornelius Oosterhout. Helena Oosterhout.

128. Nov. —. Jacob, ch. of Jacobus Depuy. Sara Van Wagenen. Sp. Benjamin Depuy. Jannatje VanWagenen.

1760

129. Jan. —. Benjamin, ch. of Johannis Ryger. Maria Ryger. Sp. Benjamin Depuy. Elisabeth Zwarthout.

130. Mar. 2. Sara, ch. of William Hein. Eva Osterhout. Sp. Gysbert Van der Merken and Elizabeth, his wife.

131. Mar. 2. Lodewyck, ch. of Fredk Van der Merken. Maria Osterhout. Sp. Johannes Horenbeek. Annaetje Osterhout.

132. Mar. 2. Laurentz, ch. of Benjamin Kortregt. Arriaantje Osterhout. Sp. Laurentz Kortregt. Sara Ten Eik, his wife.

Olde Ulster

133. Mar. 30. Petrus, ch. of Eloija Hoornbeek. Catrina Hardenberg. Sp. Warnaer Hoornbeeck. Maria Hoornbeeck.

134. Apr. 7. Jacob, ch. of Jacobus Quick, Jr. Annatje Oosterhoudt. Sp. Jacobus Depui. Sara Van Wagenen, his wife.

135. May 18. Sara, ch. of Ephraim Depuy. Antje Schoonmaker. Sp. Cornelius Depuy. Sara Depuy.

136. Sept. 18. Benjamin, ch. of Benjamin Hoornbeek. Janneke Courtrick. Sp. Benjamin Cortrech. Anatje Oosterhoudt.

137. Sept. 21. Lidea, ch. of Jacobus Hendrikson. Elisabeth Baker. Sp. Jacob Berly. Lidea Koning.

138. Sept. 21. Levi, ch. of Christopher Coddington. Maria Oosterhout. Sp. Elias Depue. Rachel Robbason.

139. Oct. 26. Esther, ch. of Benjamin Depuy. Elisabeth Swartwout. Sp. Louis Bovier. Esther Dubois.

140. Oct. 26. Malle, ch. of Michael Enderley. Marigrita Burger. Sp. Marta Berger. Catharina Berger.

1761

141. Jan. 13. Hanna, ch. of Jacob Hoornbeek. Elisabeth Depeuw. No sponsors.

142. Jan. 13. Catharina, ch. of Johannes Van der Merke. Rachel Van der Merke. Sp. Cornelius Schoonmaker. Cathrina Schoonmaker.

143. Jan. 29. Hendericus, ch. of John De Witt. Enne Prescut. Sp. Petrus Kool. Annatje De Witt.

144. Apr. 14. Jacob, ch. Cornelius Hardenbergh.

Records of the Rochester Church

Judick Van Vliet. Sp. Jacob Hardenbergh. Pieter-nelle Bruyn.

145. Apr. 14. Simeon, ch. of Gysbert Krom. Catharine Oosterhout. Sp. Jacobus Depuy. Sara Van Wagenen.

146. May 16. Sara, ch. of Gysbert Vandermerken. Elisabeth Vandermerken. Sp. Sylvester Vandermerken. Margrietje Rapelje.

147. May 16. Cornelius, ch. of Jacobus Wynkoop. Janneke Oosterhout. Sp. Cornelius Depuy. Sara Depuy.

148. Oct. 24. Jacob, ch. of Petrus Schoonmaker. Jannetje Van Dermerk. Sp. John Schoonmaker. Maria Schoonmaker.

149. Oct. 24. Daniel, ch. of Thomas Schoonmaker. Helena Van Wagenen. Sp. Daniel Schoonmaker. Magdalena Jansen.

150. Oct. 24. Rachel, ch. of John Wood. Lena Decker. No sponsors.

151. Nov. 29. Jenneke, ch. of John Kittle. Sara Kortreght. Sp. Benjamin Hoornbeek. Janneke Kortreght.

152. July 7. Maragarita, ch. of Elias Depuy. Rachel Robertson. Sp. John Depuy. Helena Depuy.

153. July 7. Isaac, ch. of Jeromus Rapelje. Lydia Van Leuven. Sp. Petrus Schoonmaker. Jannetje Van Dermerken.

154. 155. Dec. 15. Martinus and Reuben, ch. of Henrick Krom. Johanna Quick. Sp. Johannis Keator. Annatje Van Vliet. Frederick Senigh. Catharina Kelder.

156. Dec. 15. Sara, ch. of Jacobus Depuy. Sara Van Wagenen. No sponsors.

Olde Ulster

157. Dec. 31. Jan, ch. of Cornelis Osterhout. Helena Osterhout. Sp. Petrus Edmondus Osterhout. Geertje Rosekrans, his wife.

158. Dec. 31. Moses, ch. of Petrus Herb. Antje Depui. Sp. Abraham Herb. Elisabeth Herb.

1762.

159. Jan. 17. Hendricus, ch. of Jacobus Oosterhout. Annatje Terwilliger. Sp. Johanis H——. Selitie Oosterhout.

160. Jan. 31. Catryntie, ch. of Elisa Hoornbeek. Catryntie Hartenberg. No sponsors.

161. May 10. John, ch. of Jochem Schoonmaker. Catharina Schoonmaker. Sp. John Wanshair. Helena Schoonmaker.

162. June 13. Eseyntie, ch. of Jacobus Elmen-dorp. Ester Schoonmaker. Sp. William Wood. Esyntie Schoonmaker.

163. June 19. Hausea, ch. of Jacobus Hendrick-son. Elisabeth Scheef. Sp. Jacobus Bos, Jr. Anna Kou.

164. June 23. Catharina, ch. of Jacobus Van Wagenen. Rachel Broedhed. No sponsors.

165. Aug. 15. Elisabeth, ch. of Johannes Hend-rixon. Lydeia Seelder. Sp. Anderes Tiel. Maria Tiel.

166. Aug. 15. Joseph, ch. of Frederick Van Der-merken. Maria Oosterhout. Sp. Dirck Hoornbeek. Sara Van Wagenen.

167. Aug. 15. Jacobus, ch. of Jacobus Deven-poort. Rachel Hartenberg. No sponsors.

168. Nov. 18. Helena, ch. of Ephraim Depuy.

Records of the Rochester Church

Antje Schoonmaker. Sp. Corneles Van Wagenen. Elisabeth Van Wagenen.

169. Nov. 18. Jeremias, ch. of Jacobus Rosekrans. Janetie Keter. Sp. Jeremias Kittle. Susanna Keter.

1763

170. Jan. 30. Jacob De Witt, ch. of Gysbert Krom. Catrina Oosterhout. Sp. Jacob De Witt. Eva Osterhout.

171. Apr. 22. Helena, ch. of Chark J. H. DeWitt. Margriet Van Vliet. Sp. Johanes Keeter. Annatje Van Vliet.

172. Apr. 23. Lydia, ch. of Edward Woed. Catrina Van Demerken. Sp. Henry Harp. Lydia Woed, his wife.

173. Apr. 23. Catrina, ch. of Daniel Woed. Margrietje Turner. Sp. Jacobus Turner. Catrina Hoornbeek, his wife.

174. Apr. 23. Ephraim, ch. of Jacobus Quick, Jr. Anaetje Oosterhout. Sp. Ephraim Depue. Antje Schoonmaker, his wife.

175. Apr. 23. Lena, ch. of Petrus Edm Oosterhout. Giertje Rosekrans. Sp. Cornelius Osterhout. Lena, his wife.

176. Apr. 24. Benjamin, ch. of Samuel Consales. Lisabeth Van Vliet. Sp. Cornelius Hardenberg. Judith Van Vliet, his wife.

177. Jul. 17. Elias, ch. of Elias Depuy. Rachel Robberson. No sponsors.

178. Jul. 17. Benjamin, ch. of Jacobus Wynkoop. Jannike Osterhoud. Sp. Benjamin Osterhoud. Catrina Osterhoud.

Olde Ulster

179. Jul. 17. Maria, ch. of Jacobus Kortregt. Catrina Kortregt. Sp. Jacobus Dupuy. Sara Van Wagenen.

180. Sept. 18. Aardt, ch. of Aardt Van Wagonen. Rebecca Freer. Sp. Hannes Van Wagonen. Elisabeth Freer.

181. Sept. 18. Elisabeth, ch. of Johanes Cantyn. Maria Broadhead. Sp. Charles W. Broadhead. Elisabeth Broadhead.

182. Sept. 18. Antje, ch. of Egbert Constable. Sara Kelder. Sp. Jacob Rapelje. Antje Rapelje.

1764

183. Jan. 12. Maria, ch. of Dirck Chambers. Jane Graham. Sp. William Graham. Elisabeth Chambers.

184. Jan. 12. Maragriet, ch. of Jacobus Van Ette. Elisabeth Oosterhout. Sp. Petrus Oosterhout. Geertje Roosekrans.

185. Apr. 5. Engeltje, ch. of Jeremeas Kittol. Maria Keter. Sp. Nicolaes Keter. Ariaentje Keter.

186. Apr. 5. Jacob, ch. of Gysbert Vandemark. Elisabeth Vandemark. Sp. Joseph Coddington. Catrina Vandemark.

187. Apr. 5. Maeragrita, ch. of Petrus Schoonmaker. Jannetje Van Dermark. Sp. Lodewyck Schoonmaker. Margretha Schoonmaker.

188. May 27. Maria, ch. of Gysbert Krom. Catharina Oosterhout. Sp. Moses Miller. Maria Depui.

189. May 27. Martha, ch. of Jacob Middag, Jr. Elsje Bettie. Sp. Joris Middag, Jr. Jenneke Keter.

To be continued

Fort Putnam, West Point

FORT PUTNAM, WEST POINT

Dark and lone are the scenes that surround thee—

Thy battlements rise 'mid the crags of the wild ;
Yet dear are thy ruins, for brightly around thee

'Twas here the first dawn of our liberty smiled.
But lonely thy terrace—thy walls are forsaken,
And scattered around thy proud ramparts we know
That never again shall thy cannon awaken
The echo that sleeps in the valley below.

And silence now reigns thy dark ruins among,

Where once thrilled the fife, and the war-drum beat loud—
Now the scream of the eagle, slow gliding along,

Alone sends his note from the mist to the cloud.
But where are the heroes whose home was once here,
When the legions of tyranny ravaged our shores?
Who here raised the standard of freedom so dear,
And guarded their homes 'mid the battle's fierce roar ?

They sleep in yon vale, their rude fortress below,

Where darkly the shade of the cedar is spread ;
And shrill through the valley the mountain winds blow,

Where lowly they rest in the sleep of the dead.
The flowers of the forest have brightened that spot ;
The wild rose has scattered its bloom on the ground,
Where lowly they lie now forgetting—forgot,
Unwaked by the tempest that thunders around.

April 3rd, 1832

OLD^E ULSTER

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THE EDITOR OF OLDE ULSTER asks the forbearance of his readers in the continued delay in issuing the monthly numbers of the magazine during the current year. This volume is the tenth of issue. As the ninth volume was drawing to a close with the year 1913 he had decided to discontinue publication. From its first number it had paid expenses of publication and little more. There is little remuneration aside from the satisfaction in setting the history of the region upon a basis of authenticity and verifying narratives of what had been done here from the records themselves. But protests from all sides against such discontinuance before at least ten volumes had been published compelled the editor to continue. Meanwhile the time had slipped by and since January 1st it has been impossible to bring back to the first of each month the date of publication as in the case of preceding volumes. He asks patience of his subscribers. The issues until December will be late in all probability.

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Mental and Nervous Diseases

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WHOLE NUMBER 114

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

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

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

OLDE^E VLSTER

 VOL. X

JUNE, 1914

 No. 6

Academy Green and Its Indian Treaties



KINGSTON possesses many historical spots and many events have occurred here which for picturesqueness, romance and impressiveness are not exceeded, if equaled, by any spot in all our wide domain. One of these historical places is the Academy Green, especially the angle at the corner of Clinton and Albany avenues. The old stockade reached as far as Main street and where East Front street (now Clinton avenue) emerged from that enclosure was the entrance and exit known as "The Strand Gate." From this ran the road to the landing at Rondout, or the Strand. Just beyond the gate was the level commons which was denominated in the old maps and surveys "The First Plain." Upon this Kingston Academy built its present edifice when it had outgrown the old building on the corner of John and Crown streets, as told in recent numbers of OLDE ULSTER. The "Mill Gate"

led into the stockade at the corner of North Front and Green streets. Through this the villagers had access to Hurley, Marbletown and most of the farm lands, as well as to the mill, the tannery and the brewhouse. Through the Strand gate they had communication and traffic with the vessels which were their means of intercourse with the outside world, especially with the Manhattans and Fort Orange, now Albany.

It can hardly be too often repeated that the Dutch, the first in authority here, and the French Huguenots, the settlers of the beautiful valley of the Wallkill, did not settle upon lands of the red men without first obtaining title to them from the native inhabitants. This rule was firmly laid down by the authorities in the Netherlands and no violation was permitted. Private purchase was allowed when ratified by the authorities. There were many conferences, negotiations and official palavers with the red men on the part of the colonial authorities in adjusting the affairs and settling the difficulties between the two races. All of these were held outside of the Strand Gate, as Indians, unless singly or practically so, were not permitted inside this stockade. As the road to the Strand bore off from the gate towards the left almost immediately, on its course to the Strand along the line of the present Albany avenue it brought the spot where these conferences must be held to the Academy Green, as stated.

There were a number of these at different times in those days of the settlement of the valley of the Hudson. We propose to speak of them and differentiate as we speak. We know there is confusion and these successive conferences are often confounded.

Academy Green and Its Indian Treaties

First of all is the conference of Stuyvesant with the Indians in May, 1658, which led to the agreement of the settlers to live within a stockade which would be built. This conference was held May 30, when about fifty warriors, with a few squaws and children met Stuyvesant at the house of Jacob Jansen Stoll, "being the last dwelling in contiguity." Just where this house of Stoll stood the writer does not know. The attempt to secure the Indian who had shot the Dutchman upon the yacht in the Rondout creek on May 1st, 1658 failed. The Indians persisted that it was not a warrior of the Esopus tribe. It is not known if this conference was on Academy Green. As all subsequent conferences with the Indians held at the Esopus were held there it is probable that this was.

We cannot, on this occasion, tell once more the stories of the First and Second Esopus Indian Wars. We must confine our attention to the conferences and treaties "outside the Strand Gate" or on Academy Green. The first minister of the Kingston church, Domine Harmanus Blom, visited the Esopus in August, 1659, and held his first religious service on the 17th. Immediately after service the minister was told that a party of Indians were outside the Strand Gate and wanted to see him. He went to meet them. They protested to him that the story that the Indians intended harm to the settlers was not true. One of their chiefs, through Kit Davis as interpreter, said to Domine Blom :

We do not harbor any evil intentions against you, and what is reported is untrue. We patiently submit to the blows each of you inflicts on us. We

suffered your people to take from us four fields of corn.

The speaker demanded that the governor visit them and redeem his promise.

On the 4th of September (1659) ninety-six Indians appeared at the scene of conference just outside the Strand Gate. Davis interpreted for the Indian delegation as usual. The visitors seated themselves on the ground and an old chief spoke, addressing Ensign Smit, commanding the troops, as follows :

Brothers : We met yesterday in one of our council houses and took counsel. We resolved upon every point that was good. To place this beyond doubt we now come with our wives and children without arms. Now you cannot misconstrue our acts, nor report unfavorable suspicion about us.

Brothers : A Minqua, a Seneca and a sachem from the South [Delaware] River, with some Indians, have been among us and advised us to be reconciled and make peace with the Christians. With these objects we are now come.

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

Brothers : We are all inclined to peace, and have no mischief in our hearts. We shall now go at

Academy Green and Its Indian Treaties

work with a fire burning between us, around which we of both sides will lay down to rest. Other savages tell us the Dutch will slay us while we sleep, but we will not listen to such prattle.

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

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

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

Brothers : Here are forty fathoms sewan for the horse we shot and killed. This is for the hogs of Jacob Jansen that we killed (ten fathoms).

Brothers : This is for taking four Christian prisoners (three fathoms).

Then stepping forward with five fathoms more he said :

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

But Domine Blom, Chambers, Stoll and the rest of the people of the Esopus had no power to negotiate and could only reply that the red men would have to defer until Stuyvesant came. Meanwhile Thomas Chambers had the Catskill Indians husk his corn; they got drunk and had a boisterous *kintekoy* or celebration upon which some reckless whites fired and killed a savage and the war was on.

THE BLUE SKY TREATY

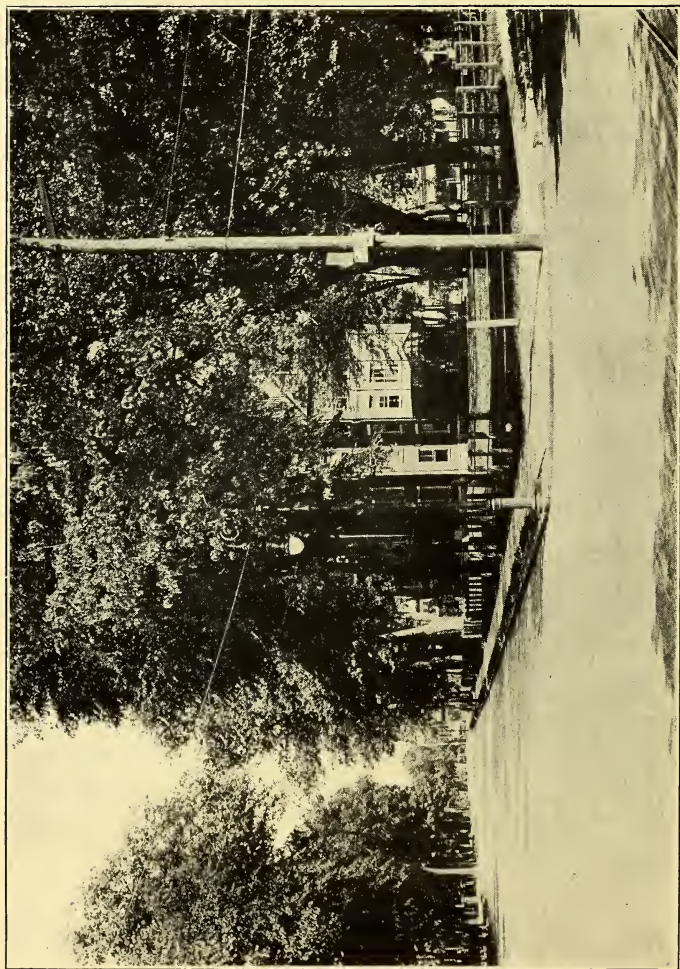
It is not our purpose to enter into the details of this, the First Esopus Indian War, as it is usually called. It lasted, intermittently, during the rest of 1659 and well into 1660. Meanwhile, the surrounding Indian tribes, particularly the Mohawks of the great Iroquois confederacy, exerted themselves to secure peace. This was particularly the case with the Iroquois, who asserted and maintained a suzerainty or overlordship of the tribes of the Hudson, in fact exercised it over most of the region east of the Mississippi. At last a great assemblage of representatives of Indian chieftains of tribes from Staten Island and New Jersey to the great lakes convened at the Esopus. Once more the red men gathered on the plain outside the Strand Gate, now the Academy Green. On the part of the white men the council of New Netherland sent Stuyvesant, Captain Martin Kregier and Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt, with that great friend of the Indians from Albany, Arendt van Curler, as interpreter. For a number of days they awaited the arrival of the men of the forest and none appeared aside from those who came up the river with Stuyvesant. Messengers were repeatedly sent for the Esopus tribesmen but not until

Monday evening, July 14th, did any appear. But on the next day Indian delegations were on hand in numbers. Here appeared chieftains of the Iroquois, the Five Nations of the great confederacy of Central New York; delegates from the Mohicans of the upper Hudson and western New England; braves from the Minquas of the Minisink region; Catskill Indians; from the Wappingers of Dutchess county; from the tribes on Staten Island; delegates from the Hackensacks of New Jersey—all animated by a purpose to keep the hot-headed Esopus Indians from continuing their war against the Dutch. It is said that “all the inhabitants of the Esopus gathered there with them.” It would have been strange had it not been so. Were such an assemblage of representatives of Indian tribes to meet on the Academy Green today it would be worth a long journey to see. It has been said that John Vanderlyn, the noted painter of Kingston, long dreamed of placing a picture of this scene upon his canvas but it was never realized.

The visiting chieftains in succession urged the Esopus Indians to live in peace with the whites, who had bought the lands they occupied, and paid for them. But in the Indian bosoms there rankled the thought of a wrong. The authorities in New Amsterdam had caught about twenty Indian youths of the Esopus tribe, who had been most vociferous for war and sent them to the island of Curacao to be sold as slaves. They were on the war path for their return.

The Minisink representative then addressed the Esopus Indians. He told them they were wronging the other tribes by their conduct. He advised them

Olde Ulster



The Court of Peace, Academy Green, Kingston

to lay down their arms. Then a Mohawk arose. He represented the Iroquois and spoke by their authority. He bade the Esopus Indians to lay down their arms. He then told the Dutch they too must not renew the trouble. He then stepped up to an Esopus chief, took a tomahawk from his hands, threw it down into the dust and trampled it there. He forbade the Esopus Indians to take it up again. A treaty was signed terminating the war. It bears the place of its negotiation as "under the blue sky of heaven, at the Esopus." We have not here the space to enter further into particulars. This treaty was signed July 15, 1660.

THE NICOLLS TREATY

The treaty under the blue sky did not settle the troubles. On the 7th of June, 1663, occurred the Indian attack upon the settlement at the Esopus, the massacre of many inhabitants and the captivity of their women and children for three months and more among the savages. After holding them thus for three months they were rescued by the troops under Captain Martin Kregier from an Indian stronghold in Shawangunk. The treaty settling this, the Second Esopus War, was signed at Manhattan and thus does not come within the scope of this narrative.

Meanwhile New Netherland passed from the possession of the Dutch and became New York. The treaty with the Esopus in 1664 signed at Manhattan finally removed most of the troubles with the red men. Anyway, it lasted until the Revolution and the passing of the power of the English. The lands conveyed by this treaty to the Dutch were described as "conquered by the sword" of the Dutch. There remained great

tracts to which there was no definite and descriptive title. Settlers were coming in. It was necessary that the title to such tracts pass from the Indians to the whites. A conference with the Indians was called at the Esopus once more. It met again upon the Academy Green. Here came many savages to meet the governor, Colonel Richard Nicolls, commissioned by the Duke of York, the proprietor of the Province of New York. This conference resulted in a treaty on the 7th day of October, 1665. This ceded the lands up the valley of the Rondout unto Kerhonkson and beyond, "where the old fort was." The sachems agreed to come once a year to renew the treaty and bring with them their young people to acknowledge "every part of the agreement." This treaty is still in possession of the clerk of Ulster county. For years the Indians returned and renewed the agreement. The signatures attest it, duly witnessed.

THE ANDROS TREATY

With the signing of the treaty between the Esopus Indians and Stuyvesant at the Manhattans armed conflicts with the red men ceased. There remained disputes to settle or adjust; there remained claims on either side to terminate; there remained differences of opinion to consider and reconcile, but there were no longer differences leading to armed conflict—in fact no more irreconcilable matters than necessarily arise between civilized men and savage. Title had now been taken to all the lands of the Esopus except what lay north of Kingston, and in the Wallkill valley. The next step was to remove these as a source of trouble.

Ever since the coming of the Dutch settlers to the

Esopus there had been with them French or Huguenot families. These were here as far back as 1660. While there were a number in the village that Stuyvesant had chartered in 1661 as Wildwyck, there were more in the Nieuw Dorp, as Hurley was called. Among the captives taken from Hurley in 1663 and rescued by Captain Martin Kregier in September of that year, were two Huguenots, the wife of Anthony Crispell and the wife of Louis Du Bois. The expedition of the rescuing party up the valley of the Wallkill revealed the beauty and fertility of that valley into which had gone scarcely a settler. It became the desire of these French men and women to found homes amid such surroundings. The Indians were found to be willing to relinquish title and possession. So on the 16th of May, 1677, the Indians met the Frenchmen in Old Hurley and entered into a treaty with them for the sale of a large tract in that valley, which was patented by Governor Sir Edmond Andros on the 20th of September, 1677. Among the signers on the part of the red men were three Indian women, Ma-ma-roch, Wa-wa-mis and Ma-he-ny. It was fortunate for these settlers, who founded New Paltz, that Indian troubles had ceased. They were never disturbed by the aborigines. It has been said that it was because they bought and paid for their lands. So did all the whites about Kingston. But these had purchased twenty-five years before and in the quarter of a century since the savages had learned an unforgettable lesson.

Just before the New Paltz patentees negotiated the treaty at Hurley with the Indians Governor Andros had visited Kingston and through a treaty with the

Esopus Indians secured title to the lands lying north of that village extending to the bounds of the lands of the Catskill Indians. This was on the 27th of April, 1677, and the conference and council-fire were also upon Academy Green. It extinguished finally all the claims of the savages to all their territory north and northwest to the Catskills. There was a reservation of the lands lying north of Saugerties to the bounds of the lands of the Catskill Indians, and from the river to the Catskill mountains. These had been conveyed to an "old sawyer." It was long a problem unsolved who this "old sawyer" was. It was the privilege of OLDE ULSTER to ascertain this and publish his name in the issue for December, 1913—Barent Cornelis Volge (Vogel). This was the final treaty negotiated with the Indians here upon their favorite Court of Peace, the old Academy Green in Kingston. It is a matter of regret that the spot could not be devoted for all time to the cause of education, and the youth of Ulster county taught the history of the region and the State on the spot where so much of the history was made, and which saw the passing of the old into the new, the pre-historic into the recorded, the savage into the civilized, the condition of war and bloody feuds into that of peace and education, and the advance of succeeding generations in liberty, knowledge and the control of the forces of nature, transforming into servants of man, that which to the other parties to these old treaties were but objects of terror and spirits to be propitiated.

We present, as the illustration for the month, a photograph of the Court of Peace, Academy Green, where these treaties were negotiated and signed.

Shawangunk Colonial ❁ ❁ ❁ *Tunnel and Old Mine Road*

Contributed by Thomas E. Benedict



THE three unsettled colonial questions of the Rondout-Neversink valley: When and by whom was the Shawangunk mountain tunnel at Ellenville bored, and when and by whom was the Old Mine Road constructed are the questions of the greatest mystery.

We have all the facts regarding "the land conquered by the sword" by Captain Martin Kregier in 1663, except its lines of limitation as included in the Treaty with the Esopus Indians by Governor Stuyvesant a year later. Also all the facts as to Kregier's expedition in July, 1663, with his Dutch troops to the "old fort," and its destruction, except its exact site. But there is not a particle of data known to history which names the Eldorado seekers who were in the valley at a period prior, no doubt, to the first settlers between Mombaccus and the Minisink.

The first and only data as to the work of men probably connected with the tunnel work is given by John McDonald, an experienced miner, who was sent up the valley in 1777 by Governor George Clinton to seek lead for the use of the army, in response to a resolution

of the Continental Congress of that year. McDonald's report of his operations states that he came to Napanoch where, northeast and southwest of that place, he found lead ore veins, and evidence of former workings. He was told by Andreas DeWitt that "a company of adventurers" had been in the valley upwards of forty years before and worked the veins. This would be at a period of about 1725 to 1735. This seems quite improbable as such operating could not have been possible on so extensive a scale without a record of its transactions and its trade and labor being known at Kingston. McDonald reported that he had been informed by

Men of Distinction relative to the giving up Working said trials of making the Passage, being owing to their not having the satisfying return of the Large Quantity of Leaden Ore sent Over to Old England.

This statement would indicate a period far back of 1725-1735 for the same reasons, that ore shipments through the valley thereto, could not have occurred at that period without some record existing in business account and trade transactions, which were orderly and well carried on at that period in Kingston.

McDonald's report indicates that the workings he saw and prospected were opposite and just below and above Napanoch, where well-defined ore croppings have always been and are now known. It is most probable that he never knew of the old "550 tunnel" a half mile further southwest, nor had he any knowledge of "The Old Mine Road," which then had become

Shawangunk Colonial Tunnel and Old Mine Road

the regular valley road to the Delaware. All the historical facts obtainable I have heretofore brought to the attention of the investigators, hoping that these unsettled questions of paramount importance in our local history might be solved. I now offer a new clue as to the tunnel and old working.

Proud's History of Pennsylvania says :

Certain conditions or concessions agreed upon by William Penn with adventurers and purchasers July 11, 1681 (appendix) No. VIII., and for the encouragement of such as are ingenious and willing to search out gold and silver mines in this province:— it is hereby agreed that they have liberty to bore and dig in any man's property, fully paying the damage done, and in case a discovery is made, that the discoverers have one-fifth, the owner of the soil (if not the discoverer) a tenth part, the Governor two-fifths and the rest to the public treasury, saving to the King the share reserved by Patent.

That this ordinance or rule should have been promulgated in 1681, was most probable upon application made at the time by persons seeking the minerals question. It was at a period but seven years after the notice given by Governor Stuyvesant of the colony of New Netherland by the Dutch West India Company that they had received at their office in Amsterdam, Holland, intelligence that there were rich minerals in in the Minisink (Port Jervis) region and half way up to the Esopus (Kingston) there were mountains of crystals (Ellenville) Eldorado.

I assume that these adventurers and Eldorado seekers knew of the reputed mineral discoveries along

the Delaware river and at the Minisink, possessing the right to "bore and dig," came up the river from Philadelphia and first opened the Paa Quarry mineholes now known below Port Jervis, seeking copper therein. Thence they came into the Minisink country, then claimed by New Jersey, thence into the colony of New York along the Neversink, thence up to the "crystal mountain," at the now site of Ellenville. Without authority to enter upon, bore or dig for minerals in the colony of New York or New Jersey, they intended to be secret in their operations. There were no white settlers in the line of their operations, and the Indians had left the valley after the treaty with Stuyvesant. The tunnel was undertaken, no doubt, to reach the parent vein of lead and zinc ore as well indicated by surface veins then as now. It is probable that the work was pushed day and night to the end, as delay was dangerous, with a probability of discovery by settlers towards and near Kingston. Failing in their attempts to find the riches they sought, or having exhausted their means in labor, they left the 550 feet bore as it exists today, leaving no trace of themselves behind. The Old Mine Road was but a part of their mining operations, and the settlers that followed Cornelius Ver Nooy to Wawarsing in 1685 found the road in the wilderness. Is there to be found other evidence for speculation in Pennsylvania colonial records?

It might be added to this paper that John McDonald, the miner, wrote on June 3rd, 1778, to Matthew Cantine, Marbletown, that the pit he had driven into

the mountain near Napanoch, to the extent of twelve yards to the southeast, was six feet in depth and three feet in breadth, or more, as occasion required. McDonald had written during the January previous to Governor George Clinton that the level in the lead mine had been driven about 120 feet in length and he contemplated driving it forty-four feet further.—
EDITOR.



THE FIRST SENATE OF NEW YORK

On page 139 of the last issue of *OLDE ULSTER* preceding this a sketch was published of the old Senate House in the city of Kingston in which the first Senate of the State met when the State government was erected and the regular administration of its affairs under the constitution began.

The editor has been requested to publish in these columns the names of those who composed this Senate and the counties which they represented as the State government was organized. The Constitution of 1777 set forth the election of a senate in these terms:

ARTICLE XII. That the election of Senators shall be after this manner : That so much of this State as is now parcelled into counties, to be divided into four great districts ; the fouthern diftrict to comprehend the city and county of New York, Suffolk, Westchester, Kings, Queens and Richmond counties ; the middle diftrict to comprehend the counties of Dutchess, Ulster and Orange ; the western diftrict the city and county of Albany, and

Tryon county ; and the eastern district the counties of Charlotte, Cumberland and Gloucester. That the Senators shall be elected by the freeholders of the said districts, qualified as aforesaid, in the proportions following, *to wit*, in the southern district nine, in the middle district six, in the western district six, and in the eastern district three.

The southern district elected the nine senators as authorized. They were Isaac Roosevelt of New York, John Morin Scott of New York, Dr. John Jones of Queens, Jonathan Lawrence of New York, Lewis Morris of Westchester, William Floyd of Queens, William Smith of Suffolk, Pierre Van Cortlandt of Westchester, Philip Livingston, Jr. of Westchester, Richard Morris of Westchester.

The six senators from the middle district were Henry Wisner of Orange, Jonathan Landon of Dutchess, Zepheniah Platt of Dutchess, Arthur Parks of Orange, Levi Pawling of Ulster, Jesse Woodhull of Orange.

The six senators from the western district were Isaac Paris of Tryon (Montgomery), Abraham Yates, Jr. of Albany, Dirck W. Ten Broeck of Albany, Anthony Van Schaick of Albany, Jelius Fonda of Tryon, Rinier Mynderse of Albany.

The three senators from the eastern district were William Duer of Charlotte (Washington) county, Colonel John Williams of Charlotte, Alexander Webster of Charlotte. It will be noticed that none were chosen from either Cumberland or Gloucester counties. These were what is the present State of Vermont. These were claimed as part of the State of New York on the

one hand and by New Hampshire on the other. What is now Vermont was part of the royal grant to the Duke of York (James II. later) by King Charles II. and until the Revolution claimed as part of the Province of New York. The eastern portion of what is now Vermont was claimed by New Hampshire and called "The New Hampshire Grant." So the region was in dispute until after the Revolution when it was admitted as the State of Vermont into the Union. During that war the people were patriotic and were divided in their allegiance between adherents to New York and New Hampshire, the greater part adhering to the latter. Above all they wanted and asked their independence and when the Union under the Constitution of the United States was formed it was granted them. Nor did any members of Assembly appear from either Cumberland or Gloucester counties at the first session of the Legislature in Kingston. But when the Legislature met for the second time in Kingston in 1779 and again in 1780 Elkanah Day, John Sessions and Micah Townsend sat for Cumberland county (Vermont) as Members of Assembly.

It seems strange that Ulster county, then one of the larger counties, was given but one Senator when Orange had three and Dutchess two in the same district. But Ulster had both the governor and lieutenant governor as George Clinton had been elected to both offices. As he declined the latter the Senate had to choose a president *pro tem*. It chose Pierre Van Cortlandt, who thus became lieutenant governor in place of George Clinton. The other officers of the Senate while it was in session in Kingston in 1777

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were Robert Benson, clerk, which office he held through five succeeding senates, Stephen Hendrickson, sergeant-at-arms, and Victor Bicker, doorkeeper. One of the curious things relating to the Legislature is that its members and officers were frequently paid in wheat or flour when there was no money in the treasury of the State.

It will be noticed that ten senators are recorded as appearing for the southern district. After Pierre Van Cortlandt was chosen president of the Senate, and thus became lieutenant governor, Richard Morris was elected senator to fill out the nine. Why the eastern district was given in the constitution but three senators and the other three given to the southern district does not appear.



KINGSTON IN 1828

We believe that there is not a more healthy, or beautifully located village in the State of New York than this village. It lies 100 miles north of New York City and 60 south of Albany, about two and one-half miles west of Hudson's river, and one and one-half of the tide waters thereof, which ebb and flow in the Rondout creek, contiguous to the Hudson and Delaware Canal, the southern boundary of the town of Kingston. This village is situated on an extensive plain—being a warm sandy soil, suitable for raising all kinds of grain, vegetables and fruit, and is famous for better gardens and garden sites than, probably, the county of Ulster affords.

North Front street furnishes a delightful promenade and a picturesque and romantic landscape, presenting to view the valley of the Esopus creek and rich low lands bordering in part on the base of the Catskill Mountains, improved as far as the eye can reach, by country seats, which with the distant sight of those towering mountains enhances the beauty of the prospect.

We have two houses for public worship—the one Dutch Reformed—the other Methodist; and regular Sabbath day divine service; three commodious hotels, good enough for any country; between fifteen and twenty stores, including groceries, and several ingenious mechanics in the prosperous pursuit of their various occupations.

The public mails from New York and Albany arrive here daily in the steamboats; and a trip from here to either of those cities is but a visit to the vicinity.

Besides these internal accommodations, our villagers enjoy the advantage of an extensive commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of the western towns in this county, and the population of the flourishing county of Delaware, which might be made much more conducive to their interest by good public roads. Hence, the act passed the last session of the Legislature, authorizing a turnpike road between Delhi, the chief town of that county, and this village, if duly executed, cannot fail to add materially to the prosperity of the inhabitants of this village.

The contiguity of the Delaware and Hudson Canal to this village may also prove a source of interest to our inhabitants, highly worthy of consideration.

With all these natural and artificial advantages we are, however, deficient of men in capital and public spirit to take a lead in projecting and promoting such public institutions as are immediately connected with the common weal. With some addition to our population of that description, this village might be made the most prosperous of any on Hudson's river; for let it be remembered that we have an increasing western population, and immense tracts of choice wild lands, which are daily taken up for farms, while the villages on the east side of the river have no such advantages.

Had the city of Hudson, for instance, been located at our steamboat landing, on Hudson's river, according, as we learn, to the original plan of its founders, and good roads made from thence to the interior, it would, doubtless, now have been a thriving city; and nothing prevents this village from realizing all the benefits which they either overlooked or discarded, but the want of an active and enterprising population—a set of men locating themselves permanently among us, with a determination to improve our natural advantages.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal navigation, is now said to be uninterrupted between the Hudson and Delaware rivers. Several rafts of boards and shingles have been lately floated on this canal from Sullivan county to this vicinity, chiefly intended for the New York market. What an immense benefit will accrue to the inhabitants of that once sequestered county, from the use of this canal for the transportation of their lumber to market and importation of their merchandise from New York? The cartage of a hogshead of rum or molasses, for instance, from Newburgh to Wurtsbor

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ough cannot be less than four to five dollars, and which can now be transported hither, by this canal, for, perhaps, four or five shillings. Besides, the benefits which will result from their exportations alone, are incalculable. Truly, this canal has originated not only a novel but highly interesting era in the commercial relations of the inhabitants residing near its site—an era, which, no doubt, they all hail with the highest gratification.

From the Plebeian, May 14, 1828.



RECORDS OF THE ROCHESTER CHURCH

Continued from Vol. X., page 158

BAPTISMS

1764

190. May 27. Lena, ch. of Cornelius Oosterhout. Lena Oosterhout. Sp. Jacobus Quick, Jr. Annaetje Oosterhout.

191. July 22. Jacob, ch. of Joris Jansen. Catharina Perkel. Sp. Jacob Oosterhout. Helena Wesbrouck.

192. Aug. 18. Catharina, ch. of Hans Hendricks. Lydia Kelder. Sp. Joseph Kelder. Maria Oosterhout.

193. Aug. 18. Rachel, ch. of Jean Van Vliet. Geertje Roos. Sp. Gysbert Roos. Rachel Clearwater, his wife.

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194. Sept. 12. Margreta, ch. of Lodewyck Schoonmaker. Cathrina Schoonmaker. Sp. Petrus Schoonmaker. Jannitje Van Dermerken.

195. Oct. 25. Geertie, ch. of Frederick Van Dermerken. Maria Osterhoute. Sp. Lauwrence Hoornbeek. Sara Hoornbeek.

196. Oct. 25. Susanna (born Sept. 26), ch. of Daniel Wood. Margretie Turner. Sp. William Wood. Susanna Scott.

197. Oct 25. Elias, ch. of Jacobus Hendrickse. Elisabeth Beeker. Sp. Elias Mauger. Elisabeth Hendrickse.

198. Oct. 25. Lydia, ch. of Henry Harp. Lidia Wood. Sp. Elisa Rosekrans. Sara Rosekrans.

199. Oct. 25. Annaatie (born Sept. 29), ch. of Johannes Mollen. Selitie Osterhout. Sp. Gideon Hoornbeek. Annaatje Osterhout.

200. Nov. 28. Catrina, ch. of Jacobus Dewitt. Rachel Hardenberg. No sponsors.

1765

201. Feb. 20. Elisabeth, ch. of Jacobus Van Wagenen. Rachel Brodhead. No sponsors.

202. May 5. Sarah, ch. of Elias Depuy. Rachel Robberson. Sp. Jacob B. Schoonmaker. Jacomyntje Van Wagenen.

203. May 5. Teunis, ch. of Aldert Oosterhout. Maria Kittel. Sp. Teunis Oosterhoudt. Lena Oosterhoudt.

204. May 5. Cornelius, ch. of Jacob Tornaer. Elsje Machlien. Sp. Joel Hoornbeek. Elisabeth Hoornbeek.

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205. Aug. 16. Symon, ch. of Thomas Schoonmaker. Helena Van Wagenen. Sp. Jochem Schoonmaker. Annatje Van Wagenen.

206. Aug. 16. Maria, ch. of Michael Enderley. Margariet Burger. No sponsors.

207. Aug. 16. Maria, ch. of M—— Fisher. Elisabeth Dewitt. Sp. Jacob Hoornbeek. Elisabeth Hoornbeek.

208. Aug. 16. Appellonia, ch. of Marten Oosterhout. Catrina H——. Sp. Elias Roosekrans. Sara Roosekrans.

209. Aug. 16. Anna, ch. of Benjamin Kortreght. Ariantje Oosterhout. Sp. Abram Courtreght. Annatje Oosterhout.

210. Aug. 16. Maria, ch. of Elias Hendrickse. Ariantje Keter. Sp. John Krom. Maria Krom.

211. Oct. 9. John, ch. of Jesaias Robbertson. Catharina Van Wagenen. No sponsors.

212. Oct. 9. Catharina, ch. of Johannes Schomaker. Catharina Schomaker. Sp. Cornelis Schomaker. Catharina Schomaker.

1766

213. Jan. 12. Daniel, ch. of Lodewyck Schomaker. Catharina Schomaker. Sp. Daniel Schomaker. Lena Jansen, his wife.

214. Jan. 12. Jan, ch. of Petrus Edmundus Oosterhout. Geertje Rosekrans. Sp. Jacobus Van Etten. Elisabeth Oosterhout.

215. Jan. 12. Jacobus, ch. of Jacobus Wynkoop. Janneke Oosterhout. Sp. Benjamin Oosterhout. Cathrina Oosterhout.

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216. Jan. 12. Lena, ch. of Jan Van Vliet. Geertje Roos. Sp. Ritgerd Davis. Cathriatje Davis.

217. Jan. 12. Thomas Dewitt, ch. of Tjerck Dewitt. Margriet Van Vliet. Sp. Thomas Dewitt. Lisabeth Hoornbeek.

218. Feb. 13. John Van Leuven (born Jan. 24), ch. of Petrus Dewitt. Rachel Van Leuven. Sp. John Van Leuven. Urceela Van Leuven.

219. Feb. 19. Grietje, ch. of Johannes Schaver. Margaret Elich. Sp. William Elih. Grietje Elih.

220. Feb. 19. Tejete, ch. of Jonas Hoesbrock. Catrina Dubois. Sp. Henricus Robertson. Tejete Dubois.

221. May 11. Henry, ch. of Henry Harp. Lydia Harp. Sp. John Low. Sarah Low.

222. May 11. Janetie, ch. of Joris Janse. Catharina Janse. Sp. Elias Merkle. Esseltie Westbrook.

223. June 8. Catharina, ch. of Cornelis Osterhoud. Gertrug Osterhoud. Sp. Benjamin Osterhoud. Barbara Osterhoud.

224. Aug. 3. Benjamin, ch. of Johannes Van de Merk. Rachel Van de Merk. Sp. Benjamin Markle. Lenah Westbrook.

225. Aug. 17. Edward, ch. of Daniel Wood. Margrieta Turner. Sp. Edward Wood. Catharine Van de Merken.

226. Oct. 27. Teunes, ch. of Jacobus Van Etten. Elisabeth Oosterhout. Sp. Samuel Oosterhout. Maria Barley.

227. Nov. 16. Isaia, ch. of Elias Depui. Rachel Roberson. Sp. Isaia Robinson. Margariet Wintfield.

228. Nov. 16. Moses, ch. of John Depui. Anna-

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tie Van Wagenen. Sp. Jacob Dewitt Schoonmaker. Jacomeyntje Van Wagenen.

229. Nov. 20. Cornelius (born Nov. 3, 1766), ch. of Philippus Hoornbeek. Maria Schoonmaker. Sp. Petrus Schoonmaker. Jannetje Van De Merken.

1767

230. Jan. 4. Arriaantie, ch. of Johannes Moillin. Seletie Oosterhout. Sp. Benjamin Kortrecht. Arriaantie Oosterhout.

231. Mar. 1. Barbara, ch. of Isaac Kelder. An-natie Kelder. Sp. John Thiel. Andries Coenradt. Lydia Kelder.

232. Mar. 15. Maria, ch. of Fredk. Van de Mer-ken. Maria Oosterhout. No sponsors.

233. Apr. 5. Simon, ch. of Andries Shurgen. Magdalena Tack. Sp. Simon Shurgen. Maria Smith.

234. Apr. 17. Hendrikus, ch. of Jacobus Hen-drickson. Elisabeth Baker. Sp. ——— Krom.

235. Apr. 19. Daniel, ch. of Jacobus Quick. An-natie Oosterhout. No sponsors.

236. May 3. Thomas, ch. of Jacobus Böss. An-natie Rou. Sp. Dirck Romeyn. Catharine Schoon-maker.

237. June 7. Tobias, ch. of Lauwrence Hoorn-beek. Maria Hoornbeek. Sp. Warnaer Hoornbeek. Sarah Hoornbeek.

238. July 4. Josaphat Dubois, ch. of Jonas Haas-brouck. Catharina Debois. Sp. Giatie Debois.

239. July 4. Cornelius, ch. of Jacobus Davenport. Rachel Hardenberg. Sp. Cornelius Hardenberg. Ma-ria Oosterhout.

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240. July 4. Wessel Broadhead, ch. of Jacobus Van Wagenen. Rachel Broadhead. No sponsors.

241. Aug. 9. Wessel, ch. of Charles W. Brodhead. Sarah Hardenbergh. Sp. Johannes Hardenbergh. Geertrug Brodhead.

242. Aug. 9. Martinus, ch. of Martinus Schoonmaker. Maria Basset. Sp. Ephraim Depuy. Antie Schoonmaker.

243. Sept. 20. Andries, ch. of Peter Miller. Margriet Miller. Sp. Andries Schuvger. Lena Schuvger.

244. Sept. 25. Philippus, ch. of Cornelius Oosterhout. Helena Oosterhout. No sponsors.

245. Oct. 16. Johannes, ch. of Jacob Turner. Elsie Mc Clean. No sponsors.

246. Oct. 16. Annatie, ch. of Francis Graham. Annatie Oosterhout. Sp. Elias Rosenkrantz. Treyntje Van Wagenen.

247. Oct. 16. Martinus, ch. of Martinus Oosterhoudt. Catharina Hofman. Sp. Frederick Rosenkrantz. Geertrug Brodhead.

248. Nov. 2. Henricus, ch. of Jacobus Wynkoop. Jenneke Oosterhout. Sp. Henricus Oosterhout. Helena Oosterhout.

249. Dec. 20. Johannes (born 7 Oct. 1767), ch. of Michael Enderley. Margrieta Burger. Sp. Johannes Burger. Elisabeth Spawn.

250. Dec. 27. Annatie, ch. of Lodewyck Schoonmaker. Catharina Schoonmaker. Sp. Thomas Schoonmaker, Jr. Helena Van Wagenen.

1768

251. Jan. 24. Jacob (born 17 Dec. 1767), ch. of Tjerck Dewitt. Elisabeth Harp. No sponsors.

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252. Feb. 7. Catharina (born 25 Jan. 1768), ch. of Cornelius Hardenberg. Maria Oosterhout. Sp. Frederick Shenig. Catharina Kelder.

253. Feb. 27. Elisabeth (born 25 Jan. 1768), ch. of Oseeltje Westbrook. Sp. Minnie Fisher. Elisabeth Dewitt.

254. Feb. 28. Moses (born 3 Feb. 1768), ch. of Jochem Schoonmaker. Helena Depuy. No sponsors.

255. Mar. 12. Simon (born 29 Feb. 1768), ch. of Elisabeth Hoornbeek. Sp. Derick Hoornbeek. Sarah Van Wagenen.

256. Apr. 2. Hendricus, ch. of Gysbert Van de Merken. Elisabeth Van de Merken. Sp. Zacharias Van de Merken. Lena Westbrook.

257. June 5. Helena (born 22 May, 1768), ch. of Cornelius B. Schoonmaker. Helena Bassett. Sp. Benjamin Schoonmaker. Janneke Schoonmaker.

258. June 26. Catharina Theressa (born 5 June 1768), ch. of D. Romeyn. Elisabeth Brodhead. Sp. Wessel Brodhead. Catharina Dubois.

259. June 26. Hendrikus, ch. of John Connor. Rebecca Quick. Sp. John Krom. Maria Krom.

260. June 26. Benjamin, ch. of Petrus E. Oosterhout. Geertje Rosenkrants. Sp. Petrus Schoonmaker. Janietie Van Demerk.

261. July 18. Catharina (born 20 June 1768), ch. of Coenraad Burger. Rachel Deyo. Sp. Marten Burger. Catharina Burger.

262. July 18. David (born 6 July 1768), ch. of Isaia Robinson. Catharina Van Wagonen. No sponsors.

263. July 31. Joseph (born 19 July 1768), ch. of

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Anna Oosterhout. Sp. Kreyne Oosterhout. Helena Oosterhout.

264. July 31. Josiah (born 17 July 1768), ch. of Elias Depuy. Rachel Robinson. No sponsors.

265. Sept. 4. Maria (born 8 Aug. 1768), ch. of Benjamin Merkle. Annatie Oosterhout. No sponsors.

To be continued



THE PATIENCE OF LIBERTY

As in a dream I saw her, where she stood,
Calm, self-contained, the goddess of the free,
Upon a height above the storm and flood,
Looking far off on what was like the sea.
Her gown was plain ; her freedman's cap she wore,
And, by her side, the rod magistral bore.

The lofty heights whereon she dwells alone,
To many hearts seem hard indeed to scale ;
Wilder than those above the Yellowstone,
With rugged paths swept by the leaden hail
Wherewith Oppression, in his selfish rage
Drives back her worshipers in every age.

Few are the ways that lead to where she stands
Not filled with slain and hedged with bloody death,
But now I saw her on the misty lands,
And sweeter than the morning's was her breath,
And radiant with glory shone her face,
Kindly, sublime, and of immortal grace.

The Patience of Liberty

“Thine is the land where all, at last, are free ;
But is the freedom real or a dream ?”
She asked ; “and dost thou not despair of me,
To see my rights abused, wealth made supreme,
Truth scorned by party zeal, and everywhere,
Honors dishonored ?—dost thou not despair ?”

I knew that these, her questions, were a test,
And from the fullness of my faith I said :
“O Liberty ! there is not in my breast
Harbor to moor thy doubt ; the blood we shed,
The bitter tears, the long, heart-rending pain,
Were all for thee ; they have not been in vain.

“Often a public wrong a use fulfills,
And, tho’ not left unpunished, leads to good ;
I look to time to cure a thousand ills,
And made thee widely, better understood.
True love of thee will heal the wrongs we bear ;
I trust to time, and I do not despair !”

She stood with one hand on her eagle’s head,
The other pointed to an age to be.
“Neither do I despair,” she proudly said,
“For I behold the future, and I see
The shadow and the darkness overpast,
My glad day come, and all men free at last !”

HENRY ABBEY

Written for the celebration of the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the first meeting of the Legislature of the State of New York, held at the Old Senate House, Kingston, September 10th, 1892.

OLDE VLSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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INQUIRY has been made regarding back numbers of this magazine. The editor of OLDE ULSTER takes this opportunity to say that there are still to be secured copies of every issue published during its continuance since it was brought out in January, 1905. The price per number remains twenty-five cents per copy. The issues for some of the months are getting to be few in an instance or two, but any of them can yet be furnished without reprinting. If that must be done the price of back issues must be increased. Orders for certain copies are very frequent. They seem as much so for particular early copies as for later. Issues containing the baptismal and marriage records of churches and those with certain family lines are most sought for. Closely following in demand are such as contain special historical articles. Many public and some private libraries have ordered complete sets of the ten years volumes. It is gratifying to the publisher that he can supply the requested magazines.

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An Historical and Genealogical Magazine



KINGSTON, N. Y.

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OLD^E VLSTER

 VOL. X

JULY, 1914

 No. 7

Old Ulster and the ❧❧ American Navy



URING the year 1834 there came to America from his native Scotland a young man who had been graduated from the University of Edinburgh in the class of 1831, who ranked as the first among the two thousand students then in attendance at that celebrated institution of learning, where he had taken eleven prizes. John Lillie had been born in Kelso, Scotland, December 16th, 1812. He deliberated between the profession of the law and entering the Christian ministry, finally deciding upon the latter. He attended a divinity school in his native country where he remained two years and then came to America. He took his third year of a theological course in the seminary in New Brunswick, New Jersey, when he came to Kingston, New York, in 1835, to become the successor of the eloquent John Gosman, D.D. as pastor

of the Dutch Reformed Church in Kingston. He became one of the noted critics and scholars in theology of his day and died February 23rd, 1867. His alma mater, the University of Edinburgh, conferred upon him the doctorate of divinity in 1855. Dr. John Lillie married in Kingston Sarah Morris Hasbrouck, daughter of Abram Bruyn Hasbrouck, L.L. D. Among their children was the subject of this sketch.

REAR-ADMIRAL ABRAM BRUYN HASBROUCK LILLIE,
U. S. N.

Rear-Admiral Abram Bruyn Hasbrouck Lillie was born in the city of New York on the 23rd of September, 1845. His early life was passed in the city of Kingston, New York, from which place he was appointed by President Abraham Lincoln to the United States Naval Academy, which had been removed from Annapolis, Maryland, to Newport, Rhode Island, during the Civil War of 1861 to 1865. When appointed he had already entered the service of his country, as he had just enlisted as a member of the celebrated One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, which had been raised, sworn into the service and had started for the front in August, 1862 under the command of Colonel George H. Sharpe, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, who afterwards was promoted to Major General, New York Volunteers.

At the Naval Academy he pursued the prescribed course and was graduated therefrom in 1866. He was first assigned to the Saco, on the North Atlantic sta-

tion ; thence transferred to the famous Kearsarge, then of the fleet upon the Pacific where he served during 1867 to 1870: was promoted to Ensign in April, 1868 ; and to Master March 26, 1869. On March 21st, 1870, he was commissioned as Lieutenant and transferred to the Shawmut, then attached to the North Atlantic fleet, where he remained from 1871 to 1883. His service was then transferred to the European station on the Brooklyn from 1874 to 1876, from thence to the Navy Yard in New York in 1877 to 1879, from which duty he passed to sea service in 1879 with the Nipsic until 1883. In 1887 he was made Lieutenant Commander and assigned to the Richmond. In 1892 he was attached to the Baltimore of the Pacific squadron and then of the North Atlantic.

The War with Spain in 1898 found him ready for service. Faithfully and conscientiously he had performed the tasks required during the time of peace which had succeeded the terrible Civil War. Now that conflict once more demanded something more of the patriotic Americans afloat the opportunity was offered for actual war service at sea. It was welcomed by this ready officer, who had been promoted to Captain. He was put in command of the Vicksburg and in charge of the blockade duty on the north side of the Island of Cuba. All remember that the naval engagements in which our vessels encountered the Spaniards took place about Santiago, which is on the southern coast of the island. For this reason the Vicksburg did not participate in that bloody naval engagement in which the fleet of Admiral Cervera came to such a disastrous end.

Olde Ulster



Rear Admiral Abram Bruyn Hasbrouck Lillie, U. S. N.

It was not the opportunity of every officer of the American Navy in the War with Spain to win the renown that came to Admirals Dewey, Schley and Sampson. Opportunities do not knock at the doors of everyone alike. In the armies of the great Napoleon it was the boast that every private carried in his knapsack the baton of a marshal. Nevertheless, the vast majority never had the opportunity to don it. It has been the glorious history of both West Point and Annapolis that those sent into the service of the country were fitted for everything they might be called upon to render. It is just as true today as it ever was. Yet to so many the occasion does not arrive when a Panama canal is to be built.

It was so with the subject of our sketch. Blockading the north side of Cuba will not be exploited in history with the glory that was won during those three months in Manila Bay or off the harbor of Santiago. Still the duties required in the blockade may have been as efficient, the labors rendered as willingly given and uncomplainedly performed in the one case as in the other even if the chaplet of glory was quicker bestowed and the world acclaimed more loudly over duties performed at Manila and off Santiago than in the humdrum days and nights patrolling the northern coast where newspaper correspondents found nothing requiring display type and extended interviews.

While this life was not exciting there were hours when hearts beat high and pulses quickened. The chase of blockade runners stirred the blood and aroused interest that was intense. During those twelve weeks of this duty the Vicksburg, under Captain Lillie, over-

hailed and captured three Spanish vessels. They were the *Oriente*, the *Ana Pala* and the *San Fernandito*. These were accredited to the *Vicksburg* alone. There were others in whose seizure she bore an efficient part.

It was not that the *Vicksburg* never received a baptism of fire. There came a day when she steamed close in shore at Havana and a shell from Santa Clara battery ploughed its course through her rigging. It brought on what her officers and crew were longing to show—that they were as willing to fight as were the men under Dewey, Schley and Sampson. Captain Lillie steamed in close to Santa Clara battery and Morro Castle, with colors proudly streaming. Closer and closer nearing the strongholds of the enemy their cannon remained silent until the *Vicksburg* reached a close range when they opened fire with all the guns they could bring to bear upon the intrepid intruder. Shells sputtered about the yacht-like invader, one of which exploded in her rigging. But the marksmanship was the marksmanship for which Spaniards were proverbial in that war. While the *Vicksburg* planted her shells effectively those of the enemy went wide of the mark and little serious damage was done. It was just the one taste of war the men under Captain Lillie had in the brief conflict with Spain.

The War with Spain was soon over. During the years 1894 to the opening of that conflict he had been in charge of the Light House Service in the Fifteenth District, which comprised the light houses along the Mississippi river. When his duties on the Cuban blockade were done he was made the commander in charge of the Key West Naval Station. Here at the

Boom Days in Saugerties

entrance to the Gulf of Mexico he remained until 1902 when he was transferred to the same position at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia. This was his last charge. In March, 1903, on account of ill health, he was compelled to ask to be retired after forty years of faithful and continuous service in the navy of his country. His application was granted with the rank of rear admiral. At his home, 138 East Forty-fifth street, New York City, Admiral Abram Bruyn Hasbrouck Lillie passed away on the 11th of December, 1905.

*BOOM DAYS IN SAUGERTIES*

There is not a village in this county which progresses so rapidly in improvements as Saugerties. A number of new stores and dwelling houses were erected there last summer; and it will be seen by notices in our advertising columns in this paper, that the enterprising company that is about to erect, at the mouth of the Esopus creek, perhaps, the most stupendous manufactories that are to be found on the banks of the Hudson, persevere in the effort for its accomplishment.

On Sunday last [January 14th, 1827] the new Dutch Reformed Church in the flourishing village of Saugerties, twelve miles north of this place, was dedicated to Divine service in the presence of a numerous and crowded congregation, supposed to consist of at least 1,100 persons, although the roads on that day were obstructed by snow drifts, that made them almost

impassable and prevented many from repairing thither, while several others who had undertaken the task of attendance were hence induced to turn back. We have heard nothing of the performance of the solemnities on that occasion other than that the Rev. Peter A. Overbagh and the Rev. Henry Ostrander officiated.

Application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New York at the present session for an act of incorporation for building a bridge at or near the village of Saugerties, across Esopus-kill or Creek.

Application will also be made to the Legislature for a renewal or extension, or both, of an act of incorporation passed the 6th of April, 1824, entitled "An Act to incorporate the 'Woodstock & Saugerties General Manufacturing and Mining Company.'"

A new post office has been established at Bristol, in the town of Saugerties, by the name of Malden, and Stephen Kellogg, Jun., appointed postmaster.

The Plebeian, Kingston, N. Y., January 17th, 1827.

We learn that the Paper Mill at Saugerties, in this county, commenced operations on Monday, October 22nd, [1827]. Intending to manufacture the best of paper, they have procured a quantity of choice imported rags for that purpose. The Calico Printing and Iron Manufactories, at the same place, are said to be far advanced towards completion.

From the Plebeian of October 24, 1827.

The First State Constitution and the "Hogsheads"

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



THE HON. MARIUS SCHOONMAKER in his "History of Kingston" (page 261) in speaking of the first constitution of the State of New York, adopted in Kingston in April, 1777, states that it was first promulgated in front of the Court House on the 22nd of April of the same year, and that "the local authorities [of Kingston] had for the accommodation of the officers erected a platform consisting of a few planks resting on barrels." Sylvester, in his "History of Ulster County" (page 79), in referring to the same incident, states that "this latter body [the village committee] seem expeditiously and economically to have performed their duty by erecting a platform upon the end of a hogshead, and from this—Vice-President Van Kortlandt presiding—Robert Berrian, one of the secretaries, read this immortal document to the assembled people." Other references to the structural character of this platform, both verbal and printed, have been made, and it is only recently that the writer has discovered a credible authority for the statements.

The State Constitutional Convention, which met in Albany in 1821 amended the Kingston Constitution of 1777 and its proceedings were published the same year in an octavo volume of 703 pages. The appendix contains some interesting and important "historical recollections" in reference to the Constitution of 1777, and closes with a statement and letter, the latter of which contains such important and authoritative facts that it is well worth while to reproduce it in full in OLDE ULSTER. The following is the statement and letter referred to :

The original constitution of 1777 as engrossed by the President *protempore*, has lately been deposited in the office of the secretary of state. It is in a shattered condition, with many interlineations and erasures. Some of the articles are written in the margin, and the 27th and 28th sections, as well as a part of the preamble, are wanting, having been written, as is supposed, on detached pieces of paper, which may hereafter be found among the original minutes. By the politeness of Mr. [John Van Ness] Yates, secretary of state, the compilers have been able to add the following interesting particulars, contained in a letter from John M'Kesson, Esq., under date of November 3d, 1821 :—

[LETTER]

The constitution was passed on the evening of Sunday, the 20th of April, the President, General Ten Broeck, and the Vice-President, General Pierre Van Cortlandt, being detained by adverse weather on the opposite side of the river—General Leonard Gansevoort acting as President *pro tem*.

The secretaries have concurred in stating, that they

The First State Constitution and the "Hogsheads"

used all their influence to prevent the final question being met that evening, the President and Vice-President being absent, and as they wished to engross a proper copy for signature. Their remonstrance, however, was unavailing. The question was put and carried with but one dissenting voice, and the draft under discussion, which had been amended during the day, was signed by the president *pro tem*. The secretaries, indulging some feeling on the occasion, did not countersign said draft, which accounts for the original and the copies therefrom not having their attestation.

The same night the constitution was adopted, the convention appointed Robert R. Livingston, General Scott, Mr. Morris, Mr. Abraham Yates, Mr. Jay, and Mr. Hobart a committee to report a plan for organizing and establishing a form of government.

They next directed that one of their secretaries should proceed to Fishkill, and have five hundred copies without the preamble, printed; and instructed him to give gratuities to the workmen to have it executed with despatch. My deceased uncle undertook this duty.

They then resolved, that the constitution should be published at the Court House, in Kingston, on Tuesday morning, then next; of which the Committee of Kingston were notified. This duty was performed by Robert Benson, the other secretary, from a platform erected on the end of a hogshead, Vice-President Van Cortlandt presiding. From this time to the 8th of May the convention were occupied for the public safety. On that day, they promulgated their ordinance for organizing and establishing the government, having in the meantime filled up provisionally the offices necessary for the execution of the laws, distribution of justice, and holding elections.

The writer of this letter, John M'Kesson (usually spelled McKesson) was well known in public life in the State of New York during the Revolution and there-

after. He filled a number of responsible positions of trust. Among others, he was Secretary of the New York Provincial Convention of 1775; Secretary of the New York State Convention of 1788 to take action in reference to the adoption or rejection of the Federal Constitution; Register of the New York Court of Admiralty, appointed in 1776; Secretary of the New York Council of Safety, 1777; and after the adoption of the State Constitution was several times Clerk of the lower house of the Legislature.

Library of Congress,

Washington, D. C.

1st July, 1914



*LAND PATENTS IN THE ESOPUS UNDER
THE DUTCH*

The first land patent at the Esopus issued by the West India Company while Nieuw Nederland was under Dutch domination was to Thomas Chambers under date of the 8th of November, 1653. It comprised seventy-six acres of land or thirty-eight morgens. This was the land to which he had obtained title from the Indians on the 5th of June, 1652 (OLDE ULSTER, Vol. I., pages 77-83, March, 1905).

The next recorded was to Juriaen Westphael of 32½ morgens (65 acres), dated 29 August, 1654.

Christoffel Davits (Kit Davis) purchased 36 morgens (72 acres), 25 September, 1656.

On the 27th of March, 1657, a patent was issued to Johannes de Laet (who had married the widow of Johan de Hulter) for 1,000 acres (500 morgens) which had been purchased by de Hulter before his death. The historic stockade enclosed part of this tract.

On the 10th of March, 1662, a patent for 4 and one-half morgens (nine acres) was issued to Thomas Chambers at "Pissemans Hoeck, Esopus."

December 7th, 1662, a patent for 25 morgens (fifty acres) to Cornelis Barents Slecht.

April 16th, 1663, a patent was issued to G. G. Van Schaick, et al. for 33 morgens (66 acres) at "the new town" (Hurley), and on the 20th to Philip Pieterse Schuyler one of 34 morgens (68 acres) at the same place.

April 25th, 1663, five morgens (10 acres) were thus conveyed to Jan Broersen, et al. at Wildwyck. On the same day Jan De Wever thus obtained 5 morgens (10 acres). Anthony Crepel (Crispell) the same day secured eight morgens of the land of the Indian chieftain (Kaelcop) or sixteen acres, while Jacob Jansen Oosterhout and Matys Blanchan each received title to a lot in the village of Wildwyck.

On the same 25th of April, 1663, Cornelis Wynkoop was patented 24 acres at the Esopus (Horley), Louis Du Bois 40 acres, Hendrik Cornelisse van Holsteyn 4 acres, Roeloffe Swartwout 40 acres, Lambert Huyberts [Brink] Mol (mill) 42 acres, Jan Tomassen 66 acres and Volckert Jans 66 acres all, presumably, at Horley. The patents to Tomassen and Jans were dated April 26 and 28 respectively.

December 10th, 1663, Nicolaes Varleth was granted

42 acres at the Esopus. April 22nd, 1664, Thomas Chambers was granted 52 acres, May 12th of the same year Margaret Chambers, wife of Thomas Chambers, was granted fifty-two acres, Fredrick Philips was granted a lot in Wildwyck on May 17th; on the 19th of August, 1664, Petrus Bayard was patented 260 acres and the same day Albert Heymans Roose "a plantation" at the Esopus. This was the last grant under the Dutch.



ULSTER COUNTY IN 1833

There is no county in this State of which, in proportion to its present importance or future prospects, so little is known or understood; whose advantages are so little appreciated; and whose increase in business, wealth and population has been more rapid within a few years past. The Delaware and Hudson Canal, running the whole length of the county from its depot at Rondout, on the Hudson river, to the county of Sullivan; bringing to the common centre, not only the business of a large portion of the county, but opening a market to the county of Sullivan and part of Delaware and Orange, in our own State; and also, of several counties in the State of Pennsylvania.

The great and immense water power within a circle of ten miles, of which Kingston is the centre, consisting of three large streams, viz:—the Wallkill from the South, rising in the State of New Jersey and running North, nearly parallel with the Hudson, fertilizing in course part of New Jersey, the county of Orange and

the towns of Shawangunk and New Paltz, then entering into the Rondout in the town of Hurley [now Rosendale] and falling in the last few miles over a succession of several important falls. The Rondout, from the Southwest, descending in the last seven miles of its course to tide-water about one hundred and eighty feet in several successive falls, having the Delaware and Hudson Canal on its banks. The Esopus, from the Northwest, which after coming within three miles of the Hudson, near the village of Kingston, and then being at an elevation of one hundred and sixty feet, runs nearly North and parallel about ten miles until it falls into the Hudson in the flourishing village of Ulster [now Saugerties], in the town of Saugerties. These opportunities for hydraulic purposes to an almost unlimited extent, and the most of which are on navigable waters, or very near to them, are little known and but partially improved. Our forests in the towns of Woodstock, Shandaken, Olive, Marbletown, Rochester and Wawarsing are daily becoming the seats of new and extensive tanning establishments; and it is not a visionary calculation that before five years have expired the quantity of leather manufactured in that portion of the country, for which Kingston is the common business centre, will exceed that made in all the rest of the State.

The business of certain portions of our country has, within a few years, increased in an unexampled manner. In 1830 we had running between Kingston and New York but one steamboat, doing but an indifferent business; now [1833] four find full and ample employ. The slooping interest has also increased in

an equal ratio. Several new and important roads are opening. And our population is increasing in certain towns at the rate of more than ten per cent.

In this village about twenty buildings, public and private, are erecting and will be erected during the present season—among which are two churches: a new Dutch Reformed and a Baptist. The Episcopalean society also contemplates erecting a house of worship. Numerous families cannot obtain residences. In Rondout about the same number of buildings are about being constructed. At Eddyville, where the Delaware and Hudson Canal enters tide-water, several buildings are going up and other improvements are about being made. In Ellenville, in the town of Wawarsing, about thirty miles from the river, about twenty buildings are erecting. New buildings are also erecting on the different business sites along the canal.

In 1832 more than 900 vessels loaded with Lackawanna coal at Rondout, and rising of 6,000 tons of merchandise passed up the canal; still its business is but in its infancy—and in all probability the business of last year will nearly double in the present. Our prospects are fair—nothing is wanting but enterprise and *more capital*. All kinds of business is suffering for want of money. Thousands of dollars of the best of paper are constantly offering for discount at the Ulster County Bank and refused.

The Ulster Plebeian, May 15th, 1833.

The running of the boats on the canal has again infused life in the interior of our county. Along the line of the canal their constant passage, heavily

Diary Entry Covering Burning of Kingston in 1777

freighted with country produce, the increase of trade, and the incessant teaming to the open channel of the Hudson, contrast widely with the appearance but recently presented, when the great avenue was closed, and dullness reigned around. The value of the canal to the interior of this county, and we may say to parts of Sullivan and Orange, is incalculable. Of this fact the citizens are becoming more and more convinced by daily experience.

With the prosperity of the canal the village of Rondout is intimately connected, and will rise in proportion to the business of the canal. Business is active there, of which the augmented number of stores, and those well filled, alone must convince any person. The number of new buildings that have been erected, and others still erecting, the mechanics of all descriptions, locating there, all denote that Rondout is becoming a village of some importance. While walking upon the wharf, a person is almost led to imagine himself in some city or seaport town by the number of vessels from different and distant places—vessels from Maine, Rhode Island, New Jersey, &c. In a few years, probably, Rondout will scarcely be recognized as the place which bore, a few years ago, the name of *The Strand*.

The Ulster Plebeian, May 23rd, 1832.



*DIARY ENTRY COVERING BURNING OF
KINGSTON IN 1777*

In the issue for August, 1905, of this magazine (Vol. I., pages 238-245) the story was told of Lieuten-

ant Daniel Taylor, the British spy who was executed in Hurley on the 18th of October, 1777, two days after the burning of Kingston by the British General John Vaughan. It is our privilege to publish the following entry from a diary said to have been written by Nathaniel Webb, an officer in the Second New York Regiment of the Revolution, and our extract covers the dates from the forcing of the passage of the Highlands and the capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton by the British on October 6th, 1777, the burning of Kingston on October 16th, to and including the execution of Taylor on the 18th :

Oct. 6, 1777.—Monday—The shipping came opposite Dunderbarrack (Donderberg). About 2 o'clock p. m. ye enemy began ye attack on Fort Montgomery and Clinton, and between daylight and dark ya carried ye garrison by storm.

Colonel Meigs, with reinforcements arrived at ye ferry, two miles above ye fort, just as ye enemy prevailed. Immediately upon ye misfortune, our people burnt ye ships Montgomery and Congress, and ye Shark, a row galley—and blew up Fort Constitution. Govr and B. Genl. James Clinton, Col. Lamb, Col. Du Bois, Mr. Gano, Dr. Cook, and a principal part of officers and men made yar escape under cover of ye night. There were not more than 600 men to defend ye two forts against near 3,000.

7. Tuesday—Army marched towards Fishkill.

8. Wednesday—Arrived at Fishkill about noon and the Detachment with Col. Webb's Regt. marched to ye River, and crost at New Windsor.

Diary Entry Covering Burning of Kingston in 1777

11. Saturday—Proceeded to Little Britain Headquarters. Troops encamped. Major Bradford arrived in camp to ye no small joy of ye Detachment.

15. Wednesday—The shipping past by ye *chiev-aux-de-frize* early ys morning—the troops ordered to march. Col. Du Bois, ye train of artillery and militia advanced. Col. Webb and Major Bradford brought up ye rear, and marcht to Shongom and put up.

16. Thursday—Troops marched early ys morning. The Gov'r sent us word yt ye enemy were within 7 miles of Kingston last night, 12 o'clock, and ordered us on with all speed. We forced our march to Rosendol's creek, within 8 miles of ye town of Kingston, alias Esopus when we discovered ye smoke of ye buildings on fire by ye enemy. Finding we were too late to save ye town, we soon wheeled off to ye left, and reacht Marble Town. We had marcht about thirty miles this day, having packs carried in wagons most of ye way. The people had got most of their goods removed but several families suffered exceedingly by the fire. There was little or no resistance made to ye enemy's landing. Ya immediately, upon firing ye town, run back to ye water in great fright. They fired many platoons, but had not ye luck to kill anybody, except a Tory prisoner, who happened in their way as we are informed.

A notable instance this of ye English Honour, Courage and Magnanimity—to attack a defenceless town and a few women and children, with a body of 700 men with all solemn pomp of war. Surely such troops might be a terror to ye world, for if no power should oppose them, they may yet burn half ye towns

and cities of ye earth. Yes, most gallant Gen'l Vaun, your name will be handed down to posterity, and published to ye world, with many singular marks of honour.

17. Friday—Army marcht to Hurley, a precinct of Kingston, and encamped. The enemy advanced up ye River, burning wherever they dare land yar troops. Ys evening we have certain intelligence yt Gen. Burgoyne and his army of 5,000 men have just submitted prisoners upon articles of capitulation—an event most happy, and demands the highest thanks of all Americans to ye God of armies.

18. Saturday—Mr. Taylor, a spy, lately taken in Little Britain, was hung here. The Rev. Mr. Romain and myself attended him yesterday, and I have spent the morning in discoursing to him, and attended him at ye gallows. He did not appear to be either a political or gospel penitent.



RECORDS OF THE ROCHESTER CHURCH

Continued from Vol. X., page 190

BAPTISMS

1768

266. Oct. 13. Jacobus (born 10 Oct. 1768), ch. of Johannes Schoonmaker. Catharina Schoonmaker. No sponsors.

267. Nov. 4. Maragrieta (born 15 Oct. 1768), ch.

Records of the Rochester Church

of Philippus Hoornbeek. Maria Schoonmaker. Sp. John Schoonmaker. Catharina Schoonmaker.

268. Nov. 4. Matheus (born 15 Oct. 1768), ch. of Lourence Hoornbeek. Maria Hoornbeek. Sp. Joel Hoornbeek. Janneke Hoornbeek.

269. Nov. 27. Samuel (born 27 Oct. 1768), ch. of Petrus De Witt. Rachel Van Leuven. Sp. Daniel Van Leuven. Maraboff Harker.

1769

270. Mar. 19. Maria (born 11 Feb. 1769), ch. of Andries Shurger. Magdalena Tack. Sp. Frederick Van der Merken. Maria Oosterhout.

271. Apr. 16. Benjamin, ch. of Johannes Van de Merken. Rachel Van de Merken. No sponsors.

272. Apr. 16. Isaac, ch. of Joris Janson. Catharina Perkel. Sp. Isaac Kelder. Annatie Kelder.

273. Apr. 26. Petrus (born 9 Apr. 1769), ch. of Jacobus VanEtten. Elisabeth Oosterhout. No sponsors.

274. May 28. John (born 14 May 1769), ch. of John Schoonmaker. Annatie Wood. Sp. Jochem Schoonmaker. Lidia Rosekrantz.

275. July 2. Maria, ch. of Peter Helm. Elisabeth Gonsaliz. Sp. Lodewyck Schoonmaker. Catharina Schoonmaker.

276. July 2. Catharina (born 11 June 1769), ch. of Henricus Crispell. Elisabeth Kelder. Sp. Felten Kelder. Crestyne Smith.

277. Aug. 6. Catharina (born 15 July 1769), ch. of Frederick Van de Merken. Maria Oosterhout. Sp. Cornelius Terwilliger. Catharina Van de Merken.

278. Aug. 6. Catharina (born 30 July 1769), ch.

Olde Ulster

of Jacobus Van Wagonen. Rachel Brodhead. No sponsors.

279. Sept. —. Jacobus, ch. of Jacobus Hendrickson. Elisabeth Baker. No sponsors.

280. Oct. 8. Maria (born 25 Sept. 1769), ch. of Jochem Schoonmaker. Helena Depuy. No sponsors.

281. Oct. 8. Barent (born 2 Sept. 1769), ch. of Elias Merkle. Elisabeth Hendrickson. Sp. Barent Merkle. Catharina Kelder.

282. Oct. 8. Cornelius (born 29 Sept. 1769), ch. of Ephraim Depuy. Antie Schoonmaker. Sp. Cornelius Depuy. Helena Westbrook.

283. Oct. 22. Philippus (born 22 Aug. 1769), ch. of John Mollin. Seletje Oosterhout. Sp. Frederick Vandermerken. Maria Oosterhout.

284. Oct. 22. Hendrikus (born 5 Oct. 1769), ch. of Johannes Hendrick Oussum Hoornbeek. Anna Elisabeth Wooboin. Sp. John H. Krom. Maria Krom.

285. Nov. 12. Catharina (born 14 Oct. 1769), ch. of Lodewyck Schoonmaker. Catharina Schoonmaker. Sp. Jochem Schoonmaker, Jr. Catharina Schoonmaker.

286. Nov. 12. Sarah (born 7 Oct. 1769), ch. of Jacob Tornaar. Elsje Mc Clean. No sponsors.

1770

287. Feb. 11. Antje (born 26 Jan. 1770), ch. of Jacobus Wynkoop. Jenneke Oosterhout. Sp. Jacobus Swartwout. Antje Swartwout.

288. Feb. 11. Jacob (born 6 Jan. 1770), ch. of Johannes Hendrickson. Lidia Kelder. No sponsors.

289. Feb. 25. Hanna (born 30 Jan. 1770), ch. of

Records of the Rochester Church

Elisa Hoornbeek. Tryntje Hardenberg. Sp. Hanna Hardenberg.

290. Feb. 25. Henry (born 12 Feb. 1770), ch. of Francis Graham. Annatje Oosterhout. Sp. Henry Mauritz. Arriaantje Oosterhout.

291. Feb. 25. Janneke (born 3 Feb. 1770), ch. of Benjamin Oosterhout. Marrytje Ennest. Sp. Henricus Oosterhout. Jannetje Ennest.

292. Apr. 1. Annatje (born 6 Mar. 1770), ch. of Michael Enderley. Margriet Burger. Sp. Jacobus Oosterhout. Annatje Terwilliger.

293. Apr. 16. Simon Van Wagenen (born 31 Mar. 1770), ch. of Jacob Dewitt Schoonmaker. Jacomeyntje Van Wagonen. Sp. Simon Van Wagonen, Jr. Treyntje Van Wagonen.

294. May 24. Daniel, ch. of Jonas Haasbrouck. Catharina Dubois. Sp. David Haasbrouck. Wyntje Haasbrouck, widow.

295. June 2. William (born June 2), ch. of Henry Harp. Lydia Wood. No sponsors.

296. June 3. Levy (born 12 May, 1770), ch. of Elias DePuy. Rachel Robinson. No sponsors.

297. June 17. Petrus (born 17 May 1770), ch. of Jacobus Oosterhout. Annatje Terwilliger. Sp. Petrus Edm. Oosterhout. Geertje Rosenkranz.

298. July 1. Simon (born May 21, 1770), ch. of Andreas Shurger. Magdalena Tack. Sp. Simon Shurger. Maria Smith.

299. July 1. Sarah (born 9 June, 1770), ch. of John Depuy. Annatje Van Wagenen. No sponsors.

300. July 1. Elisabeth (born 30 May, 1770), ch.

Olde Ulster

of Jacob Chester. Jannetje Van Der Merken. Sp. Jacobus Hendrickson, Jr. Elisabeth Hendrickson.

301. July 1. Jacobus (born 17 June, 1770), ch. of Laurenz Hoornbeek. Maria Hoornbeek. No sponsors.

302. July 22. Elsje (born 17 June, 1770), ch. of Abraham Kortregt. Jannetje Van Kampen. Sp. Isaac Van Kampen. Elsje Eltinge.

303. July 22. Maria, ch. of Jacobus Davenport. Rachel Hardenbergh. No sponsors.

304. Aug. 26. Mary (born 3 Aug. 1770), ch. of Sylvester Darby. Hannah Conkling. No sponsors.

305. Aug. 26. Catharina, ch. of Cornelius Schoonmaker. Helena Bassett. No sponsors.

306. Sept. 9. Petrus (born 18 Aug. 1770), ch. of Coenraat Burger. Rachel De Yo. No sponsors.

307. Nov. 11. Petrus (born 29 Oct. 1770), ch. of Cornelius Hardenberg. Maria Oosterhout. No sponsors.

308. Dec. 5. Jacobus, ch. of Jacobus Schoonmaker. Catharina Schoonmaker. Sp. Jochem Schoonmaker. Lydia Rosenkrantz.

1771

309. Jan. 1. Reuben (born 28 Nov. 1770), ch. of Jacobus Quick, Jr. Annatje Oosterhout. Sp. Geertje Quick.

310. Jan. 13. Phillip Dubois (born 29 Dec. 1770), ch. of Philippus Hoornbeek. Maria Schoonmaker. No sponsors.

311. Feb. 17. Jesynttje (born 29 Jan. 1771), ch. of John Schoonmaker. Annatje Wood. No sponsors.

312. Mar. 10. Maria (born 10 Nov. 1770), ch. of Petrus Burger. Catharina Deyo. No sponsors.

Records of the Rochester Church

313. Apr. 21. Abraham (born 18 Mar. 1771), ch. of Elias Merckell. Elisabeth Hendrickson. Sp. Abraham Middag. Dorathea Park.

314. May 12. Janneke (born 2 May, 1771), ch. of Hartman Ennest. Elisabeth Hornbeek. Sp. Nathan Ver Noy. Janneke Hoornbeek.

315. May 28. Lodewyck (born 5 May 1771), ch. of Cornelius Hoornbeek. Helena Oosterhout. Sp. Jacobus Oosterhout. Annatje Terwilliger.

316. May 28. Maria (born 22 Apr. 1771), ch. of Gysbert Van De Merken. Elisabeth Van De Merken. No sponsors.

317. June 23. Maria (born 31 May 1771), ch. of Petrus De Witt. Rachel Van Louven. Sp. Frederick Rosenkrantz. Maria Depuy.

318. June 23. Levi, ch. of Catharina Oosterhout. Sp. Benjamin Oosterhout. Margarita Bogardus.

319. July 21. Hiskiah (born 5 June 1771), ch. of Jacob Turnaar. Elsje Mc Clean. No sponsors.

320. July 21. Eely (born 17 June 1771), ch. of Benjamin Merkle. Annatje Oosterhout. No sponsors.

321. July 21. Helena, ch. of Gerret Davenport. Grietje Hofman. Sp. Thomas Schoonmaker, Jr. Helena Van Wagenen.

322. Oct. 27. Ebenhaeser Louis, ch. of Jesias Robinson. Catharina Van Wagenen. No sponsors.

323. Nov. 17. Maria (born 24 Oct. 1771), ch. of Felten Smith. Susanna Depuy. No sponsors.

324. Dec. 8. Sarah (born 22 Nov. 1771), ch. of Benjamin Oosterhout. Maria Ennes. Sp. William Hardy. Sarah Heyn.

Olde Ulster

325. Dec. 21. Joseph, ch. of Jacobus Hendrickson. Elisabeth Baker. No sponsors.

1772

326. Apr. 12. William (born 18 Feb. 1772), ch. of William Mc Donald. Bregje Krom. Sp. William Mc Neal.

327. Apr. 26. Cornelius (born 3 Apr. 1772), ch. of Lowrenz Hoornbeek. Maria Hoornbeek. Sp. Cornelius Hoornbeek. Maria Hoornbeek.

328. Apr. 26. Cornelia (born 24 Mar. 1772), ch. of Joseph Kelder. Maria Barley. Sp. Johannis Kelder. Annatje Barley.

329. May 28. Maria (born 9 Apr. 1772), ch. of Joria Jansen. Catharina Perkel. Sp. Andries Thiel. Maria Ridel.

330. June 5. Benjamin (born 3 May 1772), ch. of Jacobus Van Etten. Elisabeth Oosterhout. No sponsors.

331. June 7. Mordanus (born 14 May 1772), ch. of Cornelius Chambers. Elisabeth Ver Noy. Sp. Petrus Ver Noye.

332. 333. June 21. Maria and Elisabeth (twins), ch. of Michael Enderley. Margariet Burger. No sponsors.

334. July 5. Jacobus (born 9 June 1772), ch. of Benjamin Depuy. Antje Bruyn. Sp. Johannes Schoonmaker. Sarah Depuy.

335. July 5. Sarah (born 10 June 1772), ch. of Jacob D. W. Schoonmaker. Jacomeyntje Van Wageningen. No sponsors.

336. July 19. Antje (born 6 July 1772), ch. of

Records of the Rochester Church

Cornelius Schoonmaker, Jr. Helena Basset. Sp. Claas Vroelandt. Antje Basset.

337. Aug. 9. Baata (born 26 May 1772), ch. of Petrus Kelder. Maria Middag. Sp. Isaak Kelder. Annatje Kelder.

338. Aug. 9. Antje (born 25 July 1772), ch. of Elisa Rosekrantz. Hanna Hardenberg. Sp. Hermanus Rosekrantz. Antje Schoonmaker.

339. Aug. 23. Margerietea (born 1 Aug. 1772), ch. of Jochem D. Schoonmaker. Helenah De Puy. Sp. John De Puy. Annatje Van Wagenen.

340. Sept. 6. Isaja (born 22 Aug. 1772), ch. of Jonas Haasbrouck. Catharina Du Boys. Sp. Jesaja Hasbrouck.

341. Sept. 13. Cornelius (born 11 Aug. 1772), ch. of Cornelius Oosterhout, Sr. Geertrug Buys. Sp. Theunis Oosterhout. Johannes Helm.

342. Sept. 13. Anna (born 22 Aug. 1772), ch. of Jacobus Van Wagenen. Rachel Brodhead. No sponsors.

343. Sept. 30. Jeremia (born 18 Sept. 1772), ch. of Jacobus Wynkoop. Janneke Oosterhout. Sp. Cornelius Oosterhout. Geertje Buys.

344. Oct. 4. Magdalena (born 1 Sept. 1772), ch. of Lodewyck Schoonmaker. Catharina Schoonmaker. Sp. Jochem D. Schoonmaker. Helena De Puy.

345. Oct. 4. Judick (born 21 Sept. 1772), ch. of Cornelius Hardenbergh. Maria Oosterhout. Sp. Isaak Hoornbeek. Arriaantje Low.

346. Oct. 4. John (born 30 Sept. 1772), ch. of John Cuschnichan. Catharina Denniston. No sponsors.

Olde Ulster

347. Oct. 4. Rachel (born 14 Sept. 1772), ch. of Edward De Vul. Elisabeth Van Leuven. No sponsors.

348. Oct. 4. (Blank). Ch. of Frederick Van der Merken. Meria Oosterhout. Sp. Petrus Schoonmaker. Jannetje Van der Merken.

349. Nov. 8. William (born 20 Oct. 1772), ch. of John Schoonmaker. Annatje Wood. Sp. William Wood. Jannetje Schoonmaker.

350. Nov. 8. John, ch. of Thomas Kerner. Margaret Stokes. Sp. John Stokes. Neeley Stokes.

351. Nov. 8. Petrus (born 26 Sept. 1772), ch. of Peter Burger. Catharina Deyoo. No sponsors.

352. Nov. 8. Jeronima (born 21 Sept. 1772), ch. of Andries Shurger. Magdalena Tack. No sponsors.

353. Nov. 8. Sebastianus (born 3 Oct. 1772), ch. of Jacob Baker. Maria Shurger. Sp. Sebastianus Infield. Clarissa Wagenarin.

354. Nov. 8. Simon, ch. of John Mallon. Seletje Oosterhout. No sponsors.

355. Nov. 8. Catharina (born 15 Oct. 1772), ch. of Phillip Heyn. Barbara Oosterhout. Sp. Benjamin Oosterhout. Maria Ennist.

356. Dec. 13. Catharina (born 21 Nov. 1772), ch. of Francis Graham. Annatje Oosterhout. No sponsors.

1773

357. Feb. 7. Maria (born 26 Dec. 1772), ch. of Jacob Claarwater. Hendrickje Rosa. Sp. Daniel Klaarwater. Maria Klaarwater.

358. Feb. 26. Hendrikus (born 25 Feb. 1773), ch.

Records of the Rochester Church

of Daniel Schoonmaker. Majeke Sleght. Sp. Jochem Schoonmaker. Lidia Rosenkrantz.

359. Feb. 26. Jacobus, ch. of Jochem Schoonmaker. Catharina Schoonmaker. Sp. Jacobus Schoonmaker. Annatje Sleght.

360. Feb. 26. Benjamin (born 18 Jan. 1773), ch. of Elias Merkel. Elisabeth Hendrickson. Sp. Benjamin Merkle. Annatje Oosterhout.

361. Feb. 26. Jannetje, ch. of Abram Middag. Dorothea Pork. Sp. Jannetje Delamater.

362. Apr. 18. Sarah (born 31 Mar. 1773), ch. of Hartman Ennes. Elisabeth Hoornbeek. Sp. Dirck Hoornbeek. Sarah Van Wagenen.

363. May 2. Lodewyck (born 9 Apr. 1773), ch. of Philip Hoornbeek. Maria Schoonmaker. No sponsors.

364. May 2. Maria (born 28 Apr. 1773), ch. of Isaac Hoornbeek. Arriaantje Low. No sponsors.

365. May 23. Maria (born 8 May 1773), ch. of Benjamin Oosterhout. Marytje Ennes. No sponsors.

366. May 30. Jacob (born 26 May 1773), ch. of Henrikus Rosenkranz. Maria Hardenbergh. No sponsors.

367. June 25. Jacobus, ch. of Gysbert Krom. Catherine Oosterhout. Sp. Jacobus Quick, Jr. Annatje Oosterhout.

368. July 25. Jacobus Quick, ch. of Jacobus Quick, Jr. Christina Kleyn. Sp. Annetje Oosterhout.

369. Aug. 15. Benjamin (born 24 July 1773), ch. of Benjamin Merkel. Annatje Oosterhout. No sponsors.

Olde Ulster

370. Aug. 15. Jacob, ch. of Hiram Hermanse. Catharine De Bois. Sp. Jacob Dubois. Jacomeyntje Dubois.

371. Aug. 29. John (born 12 Aug. 1773), ch. of John Evans. Mary Alleger. Sp. Dyrck Westbrook. Jannetje Low.

372. Aug. 29. John (born 5 Aug. 1773), ch. of Johannes Castor. Ann Krom. No sponsors.

373. Aug. 29. Elsje G., ch. of John Huggins. Elisabeth Van Campen. Sp. Jacobus Van Campen. Annatje Van Campen.

374. Nov. 14. Claartje (born 14 Oct. 1773), ch. of Coenraad Burger. Rachel De You. No sponsors.

375. Nov. 14. Daniel, ch. of Daniel Wood. Margrietia Tornaar. No sponsors.

376. Nov. 14. Jane, ch. of James Greear. Sp. Henry Harp. Lidia Wood.

377. Dec. 12. Elisabeth (born 27 Oct. 1773), ch. of Teunis Oosterhout. Johanna Helm. No sponsors.

378. Dec. 12. David (born 27 Nov. 1773), ch. of Jacobus Wynkoop. Jenneke Oosterhout. No sponsors.

1774

379. (No date). Jacomeyntje, ch. of Jannetje Westbrook. Sp. Gysbert Van De Merken. Elisabeth Van De Merken.

380. Feb. 11. Johannes (born 10 Jan. 1774), ch. of Elias Miller. Jemimia Miller. No sponsors.

381. Feb. 13. Abram (born 16 Jan. 1774), ch. of Henrikus Crispel. Elisabeth Kelder. Sp. John J. Krispell.

To be continued

*PINE ORCHARD, THE PORTAL TO THE
REGION OF ROMANCE*

Our eyes survey the wondrous canvas here unrolled,
Of plain and stream, of river, town and wold ;
From where sits throned the sovereignty of State
To where the Highland heights defend the southern gate.
These lie below us and before—the real ;
Behind us the romantic, the ideal.

Here Leatherstocking stood with piercing gaze
And marked old 'Sopus in the British blaze,
Leaning on Killdeer, while the keen "hawk eye"
Saw the red vengeance on the southern sky.
Thus traveling on imagination's pinions,
We reach the bounds of Cooper's wide dominions.

This is Romance's realm. Here silence creeps.
Step lightly ! Somewhere here Van Winkle sleeps.
Far from the real world ; from shrewish tongue,
In some lone dell these quiet hills among ;
While empires change and hoary wrongs decay,
The harried hunter dreams long years away.

And while we muse we pass the welcoming strand
And enter in the charming Knickerbocker land,—
So from this height on real plains below
We see new eras come, old orders go ;
While in the unreal dells—on Fancy's plains
The Prince of the Ideal ever reigns.

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WHILE IT IS NOT DECIDED that OLDE ULSTER will be discontinued with the issuing of the number for December, 1914, it is not probable that it will be continued thereafter. Ten years, with the corresponding ten volumes will then be completed. One does not conceive of the quantity of matters and historic events that have been treated upon during these years until these pages have been carefully examined. Nor can one consider the wealth of genealogical information furnished. The difficulty of finding the exact data sought without an index has been in the mind of the editor for years. It has been proposed that experts connected with the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., prepare a thorough index of the series of volumes covering the ten years, that every matter therein treated of, every event and every name be readily found by those who would search—the index to be issued as a separate volume. The arrangements for such an index are in course of preparation.

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WHOLE NUMBER 116

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

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

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

OLDE^E VLSTER

VOL. X

AUGUST, 1914

No. 8

Ulster County and the War of Eighteen-Twelve



THE editor of OLDE ULSTER has been desirous of publishing the names of the citizens of Ulster county who served in the War of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain, the centenary of the conclusion of peace between which nations is to be celebrated in 1915. It is just one hundred years since the American navy won its triumphs in that conflict, both at sea and upon the great lakes. While the victories of our army were not as evident the remarkable issue of the battle of New Orleans, January 8th, 1815, in which the backwoods riflemen under General Andrew Jackson defeated the British veterans who had fought the great Napoleon and routed them, fixed the eyes of the world upon the possibilities of the advance of the American border beyond the Mississippi by the cession by Napoleon to this country of

Louisiana. It was the desire to put on record the names of the patriots who went to the front from this region during that conflict that has led him to search among the official records of the State of New York for the necessary information. It has availed nothing. The records of the office of the Adjutant General of the State of New York are not in a condition to secure the individual names of the men who went into the military service of the State at that time. The editor, for his "Early History of Saugerties," secured the list of those who thus served from that town. But he could go no further. He has made the attempt to obtain from the columns of the local papers of that day (1814) such a list. But local news was not, at that time, a matter that local reporters spent much effort to obtain. The best he could obtain were a few items from the columns of the *Plebeian*, which paper is continued to this day as *The Kingston Argus*. The issue for Tuesday, August 23, 1814, contains this item :

A portion of the detached militia of this county, to the number of about 270, called into service agreeably to the requisition of his Excellency the Governor [Daniel D. Tompkins], embarked from this village for New York on Thursday last. Another body of them, from the southern towns of this county, we are informed, embarked from Newburgh on the same day, and those from Sullivan county will march on this day, all for the same place.

The destination of the troops was Staten Island. The federal government had information that New York City was the objective point of the British expe-

dition and poured troops for its defense. It had been held by the British during the Revolution from 1776 until the close of that war, and was the last place they evacuated. This was upon the 25th of November, 1783. The authorities at Washington determined not to permit it this time if it could be prevented.

But the British fleet with their troops sailed on to the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay and attacked Baltimore, and captured and burned the City of Washington. So the patriotic militia who hurried to the defense of the Hudson river and New York saw no actual military conflict upon the field of strife.

The *New York Columbian* of August 20th, 1814 thus speaks of the arrival of the troops :

Within these two days past a number of companies of uniformed militia have arrived at this place from Westchester and the Middle District, pursuant to requisition, for our defence. From Ulster, Orange and Dutchess four sloops have arrived with troops, but we have no details of the corps. Last evening Captain Dyckman's company of infantry rangers, consisting of about 90 men, from Tarrytown and the neighboring towns, reached the city. And this morning Captain Baldwin's rifle company from Yonkers arrived.

Governor Tompkins arrived in the steamboat yesterday, and is exerting himself to organize and equip the detachments as they may arrive.

On September 6th, 1814 the *Plebeian* contained the following notice :

We have been informed that his Excellency the Governor has forwarded an order to General West-

brouck for an immediate levy of 500 men from his command for the defence of New York. We hope the call will be obeyed with cheerfulness and alacrity.

In another column of the same issue of the *Plebeian* there is this request ;

The inhabitants of Kingston and the neighboring towns, who are exempted from military duty, are requested to follow the patriotic example of our fellow citizens of Greene and Dutchess, by contributing each one day's labor in cutting and preparing Fascines, to be forwarded to New York for the fortifications ; and sending each his mite of potatoes and other vegetables for our troops at that place. Such citizens (exempts) of this village are solicited to meet this evening at the Court House, to appoint a committee of arrangements on this subject.

N. B. A fascine is a bundle of twigs or brush, of which each twig is about one inch thick, and the bundle one foot diameter, from eight to ten feet long, and tied in three places with withes, each tie two feet apart. Several thousand of them are wanted immediately for the works at Harlem Heights.

On Monday, September 13th, 1814 the *Plebeian* contained this item :

On Tuesday last the militia, called into service by order of the Commander-in-Chief, from General Westbrook's brigade, to the number (we have understood) of between five and six hundred, embarked on board of sloops at our landing, for their place of destination at New York. As this call em-

Ulster County and the War of Eighteen-Twelve

braced all our villagers, liable to military duty, it may well be supposed that many tender sensibilities were excited on the eve of their departure. To behold the citizen, suddenly translated from the endearments and comforts of domestic life to participate the fare, the toil and peril of the camp, must for the moment create the sympathetic sigh, in even the stoutest heart. On this interesting occasion, to the honor of our citizen soldiers, it must be recorded, that their apparent cheerful obedience and devotion to their country's claim repressed all sorrow and struck dumb all grief.

A letter from the troops on Harlem Heights does not show much lack of supplies : It says :

We get plenty of provisions, good bread, fresh beef, potatoes, and presents of onions, carrots and cabbages. There are a dozen sutlers around the Camp. We get anything we want, have easy times, much liberty, and all we pray for is our health, and that we may never lose our courage in the hour of trial.

Information came to Kingston that while the troops were getting food and vegetables in quantities sufficient for their maintenance most of it was bought and paid for by themselves. This moved the patriotic citizens of the town to call a public meeting and request contributions of supplies. The *Plebeian* of September 20th, 1814, contained a notice that the sloops Hornet and Financier would carry such for the use of "our troops in General Westbrook's brigade." The Kingston Committee of Relief was composed of Tjerck DeWitt, Henry Sharp, Peter Dumond, Benjamin I.

Moore, George Eddy, Jeremiah DuBois, John Souser, John E. Roosa, John Ten Broeck, William Bradley, William Swart, Martin Wynkoop, Nicholas De Myer and Henry Wynkoop. The stores of Abraham Hasbrouck and William Tremper, Kingston Landing, were designated as depositories of such supplies. Other towns in the county were asked to form like committees. The suggestion was acted upon and New Paltz people met at the tavern of Samuel Budd; Shawangunk at the house of Simon Mullen, and other towns at the most accessible place of meeting. The great victory of Commodore Macdonough on Lake Champlain overthrew all the plans of the British that looked to an invasion of New York along the line of the Hudson and Lake Champlain. From this time it was seen that the patriot troops sent to defend Manhattan and Staten Islands would not be called into action. It is difficult at this day, one hundred years from the victory of Plattsburgh Bay, Lake Champlain, to conceive of the relief from apprehension the report of that gallant naval engagement fought on September 11th, 1814, and the complete victory wrought in patriot hearts. It was like the news of the surrender of Burgoyne in 1777. It ended the fear that the States would be severed along the line of the Hudson and the lakes. Patriot hearts burst into shouts of triumph and patriot pens wrote hymns of victory. A local writer penned one which had quite a circulation at the time and which is given as our poem for the month.

In its issue of December 6th, 1814, the *Plebeian* announced:

Ulster County and the War of Eighteen-Twelve

Our militia, lately at New York, we learn are all discharged, and on their return to their respective homes with the benedictions, we dare aver, of all our patriotic citizens, and with the happy consolations in their bosoms that they have been of the number of those who have materially contributed to the safety of our capital city, and that, from the zeal and alacrity displayed by them on the occasion, the enemy has been admonished of his fate, should he have had the temerity to attack it.

The issue of the same paper for the succeeding week announced the safe arrival home of the brave defenders in the following terms :

Captain Peter Van Gaasbeek's company returned here on Saturday morning last in the Steam-boat Paragon, in good health and spirits, from a tour of three months service in the defence of New York. They were the last of the troops from this county who were discharged. The whole are now again with their families and friends, and from what we can learn generally well satisfied with the treatment they have received from the public while on duty.— All speak with admiration of our worthy Governor. And we cannot omit to state the honorable mention made by the company of the politeness and hospitality of Captain Bunker. It also merits to be recorded that not a man of Colonel Bevier's regiment, to which this company is attached, has died during the recent long term of service. Blessed be the God of our fathers that He has thus signally preserved our relatives, friends and neighbors.

On the 30th of September, 1814, Governor Tompkins, in a message to the Legislature of New York,

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reported the number of troops of this State in service at New York City and its environs as 17,550. Of these there were stationed on Staten Island, under Brigadier General John Swartwout, 2,150. Most of the Ulster county militia were of this force.

As most of what is now Delaware county was originally part of Ulster it is of interest to reproduce from the *Catskill Recorder* of September 20th, 1814, the following item relating to the Delaware county militia as they passed through Catskill on their way to New York :

The militia of Delaware county, consisting of 1,000 effective men, commanded by Brigadier General Farrington, sailed from this village on Wednesday last for New York. Never have we seen a body of men more able or willing to perform a tour of military duty. We trust that the patriotic free-men of Delaware will not be found wanting in the hour of danger, but act with honor to themselves and their country. Just as the vessel was getting under way, the exhilarating news of McDonough's gallant victory was received ; repeated huzzas testified their joyous feelings.



THE HISTORIAN OF KINGSTON

We present this month a picture of the distinguished historian of Kingston, the Hon. Marius Schoonmaker. It seems due both the public which supported OLDE ULSTER in its efforts to search for and discover the authentic history of the region along

the west side of the Hudson from the Highlands north, and to the memory of him who made so great an effort and spent so much money in collating and publishing the story of Kingston without receiving the financial return for his labors which he so richly merited, that it should thus present him to our readers with an appreciative sketch of his life.

Marius Schoonmaker was born in Kingston April 24th, 1811. He was directly descended from Hendrik Jochemsen Schoonmaker, who came to the Esopus with his company in 1659 for the defense of the settlement when threatened by the Indians. It is on record that he gave the troops free quarters during their service here. He was a lieutenant in the militia until the English, under Captain Daniel Brodhead, seized the Esopus upon the occupation of Nieuw Nederland in 1664.

The grandfather of Marius Schoonmaker was prominent in Revolutionary days. He was Cornelius C. Schoonmaker, a member of the first Assembly of the State of New York, convened in Kingston on the 9th of September, 1777. He was elected to the Assembly in every succeeding year until 1790, except the Assembly of 1781. He was once more a member in 1795. In 1790 he was chosen to represent this district in the Second Congress of the United States. He was a member of the convention in Poughkeepsie that ratified the Constitution of 1787 of the United States.

The subject of our sketch was bred to the law as a profession. His professional advice was eagerly sought by his legal brethren, especially in real estate and corporation law. In 1849 he was elected a senator of

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W Schommacker

this State and sat in the Legislatures of 1850 and 1851. In 1850 he was elected Representative in Congress, taking his seat with the first session, which convened in December, 1851. His attendance upon the two legislative bodies did not conflict although he was for a time a member of both. As his attendance upon the sessions of the New York Senate was necessary to preserve the majority of the Whig party there efforts were repeatedly made to show that it was illegal to hold his legislative seat after he had been elected to Congress. He continued to sit, nevertheless, until the end of the session. A like state of affairs arose some years ago when Governor David B. Hill was elected United States senator while governor, and continued to hold the office of governor until the close of his term even though it infringed upon the session of the Senate for one month.

After the close of his congressional career he was appointed auditor of the Canal Department of New York on January 5th, 1854 and on April 5th of the same year was appointed superintendent of the Banking Department. His record in these positions gave him a high standing in State affairs.

But it is as the historian of Kingston that he is, and long will be, most favorably known. While with his wife the owner of the old and historic building long known as "The Old Senate House," the State of New York purchased it for preservation and fitted it up as a memorial building to preserve the record of the birth of the State during the dark days of the Revolution. He was appointed its custodian, in which position he continued until his death, assisted by his son Julius.

He died January 5th, 1894. Upon the death of the father the son succeeded him as custodian and continued as such until he died April 5th, 1914.

For many years Marius Schoonmaker had been gathering documents, data and facts relating to the history of his town. His excellent memory had culled throughout his long life from every source the traditions, reminiscences and stories of what had happened here. His was the power of recalling and rehearsing them at pleasure. When he determined to place the old historic building at the service of the State and devote the remainder of his life to gathering and preserving the memorials of the past he determined to give with it the benefit of his recollections of former days and his acquaintance with the life led and enjoyed by the people of the town one hundred years ago. In 1888 he gave to the world his history of Kingston. With this paper upon his life and record we present our illustration, the Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, the historian of Kingston.



*WHY BURGOYNE WAS NOT REINFORCED
AT SARATOGA*

Just why the British, after capturing Forts Clinton and Montgomery in the Highlands on October 6th, 1777 did not proceed immediately to the relief of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, instead of stopping to burn Kingston on October 16th, was long a mystery. The unexplained inactivity of Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander at New York, while Burgoyne was trying

Why Burgoyne Was Not Reinforced at Saratoga

to force his way from Canada along the line of Lake Champlain and St. Leger, with another force, was attempting to reinforce Burgoyne from Lake Ontario by way of the Mohawk valley, was at last accounted for by the publication in 1875 of the "Life of Lord George Germaine." At the centennial celebration of the surrender of Burgoyne, held on the Saratoga battlefield, October 17th, 1877, ex-Governor Horatio Seymour of New York made a striking historical address. It was published with an appendix which contains an invaluable note, as follows :

I am indebted to Edward F. DeLancey, Esq., for his kindness in sending to me some proof-sheets of Justice Thomas Jones' "History of New York during the Revolutionary War," from which I extract the following facts: It is startling to learn that the defeat of Burgoyne's expedition was due, not only to the skill of our generals and the bravery of our soldiers, but also to a strange act of negligence on the part of one of the English Cabinet. Until of late it was not clearly understood that it was a part of the plan to order Lord Howe to force his way up the Hudson and thus to place the Americans between the armies of Burgoyne from the north, of St. Leger from the west and Lord Howe from the south. It seems that the order to the last-named general was written out, but that Lord George Germaine, through mere negligence, omitted to sign and send it. This fact is proved by the Earl of Sherburne, and was first given to the world in the life of that nobleman, published in 1875, and is stated in these words: "Among many singularities he

he had a particular aversion to being put out of his way on any occasion ; he had fixed to go into Kent or Northhamptonshire at a particular hour, and to call on his way at his office to sign the dispatches, all of which had been settled to both of these generals. By some mistake those to General Howe were not fair copied, and upon his growing impatient at it, the office, which was a very idle one, promised to send it in the country after him, while they dispatched the others to General Burgoyne, expecting that the others could be expedited before the packet sailed with the first, which, however, by some mistake, sailed without them, and the wind detained the vessel which was ordered to carry the rest. Hence came General Burgoyne's defeat, the French declaration and the loss of thirteen colonies. It might appear incredible if his own secretary and the most respectable persons in office had not assured me of the fact ; what corroborates it is that it can be accounted for in no other way. It requires as much experience in business to comprehend the very trifling causes which have produced the greatest events, as it does strength of reason to develop the greatest design."

It is clear that Lord Howe could have gone up the Hudson with his fleet and army, for a detachment under General Vaughan did break through the obstructions at West Point, and carried his fleet and men above the Highlands, from whence his way to Albany was unobstructed. But his forces were not sufficient to make a material diversion in favor of General Burgoyne. He, therefore, contented himself with burning Kingston, and inflicting such damage as he could to towns along the river.

Why Burgoyne Was Not Reinforced at Saratoga

To obtain a clear understanding of the events occurring in connection with the marauding expedition of Vaughan we would call attention to what had happened and was happening. The forts of the Highlands were captured by assault on October 6th, 1777. Burgoyne found it impossible to advance farther and on the 14th proposed to General Gates to surrender his forces. On the 15th the terms of the convention were arranged. On the 16th word reached Burgoyne that the Highland forts had been taken by Sir Henry Clinton's troops and Burgoyne was somewhat disposed to break through. But he soon learned the impossibility. It was then agreed that the articles be mutually signed and exchanged on the morning of the 17th at 9 o'clock. As soon as Gates received the proposal of Burgoyne he wrote the following letter to Governor George Clinton.

Saratoga, Oct. 15th, 1777.

Sir,

Inclosed I have the Honor to send your Excellency a Copy of my Letter of this Day to Major General Putnam, with a Copy of the Terms on which Lt. General Burgoyne has proposed to Surrender.

I am Sir,

Your Excellency's

Most Affectionate

Humble Servant,

HORATIO GATES.

His Excellency, Governor Clinton, Esq.

This letter was dispatched immediately to Albany.

The Albany Committee of Safety through its chairman, John Barclay, rushed the communication to Kingston. The messenger was Bernardus Hallenbeeck. He mounted his horse and galloped the fifty-five miles down the Old Kings Road to Kingston with the dispatches. On the minutes of the Council of Safety, sitting at the Elmendorf Inn, still standing on the southeast corner of Maiden Lane and Fair street, we learn that the Council was sitting and trying to devise the means to meet the exigencies of the occasion when, at 5 P. M., the spent, perspiring animal dashed up to the door and the messenger, throwing the reins upon its neck, rushed in with his tidings, announcing the surrender. It was immediately

Ordered, That the Treasurer of the State pay to Bernardus Hallenbeeck, the bearer of said letter, the sum of fifty dollars.

The Council of Safety immediately adjourned. There was nothing more to do. All the troops under arms were either at Saratoga or with Governor Clinton near the Highlands. That night the British fleet reached Esopus Island and next day, October 16th, burned the town of Kingston before the troops of Governor Clinton, which had marched thirty miles since daylight, could reach the town. On that 16th day of October the terms of surrender were signed. The next morning Burgoyne laid down his arms.

During that night of the 16th the British squadron remained at anchor off Kingston Point. The next day (Friday, the 17th), the day of the surrender of Burgoyne, a strong party landed and burned some

Rapid Transit One Hundred Years Ago

houses in Rhinebeck, passing on up the Hudson as far as the dwelling of Robert R. Livingston, just above the village of Saugerties and on the opposite side of the river. Here tidings reached the expedition that Burgoyne had surrendered. In the interim the British troops had burned the powder mills at Livingston Manor, and the houses of Chancellor Livingston and Mrs. Montgomery. On the 23rd the enemy returned as far as Kingston and on the morning of October 24th departed down the river, having been nothing more than a marauding expedition instead of a re-inforcement of the army of invasion under General Burgoyne. Had the plans of the British ministry been carried out the American union would have been sundered while Kingston would, probably, have remained uninjured. To the end of time the sacrifice Kingston laid upon the altar of liberty will be remembered.



RAPID TRANSIT ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

The new line of Mail Stages, drawn by four horses, on the west side of Hudson's River, between New York and Albany, promises to be of great public utility. They arrive at this village every day of the week, Monday excepted, and at much earlier hours than the old line did. The proprietors appear to be actuated with a zealous and laudable desire to give general satisfaction. We are much pleased to find that so good a substitute has been provided for Steam Boats at the present season, when these useful engines of speedy conveyance and communication must essentially be

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suspended through the obstruction, which is now interposed to the navigation by the ice.

From the Plebeian, Kingston, N. Y., 20 Dec. 1814.



A FRIEND OF OLDE ULSTER sends the following entry from the old Dutch records of the church of Marbletown :

*Op Huyden De 17de Dag van february Anno 174 5/6
Als dan Bekenne wy De onder Geschrevene Kerck meesters
En Alsoo ook Capt. Daniel Brodhead Een Eygenaer Van
de Kerk Verkogt te hebben Aen Simon Vanwagene
En Aen Syn order of Erfgenaem Voor Ewig Voor de Som
Van Ƴ5. 10. 6. Voor Twe Mans Plaetse In de Banck No. 16
In de kerk op Mormeltown Vervolgens de Kerke orders
En hen Recht dat wy hebbe HENDRICK KROM
Voor de Kerck tot LOUIS BEVIER
Getuyge hebbe wy onze JOHANNIS DEWITT
handen hier onder Geschreven DANIEL BRODHEAD*

On this, the 17th day of February, 174 5/6, we, the undersigned, church masters and also Capt. Daniel Brodhead, one of the owners of the church, acknowledge that we have sold to Simon Van Wagene and to his heirs and assigns forever for the sum of 5. 10 S. 6 d. two men's seats on bench No. 16 in the church at Mormeltown [Marbletown] according to the church order and the right we have.

For the church. As witnesses
we have subscribed this with
our names.

HENDRICK KROM
LOUIS BEVIER
JOHANNIS DE WITT
DANIEL BRODHEAD

LINEAGE OF THE CHRISTIAN MEYER FAMILY

Continued from Vol. VII., page 63

(CXXXVII.) HEZEKIAH WYNKOOP⁴(Aaltje Myer³, John Wilhelm², Christian¹), born in Saugerties, New York, 9 June, 1766, was the son of Lieutenant Evert Wynkoop and Aaltje (Alida) Myer. He lived to an advanced age upon the baronial farm of the Wynkoop family along the Beaver creek in the town of Saugerties. Old residents still remember his regular attendance at the old stone church in Katsbaan where, because of his extreme deafness, he always sat in the pulpit by the side of the pastor, the Rev. Henry Ostrander, D. D., holding to his ear a great earhorn to overcome his physical impediment, He died 28 Feb. 1856. He married ELIZABETH DEDERICK, born 6 April, 1770, daughter of Matthew Dederick and Maria Emmerich. She died 16 July, 1853. In the will of Hezekiah Wynkoop, proved May 12, 1856, he mentions his daughters Sally, Elsje, deceased, who had been the wife of John P. Kemble, Maria and his sons, Henry and Evert. Children :

- (576) Evert H.⁵: Born in Saugerties 9 June, 1787; married Maria Post.
- (577) Maria⁵ (twin of Evert H.): died unmarried. Her will was dated 28 Oct. 1861 and proved 23 Feb. 1863.
- (578) Henry⁵: Born 13 Sept. 1789; married (1st) Nelly Mynderse : (2nd) Hannah Wynkoop.

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- (579) Alida⁵ (Elsje): Born 11 Nov. 1800; married John P. Kemble.
- (580) Tobias⁵: Born 4 Aug. 1802; died, aged about 18 years.
- (581) Sarah⁵: Born 30 Aug. 1812; died unmarried.

(DLXXXVI.) EVERT H. WYNKOOP⁵ (Hezekiah⁴, Aaltje Myer³, John Wilhelm², Christian¹), born in Saugerties, New York, 9 June, 1787, was the son of Hezekiah Wynkoop and Elizabeth Dederick. He married 13 September, 1821, MARIA POST, baptized in Katsbaan, New York, 17 July, 1797, daughter of Isaac Post and Catharina Persen. Evert died in Saugerties upon the old farm on the Beaver creek 6 August, 1874, and Maria Post, his wife, 3 March, 1865. Children:

- (582) William⁶: Born 30 Sept. 1823; died 17 April, 1884. He married Susan Snyder. No issue.
- (583) Evert⁶: Born 28 June, 1826; died 3 July, 1872. He married Alida Russell.
- (584) Isaac⁶: Born 28 June, 1829; died 12 Mar. 1880; married (1st) Mary Augusta Hommel; (2nd) Catharine Champlin.
- (585) Cornelius Persen⁶: Born 2 June, 1832. Died 13 Oct. 1838.
- (586) Asa⁶: Born 9 May, 1838. Died 7 Apr. 1844.

(DLXXXIII.) EVERT WYNKOOP⁶ (Evert H.⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Aaltje Myer³, John Wilhelm², Christian¹), born in Saugerties 28th June, 1826, was the son of Evert H. Wynkoop and Maria Post. He died 3 July, 1872. He married ALIDA RUSSELL, born 31 Mar. 1834, daughter of John H. Russell and Eliza Schoonmaker, 25 June, 1857. Children:

Lineage of the Christian Meyer Family

- (587) Marie Kate⁷: Born 26 June, 1858; married Christopher C. James.
- (588) Russell⁷: Born 1 Aug. 1861: married Emma Van Loan.
- (589) Elizabeth S.⁷ ("Lila"): Born 4 June, 1868; married Rollin C. Lewis. Studied art at Cooper Institute.

(DLXXXIV.) ISAAC WYNKOOP⁶ (Evert H.⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Aaltje Myer³, John Wilhelm², Christian¹), was born in Saugerties 28 June, 1829 and died 12 March, 1880. He married (1st) MARY AUGUSTA HOMMEL, daughter of Herman Hommel and Rachel Post. She was born 6 March, 1837 and died 30 Nov. 1859. He married (2nd) December, 1862, CATHARINE CHAMPLIN, daughter of Stephen Champlin and Jane Post. She was born 29 December, 1839; died 9 July, 1903.

Children of ISAAC WYNKOOP and MARY AUGUSTA HOMMEL:

- (590) William H.⁷: Born 16 July, 1858; married Elizabeth Snyder.
- (591) A son who died in infancy⁷.

Children of ISAAC WYNKOOP and CATHARINE CHAMPLIN:

- (592) Mary Jane⁷: Born 23 July, 1864; married 26 Jan. 1898, Edward Warren Smeeton. died 20 June, 1902, leaving a son, Harold Wynkoop Smeeton⁸.
- (593) Isabel⁷: Born 16 Oct. 1866; married 26 Jan. 1898, Floyd B. Ennist, M. D.; died 4 Nov. 1913. No issue.
- (594) A daughter who died in infancy⁷.

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(DLXXXVII.) MARIE KATE WYNKOOP⁷ (Evert⁶, Evert H.⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Aaltje Myer³, John Wilhelm², Christian¹), born in Saugerties 26 June, 1858, married in Saugerties 27 June, 1882, CHRISTOPHER C. JAMES, son of James A. James and Phoebe Edwards and born in Saugerties 17 August, 1848. They reside in the village of Saugerties. Christopher C. James is, and has been for many years, an Inspector of Post Offices for the United States government. Children :

(595) Lila Russell⁸: Born 21 Jan. 1885.

(596) George Sharpe⁸: Born 8 Aug. 1887.

(DLXXXVIII.) RUSSELL WYNKOOP⁷ (Evert⁶, Evert H.⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Aaltje Myer³, John Wilhelm², Christian¹), born in Saugerties 1 August, 1861, married 14 December, 1882, EMMA VAN LOAN, born 22 June, 1865, daughter of Joseph W. Van Loan and Maria Shoemaker. He is a farmer and resides on the north part of the great Wynkoop farm along the Beaver creek. Children :

(597) Brace R.⁸: Born 20 Nov. 1883. Married 27 Nov. 1913, Louise Madigan.

(598) Evert Lawrence⁸: Born 15 July 1885. Married 26 Apr. 1911, Elizabeth S. Grant.

(599) William Joseph⁸: Born 6 May 1889.

(600) Lyman S.⁸: Born 12 Feb. 1894.

(601) Alida M.⁸: Born 20 Feb. 1896.

(602) Emma Lou⁸: Born 21 Jan. 1901.

(603) Helen Russell⁸: Born 8 Dec. 1904.

(DLXXXIX.) ELIZABETH S. (Lila) WYNKOOP⁷ (Evert⁶, Evert H.⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Aaltje³, John Wilhelm²,

Lineage of the Christian Meyer Family

Christian¹), was born in Saugerties 4 June, 1868, married 8 June, 1901, ROLLIN CARROLL WELSH LEWIS, born 25 March, 1848, son of Zuriah Lewis and Rebecca Austin. They reside in Stamford, Connecticut. Child:
(604) Rollin Carroll Wynkoop⁸: Born 14 Dec. 1904.

(DXC.) WILLIAM H. WYNKOOP⁷ (Isaac⁶, Evert H.⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Aaltje Myer³, John Wilhelm², Christian¹), was born in Saugerties 16 July, 1858 and was the son of Isaac Wynkoop and Mary Augusta Hommel. He married 28 December, 1881, ELIZABETH SNYDER, daughter of Isaac Snyder and Sally Anne Martin. He is a farmer and resides in Churchland in the town of Saugerties. Children:

(605) Isaac⁸: Born 12 Nov. 1882.

(606) Sarah Augusta⁸: Born 9 Dec. 1884. She married ——— Wolven and died leaving two sons, one of whom is Leonard⁹, who lives with William H. Wynkoop.

(607) Charles Wilson⁸: Born 4 Mar. 1889.

(608) Gertrude⁸: Born ——— .

(DXCV.) LILA RUSSELL JAMES⁸ (Marie Kate Wynkoop⁷, Evert⁶, Evert H.⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Aaltje Myer³, John Wilhelm², Christian¹), was born in Saugerties 21 January, 1885. She married 21 January, 1907, FREDERICK EMIL WIEBER, born in the city of Kingston (Rondout) 4 March, 1883, son of Henry Emil Wieber, formerly mayor of Kingston, N. Y. and Louise Wilhelmina Möller. Child:

(609) James Wynkoop⁹: Born 12 Nov. 1908.

RECORDS OF THE ROCHESTER CHURCH

Continued from Vol. X., page 222

BAPTISMS

1774

382. Mar. 27. Maria (born 28 Feb. 1774), ch. of Johannes Schoonmaker. Geertruyd Brodhead. No sponsors.

383. Mar. 27. Catharina (born 19 Mar. 1774), ch. of Jacob Tornaar. Elsje McLean. No sponsors.

384. Mar. 6. Jenemia (born 8 Feb. 1774), ch. of Jeremy Kittle. Maria Keator. No sponsors

385. May 23. Jacob Hardenberg (born 22 Apr. 1774), ch. of Jacobus Davenport. Rachel Hardenbergh. No sponsors.

386. May 23. Henrikus (born 24 Apr. 1774), ch. of Petrus Scot. Catharina Hofman. Sp. Nicolas Hofman. Lena Scott.

387. June 19. Maria (born 16 June 1774), ch. of Isaias Robinson. Catharina Van Wagenen. No sponsors.

388. June 19. Sara (born 29 May 1774), ch. of Abram Cortregt. Jannetje Van Campen. Sp. Lourens Kortregt. Sara Ten Eyk.

389. June 19. Jojakim, ch. of Jacobus Schoonmaker. Annatje Slegt. No sponsors.

390. June 19. Gideon, ch. of Laurence Hoornbeek. No sponsors.

391. July 17. Laurence (born 26 June 1774). ch. of Maria Hoornbeek. No sponsors.

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392. July 17. Annatie, ch. of Simon Van Wag-
enen. Catharina Kittle. Sp. Adam Jepen. Arriaantje
Hendricke.

393. July 17. Anna Elisabeth, ch. of Frederick
Muller. Maria Elisabeth Lang. Sp. Johannis Bern-
hert. Cornelia Sluyter.

394. July 30. Tobias (born 17 July 1774), ch. of
Joel Hoornbeek. Annatje Swarthout. No sponsors.

395. 396. Aug. 20. Cornelia and Catharine (twins)
(born 2 Aug. 1774), ch. of Elias Merkle. Elisabeth
Hendrickson. Sp. Cornelius Osterhout. Helena Os-
terhout. Jacobus Schenogh. Catharina Schenogh.

397. Aug. 20. Martinus (born 13 Aug. 1774) ch.
of John Schoonmaker. Annaatje Wood. No spon-
sors.

398. Sept. 25. Jacobus (born 23 Sept. 1774), ch.
of Cornelius Hardenberg. Maria Oosterhout. No
sponsors.

399. Sept. 25. Margrietje (born 26 Aug. 1774),
ch. of Michael Enderley. Margrietje Burchart. No
sponsors.

400. Oct. 23. Esther (born 3 Aug. 1774), ch. of
Jacob Gemaar. Alida Dekker. Sp. Abram Kuddebek.
Esther Gemaar.

401. Oct. 23. Alba, ch. of Sylvester Darby. Han-
nah Conklin. No sponsors.

402. Oct. 23. Mary, ch. of Jacobus Boss, Jr. Ma-
ria Miller. Sp. Moses Miller. Mary Miller.

403. Dec. 4. Mary (born 9 Nov. 1774), ch. of
Arthur Morris. Elisabeth Bevier. No sponsors.

1775

404. Jan. 1. Cornelius (born 10 Dec. 1774), ch. of

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Benjamin Kortregt. Arriaantje Oosterhout. No sponsors.

405. Feb. 5. Joseph, ch. of Gysbert Van De Merken. Elisabeth Van De Merken. No sponsors.

406. Feb. 5. Benjamin (born 31 Jan. 1775), ch. of Benjamin Du Puy. Janitie Miller. Sp. Jacobus Du Puy. Hannah Hoornbeek.

407. Feb. 26. Cornelia (born 14 Feb. 1775), ch. of Philip Heyn. Barbara Oosterhout. Sp. Hendrikus Oosterhout. Grietje Wynkoop.

408. Feb. 26. Jacomeyntje (born 4 Feb. 1775), ch. of Hartman Ennest. Elisabeth Hoornbeek. No sponsors.

409. Mar. 12. Jacobus (born 22 Feb. 1775), ch. of Aldert Oosterhout. Elisabeth Hendrickson. Sp. Jacobus Oosterhout. Annatje Terwilliger.

410. Mar. 12. Rachel (born 16 Feb. 1775), ch. of Joseph Depuy. Maria Depuy. Sp. Elias Dupuy. Rachel Robinson.

411. Apr. 9. Maria, ch. of Jacobus Van Etten. Elisabeth Oosterhout. No sponsors.

412. Apr. 9. Ephraim (born 30 Mar. 1775), ch. of Daniel Schoonmaker, Jr. Maajka Schlegt. Sp. Ephraim Du Puy. Antje Schoonmaker.

413. Apr. 9. Johannes (born 19 Mar. 1775), ch. Ephraim Baker. Catharina Heyn. Sp. Samuel Oosterhout. Lena Westbrook.

414. Apr. 16. Annatje (born 20 Mar. 1775), ch. of Cornelius Hoornbeek, Jr. Madalena Oosterhout.

415. Apr. 16. Frederick (born 28 Mar. 1775), ch. of Francis Graham. Annatje Oosterhout. Sp. Frederick Rosekrants.

Records of the Rochester Church

416. May 17. Jenneke (born 23 Apr. 1775), ch. of Cornelius A. Oosterhout. Geertrug Buys. Sp. Jacobus Wynkoop. Jenneke Oosterhout.

417. May 17. Catharina (born 20 Apr. 1775), ch. of Peter Helm. Catharina Oosterhout. Sp. Hendrikus Oosterhout. Margarietje Oosterhout.

418. May 21. Johannes (born 1 May 1775), ch. of Petrus Burger. Catharina De Yoo. No sponsors.

419. May 21. James, ch. of Elias Miller. Jemimia Miller. No sponsors.

420. June 12. Martinus (born 21 May 1775), ch. of Johannes Caston. Anna Krom.

421. June 25. Moses Du Puy, ch. of Jacob De Witt Schoonmaker. Maria Hoornbeek. No sponsors.

422. July 16. Maria (born 25 June 1775), ch. of Lodewyck Schoonmaker. Catharina Schoonmaker. Sp. Philip Hoornbeek. Maria Schoonmaker.

423. July 30. Stephen Basset (born 6 July 1775), ch. of Cornelius Schoonmaker, Jr. Helena Basset. Sp. Benjamin Bruyn. Sarah Du Puy.

424. Aug. 20. Jacobus Low (born 8 Aug. 1775), ch. of Isaac Hoornbeek. Arriaantje Low. No sponsors.

425. Sept. 10. Simon Jacob (born 18 Aug. 1775), ch. of Jacobus Van Wagenen. Rachel Brodhead. No sponsors.

426. Sept. 30. Helena, ch. of Johannis Schoonmaker. Geretrug Brodhead. Sp. Isaac Van Kampen. Helena Rosekrantz.

427. Sept. 30. Evert, ch. of Abraham Heermanse. Catharina Du Bois, his wife. Sp. Evert Heermanse and his wife.

Olde Ulster

428. Dec. 10. Tobias (born 5 Nov. 1775), ch. of Gideon Hoornbeek. Abigael Davies. No sponsors.

429. Dec. 10. Maria Catharine (born 14 Nov. 1775), ch. of Andreas Kiel. Oseltje Westbrook. No sponsors.

430. Dec. 10. Hanna, ch. of Elisabeth Heyn. Sp. Petrus Edm. Oosterhout. Geertje Rosenkrantz.

431. Dec. 31. Petrus (born 23 Nov. 1775), ch. of John Harp. Annatje Hendrickson. Sp. Pieter Herp. Antje Du Pui.

432. Dec. 31. Jacob (born 30 Nov. 1775), ch. of Philip Hoornbeek. Maria Schoonmaker. No sponsors.

433. Dec. 31. Rachel (born 1 Dec. 1775), ch. of Frederick Van Demerke. Maria Oosterhout. No sponsors.

434. Dec. 31. Allen (born 31 Oct. 1775), ch. of William McDonald. Bregje Krom. No sponsors.

1776

435. Jan. 28. William (born 8 Jan. 1776), ch. of Daniel Wood. Margarita Ternaar. No sponsors.

436. Feb. 25. Hanna, ch. of Jochem Schoonmaker, Jr. Catharina Schoonmaker. No sponsors.

437. Apr. 14. Solomon (born 30 Mar. 1776), ch. of Simon Van Wagenen, Jr. Elisabeth Low. Sp. Salomon Van Wagenen. Anna Bruyn.

438. Apr. 14. Esther (born 25 Mar. 1776), ch. of John Krom. Esther La Roy. Sp. Glauda Middag. Maria Krom.

439. Apr. 14. Geertrug (born 7 April 1776), ch. of Jacob Tornaar. Elsje Mc Lean.

Records of the Rochester Church

440. Apr. 28. Elias (born 21 Apr. 1776), ch. of Elias Merkel. Elisabeth Hendrixon. No sponsors.

441. Apr. 28. Petrus, ch. of Petrus Scot. Catharina Hofman. Sp. Harmanus Oosterhout. Grietje Scott.

442. June 8. Hester, ch. of Jacobus Davenport. Rachel Hardenbergh. Sp. William Kelder. Hester Armest.

443. June 8. Anntje (born 1 June 1776), ch. of Teunis Oosterhout. Johanna Helm. Sp. Frederick Wesbrook. Annatje Wesbrook.

444. (No date.) Lea (born 26 Apr. 1776), ch. of Joris Janse. Catarina Perkel. Sp. Coenraet A. Tiel. Osseetje Wesbrook.

445. (No date.) Maria, ch. of Susana Decker. Sp. Jacob Tornaar. Elsje Mackniel.

1777

446. (No date.) Mary (born 1 Jan. 1777), ch. of Moses Miller. Mary Miller. No sponsors.

447. (No date.) Lea (born 19 Nov. 1776), ch. of John Stage. Lea Blevelis. No sponsors.

448. (No date.) Elisabeth (born 4 July 1776), ch. of Joseph Shaw. Sarah Dutcher. No sponsors.

449. (Some time abt. Aug. 1776.) Elisabeth, ch. of Cornelius Van Wagenen. Sara Depuy. No sponsors.

450. (In 1776 abt. Aug. or Sept.) Maria, ch. of Francis Graham. Annatje Oosterhout. No sponsors.

451. (No date.) Susanna (born 25 Jan. 1777), ch. of Noach Cross. Rachel Oosterhout. No sponsors.

452. (No date. Abt. 1777.) Elisabeth, ch. of Alexander Catter. Marittie Ostrander. No sponsors.

Olde Ulster

453. (No date.) Marritie (born 25 Dec. 1777), ch. of Benjamin Oosterhout. Marritie Ennest. Sp. Petrus Ennest. Margritie Oosterhout.

1778

454. (No date.) Maria (born 3 Jan. 1778), ch. of Teunis Oosterhout. Johanna Helm. Sp. Cornelius Koek. Treyntje Hoornbeek.

455. (No date.) Gertrug (born 6 Mar. 1778), ch. of Gideon Hoornbeek. Abigail Davids. No sponsors.

456. 457. Apr. 19. Rachel and Samuel (twins), ch. of Arthur Moses. Elisabeth Bevire. No sponsors.

458. Apr. 12. Johannis, ch. of Elias Merkel. Elisabeth Hendrickson. Sp. Johannes Ryder. Antje Hendrickson.

459. May 17. Maria, ch. of Hanna Denniston. Sp. Jacobus Bosch, Jr. Maria Miller.

460. June 7. Joseph, ch. of Joseph Depuy. Maria Depuy. No sponsors.

461. June 7. Jacob, ch. of Jacob Turner. Elshe Mc Clean. No sponsors.

462. June 7. Lidea (born 19 May 1776), ch. of Daniel Schoonmaker, Jr. Maryke Sleght. No sponsors.

463. Aug. 27. Samuel, ch. of Samuel Carson. Elisabeth Neiberer. No sponsors.

464. Sept. 6. Henericus, ch. of Jacobus Wynkoop. Jenneke Oosterhout. No sponsors.

465. Sept. 11. John, ch. of John Harp. Annatie Hendrixon. No sponsors.

466. Sept. 11. Dirk, ch. of Jacob Hoornbeek. Maria Hoornbeek. Sp. Dirck Hoornbeek. Sara Van Wagenen.

Champlain

467. Oct. 20. Margreta, ch. of Noah Cross.
Rachel Oosterhout. No sponsors.

468. Nov. 22. Frederick, ch. of John Schoon-
maker. Annatie Wood. No sponsors.

469. (Blank.) Abt. Nov. (Blank), ch. of William
Wood, Jr. Catharina Freer. No sponsors.

470. Dec. 6. Willem, ch. of Nicholas Burger.
Catharina Krom. Sp. Willem Krom. Nelli Shaw.

To be continued



CHAMPLAIN

Columbia's banner rides thy flood :

Champlain ! thy boisterous tide is free ;
Again that banner's dipt in blood ;
It waves again in victory.

Champlain ! thine isles, thy craggy shore

Oft sleep beneath the thunder's shock ;
And many a bolt's explosive roar
Hath, harmless, on thy billow broke.

But when McDonough's fight begun,

His death-armed thunders, echoing sweep :
Reached all thy caves ; and every gun—
Thine islands shook ; and rocked thy deep.

The flag of England's high renown

Marched proudly on thy mountain wave—
McDonough brought its honors down,
And sank its glories in the grave !

OLDE ULSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROBABLE DISCONTINUANCE OF OLDE ULSTER with the issuance of the December, 1914, number and the conclusion of the tenth volume the editor has been requested to announce that it is proposed by Mr. Louis P. de Boer, L.L.B., Leyden University, M.A., Yale University, of New York City, to start a monthly under the name of "The New Netherland Record" to cover the features treated in this magazine with a much wider scope. Its columns will contain a historical part, a biographical part, a genealogical part and a heraldic part. The proposed publishers have requested the editor of OLDE ULSTER to send our subscribers sample copies of their issues during September, October, November and December with a circular inviting subscriptions to the proposed magazine. In our issue for September the plan of the projectors will be more fully set forth. The editor of OLDE ULSTER has been urged so often to broaden his magazine into covering the whole New Netherland field that he is more than willing to have some one take it up.

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WHOLE NUMBER 117

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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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**The History of the Town of Marlborough,
 Ulster County, New York by C. Meech
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OLD^E VLSTER

VOL. X

SEPTEMBER, 1914

No. 9

The "Down Rent" War

By Abram W. Hoffman



HE history of the landlord and tenant troubles that swept over a large portion of New York State something over fifty years ago never has been written and can never be adequately told. It has existed for years only in the form of a gradually dimming remembrance in the minds of those who took part in it, but has escaped the pen of the sober and dignified historian, and as these men become more few and their recollections more weakened by the passing seasons the facts to be gathered become more scarce and unsatisfactory. It being the mission of "Picturesque Ulster" to rescue from the oblivion of absolute forgetfulness whatever may be found in the byway of legend and history that is worth preserving no more appropriate topic can be found than that under the head under which this is written. A series of events that brought to a large

section of our State whatever of progress and prosperity it enjoys, that entirely changed methods of life and business, that in happening made and unmade governors of the State, that had its heroes, its martyrs, its tragedies, comedies and songs, is surely worth a few words of print for the sake of the story itself, even though it has no historical value and importance.

To find the primary cause of the "Down Rent War" we must go back to the early days of the Colony of New York, when large grants of land were made to favorites of the crown and the royal governors of the province. There seemed no limit to the land, and the authorities acted accordingly. Thousands of acres were to be had for the asking, provided the one who asked had the requisite social and political standing. Boundaries were vaguely defined and often overlapped each other. This condition continued until 1699 when it was checked by the governor who saw the inevitable result and called attention to it. Governor Bellamont prevented further growth of the practice of granting large domains to individuals, but much mischief had already been done although the realization did not come until more than a century later. Many of these larger estates were early broken up by sales of land in small farms, but several of the larger and more wealthy owners kept the land intact in the family, making it a matter of both pride and principle to part with the title to none of it, only leasing it to tenants. Kingston and its immediate vicinity were spared the evils of the landlord system through the grant there having been made to the trustees of the municipality in common, and another large area was freed shortly after the

The "Down Rent" War

Revolution by Chancellor Livingston's grant of a large tract to the Kingston trustees, his generosity being caused by sympathy for the citizens of a place that had suffered so much for its patriotism. The poorly defined boundaries early began to cause trouble between landowners, and in these troubles the tenants were usually the heaviest sufferers. The Hardenbergh family of Rosendale owned large tracts of land in Ulster and Sullivan counties and this land was also claimed by another family. Captain Gerardus Hardenbergh, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, a man of imperious methods, evicted tenants who had leased of the rival claimant for ownership. He was found by the roadside with a bullet through his heart, and one of the evicted tenants boasted of having "shot a fat buck." This was the first bloodshed in the land difficulties in this locality. Although it had nothing to do with the anti-rent war of twenty years later, it paved the way by creating a prejudice against landlords and drew attention to the possibilities of danger to the tenants from the quarrels of the landlords. Stray lines of the ballad describing the tragedy relating how

They shot Gross Hardenbergh off of his horse

still linger in the memories of some of the older people in the rural districts adjacent to the scene of the occurrence.

The struggle for the abolition of the landlord system, for some time in preparation, reached its climax about 1845. It affected much of the northern and northwestern parts of Ulster county and the greater portion of Delaware. First carried on in the courts,

where the tenants were uniformly beaten, the leases being declared legal, it was finally brought to a successful ending by unlawful means that were novel and picturesque in the extreme. The large estates were kept intact, no land being sold. It was to enforce the sale of land, not to decrease the rate of rental, that the anti-rent men aimed. Rents were low and generally payable in produce, but the oppressive feature of the system lay in the insecurity of tenure. Only a "three life lease"—a lease extending during the life of the lessor, his heir and his heir's heir—was given. At the extinguishment of the three lives, the lease terminated and all buildings and improvements reverted to the landlord. In the early days settlers had accepted these terms, but as succeeding generations began to see the effect, dissatisfaction arose. It placed a premium upon shiftlessness and a ban upon industry and care, disastrous alike to both landlord and tenant. The tenant had no encouragement to make improvements, knowing that they would ultimately be forfeited. His only aim was to get what he could from the land, without regard to the future. This, of course, tended to greatly depreciate the value of the property. But the landlords still refused to sell, preferring rather to retain ownership of large tracts, even though the value of their property was decreasing year by year. It was to end this condition that the tenantry rose in revolt.

Their organization was carefully planned. With the memory of the Revolutionary and border wars still fresh, they naturally turned to this for their inspiration. The friends of the landlords, those who did

The "Down Rent" War

not join in the new war for freedom, were spoken of as "Tories." The insurgent tenantry organized as Indians, disguising themselves in the fanciful costumes of the Red Men. Their method of organization was patterned after that of the Irish patriotic societies of '98. Each band of ten were known to their leader but not to the members of other bands. The leaders were known to the chief of the organization but not to each other. The meeting places were in secluded forest glades to which the members repaired secretly, only appearing to each other when fully disguised. The chiefs of the bands were disguised as squaws. They had charge of the disguises of their men and the method of distribution had a quaint conceit connected with it that is worthy of mention. On arriving at the meeting place the chief, fully disguised as a squaw, would retire into a thicket where his men were concealed and where he had hidden a bag containing the disguises and Indian toggery for the men. After an absence sufficiently long to enable the men to don their disguises, he would lead the band out of the thicket. The legend, expressed in several stanzas of rhyme, was that the squaw had given birth to the ten full grown Indians. The marvelous quality of this performance and the hopelessness of opposition to a tribe of Indians who could increase at so prodigious a rate formed the subject for several verses of the ballad.

The first step in the campaign was the refusal to pay rent. The next was to make it unpleasant for officials who came to serve papers in eviction proceedings. This was where the work of the Indians came

in. By a crude system of signals with dinner horns it was possible to give notice of the approach of agents or officers promptly and call together the Indians for business. As a ballad of the day had it :

The horns will toot from door to door,
While old tin pans they clatter ;
There's Indians scalping all around—
For Lord's sake, what's the matter ?

One instance will suffice to show the utility of the tin-horn service. Benjamin Winne, near The Corner, had refused to pay rent. The sheriff came with legal documents to serve. The head of the family was not at home, but Mrs. Winne, ascertaining the officer's business, blew a blast on the horn that was taken up and repeated by all within hearing and again and again repeated until soon the horns were blowing for miles around, in all directions, arousing the Indians of Shandaken, Little Shandaken and Woodstock to the need of their services. The sheriff knew too well " what the matter " was and fled on horseback, running his horse. At Lake Hill he was headed off by a party of Woodstock Indians, dragged from his horse into the mud, his papers taken from him and destroyed and the thoroughly scared official sent back to Kingston with a warning to never again invade the hunting grounds of the " Down Renters."

Dress parades by the Indians took place occasionally for the purpose of showing their strength. On one of these occasions 500 Indians from Delaware county came down on horseback for the purpose of adding to the impressiveness of the scene. Riding in Indian file,

disguised in Indian toggery, they made a spectacle as fearsome to the landlords and their agents as it must have been unique to the disinterested spectator. One evolution that the Indians prided themselves in was the "snake around" in which they went through many intricate manoeuvres designed to imitate the writhing of a monster snake. The hills resounded with their whoops, which were none the less loud and enthusiastic after the assemblage had partaken freely of hard cider offered by the farmers in great quantities. The object of this demonstration was to frighten away a surveyor named Ramsay who had been at work on the Livingston tract in the neighborhood of Bearsville and Lake Hill. That he was properly scared there is no doubt. The favored few to whom land had been sold were almost to a man ranged on the side of the landowners and were classed by the Indians as "Tories." After partaking of cider at a farm house on the Yankeetown road and executing the "snake around" the Indians marched toward Bearsville, where, not far from where the schoolhouse now stands, there was, and still is, on the north side of the road, where the road over Lake Hill comes into the main highway, a stone marking the boundary of a farm that had been sold to a "Tory." This stone, as the emblem of all that was hateful, was solemnly tarred and feathered by the Indians as a warning of what might occur to those who had placed it there. It was that night that the presence of mind of one of the Indians saved his companions from having their identity discovered by the enemy. They had a supper at a farm house and had removed their masks. One of the party discovered the face of "Peeper

John," an emissary of the "Tories" at the window. With rare presence of mind he shouted, "Look at the fire!" a command that was obeyed through sheer curiosity for long enough to enable him to explain the reason for it. Masks were quickly donned again and it is needless to say that the "Peeper" found that immediate locality too warm for him.

It was in the spring of 1845 that the most active campaign took place. On the morning of Friday, March 7, Henry P. Shultis, the agent of the Livingstons, set men at work to remove some felled timber from disputed property near the upper shore of Cooper's Lake. Soon the horns began to toot and in a short time the men at work were surrounded by a band of Indians. Three men in the employ of Mr. Shultis were at the work of drawing away the timber, John Lasher, Peter Bonesteel and a man named Plass. From threats and angry words the forces soon came to more active measures and Lasher hit one of the Indians with a stake, tearing off his mask so that he was recognized. Then the three men ran, pursued by the Indians, who caught Lasher and proceeded to apply a coat of tar and feathers. This interesting ceremony took place by the side of the road leading from Bearsville over Lake Hill near where it joins the other road at Lake Hill. For his martyrdom Lasher received a farm from the landlord in whose service he had been. Bonesteel and Plass escaped from the pursuing Indians and thus saved themselves from receiving tar and feathers and later a farm as a reward. When the fracas began the men were loading timber near where W. C. Lasher's bluestone quarry now is, at the

The "Down Rent" War



Indian Disguise in the "Down Rent" War

foot of Mt. Tobias. Their oxen, frightened by the clatter, ran away and tumbled down a cliff. Two of the Indians had been recognized and warrants were procured for their arrest. On the day of trial their friends attended in great numbers and rescued them from the custody of the officers. Officers sent to make more arrests were overawed by the Indians and the sheriff took the field with a force of a hundred armed men. This army reached the scene of the war on March 11, 1845, making its headquarters at the Henry P. Shultis place, near Bearsville. Ineffectual attempts were made to capture the Indian chiefs that night and a detachment of twenty men sent out was fired upon. They charged the position held by the Indians, only to find on capturing it that nothing was left of the enemy but tracks in the snow. Finally, after a campaign of a week eight Indians were arrested. They were subsequently indicted and a nominal fine imposed.

In Delaware county the struggle was not harmless. On August 7th Sheriff Steele was killed by the Indians in broad daylight while selling some cattle which had been levied on for unpaid rent. A number of arrests were made and men named Van Steenbergh and O'Connor were sentenced to be hanged. They were reprieved by Governor Wright and later pardoned, a pledge to pardon them having been given by a gubernatorial candidate the next fall and made an issue in the election. One of the men arrested was named Scudder and a song of the period recites how

Steele is shot and dead and gone to hell
And Warren Scudder is now in a dungeon cell.

The "Down Rent" War

One of the men imprisoned, Rogers, I think his name was, was the hero of the regulation romance usually found in episodes of this character. He was engaged to a young woman named Jeannette and his arrest and imprisonment under these circumstances was made the subject of a sentimental ballad entitled, "Sweet Jeannette," which was sung with great effect throughout the troubled region in the two counties. Rogers lived to return from prison and marry his "Sweet Jeannette," after which I presume "they all lived happily ever after." One of the stories told relates to a very tearful scene in a Delaware county farm house with "Sweet Jeannette" weeping while going about her work at overhearing a visitor who turns out to be O'Connor, released from prison and bearing a message from Rogers, singing the song. He had been seeking "Sweet Jeannette" in vain for some time and finally locates her by the song, which causes her to weep when she hears him sing it, thus leading to inquiries which reveal her identity. I may be mixed regarding the names, but that doesn't affect the story. O'Connor after his release, did effective service in the cause of the tenantry by making speeches on the issue. His eloquence is still remembered by the few veterans of the "Down Rent War" still living in Ulster county, where it was a feature of the subsequent "campaign of education" that led to the ending of the war by the landlords consenting to sell the land to the farmers.

But before the trouble ended there was unlimited excitement in Woodstock and Shandaken, to which towns the anti-rent excitement in this county was

principally confined. The year 1845 was a lively one and the political campaign that fall one of the most heated ever known. The issue in which people in the disturbed district were interested was the friendliness or enmity of the candidates to their cause. So was that of the succeeding year (1846). Governor Silas Wright, who was then a candidate for re-election, although opposed to the landlord system, was also opposed to lawlessness and had not hesitated to bring the power of his office to bear to enforce the laws. It was largely through his influence that the Legislature had passed laws more favorable to the tenants, but the governor, as the representative of the laws that were on the side of the landlords, could hope for the support of no "Down Renter," especially as his opponent was pledged to the pardon of the Delaware county men in prison. Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer and other counties were as deeply interested and had as many struggling tenants as Ulster and Delaware and the "Down Renters" held the balance of power; so it came about that they swayed a state election. At the same time they procured an amendment to the constitution forbidding the leasing of agricultural land for a term longer than twelve years, and this, added to the fear of farther lawlessness ended the entire trouble by removing the cause. The landlords gave up their dream of large landed estates, tilled by a dependent tenantry, and sold off their property in small farms to suit the purchasers.

Contentment, independence, progress and prosperity have followed the happy ending of the "war." In the opinion of most men it was merely an insignificant

The "Down Rent" War

episode of only temporary interest. Few now remember it. Yet, as has been shown, it had its influence in politics that even swayed the whole State; it had its tragedies, its romances, its literature, even its poets. It abolished a pernicious system. It benefitted both landlord and tenant alike, for under the system it abolished the value of the landlord's property was rapidly lessening while the tenant was bound to be dissatisfied. Those who took part in it were the best citizens of the locality. Some of them have lived to become eminent in business and political life. At least one was afterward sheriff of Ulster county and others have been sent to the Legislature or the board of supervisors to make laws for county and State. As "Down Renters" those who took part in the agitation were neither the high-minded patriots they thought themselves, nor the mob of riotous ruffians their opponents termed them. What they aimed to accomplish was with them a matter of policy rather than a matter of principle, and the policy they desired to enforce was the best for all concerned. They occupy the rather singular position of having accomplished a reorganization of affairs, beneficial equally to them and their opponents, through a reform in the laws, brought about by distinctly and flagrantly unlawful means. Their success changed the whole future of that portion of the State in which they operated. From dragging along half a century behind the age, devoid of ambition and progress, the people of the region once the scene of the "Down Rent War" were at once placed in the front of independence and progress, a position that they have since retained. While they practiced law-

Olde Ulster

lessness, it was only so far as they deemed it necessary for the accomplishment of a distinct purpose. Aside from what was required of lawlessness for that purpose their country was never in a more peaceful condition. Every Indian was sworn not to molest or injure anybody not a "Tory," and as they knew that any crime would be charged against them, each Indian had a personal interest in seeing that no harm came to anyone. Consequently travelers were never more safe, so long as they were not connected with the sheriff's office or the landlords. Judged by actual results, the "war," of which a few fragmentary recollections gathered here and there from the few surviving "veterans" have been here given, is worthy of a larger place in the written history of Ulster county than it ever has had or ever will have.

In the annual message of Governor Silas Wright to the Legislature on January 6th, 1846, he said in relation to the anti-rent troubles:

With very few exceptions the landlords avow their readiness to commute the titles and to enter into negotiations with their respective tenants for that purpose, i. e. to change tenures from leasehold to fee simple.

He recommended that distress for rent be abolished prospectively as applicable to agricultural lands, saying that "this mode of collecting rent is too summary for the safety of the farmer." The Legislature appointed a committee to which the whole matter was referred.

The "Down Rent" War

The chairman of the committee was Samuel J. Tilden. It made an exhaustive report and recommended that for the future leases of agricultural lands for longer than ten years be prohibited, and providing for the conversion into mortgages, payable in reasonable installments, of all the rights and interests of the landlords.

On the 13th day of May, 1846, the Legislature enacted that

Distress for rent is hereby abolished.

This Legislature of 1846 provided for the election of delegates to a convention to revise the old or frame a new constitution for the State and the convention met during 1847. Section XIV of that constitution provided that

No lease or grant of agricultural land for a longer period than twelve years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

This constitutional provision forever did away with the cause and occasion for such struggles and conflicts as that we have described.

It may be added that our illustration this month is a photograph of one of the Indian disguises worn in the Anti-Rent (Down Rent) War. It was secured as an exhibit in one of the ejectment suits by the Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, one of the counsel retained, and has been presented by his daughter, Mrs. Henry D. Darrow, to the Senate House. The skirt was only

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worn when the "chief" appeared as a squaw, as told in the above story and was discarded upon the appearance as a warrior immediately afterwards when only the jacket and mask were worn. The jacket is of the brightest scarlet; the mask is the tanned hide of a calf with some of the hair retained for whiskers and covering for the head.

It should be added that the story of the "Down Rent" War is reproduced from "Picturesque Ulster," for which artistic publication of the late R. Lionel De Lisser it was prepared by Abram W. Hoffman, after a thorough research.



NOTICE

The subscribers and their associates intend to apply to the Legislature of this State, at their present session, for a grant to build a Toll Bridge across the Esopus creek, at or near the ferry and mill (on the present stage road) now in the possession of Solomon Cook, in the town of Saugerties and county of Ulster.

*William Legg,
Peter Schoonmaker, Jun.,
Cornelius Van Steenbergh,
Jos. Eastman,
Frederick Krous.*

Saugerties, Feb. 1, 1816.

From Ulster Plebeian, March 8, 1817.

THE INVASION OF THE YANKEES

When the descendants of the Dutch settlers at New York began to realize that there were desirable arable and wood lands above the flow of salt water, lying unimproved and unenjoyed, the adventurous among them left the island of Manhattan, and the pleasant Westchester country, to explore the upper waters of the Hudson. Skirting the tall palisades, dashing through the broad *zees* of Tappaan and Haverstraw, penetrating the dark passes of the Highlands, and sailing along, past sunny nooks and quiet bays, and bold promontories, they came at last to a little island, upon which stood a solitary pine tree, a prominent landmark to the early voyager. This island they called *Bompies Hoek*, and at this point they moored the vessel, and landed to seek homes in the valleys and on the plains sheltered by the lofty Katskills. Some located along the Creek, near its confluence with the Hudson ; some followed up the stream to its junction with the *Hans Vassen* and the Katerskill ; while some ventured a little farther inland, and settled at Katsbaan, and the Embogt, and at the pleasant *Bokoven*. Here Spring found these settlers preparing the generous soil for the grain ; here Summer smiled upon their waving fields ; here Autumn was fragrant with the odor of the ripened fruit of their orchards ; and here Winter listened to their Christmas carols, the kitchen songs of the happy darkies, and the merry ringing of the sleigh-bells, as they traveled with sleek horses and high-backed "pungs" to interchange visits

and the compliments of the season with distant relatives, acquaintances or friends, all included in the comprehensive title of "neighbors." Here they lived in the good old customs of their Low Dutch progenitors, keeping Holy Day the festivals of Paas and Pinxter, and here they died and were buried in the convivial fashion of their fatherland.

In the course of time tidings of the settlement and its prosperity reached the ears of the far-off dwellers in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

In those days the Province of New York was esteemed, by the descendants of the Pilgrims, as the abode of wild beasts, or a yet wilder species of the human race; the crossing of the North River was deemed a perilous and fool-hardy undertaking, and the friends of those who ventured to "go over" were as hopeless of their return as though they had made the Stygian passage. Yet, even then, the spirit of enterprise was an important component of Yankee character, and while they listened to the history of the distant Dutch colony, there were some who resolved to emigrate. To resolve was to do, and a little time found them established on the west side of the North River exchanging the wares of the Eastern colonies and the imports from the West Indies for the grain of the farmer and the dairy products of the *goede vrouwen* of all the region round about. The trade was profitable and the plain emigrant became the wealthy merchant.

JAMES D. PINCKNEY

From an old Catskill Recorder

THE FAMILY OF COLONEL
CHARLES CLINTON

A Sketch by Dr. Joseph Young, Written in 1807

Colonel Charles Clinton, nephew to my grandmother Margaret, possessed an acute genius, a penetrating solid judgment, an extensive fund of useful as well as ornamental knowledge, with the affability and polished manners of a polite gentleman. He was a tall, straight, graceful person, of a majestic appearance. If he chanced to come into company where a number of young people were cheerfully diverting themselves, their first impressions were of awe and reverence ; but in the course of a few minutes he would enter into the most pleasing, and frequently instructive conversation, which soon dispelled the panic, and inspired them with pleasing and respectful confidence. He was Judge of the County Court, and justice of the peace until he died ; and a colonel in the army in the war which commenced in the year 1756. He married Elizabeth Denniston, sister to Alexander, by whom he had one daughter, Catharine, a sensible, friendly, ingenious, placid being, who was married to Colonel James McClaghry, as brave an officer as America could boast of. She died without issue. Colonel Clinton and his wife had also four sons, viz : Alexander, Charles, James and George.

After Alexander had acquired an excellent school education he remained six years in college at Newark, when Mr. [Rev. Aaron, the father of the noted Aaron] Burr was president ; he then studied physic under Dr.

Olde Ulster

Middletown, in New York, which he afterwards practiced in Ulster county and parts adjacent with great success and reputation. He excelled in everything to which he turned his attention ; he was a good classical scholar, a great physician, a considerable poet, an excellent musician, and understood the broadsword in a superior degree ; but what finished and gave lustre to a truly great character was, that he was a most placid, agreeable, benevolent, friendly being, beloved and highly respected by every person who knew him : and I shall ever remember with pleasure and gratitude the attention and friendship with which he honored me. He married Miss Maria Kane, but died soon after of the confluent smallpox, greatly and very generally lamented ; his memory is dear to many at this day, and to none more than to Joseph Young.

Charles, the second son, was a very sprightly lad, and had a good education. He also studied physic under Dr. Middletown, and embarked as a physician in the expedition against the Havana, and was much esteemed by the celebrated Doctor Huck. When he returned he practiced medicine with success and reputation in Ulster county and parts adjacent, and died a bachelor, of a lingering consumption.

James, like David of old, had been a warrior from his youth up. After he had obtained a good education he enlisted a company and served with reputation as a captain in the war which commenced in 1756. He was a general in the Continental army, and signalized himself in endeavoring to defend a redoubt on the west bank of the North River, that was honored by the name of Fort Montgomery. When it became

almost certain that they would finally be obliged to submit to superior numbers, General James tried to persuade his brother George to leave the redoubt, alleging it would be a greater injury to our cause to have the Governor of the State taken prisoner, than if he should fall into their hands. They, however, both remained until it grew dark, and were mixed with the enemy; the Governor escaped in a boat to the east side of the river, and James slid down the very steep bank of a creek which ran near the redoubt, and fell into the top of a hemlock tree, and made his escape by going up the bed of the brook, in which there was but little water at that time. When the enemy rushed into the redoubt, Colonel McClaughry and a Mr. James Humphrey, the cock of whose gun had been shot off, turned back to back and defended themselves desperately; they were assailed on all sides, and would undoubtedly have been killed, but a British senator, who witnessed their spirit and bravery, exclaimed that it would be a pity to kill such brave men; they then rushed on and seized them, and when the Colonel was brought to the British General [Sir Henry] Clinton, he asked him where his friend George was? The Colonel replied, "Thank God, he is safe beyond the reach of your friendship." General James Clinton married an amiable woman, of the name of [Mary] DeWitt, by whom he had four sons, viz: Alexander, DeWitt, Charles and George. Alexander was a youth of a very promising genius, but when he was — years old he was drowned in crossing the river from the city to Hoboken or Bull's Ferry. After DeWitt acquired a good education, he studied law under Samuel Jones, and being a

firm, undeviating, inflexible patriot and a man of superior talents, he was soon honored with a seat in the Assembly of the State and has been a senator in Congress, where he did honor to himself and to his State. In 1801 he was appointed to be mayor of New York, which office he executed with ability and integrity, until the winter of 1807, when he was displaced by Governor Lewis and his nefarious cabinet, and Colonel Marinus Willett, an old doting superannuated Burrish, substituted in his stead. But he is yet state senator, and is nominated as a Republican candidate for the next four years. He married Maria Franklin, a daughter of William Franklin, an eminent merchant in this city (New York). Charles married Miss Elizabeth Mulliner, of Little Britain and now lives at Newburgh. I have been told that he is a valuable man and an expert surveyor of land. George studied law under his brother DeWitt, and being a man of capacity, he was honored with a seat in the State Assembly in 1804, and in 1805, 1806 and 1807 has been a Member of Congress. He married Miss Hannah Franklin, sister to Mrs. Maria Clinton.

George, the youngest son of Colonel Charles Clinton, was placed when very young under the tuition of Daniel Thame, a gentleman who had acquired a liberal education in the college of Edinburgh. The activity and strength of the intellectual faculties of the young student became very perceptible at an early period, which caused him to be caressed by all his friends. After having acquired an excellent school education under several eminent tutors, he served either one or two campaigns as a lieutenant under his brother

The Family of Colonel Charles Clinton

James. He then studied law under the direction of William Smith, Esquire, which he practiced in Ulster county with ability and integrity. He had previously been appointed clerk of Ulster county by Governor George Clinton. [An error. James De Lancey, then royal governor, made the appointment. ED.]

When the troubles commenced between Britain and America he was elected a Member of the Legislature, where he signalized himself in combating and defeating the nefarious schemes of the Tories. He was appointed a general in the Continental Army in the year 1776, and when the State Constitution was formed he was unanimously chosen Governor of the State, and was successively re-elected to that most important office, in times that tried men's courage, ability and principles, until the year 1795, when, having greatly injured his health by his long and faithful service, he wished for a respite from public business; the consequence of which was that John Jay, Esquire, was chosen to succeed him. In the Spring of 1801 he was reinstated in the chair which he had filled for eighteen years with so much honor to himself and great advantage to the State and to the Union. Soon after he had declined a re-election in 1804 he was nominated for Vice President of the United States, and elected without opposition, which station he now deservedly enjoys. He married Miss Cornelia Tappen, in Kingston, Ulster county, of an ingenious, friendly, placid disposition, by whom he had one son, named George Washington, and five daughters, viz: Catharine, married Pierre van Cortlandt, Esquire; Cornelia, married Monsieur Genet ["Citizen" Edmond Charles], formerly Am.

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bassador from the French Republic to the United States; Eliza, married Mathias B. Tallmadge; Maria,



RECORDS OF THE ROCHESTER CHURCH

Continued from Vol. X., page 255

BAPTISMS

1778

471. Dec. 20. Jenneke, ch. of Lauwrence Hoornbeek. Maria Hoornbeek. Sp. Philip Hoornbeek. Maria Schoonmaker.

472. Dec 30. Annatie, ch. of Jacobus I. Quick. Christina Heyn. No sponsors.

473. Dec. 30. Geertje, ch. of Phillip Quick. Rachel ———. No sponsors.

474. Dec. 30. Charles, ch. of William Roos. Elisabeth Roos. No sponsors.

1779

475. Jan. 31. William, ch. of Hartman Ennist. Elisabeth Hoornbeek. Sp. William ——. Sara Ennest.

476. Jan. 31. Felten, ch. of William Kelder. Hester Ennest. Sp. Henricus Crispel. Elisabeth Kelder.

477. Feb. 10. Catharina, ch. of Jochem Schoonmaker, Jr. Catharina Schoonmaker. No sponsors.

478. Mar. 18. Daniel, ch. of Johannis Carson. Ann Krom. No sponsors.

Records of the Rochester Church

479. Mar. 21. Jacobus, ch. of Jacobus Van Wag-enen. Rachel Broadhead. No sponsors.

480. Mar. 21. Jacob Hardenbergh, ch. of Elisah Rosekrans. Hanna Hardenbergh. Sp. Jacob Har-denbergh. Helena Hardenbergh.

481. (One blank. "Not entered.")

482. (No date.) Sarah (born 17 Mar. 1779), ch. of Petrus William Oosterhout. Geertje Rosekrans. No sponsors.

483. (No date.) Catharina (born 9 Jan. 1779), ch. of Benjamin De Witt. Jannitje Wesbrook. No sponsors.

484. Apr. 7. Antie (born 29 Mar. 1779), ch. of Benjamin Van Wagenen. Liedea Depuy. Sp. Eph-raim Depuy. Antie Schoonmaker.

485. Apr. 7. Andreas (born 13 Mar. 1779), ch. of Magdalena Tack. No sponsors.

486. May 6. Jenneke, ch. of Johannis Sammons. Margrita Wynkoop. No sponsors.

487. May 6. Pieterella, ch. of Johannis Kelder. Pieterella Hoornbeek. Sp. Pieterella Bruyn.

488. May 22. Levi, ch. of Benjamin Depuy. Jane Miller. Sp. Ephraim Depuy. Antie Schoon-maker.

489. July 26. Petrus, ch. of Simon Deyoo. Ann-atie Wesbrouck. Sp. Petrus Schoonmaker. Jannetie Vandemark.

490. Aug. 13. Jacob, ch. of Jonathan Barley. Antje Hendrixon. Sp. Jacob Barley. Lidea Koenig.

491. Sept. 26. Antje, ch. of Martinus Schoon-maker. Maria Basset. No sponsors.

492. Sept. 26. Marfa, ch. of Cornelius Harden-

Olde Ulster

bergh. Maria Oosterhout. Sp. Lodewyck Hoornbeek. Catharina Schenogh.

493. Sept. 26. Maria, ch. of Henricus Oosterhout. Jenneke Kittle. Sp. Lowrens Kortreght, Jr. Maria Kortreght.

494. Sept. 26. Elizabeth, ch. of Jacobus Hendrixon. Elisabeth Beeker. No sponsors.

495. Sept. 26. Jacobus, ch. of Jacobus VanEtten. Elisabeth Oosterhout. No sponsors.

496. Sept. 26. Thomas, ch. of Thomas Bonten. Eva Heyn. No sponsors.

497. Dec. 5. John (born 18 Oct. 1779), ch. of Petrus Hendrixon. Judith Harp. No sponsors.

498. Dec. 5. Sara (born 25 Aug. 1779), ch. of Joseph Depuy. Maria Depuy. No sponsors.

499. Dec. 5. Cornélius (born 10 Oct. 1779), ch. of Frederick Van Demark. Annatje Belle. Sp. Cornelius Schoonmaker. Elena Bosset.

500. Dec. 5. Sara, ch. of Chester Bentyemen. Antje Harp. No sponsors.

1780

501. (No date.) Neyltje (born 29 Jan. 1780), ch. of Richard Brodhead. Janetie Newkirk. Sp. Isaac Newkirk. Neightje Brodhead.

502. Feb. 6. Henricus, ch. of Abraham Middagh. Doretha Pork. Sp. Henderikus Bogert. Mierebo Van Leuven.

503. Feb. 6. Hanna, ch. of Joseph Kelder. Miria Brnle. No sponsors.

504. Aug. 12. Petronella (born 17 July 1780), ch. of Jacobus Devenport. Rachel Hardenberg. Sp. Petronella Bruin.

Records of the Rochester Church

505. Aug. 12. Elisabeth, ch. of Jacobus Sammons. Grietje Wynkoop. No sponsors.

506. Aug. 12. Jacobus, ch. of Laurence Kortreght. Maria Kortreght. Sp. Benjamin Bruin. Sara Bruin.

507. Aug. 13. Martynus, ch. of Francis Graham Annatje Oosterhout. No sponsors.

508. Sept. 12. Annatje, ch. of Johannes Dekker. Sara Hoornbeek. No sponsors.

509. Sept. 18. Jan, ch. of Jan Krom. Esther Le Roy. No sponsors.

510. Oct. 8. Maria, ch. of Cester Bentyms. Antje Harp. No sponsors.

511. Nov. 28. Benjamin, ch. of Jacob Tunner. Elsie Mockklien. No sponsors.

512. Nov. 28. Tobias, ch. of Joel Hoornbeek. Anna Swartwout. No sponsors.

513. Nov. 28. Jacob, ch. of Wessel Van Noy. Annttje Wood. Sp. Edward Wood.

514. Dec. 4. Sara, ch. of John Low. Elisabeth Weslake. No sponsors.

515. Dec. 4. Echje, ch. of Mathew C. Jansen. Cornelia Sleght. No sponsors.

516. Jacob, ch. of Johannes Rosa. Jantje Low. No sponsors.

517. Jacobus, ch. of Jonathan Berle. Antje Hentreckson. Sp. Jacobus Quick. Annatje Oosterhout.

1781

518. Feb. 13. John, ch. of William Davids. Maria Kettle. No sponsors.

519. Apr. 24. Hanna, ch. of Henrikus Ooster-

Olde Ulster

hout. Margrieta Schoonmaker. Sp. Jacobus Rosakrans. Blaendena Elvendorp.

520. Apr. 29. Thomas, ch. of John Schoonmaker. Annatje Wood. Sp. Frederick Schoonmaker. Eva Schoonmaker.

521. Apr. 29. Elias, ch. of Jacobus Hendrickson. Elisabeth McCarly. No sponsors.

522. Apr. 29. Johannis, ch. of Joris Jansen. Cathrina Perkil. Sp. Creyn Oosterhout. Lena Oosterhout.

523. Apr. 29. Annatje, ch. of Daniel Schoonmaker. Maieke Slegt. No sponsors.

524. Apr. 29. Jacob, ch. of Peter Enderley. Antje Krom. Sp. Cloudy Middagh. Maria Krom.

525. Apr. 29. Jacob, ch. of Coenar Chitey. Elisabeth Hoornbeek. No sponsors.

526. Apr. 29. Ariantje, ch. of Teunis Oosterhout. Johanna Helm. No sponsors.

527. Apr. 29. Lena, ch. of Abraham Corrugan. Treintje Hoornbeek. Sp. Jacob Hardenberg. Lena Hardenberg.

528. Apr. 29. Mally, ch. of Nicolas Burger. Maria Krom. No sponsors.

529. Apr. 29. Annatje, ch. of Elias Merkle. Elisabeth Hendrickson. No sponsors.

530. Apr. 29. Antje, ch. of Benjamin Depuy. Jeneka Miller. Sp. Jacob Depuy. Maria Depuy.

531. Apr. 29. John, ch. of Arthur Morris. Elisabeth Bevier. No sponsors.

532. Aug. 24. Cornelius, ch. of Joseph Depuy. Maria Depuy. No sponsors.

533. Oct. 7. Maria, ch. of Cornelius Schoonmaker. Elena Bosset. No sponsors.

Records of the Rochester Church

1782

534. Feb. 29. Catharina, ch. of M. Fisher. Marreigrite Oosterhout. Sp. Cornelius Oosterhout. Gertrug Oosterhout.

535. Feb. 29. Margrita, ch. of Benjamin Oosterhout. Rachel Klaerwater. No sponsors.

536. May 14. Antje, ch. of Jonathan Berley. No sponsors.

537. May 14. Sara, ch. of Benjamin Aleger. Sara Rosekrans. No sponsors.

538. May 14. Anatje, ch. of Barbara Oosterhout. No sponsors.

539. June 9. Cornelius Depuy, ch. of Frederick Wesbroeck. Sara Depuy. Sp. Cornelius Depuy. Sara Van Wagenen.

540. June 16. Hendericus, ch. of Hendericus Hoornbeek. Ester Headly. Sp. Jacob D. Hoornbeek. Maria Hoornbeek.

541. Aug. 3. Ester, ch. of Cornelius Hoornbeek. Lena Oosterhout. No sponsors.

542. Aug. 4. Henry, ch. of Hendriccus Oosterhout. Margreta Schoonmaker. No sponsors.

543. Aug. 17. David, ch. of Wessel Vernoy. Annetie Wood. No sponsors.

544. Aug. 17. Hendericus, ch. of Lodewyck Schoonmaker. Catharina Schoonmaker. No sponsors.

545. Oct. 15. Lowarance, ch. of Lowrence Hoornbeek. Maria Hoornbeek. No sponsors.

546. Oct. 15. Johannis Decker, ch. of Jacob De Witt Schoonmaker. Maria Hoornbeek. No sponsors.

547. Oct. 15. Maria, ch. of Jacob Hoornbeek. Sara Van Wagenen. No sponsors.

Olde Ulster

548. Oct. 15. Catrena, ch. of Johannis Rosa. Jannetie Low. No sponsors.

549. Nov. 19. Johanna Elisabeth, ch. of John Krom. Hester Krom. No sponsors.

1783

550. Jan. 12. Thomas, ch. of Cornelius Stillwell. Maria Hasbrouck. No sponsors.

551. Jan. 31. Elisabeth, ch. of Elias Merkel. Elisabeth Hendrickson. No sponsors.

552. Jan. 31. Sara, ch. of William Kelder. Esther Ennest. No sponsors.

553. 554. May 1. Henry Miller and Sara, ch. of Benjamin Depuy. Jean Miller. Sp. Cornelius Van Wagenen. Sara Depuy.

555. May 5. Elias, ch. of Moses Depuy. Helena Hardenberg. No sponsors.

556. May 5. Maria, ch. of Joseph Depuy. Maria Depuy. No sponsors.

557. July —. Cornelius Van Wagenen, ch. of Jacobus Quick. Catrina Clyn. Sp. Cornelius Van Wagenen. Sara Depuy.

558. Apr. 26. Maria, ch. of Maria Harp. Sp. Jacobus Boy. Maria Miller.

559. Sept. 28. Maria, ch. of Edward Harp. Engeltie Kittle. Sp. Henry Harp. Lidea Harp.

560. Sept. 28. Cathrina, ch. of Dirck Westbrook. Gertrug Brodhead. No sponsors.

561. Oct. 13. Elisabeth, ch. of Ephraim Depuy, Jr. Cornelia Snyder. Sp. Abraham Snyder. Helena Depuy.

To be continued

The Highlands

THE HIGHLANDS

'Tis not of Scottish Highlands that we sing,
But of our own, that crown the Hudson's side,
And lift their rock-crowned heads in majesty,
And lave their bases in the mighty tide.

The river narrows at their proud behest,
And creeps more darkly as it deeper flows,
And fitful winds swirl through the long defile
Where the great Highlands keep their stern repose.

Through all the changes of the changing years
They stand unmoved, though wars and storms have raged;
Old forts remain, and beacon rocks, and scars
That show where mighty conflicts have been waged.

And on the lower ledges man has drilled
His daring highways for the world to run ;
And countless eyes have gazed in wondering awe
On these strange hills, superb in shade, or sun.

They have their romance, too, their sweet romance
Of Indian lovers, brave and true of soul ;
And fairy bands that loved the woodland paths,
And held sweet revel on some moonlit knoll.

Eagles still claim the loftiest heights ; from there
They scan with solemn eyes the scenes below—
The river and the hills which shall endure,
While man's frail generations come and go.

E. A. LENTE

OLD^E ULSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

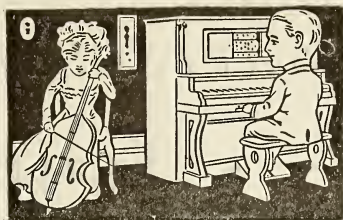
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IN VIEW OF THE PROBABLE DISCONTINUANCE of this magazine with the approaching issue for December the editor urgently requests the subscribers in arrears to remit. For some time the publication of the magazine has been a burden. Collections have been very slow for a number of years and are now much slower. It is difficult to collect enough to keep the printer paid. There is a fine and continuous sale of back numbers which assists in paying printing bills. It is a matter of regret that so many of those whose names are on the subscription books pay no attention to requests that bills be settled and brought up to date. The relations between the editor and his subscribers, readers and friends have been so close and intimate during these ten years that it would be a great pleasure to have them remain so. For that reason he urges those who have on their desks unpaid bills for OLDE ULSTER to pay them and have them finally settled and receipted. Were all such paid all bills due the printer and others could and would be settled.

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WHOLE NUMBER 118

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

—————

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

—————

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

# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

VOL. X

OCTOBER, 1914

No. 10

## *Sojourner Truth*



AMONG the notable characters who have been in some way connected with Old Ulster few have been as remarkable as she whose self-imposed name is the caption of this article. Sixty years ago the name of Sojourner Truth was known from one end of the country to the other. Today it is nearly as universally unknown. Many readers will inquire "Who was Sojourner Truth?" Harper's Cyclopædia of United States History speaks of her as "a lecturer" who was born of negro parents in Ulster county, New York, about 1775. It says that when ten years old she was purchased by John J. Dumont, and though the State emancipation law of 1817 freed her yet she never secured her liberty until 1827, when she escaped to New York. Thence she went, some time after, to Northampton, Massachusetts. While here she fell in with some of the people who were carrying on an abolition crusade and others who were advocating the temperance cause. She became enthusiastic in both. In 1851 she com-

menced a lecturing tour through Western New York in company with several abolitionists, and afterwards travelled in different parts of the United States, speaking on temperance, politics, women's rights and the negro question. She was nearly six feet tall, had a strong voice, and though she could neither read nor write, was a great attraction as a lecturer. During her tours she carried with her a book called "The Book of Life," in which appeared the autographs of notable abolitionists. Her real name was Isabella, but she adopted the name Sojourner, holding that God had whispered it to her, and appended the word Truth to indicate that she would always preach truth. She was probably born in Rosendale where she lived from early childhood, although she claimed that she was brought from Africa with her parents while a babe. She died in Battle Creek, Michigan, November 26, 1883. The editor of OLDE ULSTER has met persons who remembered her, in particular the late William Smith, so long in charge of the extension of the Sunday school work in Ulster county. This introduction is followed by an interview held with Sojourner Truth by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, about the time when that famous work of fiction was published. The story of the interview is taken from the Atlantic Monthly of April, 1863. Mrs. Stowe entitles it

SOJOURNER TRUTH, THE LIBYAN SIBYL

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Many years ago, the few readers of radical Abolitionist papers must often have seen the singular name

of Sojourner Truth, announced as a frequent speaker at Anti-Slavery meetings, and as travelling on a sort of self-appointed agency through the country. I had myself often remarked the name, but never met the individual. On one occasion, when our house was filled with company, several eminent clergymen being our guests, notice was brought up to me that Sojourner Truth was below, and requested an interview. Knowing nothing of her but her singular name, I went down, prepared to make the interview short, as the pressure of many other engagements demanded.

When I went into the room, a tall, spare form arose to meet me. She was evidently a full-blooded African and though now aged and worn with many hardships, still gave the impression of a physical development which in early youth must have been as fine a specimen of the torrid zone as Cumberworth's celebrated statuette of the Negro Woman at the Fountain. Indeed, she so strongly reminded me of that figure, that, as I recall the events of her life, as she narrated them to me, I imagine her as a living, breathing impersonation of that work of art.

I do not recollect ever to have been conversant with any one who had more of that silent and subtle power which we call personal presence than this woman. In the modern Spiritualistic phraseology, she would be described as having a strong sphere. Her tall form, as she rose up before me, is still vivid to my mind. She was dressed in some stout, grayish stuff, neat and clean, though dusty from travel. On her head she wore a bright Madras handkerchief, arrayed as a turban, after the manner of her race. She seemed

perfectly self-possessed and at her ease,—in fact, there was almost an unconscious superiority, not unmixed with a solemn twinkle of humor, in the odd, composed manner in which she looked down on me. Her whole air had at times a gloomy sort of drollery which impressed one strangely.

“So this is *you*,” she said.

“Yes,” I answered.

“Well, honey de Lord bless ye! I jes’ thought I’d like to come an’ have a good look at ye. You’s heard of me, I reckon?” she added.

“Yes, I think I have. You go about lecturing, do you not?”

“Yes, honey, that’s what I do. The Lord has made me a sign unto this nation, and I go round a-testifyin’, an’ showin’ on em’ their sins agin my people.”

So saying, she took a seat, and, stooping over and crossing her arms on her knees, she looked down on the floor and appeared to fall into a sort of reverie. Her great gloomy eyes and her dark face seemed to work with some undercurrent of feeling; she sighed deeply, and occasionally broke out,—

“O Lord! O Lord! the tears an’ the groans, an’ the moans! O Lord!”

I should have said that she was accompanied by a little grandson of ten years,—the fattest, jolliest woolly-headed little specimen of Africa that one can imagine. He was grinning and showing his glistening white teeth in a state of perpetual merriment, and at this moment broke out into an audible giggle, which disturbed the reverie into which his relative was falling.



She looked at him with an indulgent sadness, and then at me.

"Laws, Ma'am, *he* don't know nothin' about it,—*he* don't. Why, I've seen them poor critters, beat and 'bused an' hunted, brought in all torn,—ears hangin' all in rags, where the dogs been a-bitin' of 'em!"

This set off our little African Puck into another giggle, in which he seemed perfectly convulsed.

She surveyed him soberly, without the slightest irritation.

"Well, you may bless the Lord you *can* laugh; but I tell you 't wa'n't no laughin' matter."

By this time I thought her manner so original that it might be worth while to call down my friends; and she seemed perfectly well pleased with the idea. An audience was what she wanted,—it mattered not whether high or low, learned or ignorant. She had things to say, and was ready to say them at all times, and to any one.

I called down Dr. Beecher, Prof. Allen, and two or three other clergymen, who, together with my husband and family, made a roomful. No princess could have received a drawing-room with more composed dignity than Sojourner her audience. She stood among them, calm and erect, as one of her own native palm-trees waving alone in the desert. I presented one after another to her, and at last said,—

"Sojourner, this is Dr. Beecher. He is a very celebrated preacher."

"*Is he?*" she said, offering her hand in a condescending manner, and looking down on his white head. "Ye dear lamb, I'm glad to see ye! De Lord bless

ye! I loves preachers. I'm a kind o' preacher myself."

"You are?" said Dr. Beecher. "Do you preach from the Bible?"

"No, honey, can't preach from de Bible,—can't read a letter."

"Why, Sojourner, what do you preach from then?"

Her answer was given with a solemn power of voice, peculiar to herself, that hushed every one in the room.

"When I preaches, I has jest one text to preach from, an' I always preaches from this one. *My* text is, 'WHEN I FOUND JESUS.'"

"Well, you couldn't have a better one," said one of the ministers.

She paid no attention to him, but stood and seemed swelling with her own thoughts, and then began this narration:—

"Well, now, I'll jest have to go back, an' tell you all about it. Ye see we was all brought over from Africa, father an' mother an' I, an' a lot more of us; an' we was sold up an' down, an' hither an' yon, an' I can 'member, when I was a little thing, not bigger than this 'ere," pointing to her grandson, "how my ole mammy would sit out o' doors in the evenin' an' look up at the stars an' groan. She'd groan an' groan, an' I says to her,—

"'Mammy, what makes you groan so?'

"An' she'd say,—

"'Matter enough, chile! I'm groanin' to think o' my poor children; they don't know where I be, an' I don't know where they be; they looks up at the stars,

an' I looks up at the stars, but I can't tell where they be.

" ' Now,' she said, "chile, when you're grown up, you may be sold away from your mother an' all your ole friends, an' have great troubles come on ye; an' when you has these troubles come on ye, ye jes' go to God an' He'll help ye.' "

" An' I says to her,—

" ' Who is God, anyhow, mammy? ' "

" An'says she,—

" Why, chile, you jes' look up *dar* ! It's Him that made all *dem* ! ' "

" Well, I didn't mind much 'bout God in them days. I grew up pretty lively an' strong, an' could row a boat, or ride a horse, or work 'round an' do most anything.

" At last I got sold away to a real hard massa an' missis. Oh, I tell you, they was hard ! 'Peared like I couldn't please 'em, nohow. An' then I thought o' what my ole mammy told me about God; an' I thought I'd got into trouble, sure enough, an' I wanted to find God, an' I heerd some one tell a story about a man that met God on a threshin'-floor, an' I thought, ' Well an' good, I'll have a threshin'-floor too. So I went down in the lot, an' I threshed down a place real hard, an' I used to go down there every day, an' pray an' cry with all my might, a-prayin' to the Lord to make my massa an' missis better, but it didn't seem to do no good, an' so says I, one day,—

" ' O God, I been a-askin' ye, an' askin' ye, an' askin' ye, for all this long time, to make my massa and missis better, an' you don't do it, an' what can be the reason ? Why, maybe you *can't*. Well, I shouldn't wonder ef

you couldn't. Well, now, I tell you, I'll make a bargain with you. Ef you will help me get away from my massa and missis, I'll agree to be good; but ef you don't help me, I really don't think I can be. 'Now,' says I, 'I want to git away; but the trouble's jest here: ef I try to git away in the night, I can't see: an' ef I try to get away in the daytime, they'll see me, an' be after me.'

"Then the Lord said to me, 'Git up two or three hours afore daylight, an' start off.'

"So up I got, about three o'clock in the mornin, an' I started an' travelled pretty fast, till, when the sun rose, I was clear away from our place an' our folks, an' out o' sight. And then I begun to think I didn't know nothin' where to go. So I kneeled down, and says I,—

"'Well, Lord, you've started me out. an' now please to show me where to go.'

"Then the Lord made a house appear to me, an' he said to me that I was to walk on till I saw that house, an' then go in an' ask the people to take me. An' I travelled all day, an' didn't come to the house till late at night; but when I saw it, sure enough, I went in, an' I told the folks that the Lord sent me; an' they was Quakers, an' real kind they was to me. They jes' took me in, an' did for me as kind as if I'd been one of 'em; an' after they'd give me supper they took me into a room where there was a great, tall, white bed; an' they told me to sleep there. Well, honey, I was kind o' skeered when they left me alone with that great white bed; 'cause I had never been in a bed in my life. It never came into my mind they

could mean me to sleep in it. An' so I jes' camped down under it, on the floor, an' then I slep' pretty well. In the mornin', when they came in, they asked me ef I hadn't been asleep. 'Yes, I never slep' better.' An' they said, 'Why you haven't been in the bed!' "Ah!" says I, "Laws, you didn't think o' sech a thing as my sleepin' in dat 'ar *bed*, did you? I never heard o' sech a thing in my life.'

"Well, ye see, honey, I stayed an' lived with 'em. An' now jes' look here: instead o' keepin' my promise an' bein' good, as I told the Lord I would, jest as soon as everything got a-goin' easy, *I forgot all about God*.

"Pretty well don't need no help; an' I gin up prayin'. I lived there two or three years, an' then the slaves in New York were all set free, an' ole massa came to our house to make a visit, an' he asked me ef I didn't want to go back an' see the folks on the ole place. An' I told him I did. So he said, ef I'd jes' git into the wagon with him he'd carry me over. Well, jest as I was goin' out to git into the wagon, *I met God!* an' says I, 'O God, I didn't know as you was so great!' An' I turned right round an' come into the house, an' set down in my room; for 't was God all around me. I could feel it burnin', burnin', burnin' all around me, an' goin' through me; an' I saw I was so wicked, it seemed as ef it would burn me up. An' I said, 'O somebody, somebody, stand between God an' me! for it burns me! Then, honey, when I said so, I felt as ef it were somethin' like an *amberill* [umbrella] that came between me an' the light, an' I felt it was *somebody*,—somebody that stood between me and God, an' it felt cool, like a shade; an' says I, 'Who's this



that stands between me an' God? Is it old Cato? He was a pious old preacher; but then I seemed to see Cato in the light, an' he was all polluted and vile, like me; an' I said, "Is it old Sally? an' then I saw her, an' she seemed jes' so. And then says I, '*Who is this?*' An' then, honey, for a while it was like the sun shinin' in a pail o' water, when it moves up and down; for I begun to feel 't was somebody that loved me; an' I tried to know him. An' I said, 'I know you!' I know you!—an' then I said, I don't know you! I don't know you! I don't know you!' An' when I said 'I know you, I know you!' the light came; an' when I said, 'I don't know you, I don't know you,' it went, jes' like the sun in a pail o' water. An' finally some-thin' spoke out in me an' said, '*This is Jesus!*' An' I spoke out with all my might, an' says I, '*This is Jesus!* Glory be to God!' An' then the whole world grew bright, an' the trees they waxed an' waved in glory, an' every little bit o' stone on the ground shone like glass; an' I shouted an' said, 'Praise, praise, praise to the Lord!' An' I begun to feel sech a love in my soul as I never felt before,—love to all creatures. An' then, all of a sudden, it stopped, an' I said, 'Dar's de white folks, that have abused you an' beat you an' abused your people—think o' them!' But then there came another rush of love through my soul, an' I cried out loud,—'Lord, Lord, I can love even *de white folks!*'

"Honey, I jes' walked round an' round in a dream. Jesus loved me! I knowed it,—I felt it. Jesus was my Jesus. Jesus would love me always. I didn't dare tell nobody; 't was a great secret. Everything had been got away from me that I ever had, an' I thought that

ef I let white folks know about this, maybe they'd get *Him* away,—so I said, 'I'll keep this close. I won't let any one know.'"

"But, Sojourner, had you never been told about Jesus Christ?"

"No, honey. I hadn't heerd no preachin',—been to no meetin'. Nobody hadn't told me. I'd kind o' heerd of Jesus, but thought he was like General Lafayette, or some o' them. But one night there was a Methodist meetin' somewhere in our parts, an' I went; an' they got up an' begun for to tell der 'speriences; an' de fust one begun to speak, I started, 'cause he told about Jesus. 'Why,' says I to myself, 'dat man's found him, too!' An' another got up and spoke, an' I said 'he's found him, too!' An' finally I said, 'Why, they all know him!' I was so happy."

"Well, den ye see, after a while I thought I'd go back an' see de folks on de old place. Well, you know de law had passed dat the culled folks was all free; an' my old missis, she had a daughter married about dis time who went to live in Alabama,—an' what did she do but give her my son, a boy about de age of dis yer, for her to take down to Alabama? When I got back to de ole place, they told me about it, an' I went right up to see ole missis, an' says I,—

"'Missis, have you been an' sent my son away down to Alabama?'

"'Yes, I have,' says she; 'he's gone to live with your young missis.'

"'Oh, Missis,' says I, 'how could you do it?'

"'Poh!' says she, 'what a fuss you make about a

little nigger! Got more of 'em now than you know what to do with."

"I tell you, I stretched up. I felt as tall as the world!

" 'Missis,' says I, '*I'll have my son back agin!*'

"She laughed.

" 'You will, you nigger? How yo goin' to do it? You ha'n't got no money.'

" 'No, Missis,—but *God* has,—an' you'll see He'll help me!—an' I turned round an' went out.

"Oh, but I was angry to have her speak to me so haughty an' so scornful, as ef my chile wasn't worth anything. I said to God, 'O Lord, render unto her double!' It was a dreadful prayer an' I didn't know how true it would come.

"Well, I didn't rightly know which way to turn; but I went to the Lord, an' I said to Him, 'O Lord, if I was as rich as you be, an' you was as poor as I be, I'd help you—you *know* I would; and, oh, do help me! An' I felt sure then that He would.

"Well, I talked with people, an' they said I must git the case before a grand jury. So I went into the town when they was holdin' a court, to see ef I could find any grand jury. An' I stood round the court-house, an' when they was a-comin' out, I walked right up to the grandest lookin' one I could see, an' says I to him,—

" 'Sir, be you a grand jury?'

"And then he wanted to know why I asked, an' I told him all about it; an' he asked me all sorts of questions, an' finally he says to me,—

“ ‘I think, ef you pay me ten dollars, that I'd agree to get your son for you.’ An' says he, pointin' to a house over the way, ‘You go 'long an' tell your story to the folks in that house, an' I guess they'll give you the money.’

“ Well, I went, an' I told them, an' they gave me twenty dollars; an' then I thought to myself, ‘Ef ten dollars will get him, twenty dollars will get him *sartin*.’ So I carried it to the man all out, an' said,—

“ ‘Take it all,—only be sure an' git him.’

“ Well, finally, they got the boy brought back; an' then they tried to frighten him, an' to make him say that I wasn't his mammy, an' that he didn't know me; but they couldn't make it out. They gave him to me, an' I took him an' carried him home; an' when I came to take off his clothes, there was his poor little back all covered with scars and hard lumps, where they'd flogged him.

“ Well, you see, honey, I told you how I prayed the Lord to render unto her double. Well, it came true; for I was up at ole missis's house not long after, an' I heerd 'em readin' a letter to her how her daughter's husband had murdered her, how he'd thrown her down an' stamped the life out of her, when he was in liquor; an' my ole missis, she give a screech, an' fell flat on the floor. Then says I, ‘O Lord, I didn't mean all that! You took me up too quick.’

“ Well, I went in and tended that poor critter all night. She was out of her mind,—a-cryin', an' callin' for her daughter; an' I held her poor ole head on my arm, an' watched for her as ef she'd been my babby.

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*Olde Ulster*

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An' I watched by her, an' took care on her all through her sickness after that, an' she died in my arms, poor thing !'

"Well, Sojourner, did you always go by this name?"

"No, 'deed! My name was Isabella; but when I left the house of bondage, I left everything behind. I wa'n't goin' to keep nothin' of Egypt on me, an' so I went to the Lord an' asked Him to give me a new name. And the Lord gave me Sojourner, because I was to travel up an' down the land, showin' the people their sins, an' bein' a sign unto them. Afterwards I told the Lord I wanted another name, 'cause everybody else had two names; and the Lord gave me Truth, because I was to declare the truth to the people.

"Ye see some ladies have given me a white satin banner," she said, pulling out of her pocket and unfolding a white banner, printed with many texts, such as, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." She continued; "I journeys round to camp-meetin's an' wherever folks is, an' I sets up my banner, an' then I sings, an' then folks always comes up round me, an' then I preaches to 'em. I tells 'em about Jesus, an' I tells 'em about the sins of this people. A great many always comes to hear me; an' they're right good to me, too, an' say they want to hear me agin."

At length, Sojourner, true to her name departed. She had her mission elsewhere. Where now she is I know not; but she left deep memories behind her. But though Sojourner has passed away from us as a



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*Governor Clinton Present at the Burning of Kingston*

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wave of the sea, her memory still lives in one of the loftiest and most original works of modern art, the Libyan Sibyl, by William W. Story, which attracted so much attention in the late World's Exhibition.



*GOVERNOR CLINTON PRESENT AT THE  
BURNING OF KINGSTON*

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There seems to prevail an idea that Governor George Clinton, who had been in command of the patriot troops defending the Highlands, had not reached Kingston on the 16th of October, 1777, when the British troops under General Vaughan burned the town. It is thought well to present in *OLDE ULSTER* the exact state of affairs on that sad occasion. In this magazine for July, 1914, pages 209-212, was published an extract from the diary of Nathaniel Webb, an officer in the Second New York Regiment, in which he states that the patriot troops under Governor Clinton, hurrying to the relief of Kingston, encamped for Wednesday night, October 15th, 1777, at Shawangunk. The governor did not remain with them but hurried on. From this diary we learn that the troops started early on Thursday, the 16th, their knapsacks carried in wagons and they marching. They covered thirty miles and reached Rosendale when they saw the smoke from burning Kingston.

At what hour Governor Clinton reached the doomed town we are not informed. He was there when the British began to disembark after 1 P. M. At that hour he wrote as follows to General Gates at Saratoga :

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*Olde Ulster*

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Kingston, Oct'r 16th, 1777 one o'Clock

Sir,

I am to inform you that the Enemy's Fleet consisting of upwards of thirty Sail anchored last night about six miles below the Landing Place of this Town, which they now lie directly opposite to and appear to be making dispositions for Landing. I have so few men with me that I cannot say I have the best Prospect of having so good a Defence as might be wished. A Reinforcement is on the way to me which I left last night and which I believe will not come up in Season and at any Rate must be exceedingly fatigued. I am just informed that the Enemy are coming to the Land. I think it necessary to give you this Information that you may take such Steps as may to you appear necessary to render their Acquisition of this town of as little Importance as possible.

I have the Honor to be your most obedient & humble Servant

GEORGE CLINTON

P. S. I most sincerely congratulate you on your Success to the northward.

To Major Genl. Gates.

The letter states, as did the diary, that Governor Clinton did not camp with his troops at Shawangunk the night of Wednesday, the 15th, but rode on to Kingston. It shows him either watching the disembarking of the enemy's troops or waiting where an orderly could reach him with the report of their movements, for we find him saying first that they "appear to be making dispositions to land," and, later, "the Enemy are coming to the Land."

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*One of the "Down Rent" Ballads*

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The report of their visit to the town says that "the whole service was effected and the troops re-embarked in three hours." As it would take at least an hour to disembark at Columbus (Kingston) Point and march to the upper part of the present City of Kingston and another hour to march back and re-embark, the time left for setting fire to three hundred and twenty-six houses in the town must have been less than one hour. In this connection it were well to reproduce the newspaper report. The New York Gazette, published under British auspices, thus gives the account :

There were destroyed Three Hundred and twenty-six houses, with a Barn to almost every one of them, filled with Flour, besides Grain of all kinds, much valuable Furniture, and affects, which the Royal Army disdained to take with them. Twelve Thousand barrels of Flour were burnt, and they took at the town four pieces of Cannon, with ten more upon the River, with 1150 stand of Arms with a large quantity of Powder were blown up. The whole Service was effected and the Troops re-embarked in three hours.



*ONE OF THE "DOWN RENT" BALLADS*

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The last issue of OLDE ULSTER (September, 1914) contained an article by Abram W. Hoffman on the "Down Rent" War. The present generation cannot realize how great the excitement was in the State of New York, particularly in the counties of Columbia, Rensselaer, Albany, Schoharie, Greene, Delaware and

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*Olde Ulster*

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Ulster, and to some extent in Sullivan. The writer of the article was not able to secure a copy of any of the songs produced by the excitement and heated passions of the time. The publication of the article in this magazine has brought to the editor, from a citizen of Delaware county, New York, a copy of the most popular of the songs of the period, almost universally sung through the region seventy years ago. It was called

*The End of Big Bill Snyder*

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The moon was shining silver bright  
When the sheriff came at dead of night ;  
High on a hill stood an Indian true,  
And on his horn a blast he blew—

“ *Out of the way of Big Bill Snyder,—  
Out of the way of Big Bill Snyder,—  
Out of the way of Big Bill Snyder,—  
Tar his coat and feather his hide, Sir !* ”

Bill thought he heard the sound of a gun ;  
And he cried in his fright : “ My race is run !  
Far better for me had I never been born,  
Than to come to the sound of that tin horn ! ”

Chorus.

Bill ran and ran till he reached the wood,  
And there in horror still he stood ;  
For he saw a savage, tall and grim,  
And heard a tin horn not a rod from him—

Chorus.

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*An Old-Time Mathematical Problem*

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Next day the body of Bill was found :  
His writs all scattered on the ground ;  
And by his side a jug of rum,  
Which showed how Bill to his end had come.

Chorus.

*AN OLD-TIME MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM*

*Contributed by a Friend of Olde Ulster*

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One of the pleasures attending the hunting among old papers and manuscripts is coming across just such books as we ran upon in finding one entitled "Christopher Newkerk's Surveying Book," Hurley. It was begun the 30th of January, 1797. There is a personal touch about such books that brings the human element of our forefathers much nearer than the bald record of events with which we have so often to be satisfied. These old-time school or rather text books were all copied out in the very best handwriting of the pupil from statements and examples given by their teacher, and then used in the place of the extensive text books as printed in those days. The book contains a problem, with an illustration, and the answer. This picture is especially interesting from the embellishments which are included in the drawing of the deer park, adding the personal touch, as mentioned above. The perspective and relationships may be poor, but the intent is clearly shown.



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*Olde Ulster*

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*The Area of the Deer Park*

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*Records of the Rochester Church*

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TO FIND THE CONTENT OF GROUND

A Gentleman knowing that the area of a circle is Greater than that of any other figure of equal perimeter, walls in a circular deer park of 100 perches diameter, in which he takes an elliptical fish pond 10 perches long by 5 wide ; required the length of the wall, content of his park and area of his pond.

The answer is given as follows :—

The wall is 314.16 perches long inclosing 49A. O R. 14 r, of which 39  $\frac{1}{4}$  perches or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre nearly is appropriated to the pond.



*RECORDS OF THE ROCHESTER CHURCH*

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*Continued from Vol. X., page 286*

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BAPTISMS

1783

562. Oct. 16. Benjamin (born 9 Sept. 1783), ch. of Samuel Hoornbeek. Anna Kortreght. Sp. Benjamin Hoornbeek. Jennetie Kortreght.

563. Oct. 16. Catharina (born 8 Sept. 1783), ch. of Benjamin Kortreght. Arreantje Oosterhout. No sponsors.

564. Oct. 26. Cornelius, ch. of Cornelius Schoonmaker. Elena Bosset. Sp. Jochem D. Schoonmaker' Helena Depui.

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*Olde Ulster*

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1784

565. Jan. 4. Jacob R. H. Schenk (born 26 Nov. 1783), ch. of Henry H. Schenk. Nelly Hardenberg. No sponsors.

566. Jan. 7. Maria, ch. of Peter Endley. Anthe Cromb. No sponsors.

567. Jan. 18. Rachel, ch. of Benjamin Aliger. Sara Rosekrans. No sponsors.

568. Jan. 18. Catharina, ch. of William Wood, Jr. Catharina Freer. No sponsors.

569. 570. Jan. 18. Benjamin and Elisabeth, ch. of Mathew C. Janson. Cornelia Slegt. Sp. Benjamin Jansen. Elisabeth Rosa. Egje Slegt. Henry B. Slegt.

571. Jan. 18. Antje, ch. of Teunis Janson. Elisabeth Helm. Sp. Antje Janson.

572. Jan. 18. Jenneke, ch. of Cornelius Hoornbeek. Ida Crum. No sponsors.

573. Apr. 6. Joel, ch. of Joel Hoornbeek. Anna Swarthout. No sponsors.

574. Apr. 6. Maria, ch. of Cornelius Oosterhout. Geertrug Buys. No sponsors.

575. Apr. 20. Susanna, ch. of Minner Fisher. Margritta Oosterhout. No sponsors.

576. Sept. 19. Dina, ch. of Joseph Depuy. Maria Depuy. No sponsors.

577. Oct. 18. Lidea, ch. of Petrus Hendrixon. Judick Harp. No sponsors.

578. Dec. 18. Jacob Gideon, ch. of Isaac Hoornbeek. Ariantje Louw. No sponsors.

579. Dec. 21. (Blank.) Ch. of Johannis Sammons. Margrita Wyncoop. No sponsors.

---

*Records of the Rochester Church*

---

1785

580. Feb. 20. Helena (born 4 Feb. 1785), ch. of Petrus Enderley. Antje Krom. No sponsors.

581. Feb. 27. Johannis (born 24 Feb. 1785), ch. of Kreyen Oosterhout. Jannetje Jonson. No sponsors.

582. Feb. 27. Elisabeth, ch. of James Jarmen. Elisabeth Vandermark. No sponsors.

583. Feb. 27. Johannis (born 18 Feb. 1785), ch. of Abram Corgal. Trejtje Hoornbeek. No sponsors.

584. Mar. 13. Elisabeth (born 16 Feb. 1785), ch. of Thomas Klaerwater. Elisabeth Wood. No sponsors.

585. Mar. 13. Cornelia (born 1 Mar. 1785), ch. of Gidion Hoornbeek. Abigaël Davis. Sp. Johannis G. Hardenberg. Cornelia Dubois.

586. Mar. 13. Moses (born 17 Feb. 1785), ch. of Moses Depuy. Nancey Conglen. No sponsors.

587. May 27. Levi (born 2 May 1785), ch. of Daniel Schoonmaker. Majie Sleght. No sponsors.

588. May 8. John (born 8 April 1785), ch. of Jacobus Senogh. Maria Terwelleger. No sponsors.

589. June 5. Hyman (born 2 June 1785), ch. of John Louw. Elisabeth Westlake. Sp. Ragel Louw.

590. Aug. 21. Solomon, ch. of Solomon Vandemark. Lena Krom. No sponsors.

591. Aug. 21. Ephraim (born 10 Aug. 1785), ch. of Ephraim Depuy. Clenia Snyder. No sponsors.

592. Aug. 21. Wessel Broodhead, ch. of Derick Wesbrouck. Getruy Broodhead. No sponsors.

593. Aug. 21. William, ch. of Arthur Morris. Elisabeth Bevier. No sponsors.

---

*Olde Ulster*

---

594. May. 7. Jacob, ch. of Jacob Coddington. Maria Hendrickson. No sponsors.

595. July 30. Salomon (born 26 June 1785), ch. of John Krom. Esther La Roy. No sponsors.

596. July 30. Sara (born 12 July 1785), ch. of Philip Mowle. Antie Aleger. No sponsors.

597. Aug. 11. Rachel (born 6 Aug. 1785), ch. of Jacob Hoornbeek. Sara VanWagenen. No sponsors.

598. Aug. 16. Margrietta (born 10 Aug. 1785), ch. of Lodewyck Schoonmaker. Catharina Schoonmaker. Sp. Hendrickes DeWitt. Margrieta Schoonmaker.

599. Sept. 20. Eva (born 20 Sept. 1785), ch. of John Schoonmaker. Annatie Wood. Sp. Frederick Wood. Maria Van Wagenen.

600. Sept. 24. Jonathan (born 5 Sept. 1785), ch. of Jonathan Wesbrouck. Sara Deyo. No sponsors.

601. Sept. 24. Ragel (born 8 Sept. 1785), ch. of Benjamin Oosterhout. Ragel Klaerwater. No sponsors.

602. Sept. 24. Henrikus, ch. of Nicolaes Burger. Maria Krom. No sponsors.

603. Oct. 21. Nelea (born 8 Oct. 1785), ch. of Teunis Roosa. Susanna Keter. Sp. Dr. Henry Schenck. Nela Hardenbergh.

1786

604. Jan. 15. Derick Westbrook (born 7 Dec. 1785), ch. of ——— Cross. ——— Oosterhout. Sp. Derick Westbrook. Getrug Broodhead.

605. Jan. 29. Rachel (born 18 Jan. 1786), ch. of Philip Dewit Bevier. ——— DeWitt. Sp. Peter De-witt. Rachel Radclift.



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*Records of the Rochester Church*

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606. No date. Mathew Cantine, ch. of Cornelius Quick. Elisabeth ———. No sponsors.

607. No date. Jacob, ch. of Jacobus Quick. Catharina Klyn. Sp. Hendrick Miller. Maria Krom.

608. No date. Elias Jacobus (born 29 June 1786), ch. of Joseph Depuy. Maria Depuy. No sponsors.

609. No date. Sara (born 16 June 1786), ch. of Samuel Hoornbeek. Annatje Cortrecht. Sp. Johannis Decker. Sara Hoornbeek.

610. No date. Cornelius (born 30 July 1786), ch. of Teunis Janse. Elisabeth Helm. Sp. Mattheus Jansen. C—— Slegt. Catharine Swart.

1787

611. No date. Catharina (born 15 Jan. 1787), ch. of Isaac Hoornbeek. Arsaantje Low. No sponsors.

612. Apr. 29. Josea, ch. of Elias Merkel. Elisabeth Hendrickson. No sponsors.

613. Apr. 29. Maria, ch. of Jerome Schoonmaker. Annatje Wood. No sponsors.

614. Apr. 29. Elena, ch. of Kryn Oosterhout. Jantie Janson. Sp. Elena Oosterhout. Efrom Queck.

615. Apr. 29. Moses, ch. of Henery Harp, Jr. Elidea Harp. No sponsors.

616. Apr. 29. Martinus, ch. of Jacob Queck. Anatje Bos. No sponsors.

617. Apr. 29. Elias, ch. of John Evens. Elisabeth Hendrickus. No sponsors.

618. Apr. 29. Anna, ch. of Petrus Enderle. Antje Krom. Sp. Michael Enderly.

619. Apr. 29. Annatje, ch. of Gideon Hoornbeek. E—— Davids. No sponsors.

---

*Olde Ulster*

---

620. June 15. Cornelius (born 16 May 1787), ch. of Ary Van de Merken. Henderickje Rosa. No sponsors.

621. June 15. Masore (born 11 May 1787), ch. of James Garmier. Sara Van Demerken. No sponsors.

622. Sept. 23. Hendrickus, ch. of Thomas Chambers. Geertje Kroom. Sp. Hendrickus Niewkerk. Janneke Kroom.

623. Sept. 23. Anatje, ch. of Jonathan Beitz. Grietje Van Netten. No sponsors.

1788

624. Feb. 10. Catarina (born 13 Jan. 1788), ch. of Jacobus Boes. Maria Miller. Sp. Steven B. Schoonmaker. Cattrina Schoonmaker.

625. Feb. 10. Jacob (born 22 Jan. 1788), ch. of Lodewyck Schoonmaker. Cattrina Schoonmaker. Sp. Jacob Schoonmaker. Maria Schoonmaker.

626. Feb. 10. Ariaantje (born 10 Nov. 1787), ch. of Jacob Coddington. Maria Hendrickson. No sponsors.

627. Feb. 10. Maria (born 28 Dec. 1787), ch. of Benjamin Rider. Molly Enderly. Sp. Jan Enderly. Maria Reyder.

628. Feb. 10. Hondey (born 23 Jan. 1788), ch. of Jacobus Schenogh. Maria Terwelger. Sp. Lodewyck Hoornbeek. Cattrina Schenoch.

629. Feb. 10. Cattrina (born 12 Nov. 1787), ch. of Jacobus Davenport. Maria Moul. No sponsors.

630. Feb. 10. Maragritie (born 1 Dec. 1787), ch. of Cornelius Bos. Maria Miller. No sponsors.

631. Feb. 10. Hendrickus (born 2 Oct. 1787), ch. of Daniel Elmore. Elisabeth Munro. No sponsors.

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*Records of the Rochester Church*

---

632. Apr. 27. Elisabeth, ch. of John Eventz. Elisabeth Hendrickson. No sponsors.

633. Apr. 27. Devertie, ch. of Geybert Van Keuren. Maria Harp. No sponsors.

634. Apr. 27. Sara, ch. of Zacharia Graham. Annatie Hendrixson. No sponsors.

635. June 22. Margritie (born 10 May 1788), ch. of William Torner. Catreina Wood. Sp. Daniel Wood. Margrita Wood.

636. June 22. Catriena, ch. of Hendrick Miller. Maria Krom. No sponsors.

637. June 22. Jacobus, ch. of Ephraim Quick. Elena Oosterhout. Sp. Creyn Oosterhout. Jantie Jansen.

638. (No date.) Helena (born 27 Aug. 1788), ch. of Joseph Depuy. Maria Depuy. No sponsors.

639. (No date.) Cornelius (born 22 Aug. 1788), ch. of Samuel Carson. Elisabeth Nyberger. No sponsors.

640. (No date.) Sara (born 1 Sept. 1788), ch. of Frederick Van Demerken. Lea Keeter. No sponsors.

641. (No date.) Joseph (born 18 July 1788), ch. of Chester Benjamin. Antje Harp. No sponsors.

642. (No date.) Elias Gradus (born 1 Nov. 1788), ch. of Elias Depuy. Catrena Hardenbergh. No sponsors.

643. (No date.) Catrina (born 16 Nov. 1788), ch. of Cornelius VanWagenen. Sara Depuy. Sp. Joachim Depuy. Catrina Smith.

1789

644. (No date.) Wessel (born 12 Feb. 1789), ch.

---

*Olde Ulster*

---

of Louwes Broodhead. Rebeka Van Wagenen. No sponsors.

645. (No date.) Benjamin, ch. of Jacob D. V. Schoonmaker. Maria Hoornbeek. No sponsors.

646. (No date.) Jesse, ch. of Zacharias Rosekrans. Maria Sammons. No sponsors.

647. (No date.) Petrus Etmondes, ch. of Jacobus Quick. Catrina Kleyn. Sp. Helena Oosterhout. Benjamin Oosterhout.

648. (No date.) Levi, ch. of Cristof Crenomie. Doostie Tiets. No sponsors.

649. (No date.) Jacob Ebenharzer (born 15 Nov. 1789), ch. of Jacob Hoornbeek. Sara Van Wagenen. Sp. Elisabeth Contine.

650. Mar. 18. Sara (born 17 Feb. 1789), ch. of Hendrick Rosekrans. Susanna Moul. No sponsors.

651. Mar. 18. Peter (born 7 Mar. 1789), ch. of Joseph Klaerwater. Lidea Wood. No sponsors.

652. June 28. Maria, ch. of Jacob Quick. Annatje Boos. No sponsors.

653. June 28. Leurence (born 11 May, 1789), ch. of Lowrence Hoornbeek. Maria Hoornbeek. No sponsors.

654. June 28. Petrus (born 18 May 1789), ch. of Henrikus De Witt. Margrita Schoonmaker. Sp. Petrus Schoonmaker. Jannetje Van Demerken.

655. June 28. Antje (born 29 May 1789), ch. of John Schoonmaker. Annatje Wood. Sp. Benjamin Van Wagenen. Lidea Depuy.

656. June 28. Elia (born 9 Mar. 1789), ch. of Simon Van Wagenen. Elisabeth Low. No sponsors.

---

*Explosion of Steamer Reindeer*

---

657. June 28. Petrus (born 28 Mar. 1789), ch. of Henry Harp. Ledeia Harp. No sponsors.

658. June 28. Grietje (born 26 Mar. 1789), ch. of Petrus Enderley. Antje Crom. No sponsors.

659. June 28. (No name.) Child of Arie Van der Merken. Hendrickje Rosa. (Born 10 Apr. 1789).

660. June 28. Cornelius, ch. of Cornelius Van der Mark. Sally Mc Clean. No sponsors.

661. June 28. Margritta (born 12 June 1789), ch. of Valentyne Davids. Sara Hofman. No sponsors.

662. June 28. Cornelius Hoornbeek, ch. of Cryn Oosterhout. Jannetje Jansen. Sp. Annatje —.

663. June 28. Jacobus (born 6 Jan. 1789), ch. of Cornelius Busti. Maria Miller. No sponsors.

*To be continued*



*EXPLOSION OF STEAMER REINDEER*

*On the Hudson at Malden, September 4th, 1852*

---

The beautiful Reindeer, a steamer of note  
As any that on the bright waters float,  
Has met with an awful disaster of late,  
Surpassing in horror the Henry Clay's fate.

While making her land, at the Malden House dock,  
She had a most awful explosion or shock,  
And by this disaster, half a score were soon hurled,  
Into a less happy or happier world.



---

*Olde Ulster*

---

On the Bard it devolves to relate the sad tale  
That hath caused bravest hearts to melt and to quail—  
Some lingered in anguish till the close of the day,  
When death reigned triumphant, and bore them away.

What dread consternation filled every mind,  
As the news spread abroad, with the speed of the wind,—  
Scarcely finished the dirge of the poor Henry Clay,  
Ere summoned to sing this sad mournful lay.

Of Rileigh, the Planter, we'll take a short view,  
Who came to his end, among this sad crew ;  
Of Williamson too, the illustrious Divine,  
Who demands a soft strain from the wondrous Nine.

Would time but suffice I'd tell all their names,  
The Captain and crew whom nobody blames ;  
For the passengers' safety they had great regard,  
Surpassing those steamers that used them so hard.

Some forty were wounded, or scalded by steam,  
Beholders were shocked at the shriek and the scream ;  
With tumult all hearts in pity did swell,  
To view midst the number the rich planter, Snell.

Confusion and death stalked on every hand ;  
No distinction between the poor and the grand—  
All suffered alike in the heart-rending scene,  
Though clad in vile raiment, or decked as a queen.

The husband and children, the fair blooming wife,  
Were quickly deprived of their friends and their life ;  
Away from their homes, on a far distant shore,  
And leaving in sorrow, their friends to deplore.

---

### *Explosion of Steamer Reindeer*

---

“Farewell my dear mother ! I’ll see you no more  
Until my keen sufferings in life are all o’er.  
You bade me farewell at home with a kiss—  
Farewell till we meet in a world of pure bliss !

“Yet long I’ll remember the tender embrace,  
And the soft tear that rolled down my dear mother’s face,  
As she left our sweet home, on the Reindeer to hie—  
Oh ! that last farewell, that tender good-bye !

“Farewell, my dear father, affectionate, kind ;  
Your image I ever shall bear in my mind ;  
Kind brother and sister, forever farewell !  
My grief at thus parting no mortal can tell.”

Farewell to the theme that fills me with grief ;  
Defying description, astounding belief !  
Farewell to the dead ! with mournful regard,  
From the pen of your friend,

THE SAUGERTIES BARD.

---

### *The Burning of the Reindeer, September 10th*

---

Oh, sad, mournful tale, yet the truth I’ll relate ;  
The Reindeer has met with the Henry Clay’s fate.  
This beautiful steamer was destroyed by fire—  
For whom the Bard once, did tune the sweet lyre.

A few days had passed since explosion by steam ;  
When, alas ! we beheld her on fire in the stream.  
Farewell to the Reindeer, that in glory and pride  
Did once on the Hudson most beautifully glide.

# OLDE VLSTER

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AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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*Published Monthly, in the City of  
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BENJAMIN MYER BRINK*

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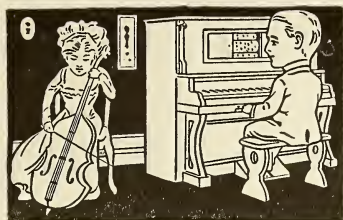
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AT THE REQUEST OF READERS OLDE VLSTER publishes one of the ballads written sixty years ago by the traveling minstrel who wandered along the Hudson before the Civil War writing ballads, publishing them, playing them upon his violin, singing them and selling copies. He was a remarkable character, signing himself "The Saugerties Bard," his name being Henry S. Backus. The explosion and subsequent burning of the steamer Reindeer at the Malden dock as she was making a landing at noon on September 4th, 1852, while her passengers were at dinner, and the appalling loss of life among those passengers, many of whom were prominent Southerners, was long remembered in Hudson river history. But a few weeks before this the steamer Henry Clay took fire near Yonkers and hundreds of victims suffered. The two sad events cast a gloom on Hudson river steamboat travel for years. As poetry these ballads have little merit. As memorials of the events of those days they are remembered and treasured by the possessors.

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**Mental and Nervous Diseases**



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WHOLE NUMBER 119

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

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

OLD^E VLSTER

VOL. X

NOVEMBER, 1914

No. 11

Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh



UNDER the foreclosure of a mortgage taken to loan certain moneys of the United States, at the suggestion of Andrew J. Caldwell, one of the loan commissioners, in 1849, the historic house at Newburgh now known as Washington's Headquarters, but which since the preceding century had been known as "The Hasbrouck House," passed into the possession of the people of the State of New York. By an act of the Legislature passed April 10th, 1850, the property was committed to the care of a board of trustees of the then village of Newburgh, "to be preserved as nearly as possible as it was at the time of its occupation by Washington." The place was dedicated on the Fourth of July, 1850, with appropriate religious and civil ceremonies, Major General Winfield Scott raising the flag upon the newly erected flag-staff. When Newburgh became a city it passed into the care

Olde Ulster

of the city authorities. It remained thus until the Legislature in 1874 appointed a Board of Trustees to preserve and maintain it. Additional land has been purchased on the south and the property has been enclosed, beautified and the house has been restored to the appearance and condition in which it was when the official headquarters and residence of our great leader in the struggle that resulted in the birth of the freedom of the United States of America. The object of this paper is not a description of the property and its historical collection or to re-tell the story of its connection with Washington, but to present in OLDE ULSTER the story of the ownership of the title to the property to the day of its passing into that of the people of the State of New York in 1849.

OLDE ULSTER has told at length the story of the terrible ravaging of the Palatinate of the Rhine by the armies of Louis XIV. during the seventeenth century and in the early years of the eighteenth. It has told of the coming of the two emigrations of Palatines from England under Pastor Joshua Kocherthal in 1708 and in 1710. When the first arrived in New York during the winter of 1708-9 the immigrants were transferred to "Quassaick creek and Thanskamir (Dans Kamer).' The precise date of their arrival there is not known. But they were there before May 9th, 1709. Here they were promised by the royal authorities the patent to a tract of land. For many long years they waited for the fulfillment of this promise in vain. In 1718 Pastor Kocherthal, for himself and his associates, recited in petition that a survey had been made and asked that the patent be issued. Finally,

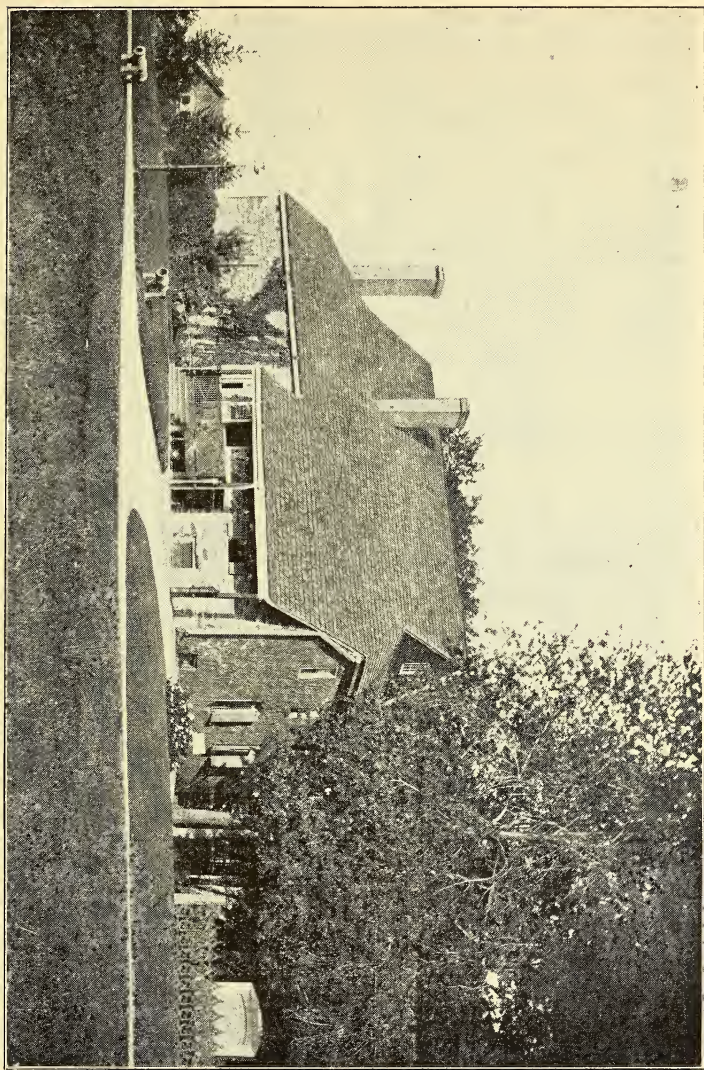
Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh

on December 18th, 1719, the long promised grant was made. Meanwhile a number of the Palatines had died, including their loved and active pastor. The area of the patent was 2,190 acres. Of this five hundred acres were set apart for a glebe for "the use and behoof of the Lutheran minister and his successors forever." The patent was divided into lots and these granted severally to families. Lot No. 2, on which the historic house stands, consisted of 250 acres and was granted to Michael Weigand and Catherine, his wife, Tobias, George and Anna Maria, their children. The Weigands conveyed the property to Burger Mynders, who conveyed the portion on which the house stands in 1747 to Jonathan Hasbrouck. From his mother, Elsie Hasbrouck, in 1754, he was given the title on the 1st of June to the remainder of the lot, together with one-half of Lot No. 3. On the 3rd of May, 1753, he acquired from Alexander Colden and Elizabeth, his wife, parts of Lots 1 and 2. This was the property of Colonel Jonathan Hasbrouck at the time of the occupancy of the house by General George Washington as headquarters from the 4th of April, 1782 to the disbanding of the Revolutionary army at Newburgh. Washington departed from the house August 18th, 1783. Besides, it was at this house that the first meeting of the precinct of Newburgh was held on the first Tuesday of April, 1763, when its owner was elected supervisor of the precinct. Here the precinct meetings were held for years and that of the Committee of Safety of the precinct was held. Here the military companies were organized and the regiment which Colonel Hasbrouck commanded marched from here into active service.

The records of Ulster county show the following regarding the passing of the title to Colonel Jonathan Hasbrouck :

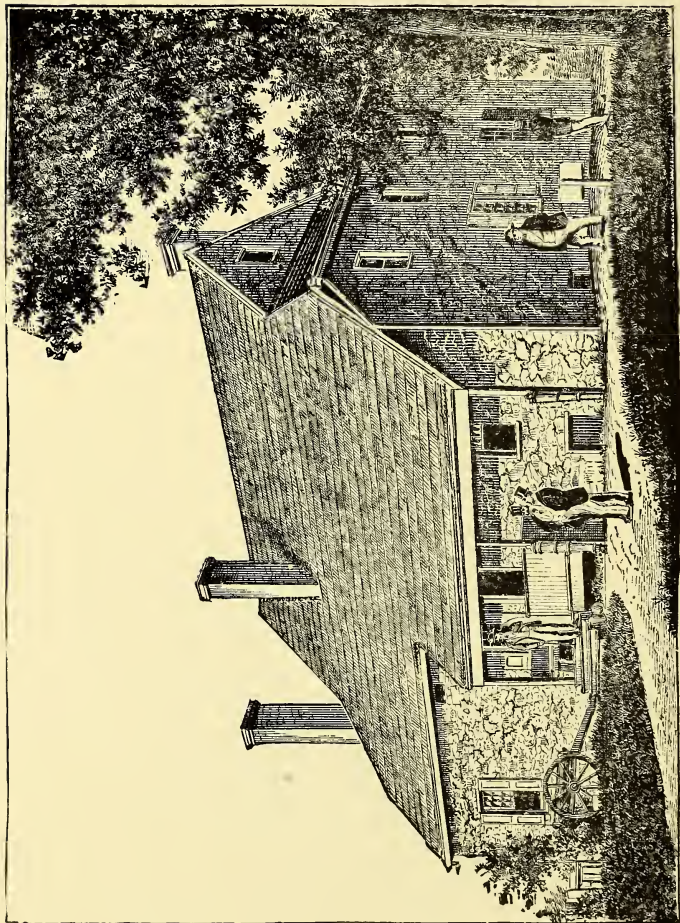
June 1st, 1754. Between Elsje Hasbrouck, widow of Gilford in this county and Jonathan Hasbrouck, her son, of Newburgh in the county of Ulster in consideration of her natural love and affection which she hath and beareth towards the said Jonathan Hasbrouck, her son, and also in consideration of the sum of two hundred and seventy pounds doth give, grant etc. unto the said Jonathan Hasbrouck (in his actual possession now being and for several years last past) situate on the west side of Hudson's River above the High Lands near to a place called Quassaick within the limits and bounds of a certain tract of land granted by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province of New York, bearing date the Eighteenth Day of December in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1719 unto Andries Volk and Jacob Webber and some other Palatine Families at Quassaick which said Lot, Piece or Parcel of Land begins at Hudson's River and runs thence into the woods to the lands formerly granted to Mr. Alexander Baird and late in the possession of his late Excellency William Burnet, Esq. or his assigns, and is bounded on the east by Hudson's River, on the north by the Lot in the original Patent for No. 3 granted to Harmon Scineman, by the west and on the south by the land late of his Excellency or his assigns containing fifty acres with parallel lines from the Hudson River, as the same was conveyed to the said Elsje Hasbrouck by Burger Mynderts by his deed bearing date the twenty-seventh day of March, Anno

Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh



Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y.

Olde Ulster



Washington's Headquarters from the Northeast

Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh

Domini 1749 (Book of Deeds, Ulster County, FF page 202).

Also all that one-half of all that certain tract etc. called No. 3 as aforesaid lying adjoining to the north of the above-mentioned Lot etc. and lying between Lot No. 2 and Lot No. 4 so as the same was conveyed to Elsje Hasbrouck by Burger Myn-dertse by his deed as aforesaid and so as the same was afterwards agreed upon for a division and partition of said Lot No. 3 by and between Alexander Colden of the one part and Elsje Hasbrouck of the other part, which division or partition of said Lot No. 3 is as follows : That a line shall begin at the west bank of Hudson's River at two stones set up in the ground joining to each other, being set up by the mutual consent and agreement of both parties near the bank of said river, etc.

On May 3rd, 1753 Alexander Colden, Esq. and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed to Jonathan Hasbrouck, of Newburgh, merchant, in consideration of the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds a part of four hundred acres called Lot No. 1 and Lot No. 2, which lots were part of 2190 acres granted by Patent to Lockstead and others on the 18th day of December, 1719 (Book of Deeds, Ulster county, EE page 501).

One of the long-remembered features of the encampment of the patriot army at Newburgh and New Windsor at the close of the Revolutionary War was the receptions given by Mrs. Washington at "The Temple." After the disbanding of the army Mrs. Washington continued these receptions at the headquarters to the few officers remaining until the Washingtons finally removed away. They were given in

the famous hall of "seven doors and one window," and the service was as good as the resources of the owner of Mount Vernon could command and as ample. Many traditions still exist of the suppers and dinners given by these hosts during the occupancy of the building by General and Mrs. Washington from the 4th of April, 1782 to August 18th, 1783. According to Verplanck the memory of them survived in Paris, among the French officers who served with Washington, for more than fifty years. The American minister in that city to the French Court was invited to a dinner, given by one of the distinguished French officers who fought with Washington, to the survivors of these Frenchmen a half century after the close of the Revolution of 1776, at which the tables were arranged, the dishes served and the wine drank from decanters and bottles, accompanied by glasses and silver mugs. According to the story the host asked Lafayette and his companions of what he was reminded. He replied: "Ah, the seven doors and one window! We are at Washington's Headquarters on the Hudson fifty years ago."

It ought to be added that Washington and his family occupied the whole house. The family consisted of General and Mrs. Washington, his aids-de-camp, Major Tighlman, Colonel Humphreys and Major Walker. A Mrs. Thompson was the housekeeper.

We would close this article with a description of his visit at the house in December, 1782, of the Marquis De Chastellux, an officer under Count De Rochambeau, who wrote:

We passed the North River as night came on and arrived at six o'clock at Newburgh, where I found

Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh

Mr. and Mrs. Washington, Col. Tighlman, Colonel Humphreys and Major Walker. The headquarters at Newburgh consist of a single house, neither vast nor commodious, which is built in the Dutch fashion. The largest room in it (which was the proprietor's parlor for his family and which General Washington has converted into his dining-room) is in truth tolerably spacious, but it has seven doors and only one window. The chimney, or rather the chimney back, is against the wall, so that there is in fact one vent for the smoke, and the fire is in the room itself. I found the company assembled in a small room which served by way of a parlor. At nine o'clock supper was served, and when the hour of bed-time came, I found that the chamber, to which the General conducted me, was the very parlor I speak of, wherein he had made them place a camp-bed. We assembled at breakfast the next morning at ten, during which interval my bed was folded up, and my chamber became my sitting room for the whole afternoon. The smallness of the house, and the difficulty to which Mr. and Mrs. Washington had been put to receive me, made me apprehensive lest Mr. Rochambeau, who was to set out the day after me, by travelling as fast, might arrive on the day I remained there. I resolved therefore to send to Fishkill to meet him, with a request that he would stay there all night. Nor was my precaution superfluous, for my express found him already on the landing, where he slept, and did not join us until the next morning as I was setting out. The day I remained at headquarters was passed either at table or in conversation. General Hand, Adjutant-general, Colonel Read of New Hampshire, and Major Graham dined with us.

The Story of ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁

“Gross” Hardenbergh



THE issue of OLDE ULSTER for September, 1914, contained an article upon the long-continued contest in the eastern part of the State of New York over the leasing of lands to tenants upon what was known as “a three-life lease,” and the bloody issues of the contest, and the settlement of the question by the Constitution of 1847. The article referred to was called “The Down Rent War.” In this article reference was made to a somewhat similar trouble about forty years previous, in the county of Sullivan, and its sanguinary ending. We refer to the violent death of Captain Gerardus Hardenbergh near Woodbourne, in the town of Fallsburgh, in that county in November, 1808.

Captain Gerardus Hardenbergh had been one of the bravest of the patriots during the Revolutionary War. He was a son of Colonel Johannes Hardenbergh, who commanded the Fourth Regiment, Ulster County Militia, during the Revolution, and grandson of Major Johannes Hardenbergh, the principal patentee in the great Hardenbergh patent in Ulster, Delaware, Greene and Sullivan counties. This immense tract was granted in 1708 and consisted of 2,000,000 acres of land. Part of its territory was claimed to have been covered by a preceding patent (Rochester Patent of 1703) and

The Story of "Gross" Hardenbergh

to a great extent the story of the assassination of "Gross" Hardenbergh was a result of the disputed title. Many of the deeds for lands in Sullivan county were derived from the grant by the royal governor of New York under Queen Anne to Colonel Henry Beekman and associates, and known as the Rochester Patent.

Gerardus ("Gross") Hardenbergh was born in Rosendale in 1744 and baptized in Kingston on the 17th of June of that year. About 1766 he married in Readington, New Jersey, Nancy, the daughter of Martin Ryerson. By her he had a large family of children. He was a man of imperious, arbitrary and ungovernable disposition, which was accentuated by intemperate habits. He took the part of the patriots in the troubles with Great Britain with all the energy of his imperious nature, and imperiled his life and fortune in the cause. He organized two companies of infantry and at the Indian raid upon Wawarsing in 1781 he threw himself with but nine men into one of the old Dutch stone houses, where their earnest and determined defense checked the savages and saved the valley residents from annihilation.

As years passed his wife died, his father also passed away and left the share Gerardus felt was his to his children by Nancy Ryerson. He was very angry and revengeful. Many of those children died unmarried and he became their heir at law. He impiously and heartlessly declared that the Almighty had thus righteously repaired his father's injustice by the death of the children. His neighbors, disgusted with his lack of paternal affection, and disgusted by his habits, grew

to hatred of him. This he resented and sought more constant relief in his cups.

He claimed the lands of the Neversink valley. The settlers exhibited their deeds from the Beekmans. He disputed the Beekman title. It was shown him that his father had recognized it in 1778. Previous to 1802 no one had ever disputed it. That year Captain Gerardus Hardenbergh appeared in the Neversink valley and announced that he was the real owner of the lands in the valley as well as of the uplands. His habits were those of a glutton and a drunkard and, even in his old age, he would sit down alone at a table at an inn and eat, drinking from various decanters, until he had drunk himself into insensibility.

It seems there was justice in part of his claim to ownership of part of the lands in the valley. He offered to acknowledge the deeds of the Beekmans so far as to recompense for the improvements made by those who had purchased from them. Some accepted the offer. He tried to make equitable arrangements with them. He was willing to do more than justice under the circumstances. But the great majority of the settlers met his overtures with defiance. Quinlan, the historian of Sullivan county, says :

His controversy with his father, his wife, his children, and the unfortunate settlers of the valley, aroused a spirit of antagonism which was not rendered passive by his murder, and which the softening influence of time has not mollified. He hated his family, and defied the world. Those who survived him, consequently, were blind to what was commendable in his character.

The Story of "Gross" Hardenbergh

The inhabitants of Neversink valley had bought these bottom lands in good faith and paid for them. They could not see the justice in paying the second time. They denied the validity of the Hardenbergh claim. They had fought in the Revolution against oppression and wrong and were ready to do so again. Dishonest lawyers told them they could help them defend the Beekman title and Hardenbergh could not recover. So the efforts of Hardenbergh for an amicable adjustment failed. This did not improve his despotic, dictatorial character. He employed summary means to dispossess the settlers. Before the ejectment suits were tried Hardenbergh distrained the property of the settlers and forcibly dispossessed the occupants. In the fall of 1806 he took from the Bush family all of their crops, including six hundred bushels of grain. He placed some in his grist-mill. Two hundred bushels were put into his barn. All these buildings with their contents were consumed by fire under such circumstances as showed that the residents of the valley were taking a terrible vengeance.

Life in the valley became so uncertain and dangerous that many families removed from the region. A few families remained to fight for what they considered their rights. Opposition enraged Hardenbergh. His character was always domineering. It became unbearable. Frantic fits of rage succeeded each other. Outrage followed outrage. His acts in forcibly setting families out of doors, even of mothers with newly born babes, embittered the whole valley. They began to assert that his death would be a public blessing.

In November, 1808, he rode up the valley. He was

then sixty-five years of age, he weighed two hundred and fifty pounds, he had led a dissipated life and his family considered his horse an unsafe risk for such a man to mount. He laughed them to scorn. A very stout and irascible old man astride of a fiery and perverse horse was noticed by everybody and everybody also noticed that he controlled the animal. It was remarked as he rode by: "he fears neither man nor beast, and has little respect for God or the devil." Calling upon one of the neighbors he declared that "he would raise more hell during the next seven years than had ever been on earth before." He stopped at a house owned by him and told the tenant that his chimney needed topping out and if it was not done by the time he returned he would throw him out of doors. It was done.

He spent the night with his son Herman M. Hardenbergh. The next morning he rode away soon after sunrise. When the sun was about an hour high he was found in the road, a short distance from the site of the present Reformed church, helpless and speechless by Ezekiel Gillett, senior. A little further up the road his horse was caught by Cornelius Sarr. He was taken to the house of Aaron Van Benschoten, which stood at the south end of the sand-knoll, opposite the Reformed Church parsonage. Here, after lingering until three o'clock of the morning of the 24th, he died without knowing he had been shot. Before his decease he declared that his friends had often told him that his horse would throw him and probably kill him. "Now," said he, "he has done it."

But as they were preparing his body for burial a

The Story of "Gross" Hardenbergh

bullet hole was found in his clothing and the wound in his shoulder. Even then his friends would not believe that he had been murdered, and intended to bury him without an inquest. But an inquest was held and his murder was proven. Footprints of three men were found behind a tree from which the fatal shots were fired ; branches had been cut away to give the assassins a clear view of their victim ; it was found that the ball had entered the shoulder of Hardenbergh, passed to his back and broken the spinal column in such a way that his nervous system had been instantly deprived of sensation. This accounted for the fact that he did not hear the report of the gun, and caused him to think he had been thrown from the horse. No one was ever convicted of the murder and the secret was well kept by those cognizant of the crime. His son Herman M. Hardenbergh was universally respected in the county, was elected to the Assembly by almost a unanimous vote of its people and was universally loved and respected. After the death of his father the settlers of the valley who had not abandoned it, or who had not hopelessly involved themselves in litigation, easily made satisfactory arrangements with Herman and the other heirs and peace reigned.

But the scenes at the inquest were a disgrace to the vicinity. A crowd of people flocked to the Van Benschoten house where the coroner was sitting. Jugs of rum were brought by the mob and the removal of their enemy was celebrated in a drunken carouse. Obscene and blasphemous songs were sung and the afternoon passed in filthy jesting and disgraceful stories and remarks. Coroner Benjamin Bevier vainly

tried to preserve order, but the drunken and bitter mob would none of it. The vile passions of those who conceived that they had suffered at the hands of "Gross" Hardenbergh by his insistence upon what he deemed his rights, but in an unfeeling and vindictive manner, would not be assuaged. From that day the vileness of the celebration by the noisy mob at the inquest is remembered in the Neversink valley and the words of some of the filthy songs repeated. It was one of the most interesting events in the history of the region and one of the most disgraceful. Yet it might have been avoided in the beginning had human kindness and gentleness been manifested and passions not been aroused by drink. It also proves, as the writer of the article on "The Down Rent War" shows the great evils of the landlord and tenant system that was developed early in the colonization of New York.



*THE CHARTER OF THE DUTCH CHURCH,
KINGSTON*

The Dutch authorities in Nieuw Amsterdam acted in the spirit of wise prescience and Netherland toleration in what they secured from the English, upon the surrender of Nieuw Netherland to the force which appeared in the harbor on that August day in 1664 when Colonel Richard Nicolls demanded the surrender of the province to the Duke of York. "The Articles of Capitulation" contained the agreement "The Dutch here shall enjoy the liberty of their consciences in

The Charter of the Dutch Church, Kingston

divine worship and church discipline.” During the fifty years immediately succeeding many royal governors made a number of attempts to advance the growth of the Church of England with little success. But, on the whole, the authorities under the Duke of York and the royal governors under James II. and his successors lived up to the agreement then made with the officials of the States General and the West India Company. The church in Kingston continued to grow slowly during the half century. At last the needs of such an ecclesiastical and civil organization as would constitute it an entity in law led the consistory to request the colonial authorities for a charter. So on the 1st of May, 1712, the following petition was presented :

To his Excellency ROBERT HUNTER, Esq. Capt. Generall Governor in Chief of her Majesties Provinces in New York & New Jersey and the Territories depending thereon in America & Vice Admirall of the same etc. and the Honorable Councill of the Province of New York.

The Petition of Petrus Vos Minister of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of the Town of Kingston in the County of Vlster Jacob Ausen, Wessell ten Broek, Jacob Du Bois, Elders, Jacobus Elmendorp, Gerret Wyncoop, Hendrick Pruym and William Elten Deacons of the same,
Humbly Sheweth,

That the members of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church in the said Town and their predecessors having for many years since erected a Church in the said Town and dedicated the same to the worship of God according to the Constitucons of the Reformed Churches of the United Netherlands

Olde Ulster

Established by the National Synod of Dort held in the years 1618 & 1619, and have also purchased about half an acre of ground for a Cemetery or Church yard all at their own Charges & Expenses.

They therefore humbly pray for her Majesty's grant under the great seal of this Province to incorporate them and their successors into a body Corporate and Politick by the name and style of the Minister Elders & Deacons of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of the Town of Kingston in the County of Vlster as near as may be to the Charter granted to the Dutch Church in the City of New York.

And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray etc.

By their order,

HENR. BEEKMAN

JACOB AUSEN

New York, 1st of May 1712.

The matter was referred to a committee of the Council which thus reported the next day:

May it please your Excellency.

In Obedience to your Excellency's Order in Councill of ye first of May Instant We have Examined into ye Matter Referred to on ye Petition of Petrus Vas Minister of ye Protestant Reformed Church of ye Town of Kingstown in ye County of Ulster, Jacob Aerson, Wessell ten Brook, Jacob Du Bois, Elders : Jacobus Elmendorp, Gerrett Wyncoop, Hendrick Pruym and William Elton, Deacons of ye same Praying for her Majesties Grant under ye Great Seale of this province to In-

The Charter of the Dutch Church, Kingston

corporate them and their Successors into a body Corporate and politick by ye name and stile of ye Minister, Elders and Deacons of ye Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of ye Towne of Kingstown in ye County of Ulster as near as may be ye Charter Granted to ye Dutch Church in ye City of New York, and Wee are humbly of opinion that your Excellencie may Grant the said petitioners the Charter prayed by their said petition Which is nevertheless submitted by

Your Excellencies most Obedient humble Servants,

RIP VAN DAM
JOHN BARBARIE
A. D. PHILIPSE
A. D. PEYSTER
S. STAATS
R. WALTER

New York,

2nd May, 1712.

But Governor Hunter did not grant the petition. It was presented just as he was attempting to bring the recently arrived Palatines into conformity to the Church of England. He did not propose that at that juncture anything more should be done to make that task harder. So the petitioners of Kingston wisely let the matter sleep until a more propitious time. Governor Hunter sailed for England July 21st, 1719 and Peter Schuyler, President of the Council, became governor in his stead. This was the opportunity of the people of Kingston and the petition was once more presented. It was again referred to the Council and thus recommended :

Olde Ulster

May it please your Honour In Obedience to your Honours order in Council of this day Referring to us the Petition of Petrus Vas Minister of the Reformed Dutch Church in Kingston in Ulster County, and of Abraham Delamater, Captain Wessell Ten Brook, Guysbert Vanderburgh and Thomas Jansen, Elders and of Captain Nicholas Hofman, Lambert Cool, Captain John Rutsen and Tirck Van Keuren, Deacons of the same Church. Wee have considered of the same, and are of opinion your Honour may grant a Patent of Incorporation to the said Minister, Elders and Deacons and their successors forever for the free use and exercise of their said religion and worship with the like liberty and Priviledges as are Granted to the Minister Elders and Deacons of the Dutch Reformed Church in the City of New York with this Difference only that the Rents of the Lands and Tenements to be held by them shall not Exceed the Sum of three hundred pounds per annum. And that you may likewise Grant a patent of Confirmation of the ground and Cemitry or burying Place mentioned in the said Petition under the yearly quit rent of one Peper Corn if demanded, all which is nevertheless humbly submitted by

Your Honours Most humble and most Obedient
Servants,

A. D. PEYSTER	RIP VAN DAM
R. WALTER	CALEB HEATHCOTE
GERARD BEEKMAN	JOHN BARBARIE
A. D. PHILIPSE	

New York,

November 16th, 1719.

Records of the Rochester Church

Under the seal of the royal Province of New York Acting Governor Peter Schuyler granted a Patent of Incorporation to the Dutch Reformed Church of Kingston under which the church has existed to this day. This document is preserved in the archives of the church, duly engrossed on parchment.



RECORDS OF THE ROCHESTER CHURCH

Continued from Vol. X., page 317

BAPTISMS

1790

664. (No date.) Rachel (born 1 Mar. 1790), ch. of Daniel J. Schoonmaker. Maikje Slegt. No sponsors.

665. (No date.) Rachel (born 13 May 1790), ch. of Elias Depuy. Catrina Hardenbergh. No sponsors.

666. (No date.) Martha (born 10 July 1790), ch. of Gidion Keter. Sarah Sherwood. No sponsors.

667. (No date.) Benjamin (born 19 Feb. 1790), ch. of Jacob Schoonmaker. Sarah Cortreght. No sponsors.

668. (No date.) Maria (born 13 July 1790), ch. of Jacobus Senigh. Maria Terwilliger. No sponsors.

669. (No date.) Margrita (born 8 Mar. 1790), ch. of Benjamin Ryder. Molly Enderley. No sponsors.

670. (No date.) Ariantie (born 23 May 1790), ch. of Ephraim Quick. Lena Oosterhout. Sp. Daniel Quick. Annatje Codington.

Olde Ulster

671. (No date.) Elisabeth (born 18 Sept. 1790), ch. of Jacob Krom. Catrena Crispell. No sponsors.

672. (No date.) Petrus (born 5 July 1790), ch. of William Kelder. Hester Ennest. Sp. Jacobus I. Hendrickson. Martha Kelder.

673. (No date.) Philip Hyn (born 28 May 1790), ch. of Thomas Bunton. Eve Heyn. No sponsors.

674. (No date.) Elizabeth (born 15 Nov. 1790), ch. of John Harp. Annatje Hendrickson. No sponsors.

675. (No date.) Anne (born 13 May 1790), ch. of Chester Benjamin. Anna Harp. No sponsors.

676. (No date.) Rachel (born 11 Nov. 1790), ch. of Henry Harp, Jr. Catrina Davenport. No sponsors.

677. (No date.) Andries (born 9 Mar. 1790), ch. of Hendrick Miller. Maria Krom. No sponsors.

678. (No date.) Henry (born 5 June 1790), ch. of Jacob Vander Merken. Elisabeth Shorter. No sponsors.

679. (No date.) Geertie (born 2 Apr. 1790), ch. of John Krom. Ester Le Roy. No sponsors.

680. (No date.) Zacharias (born 15 June 1790), ch. of Sarah Rosekrans, widow. No sponsors.

681. (No date.) Moses (born — July 1790), ch. of John Schoonmaker. Nelly Hardenbergh. No sponsors.

682. (No date.) Jorge (born 16 May 1790), ch. of George Heyn. Peggy Carnay. No sponsors.

683. 684. (No date.) Cornelius Eleazer. Joseph (born 1790. Date blotted out.), ch. of Joseph Depuy. Maria Depuy. No sponsors.

Records of the Rochester Church

685. (No date.) Sarah (born 24 May 1790), ch. of James Gorlen. Martha Gorlen. No sponsors.

686. (No date.) Maria Rosa (born 25 Nov. 1789), ch. of Jacob Harp. Mary Rosa. Sp. Jacob Rosa. Maria Syland.

687. (No date.) Elisabeth (born 5 May 1790), ch. of Daniel Sayler. Elisabeth Van ——. No sponsors.

688. (No date.) Alsie (born 30 Aug. 1790), ch. of William Turnaar. Catharina Wood. No sponsors.

689. (No date.) John Cantine (born 23 Aug. 1790), ch. of Jacob Depuy. Catharina Cantine. Sp. John T. Cantine. Maria Cantine.

690. (No date.) Mattice (born 20 Aug. 1790), ch. of Gysbert Van Keuren. Maria Harp. No sponsors.

691. (No date.) Catharina De La Mater (born 2 Sept. 1790), ch. of Abraham Roosa. Rachel Rosa. Sp. Isaac Rosa. Cathrena Rosa.

692. (No date.) Josua (born 6 Dec. 1790), ch. of Isaac Hoornbeek. Aariantje Low. No sponsors.

693. (No date.) Sarah (born 29 Sept. 1790), ch. of James German. Zarah Van Der Merken. No sponsors.

694. (No date.) Naomi (born 21 Nov. 1790), ch. of Hendrick Hoornbeek. Mehetable Hadley. No sponsors.

695. (No date.) John (born 28 Nov. 1790), ch. of Andreas Bodley. Maria Davis. Sp. John Bodley. Jannetje DeWitt.

696. (No date.) Johannis (born 20 Oct. 1790), ch. of Conrad Wesple. Mariah Winner. Sp. Catharina —.

697. (No date.) Catharina (born 22 Nov. 1790), ch. of Peter Wood. Mayntje Klawater. No sponsors.

Olde Ulster

1791

698. (No date.) Elisabeth (born 10 Dec. 1790), ch. of Teunis Janson. Elisabeth Helm. Sp. Antje Rosekrans.

699. (No date.) Joakim (born 16 Jan. 1791), ch. of Joakim Depuy. Cathrena Smith. Sp. Ephraim Depuy. Antje Schoonmaker.

700. (No date.) Hendrickje (born 29 Jan. 1791), ch. of Johannis Kilder. Petronella Hoornbeek. No sponsors.

701. (No date.) Anna Maria (born 2 Feb. 1791), ch. of Philip B. Bevier. Ann DeWitt. No sponsors.

702. (No date.) Martinus (born 16 Jan. 1791), ch. of Reuben Crum. Cornelia Daily. No sponsors.

703. (No date.) Cornelius Hardenberg (born 29 Dec. 1790), ch. of Moses Depuy. Helanah Hardenberg. Sp. Maria Hardenberg.

704. (No date.) Maria (born 1 Mar. 1791), ch. of Cornelius P. Hoornbeek. Tjertij Hausbrook. No sponsors.

705. (No date.) Hannah (born 28 Mar. 1791), ch. of John Evens. Elisabeth Hendrickson. No sponsors.

706. (No date.) Jacobus (born 31 Mar. 1791), ch. of Jacob Coddington. Maria Hendrickson. No sponsors.

707. (No date.) Elisabeth (born 14 Mar. 1791), ch. of Jonathan Westbrook. Certe Deyou. No sponsors.

708. (No date.) Lydia (born 25 Mar. 1791), ch. of Cornelius Quick. Elisabeth Welch. No sponsors.

709. (No date.) Mattheus (born 2 May 1791), ch.

Records of the Rochester Church

of Lowrence Curtrecht. Maria Curtrecht. Sp. Mattheus Courtrecht.

710. (No date.) Anneytie (born 25 April 1791), ch. of Cornelius Bush. Maria Miller. No sponsors.

711. (No date.) Joel (born 27 Apr. 1791), ch. of Daniel Elmore. Eloyabeth Monro. No sponsors.

712. (No date.) Maria (born 25 May 1791), ch. of Daniel Quick. Annetje Coddington. No sponsors.

713. (No date.) John (born 22 May 1791), ch. of Henry Harp. Lydia Harp. No sponsors.

714. (No date.) Elisabeth (born 3 July 1790), ch. of John More Williams. Mary Klarwater. No sponsors.

715. (No date.) Gertruy (born 5 June 1791), ch. of Sheffield Foster. Antje Low. No sponsors.

716. (No date.) Jacobus (born 11 May 1791), ch. of Cornelius Stillwell. Maria Hausbrouck. No sponsors.

717. (No date.) Catrena (born 21 June 1791), ch. of Hendrick Rosekrans. Zusannah Moul. No sponsors.

718. (No date.) Catrina (born 17 July 1791), ch. of Peter Mousener. Maria Bush. No sponsors.

719. (No date.) Ariantie (born 26 July 1791), ch. of Johannis Turnaer. Sarah Ennist. Sp. Cornelius Turnaer.

720. (No date.) Jennetje (born 25 Aug. 1791) ch. of John T. Schoonmaker. Antje Wynkoop. No sponsors.

721. (No date.) Cornelia (born 26 Aug. 1791), ch. of Aure Vander Merken. Hendreke Roosa. No sponsors.

Olde Ulster

722. (No date.) Antje (born 7 Sept. 1791), ch. of Johannis Castin. Ann Crum. No sponsors.

723. (No date.) Maria (born 2 Oct. 1791), ch. of Jacob Krum. Elisabeth Carson. No sponsors.

724. (No date.) Annytie (born 14 Oct. 1791, ch. of Hendrick T. Oosterhout. Zuannah Chambers. Sp. Jacobus Osterhout. Annatje Terwilliger.

725. (No date.) Joakim (born 23 Oct. 1791), ch. of John Schoonmaker. Annytie Wood. Sp. Joakim Schoonmaker. Annytje Schoonmaker.

726. (No date.) Catrena (born 15 Nov. 1791), ch. of Noah Cross. Rachel Osterhout. No sponsors.

727. (No date.) Frederick Westbrook (born 26 Nov. 1791), ch. of Jacobus Quick, Jr. Christina Catrina Kline. No sponsors.

1792

728. (No date.) Cornelius born (— — 1792), ch. of John Alliger. Catrina Low. Sp. Cornelius Van Wagenen. Sarah Depuy.

729. (No date.) Billy Stillwell (born — — 1792), ch. of George Wier. Antje Rosekrans. No sponsors.

730. (No date.) Mattheus Jonsen (born — — 1792), ch. of Minne Fisher. Magret Osterhout. Sp. Mattheus Jansen. Judia Hermanse.

731. (No date.) Stephanus (born 19 Aug. 1791), ch. of Samuel Carsen. Elisabeth Mulbery. No sponsors.

732. (No date.) Johannis (born 30 Aug. 1791), ch. of Jacobus Bush, Jr. Maria Miller. No sponsors.

733. (No date.) Elisabeth (born 8 July 1791), ch. of John A. Van Wagenen. Elisabeth Van Wagenen. No sponsors.

Records of the Rochester Church

734. (No date.) John Depuy (born 6 Feb. 1792), ch. of Jacobus Hendrick, Jr. Maria Jansen. No sponsors.

735. (No date.) Joseph (born 17 Feb. 1792), ch. of Hendrickus Hendrickson. Helenah Middagh. Sp. Joseph Hendrickson. Catrina Merkle.

736. (No date.) Abraham (born 12 Feb. 1792), ch. of Creyn Osterhout. Jannytie Jansen. No sponsors.

737. (No date.) Hendrikus (born 14 Mar. 1792), ch. of Martin Schoonmaker. Maria Smith. No sponsors.

738. (No date.) Rachel (born 18 Feb. 1792), ch. of Jacobus Devenport. Maria Moule. No sponsors.

739. 740. (No date.) Joakim and Johannis Snyder (twins) (born 14 Apr. 1792), ch. of Ephraim Depuy, Jr. Cornelia Snyder. Sp. Benjamin Van Wagenen. Catrina Smith. Johannis Snyder. Leah Myer.

741. (No date.) Zuzannah (born 27 May 1792), ch. of Robert Moul. Applona Osterhout. No sponsors.

742. (No date.) Jacobus (born 19 May 1792), ch. of Jacobus Wynkoop, Jr. Synte Schoonmaker. Sp. Jacobus Wynkoop. Jenneke Osterhout.

743. (No date.) Thomas (born 17 May 1792), ch. of Ephraim Quick. Lenah Osterhout. No sponsors.

744. (No date.) Hannah (born 5 Apr. 1792), ch. of Chester Benjamin. Antje Harp. No sponsors.

745. (No date.) John (born 15 Mar. 1792), ch. of Gysbert Van Keuren. Maria Harp. No sponsors.

746. (No date.) Thomas (born 12 May 1792), ch. of Benjamin Jansen. Elizabeth Bush. No sponsors.

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747. June 17. Abraham (born 8 Apr. 1792), ch. of Peter Wood. Wyntje Klaerwater. No sponsors.

748. (No date.) John (born 30 May 1792), ch. of Aldert T. Rosa. Catrina Winnie. Sp. John Rosa. Rebecka Rosa.

749. (No date.) Michael Frylandt (born 24 June 1792), ch. of Daniel L. Schoonmaker. Elisabeth Jerolomin. No sponsors.

750. (No date.) Jacobus (born 20 May 1792), ch. of Catrina Graham. Sp. Francis Graham. Henry Graham.

751. (No date.) Maria (born 3 July 1792), ch. of Samuel Hoornbeek. Annetie Curtrecht. No sponsors.

752. (No date.) Maria (born 21 July 1792), ch. of Harmanus Yorks. Zarah Turnaer. No sponsors.

753. (No date.) Maria (born 22 July 1792), ch. of Matthias H. Jansen. Judeka Hermanse. Sp. Petrus Jansen. Jacomeintje Hermanse.

754. (No date.) Margritta (born 16 Aug. 1792), ch. of Simeon Beeker. Annytie Ennerly. No sponsors.

755. (No date.) Maria (born 17 Aug. 1792), ch. of Jacob Ennerly. Lenah Beeker. No sponsors.

756. (No date.) Anne (born 30 Aug. 1792), ch. of Henry De Witt. Marrigriette Schoonmaker. Sp. Anne Smith.

757. (No date.) Phebe (born 22 Aug. 1792), ch. of Elihui Allen. Rebekah Boudish. No sponsors.

758. (No date.) Laurence Courtrecht (born 17 Aug. 1792), ch. of Jacob Schoonmaker. Sarah Courtrecet. Sp. Lowrence Courtrecht. Maria Courtrecht.

759. (No date.) Elizabeth (born 11 Nov. 1792),

Records of the Rochester Church

ch. of William Turnaer. Catrina Wood. Sp. Jacobus Wood. Elizabeth Turnaer.

760. (No date.) Elizabeth (born 5 Nov. 1792), ch. of Jacomeintje ———. Sp. Hartman Ennist. Elisabeth Hoornbeek.

761. (No date.) Henrietta Cornelia (born 22 Nov. 1792), ch. of Philip D. Bevier. Ann De Witt. No sponsors.

762. (No date.) Salome (born 4 Nov. 1792), ch. of Hendrick Schoonmaker. Maria Schoonmaker. Sp. Jochem Schoonmaker. Helena Depuy.

763. (No date.) Cornelius Mattheus (born 1 Dec. 1792), ch. of Isaac Morris. Antje Jansen. Sp. Matthew C. Jansen. Cornelia Swart.

764. (No date.) Dirick (born 9 Dec. 1792), ch. of Johannis Bush. Jenneke Ennist. Sp. Oakley Bush. Annytie Bush.

765. (No date.) Johannes (born 29 Nov. 1792), ch. of Benjamin Ryder. Molly Ennly. No sponsors.

1793

766. (No date.) Maria (born 30 Dec. 1792), ch. of Jacob Coddington. Maria Hendrickson. No sponsors.

767. (No date.) Dirick Hoornbeek born 29 Jan. 1793), ch. of Johannis Turnaer. Sarah Ennist. Sp. Sarah Hoornbeek, widow.

768. (No date.) Jacob (born 30 Jan. 1793), ch. of Jonathan Westbrook. Sarah De Youa. No sponsors.

769. (No date.) Cornelius (born 22 Feb. 1793), ch. of Jacob D. W. Crum. Eloyabeth Carson. No sponsors.

770. (No date.) Sarah (born 25 Mar. 1793), ch. of

Olde Ulster

Jacob Depuy. Catrena Cantine. Sp. Simeon Depuy. Sarah Depuy.

771. (No date.) Maria (born 2 Mar. 1793), ch. of Johannes Kelder. Peternella Hoornbeek. Sp. W.— Hoornbeek. Maria Freer.

772. (No date.) Wilhelmus (born 5 May 1793), ch. of Teunis Jansen. Eloyabeth Helm. No sponsors.

773. (No date.) John (born 27 Apr. 1793), ch. of Petrus Ennerly. Antje Crum. No sponsors.

774. (No date.) Syntje (born 21 May 1793), ch. of Aurt Van Wagenen. Eloyabeth Wood. Sp. William Wood.

775. (No date.) Annitje (born 15 Dec. 1793), ch. of Johannis Kyser. Rebekka Roberson. No sponsors.

776. (No date.) Anne (born 31 May 1793), ch. of Coenrad Heinroid. Cornelia Schut. No sponsors.

777. (No date.) Rachel (born 27 June 1793), ch. of Jacob Hoornbeek. Sarah Van Wagenen. No sponsors.

778. (No date.) Lenah (born 18 Aug. 1793), ch. of Benjamin Osterhout. Rachel Claerwater. No sponsors.

779. (No date.) Annythe (born 14 Aug. 1793), ch. of Abraham Roosa. Rachel Roosa. Sp. Hendrick Middag. Hannah Middag.

780. (No date.) Ann Eloyabeth (born about Aug. 1793), ch. of Reuben Crum. Cornelia Dailey. No sponsors.

781. 782. (No date.) Sarah and Garret (born 10

Cochecton

Aug. 1793), ch. of Petrus Van Wagenen. Rachel Low.
Sp. Garret Van Wagenen.

To be continued



COCHECTON

Have you seen the vale Cochecton, where the hemlock-
waters run,
When the mist is on the mountain, at the rising of the sun ?
There, like smiles of joyous woman, laughs the rippling
Delaware,
And the sunbeams kiss the wavelets, and the mists of upper
air.

There the light song of the raftsmen echoes through the
vocal hills,
And the music of bright nature answers from the gushing
rills.
There the stag with scornful bearing, snuffs the perfume of
the breeze,
And the dew-drops sparkle brightly on the flowers and on
the trees.

Oh ! if there is peace 'neath Heaven, sure her calm abode
is here :
May my life flow ever onward, gentle stream, like thy
career.

FRANCIS L. WADDELL

Sullivan County Herald, August 20, 1835

OLDE VLSTER

AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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

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WITH THE ISSUE OF THE NEXT (DECEMBER) number of OLDE ULSTER the magazine will be discontinued. For the interest in the magazine, the support of it, the contributions to its columns and the recommendation of it to others the editor desires to express his appreciation and thanks. If there are any family lines prepared which it would be advisable to include still in its pages, if there are prepared any articles on the history and events of what was Ulster county in its original sense the editor would be happy to receive them and have them immediately. The issuing of the last number will, necessarily, be delayed a few days but it will appear about the first of the new year and it will not only complete the series but the tenth volume. The publisher has had many inquiries concerning back numbers to complete sets. He has still full sets. Some numbers are nearly exhausted. Of others enough remain. Any special number can yet be secured at twenty-five cents. If numbers must be reprinted the price for such will be raised to meet the cost of reproducing.

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DECEMBER 1914

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An Historical and Genealogical Magazine



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WHOLE NUMBER 120

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

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

OLD^E VLSTER

VOL. X

DECEMBER, 1914

NO. 12

A Retrospect



JUST ten years ago the first number of OLDE ULSTER was issued. It was launched upon the sea of journalism and set out before the world with the design of gathering the records of the old county in its original sense from the Highlands to the bounds of Albany—from the Hudson to the Delaware.

With this was the purpose to verify the history from authentic sources, to search for and discover forgotten events and documents, family records, scraps of local ballads and poetry, local incidents, the origins of local enterprises and as much as possible of the flotsam and jetsam of local matters that have floated away. While not all has been accomplished that was designed or hoped, while many matters that were expected to be established could not be, and while the true story of many traditionary accounts could not be revealed we feel warranted to review the success that has attended the ten volumes we have published in the ten years that

Olde Ulster

have passed since the magazine has appeared. Its discontinuance with this issue requires us to do this.

Those who have been familiar with the records of Ulster county had known that for more than one hundred years the original deed from the Indians to Thomas Chambers of June 5th, 1652 had been lost. The province of New York had not been divided into counties until 1683. So it was not on record in the office of the county clerk. This magazine had no sooner begun its voyage than the original deed, acknowledged before the commissary of the West India Company, floated into the pages of OLDE ULSTER and was published in its third issue (March, 1905).

Those whose memories reach back before the Civil War of 1861 recall the effort about that time to find a copy of the elegiac lines written in 1762 upon the death of Domine George Wilhelmus Mancius. Domine Mancius was pastor of the Dutch Church of Kingston from 1732 to his death. He was colleague of Domine Petrus Vas. While Vas would conduct the services in the church in Kingston (Esopus) Mancius would itinerate through the valley of the Hudson and even into New Jersey, preaching and organizing churches. He had a notable reputation as a linguist. Tradition says he could preach in nine languages. However that may be his ability was remarkable. He preached in Dutch to the people of Kingston, in French to the Huguenots of New Paltz, to the Palatines in German, to the Scotch about New Windsor in English, to the Indians in their tongue and seemed able, after some fashion, to succeed in reaching everybody he met. The poem was advertised for. No one remembered it. Old garrets were

A Retrospect

searched for it without success. The mother of the late Louis Bevier remembered a few lines that her grandfather had taught her when a child. Yet in the same issue of this magazine (March, 1905) the poem was published entire both in Dutch and in an English translation.

It is not possible here to list all the finds and literary treasures it has been our privilege to gather and preserve. We have given to our readers 3,840 pages of county history of various kinds and of varied value.

Tradition had told for generations of the old Indian council house at Wawarsing near the junction of the Vernoooy kil with the Rondout. But documentary evidence was wanting. OLDE ULSTER succeeded in getting proof by finding a lease of lands at Wawarsing in which the council house was reserved, and published it in March, 1907.

We had the records of Pastor Joshua Kocherthal translated from the archaic German, and published during 1907-1908. They cover the two immigrations of 1708 and 1710 to the Hudson river of the thousands of those Palatine refugees.

In November, 1907 was told the story of the passing from this region of the native Esopus Indians, their after history and the present whereabouts of their descendants. It was a search of two years to trace this. But the labor was exceedingly interesting.

The village of Wildwyck (Esopus, Kingston) was burned by the Indians June 7th, 1663, with that of the Nieuw Dorp (Hurley), and the women and children carried into a three months captivity. The story of the attack and the rescue was told in 1905 and 1906.

Olde Ulster

A view of the spot in the present town of Shawangunk where stood the Indian fort from which they were rescued by the troops under Captain Martin Cregier September 7th, 1663, was contained in the issue for January, 1906.

The visit of General Washington to Kingston in 1782 was described and in the description the story was told of the dinner given him by Judge Dirck Wynkoop. The recipes for the cake and jumbles served on the occasion were given, obtained from ladies living in Kingston in 1907 above 95 years old, who had treasured those recipes handed them by their mother. This was published in the issue for January, 1907. The same number contained the story of the killing of Harmanus DuMond, the patriot who looked after the American frontier in Delaware county during the Revolution.

During that year, 1908, at the initiative of OLDE ULSTER, the two hundred and fiftieth year of the settlement of "the Esopus," as the present city of Kingston was long known, was celebrated on May 31st. With this celebration the remains of Ulster's most famous son, Governor and Vice President George Clinton, were disinterred at Washington, D. C. where they had been buried at his death in April, 1812, and where they had rested all these years. Under the auspices of the State of New York they were brought to Kingston and re-interred at the time of the celebration. A biography of the life of Governor Clinton and accounts of that removal, with the story of the celebration were published in this magazine during 1908.

Space would fail were we to enumerate the varied

A Retrospect

tables of contents which have been presented to the readers of OLDE ULSTER in the ten years of its life. During 1909 a sketch of early Catskill was given. While much had been written of the early days of that ancient town it had not been possible before this to tell the story of the connection of Catskill with the Patroon, van Rensselaer. The van Rensselaer records reach back before 1650 and are exceedingly valuable. In July, 1909, a monograph upon Colonel Charles DeWitt, the Revolutionary patriot, put on record his valuable services, which passing time had almost obscured.

The story of Ankerop, "A Crafty Esopus Indian," was a narrative of the intercourse the whites were compelled to hold with one of the most cunning of the savages they found in the Esopus upon their settlement here. This greedy red man spent a long life here, dying at more than a hundred years of age. Yet, after he relinquished his title to the tracts he claimed to own, he never troubled the white men. During the publication of the series of issues it has been the effort to secure as many as possible of the stories of the difficulties, contentions and troubles at the Esopus between the two races. We have attempted to tell of all the border raids, massacres, captivities and outrages the whites suffered in Old Ulster in the past.

We have published a number of papers upon the building of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Especially worthy was that of James S. McEntee, descriptive of the building of that celebrated enterprise. He, as civil engineer, built it. The story is told in the issue for October, 1910. In September of the same year we

told the history of slavery in Ulster county and its abolition. In January of that year the account of the house of Mrs. Falls, New Windsor, recorded the history of one of the spots where occurred a number of striking events during the Revolution.

Many utterly forgotten things have been brought to light and given in our pages. The attempt to found a settlement of Moravians, the followers of Count Zinzendorf, in Delaware county, about 1750, was published in 1911. How it failed and why are interesting. But much more so to contemplate the effect of the establishment upon the frontier of a great colony of peace loving, cultivated and thrifty settlers there. What a difference in the history of the borders during the Revolution there would have been had not the attempt failed! It might have written American history in entirely different colors.

We can only touch upon the story of the Sholam settlement. We can only allude to the sketches of the distinguished men Ulster has given to the American navy. We just call attention to the many old Dutch rhymes, riddles, nursery songs, nonsense verses, folklore jingles and the like which our pages have contained. We can but allude to the music of some of them which we have secured for OLDE ULSTER. We can only just speak of the many almost forgotten incidents, illustrations and incidental happenings we have gathered. It would have been gratifying to have secured more. It would have been most pleasing to have given many more illustrations. It would have delighted us to have unearthed many more forgotten things for our pages. For even ten years are but

brief. We have tried to obtain every thing written in verse about the county, the Catskills, the Hudson and our history. We have tried to secure and save all, good, better and best, even the indifferent. Our readers know how far we have succeeded. They know and realize to what an extent the magazine has proved a success. Many have helped. Now OLDE ULSTER retires. Its editor feels that all he can do has been done, not all he would have wished to do. And his obligations to those who have appreciated, assisted and supported are great. He can make no other return than this acknowledgment. But where shall he begin and where end?



*HON. DAVID MILLER DE WITT,
THE HISTORIAN*

This issue of OLDE ULSTER presents, as its illustrated article, a slight sketch of the Hon. David Miller De Witt, the historian. He was a distinguished representative of the celebrated Ulster county De Witt family and great-grandson of Colonel Charles De Witt, the Revolutionary patriot of whom the readers of this magazine have learned so much in these columns. This family has sent more representatives to Congress, more members of assembly to the Legislature than any family in the State. Men of Ulster county De Witt blood have been governors of New York and her senators in Washington. In the ministry, in the forum, in other learned professions, they have achieved marked success.

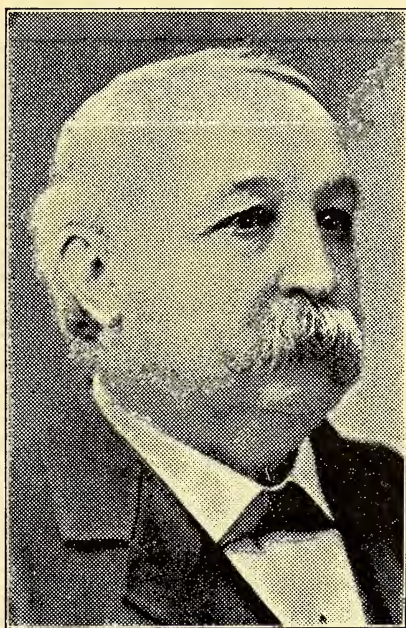
Olde Ulster

The subject of this sketch, though of long life in this county and considered a native of it, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, the 25th of November, 1837. He was graduated from Rutgers College in the class of 1858. He first entered the ranks of teachers and was principal of New Paltz Academy in 1860-62. But his profession was to be that of law. Admitted to the bar he was elected District Attorney of Ulster county in 1862 and re-elected in 1865. He was chosen Representative in Congress in 1872 and served two years. In 1882 he was elected Member of Assembly and was Surrogate of Ulster county in 1885. But it is not with him as a lawyer or an office holder that we would deal. Lawyers and public officials come and go. Their very names and official relations are forgotten after a generation or a little more. We desire to speak of our subject in the last undertaking and accomplishment of a long, varied and successful life.

There are still many men in the County of Ulster and elsewhere who recall the subject of our sketch when engaged in the conduct of his many cases in court and remember his advocacy of the cause of his client there. What an irresistible plea he made! In what choice English he framed it! What a literary beauty pervaded it! The time came as he neared the bound of life when this literary beauty of phraseology, so soon forgotten when used in forensic efforts, would be given to efforts of permanency which would be treasured up not in memories only, but find a place in libraries and in the gems that live in quotation.

About 1900 he retired from the active duties of an advocate. He then devoted himself to historical

Hon. David Miller De Witt, the Historian



David Miller De Witt

research and the life of an author. He chose as the subject of his first effort "The Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson, Seventeenth President of the United States." He had served in Congress soon after this great trial had occurred. The participants in it were still in public life at the time. The days of reconstruction were not yet past. There was something in the uncompromising character of that unconquerable fighter for what he believed his constitutional rights, that appealed to a historian who was a constitutional lawyer, to make it the subject of his examination and the first effort of his pen. There was also much in the characters of those striking personages who controlled thought and action in those strenuous days that appealed to the analysis of a literary artist. The monograph of De Witt showed the result. No reader can ever forget the forcible lines in which are delineated Sumner, Stevens, Stanton, Black, Wilson, Butler, Curtis and other men who were actors in the great drama. The picture of Charles Sumner has been called a masterly one both in this country and in England. We doubt if there be a reader of the trial whose blood does not warm as the writer leads up to the climax of the voting as Senator Ross, of Kansas, pronounced the fateful words "Not Guilty" which shattered the impeachment scheme. No one could tell what the issue would be. The court and the world hung in suspense until these words were spoken. The author skillfully draws his picture and re-enkindles that suspense. Nor is his pen less effective in describing the discredited Andrew Johnson resolving to rehabilitate himself in the estimation of his fellow citizens

The Murder of Sheriff Steele

and re-enter public life. A short six years pass and he is once more a senator from Tennessee and a peer among his enemies in that high court.

At the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, in 1909, the author brought out his second volume. It was "The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln and its Expiation." It was as graphic in its literary workmanship, as entrancing in its spell upon the reader and as choice in the English in which its pages were dressed, but it lacked the striking pen pictures of the characters passing before the eye which had given a peculiar force and beauty to the former volume.

The author had prepared a third venture, which exists in manuscript, dealing with the history of reconstruction, which never saw the reading public. The death of the subject of this sketch on the 24th of June, 1912, closed the professional and literary career of David Miller De Witt.



THE MURDER OF SHERIFF STEELE

*From an extra issued by the Delaware Gazette, Delhi,
Friday, August 8, 1845*

Horrible Outrage and MURDER ! !

Between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon, we were thrown into much excitement, by the arrival of Constable E. S. Edgerton, express from Andes, for

medical aid; stating that Under Sheriff Steele HAD BEEN SHOT BY THE INDIANS- The following facts we believe can be relied upon as correct :

Yesterday morning Sheriff Moore, in company with Under Sheriff Steele, Constable Edgerton and P. P. Wright, Esq., went to Andes, about 14 miles from this place, for the purpose of selling some property on the farm of Moses Earl, which had been distrained for rent. The Sheriff and Mr. Wright arrived on the premises about 10 A. M., and saw several persons at a distance disguised as Indians; soon after, a large body, of from 70 to 100 more, marched past into a piece of woods, where the others were assembled. A number of spectators continued to arrive on the premises from the time the sheriff first got there, until there was a large collection. The Sheriff was assured by some of the head-men of the Indians that he should not be molested if he did no more than his duty. When the hour of sale arrived, he started into the field to drive the cattle to the highway, and was followed or accompanied, by a body of some 25 to 30 of the Indians, who frequently stopped the cattle and interrupted him, but he finally succeeded in getting the cattle near the bars or gateway, to the street, at which a large number of Indians & some spectators were standing. With some reluctance on the part of the Indians, the bars were permitted to be removed. Steele and Edgerton had arrived a short time previous, and were on their horses near by. Mr. Wright about this time stepped through into the field, and in a few moments after, was followed by Steele and Edgerton on horseback and had advanced one or two horse lengths, and were standing still, when

The Murder of Sheriff Steele

one of the Chiefs gave the order to shoot the horses; one Indian stepped forward within a few feet of Edgerton, and deliberately shot his horse in the breast, which was instantly followed by two other shots at Steele and his horse.—Steele's horse being wounded, reared and sprang forward in the instant, when a volley was fired, *three balls* taking effect on Steele; one entering the left side, passed through the bowels; one passed through the thick part of the breast, and the other through the right arm near the shoulder. It is probable Steele was wounded in the arm on the first fire, as he was observed endeavoring to raise his arm, with pistol in hand, to fire—which he effected with some difficulty. After he fired, one of the Indians was observed to drop his gun, and it is possible he was wounded. Edgerton's horse was also shot from the left side into his vitals, the ball passing between the stirrup-leather and Edgerton's leg. Steele survived about six hours in the most excruciating pain, when death came to his relief.

Thus, in the prime of life, has been cut off, by a *lawless mob*, a worthy and respected citizen, and a most efficient officer. The remains of poor Steele were brought into the village this forenoon, causing universal sorrow among our citizens. Every eye was moistened—but few words were spoken—the heart being too full for utterance. Mr. Steele had resided among us from early childhood, and had always so conducted himself as to obtain the friendship, and good will of all with whom he had associated, either in business or social and neighborly intercourse. And thus to be shot down in cold blood, nothing having been done on his part or

Olde Ulster

those with him, to excite the ire of his *murderers*; but simply because he was an officer, and had heretofore done his duty as a good citizen and officer, according to the laws of his county. The heart sickens at the thought that there are among us, those bearing the image of our Creator, possessed of such a *demoniac spirit* and disposition as to *shoot down at noon day, a fellow being, who had never done more than every good citizen ought to do in defence of the laws and of society.*

The above extra has been sent to Olde Ulster through the courtesy of Mrs. William H. Bradford, Meadow Brook, Orange County, N. Y.



*ANOTHER BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
COLONEL GEORGE W. PRATT*

Letter from Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U. S. N.

COSMOS CLUB, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

21st of November, 1914.

MY DEAR MR. BRINK :

As far as I know, but two biographical sketches of the late Colonel George W. Pratt, of any special importance, have been written. The first of these is on pages 225-229 of "The Pratt Family: or the Descendants of Lieut. William Pratt, one of the First Settlers of Hartford and Say-Brook" * * *

Another Biographical Sketch of Colonel George W. Pratt

by the Rev. F. W. Chapman, A.M., and published in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1864; and the other is the sketch, by yourself, printed in *OLDE ULSTER*, April, 1910, pages 105-109.

To these I am now able to add another, which I gladly send you for the pages of *OLDE ULSTER*. I bought it last Tuesday in New York at the auction sale of some of the historical letters and other manuscripts of the late Benson J. Lossing, the historian. It is an autograph sketch, eight folio pages in length, written by the late Dr. Franklin Benjamin Hough, (1822-1885), author of the History of Lewis and Franklin counties, N. Y., Washingtoniana, or Memorials of the death of George Washington, and several other important historical works. It was enclosed, when I purchased it, in the original envelope in which it was mailed, is postmarked "Prattsville, N. Y.," the home of Colonel Pratt's father, who was then living, and is addressed to "B. J. Lossing, Esq., Po'keepsie, N. Y."

There are various points of difference in the statements of the three sketches, which it seems impracticable to explain now, except those relating to the dates of Colonel Pratt's birth and death. The Pratt Genealogy and your sketch in *OLDE ULSTER* state that he was born on the 18th of April, 1830, while the Hough manuscript gives the 30th of April of the same year. The Hough manuscript and your sketch state that he died on the 11th of September, 1862, while the Pratt Genealogy says the 13th of September, 1863. The year "1863" is manifestly incorrect, as the Second Battle of Bull Run occurred in 1862.

OLDE ULSTER (March, 1913, pages 70-72) gave an

illustration of the epitaph cut on the rocks at Prattsville to Colonel George W. Pratt's memory by his father Colonel Zadock Pratt which gives the dates correctly. He was born April 18th, 1832, wounded August 30, 1862 and died September 11, 1862. Nothing is too trivial or unimportant which tends to shed light upon the lives and careers of the noble sons of Ulster who offered themselves as a sacrifice for the preservation of the Union. Among these Colonel George W. Pratt stands preeminent, and time will only add to the lustre of his name in the county to whose history he was so fondly attached.

Faithfully Yours,

ROSWELL RANDALL HOES.

[THE HOUGH MANUSCRIPT]

COLONEL GEORGE WATSON PRATT

Colonel George Watson Pratt, the only son of the Hon. Zadock Pratt, was born at Prattsville, Greene County, N. Y., April 30, 1830. He evinced an early and decided preference for learning, and made rapid progress in his studies under private teachers at Prattsville and Catskill, and subsequently in Mr. Bartlett's collegiate school at Poughkeepsie, where he remained until July, 1846. His favorite studies were chemistry and the natural sciences, and a native habit of close and accurate observation led to the pursuit of knowledge from every source, with the view of its practical application in the affairs of life.

Another Biographical Sketch of Colonel George W. Pratt

Influenced by this feeling, he, with his father's consent, resolved upon a tour of foreign travel with the promise that he would keep up his studies and earn a degree equivalent to that awarded on the completion of a college course. After traveling through the northwestern states and Canada, and accompanying a surveying expedition to the base of the Rocky Mountains, he engaged a short time in business as cashier in his father's bank at Prattsville. He sailed for Europe on the last of April, 1848, and remained abroad until July, 1849. He was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Spencer of New York, and his travels led him through England, Scotland and France. At Paris, where he remained several months, he hired an Arabic professor and applied himself with diligence to the study of the Oriental languages, in which he acquired much proficiency, and became able to speak in several of them without an interpreter. Italy was at that time mostly closed to travelers but, after touching at several places there, he sailed for Egypt, and hiring a vessel ascended to the borders of Abyssinia, and carefully studied the stupendous ruins that border the Nile. From Cairo he crossed the desert to Palestine, where he visited Jerusalem and other places memorable in sacred history, and made excursions to the Dead Sea and the Sea of Galilee and, after viewing the objects of greatest interest, continued his journey to Beyrout, whence he returned by way of Alexandria to Malta. He visited Rome while invested by the French and in great peril of a siege, and returned home through northern Italy, Switzerland, France and England.

In 1850 he again visited Europe, in company with his

sister Julia H., now Mrs. Colin M. Ingersoll of New Haven, and Mrs. Anna L. Stephens, [should be Ann S. Stephens], the authoress. They visited England and Scotland, and upon the Continent most of the places that he had seen before, and extended their journey through Germany, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Austria, Italy, France and Spain.

Upon returning home, he entered upon the extensive business of tanning, banking and farming, which his father now mostly placed in his hands, but he lost none of his love of literature, and, in the fine and varied library which he had formed in his travels, and which was particularly rich in Oriental literature, he found an agreeable source of relaxation and refined enjoyment, while his extensive acquaintance with the world made his society most instructive and pleasing.

On the [30th] of [April] he married Miss Anna [F.] daughter of Benjamin Tibbits of Albany, and fixed his residence in Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y.

In the fall of 1857 he was brought forward by the Democratic party as a candidate for the Senate in the Tenth district, composed of Ulster and Greene counties, and was elected by a vote of 7,169 to 4,677. He served through the sessions of 1857 and 1858 [should be 1858 and 1859] with marked ability, but declined allowing his name to be used for re-election.

The Ulster Historical Society is largely indebted to Colonel Pratt for its origin and early prosperity, and its Proceedings were enriched by an elaborate History of the Expedition under General Vaughan in 1777, and other articles from his pen. He was the first secretary of the society, and among its most active and efficient members.

Another Biographical Sketch of Colonel George W. Pratt

Every enterprise having in view the public good claimed his interested attention and zealous co-operation, and among these the organization of an efficient militia was a subject to which he devoted much attention and labor. He was an original member of the State Military Association, of which he became the secretary, and at his death was president. From early life he had evinced a fondness for military science, and while abroad on his first journey received a captain's commission.

On the 19th of February, 1852 he was promoted to Colonel of the 28th regiment, and in 1853-4 he held, under Governor [Horatio] Seymour, the office of Quartermaster-General of the State, with the rank of Brigadier. Upon the consolidation of the 20th and 28th regiments under the former number, he became the first acting Colonel, and under him the regiment made such progress in drill and discipline as to gain the commendation of the State military authorities. In 1858, while in a camp of instruction, the "Ulster Guard," as this organization was called, received a stand of colors from the citizens of Kingston and Rondout, and in responding to the address with which they were presented, Colonel Pratt with prophetic eloquence pledged himself and his command "that if this land is ever involved in war, these colors shall wave with credit and glory wherever danger is thickest and the fight is warmest."

The events of 1861 brought on a crisis which demanded the speedy and earnest application of every available resource of the North to suppress an alarming rebellion, and the fine reputation of the Twentieth

Olde Ulster

Regiment indicated this as one of those that should be sent at once to the relief of the National Capital, to serve until regularly enlisted volunteers could be organized. Colonel Pratt convened the officers of the Ulster Guard, who agreed to tender their services to the Government. They were at once accepted, and in a little over a week left for New York, whence, after a few days' delay, they proceeded to Annapolis.

The regiment served three months in guarding the lines of communication with Washington, through a district then full of peril from secret foes and sudden attack, but discharged its trust without material casualties, and returned home on the first of August, having been one week at Annapolis, six weeks at Annapolis Junction, and the remainder of the time at Baltimore.

Colonel Pratt immediately began to re-organize his regiment as volunteers for a term of three years or the war, with his headquarters at Kingston, and late in October set out for Washington with over a thousand men, of whom about four hundred had belonged to the old regiment.

Soon after its arrival at the seat of war, the regiment was placed in the brigade commanded by General [James S.] Wadsworth, and subsequently by General [Marsena R.] Patrick, and encamped at Upton Hill, in front of Washington, where it performed picket and guard duties during the winter of 1861-2. The 20th participated in the general advance upon Manasses in March, 1862, but returned to a bivouac near Bailey's Cross Roads, and after the Army of the Potomac had gone down to the Peninsula it proceeded with General McDowell's command by the interior

Another Biographical Sketch of Colonel George W. Pratt

route to Falmouth. Upon the retreat of General Banks down the Shenandoah Valley, the forces of General McDowell hastened by forced marches to Front Royal, but arriving too late to intercept Jackson, they returned to Falmouth. The division of General King, to which General Patrick's brigade belonged, remained near Fredricksburg until the disastrous battle of Cedar Mountain on the 9th of August caused a rapid concentration of the Union forces near Culpepper, whence they returned north of the Rappahannock. Here the 20th Regiment assisted in holding this line of defense, until the further retreat of General Pope's army to Warrenton and finally to Bull Run, where the Union armies met with a second decisive defeat, and were driven for shelter to the defenses of Washington.

In this battle Colonel Pratt, while leading his regiment, received a wound in the breast and was carried to the rear, whence he was conveyed to the residence of his mother-in-law in Albany. The wound, although externally slight, proved beyond the relief of surgery, and he expired on the 11th of September, 1862. Subsequent examination showed that a buck shot had entered his breast and found lodgment near the spinal cord.

The Senate of New York, the Common Council of Albany, the Ulster and New York State Historical Societies, the Corporation of Kingston and the several military, religious and civic organizations with which he had been connected, passed resolutions expressing their sorrow at his death, and their sympathy with his family. He left a widow and two children; a son [George Seymour Pratt] aged [six] and a daughter

Olde Ulster

[Elizabeth Tibbits Pratt] aged [two] years, and a princely fortune.

On the 22nd of February, 1864, upon the return and re-enlistment of the remainder of the regiment which Colonel Pratt had organized, an impressive ceremony occurred in the presentation of the battle flag of the 20th to his young son by Colonel [Theodore B.] Gates and his companions in arms. The occasion was one of deep interest, and the associations which it involved were of a kind to leave an indelible impression.

Colonel Pratt was made Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Erlangen [in Bavaria], in recognition of his merits as an Oriental scholar and as the author of a learned essay on the languages of Asia, which evinced great research and an intimate acquaintance with the subject.

The copy from the inscription upon the rocks at Prattsville gives date of birth incorrectly. He was born in 1830.—EDITOR.



RECORDS OF THE ROCHESTER CHURCH

Continued from Vol. X., page 351

BAPTISMS

1793

783. (No date.) Maria (born 1 July 1793), ch. of John Van Leuven. Maria Shaw. No sponsors.

784. (No date.) Aurt (born 27 Aug. 1793), ch. of Frederick Wood. Maria VanWagenen. No sponsors.

Records of the Rochester Church

785. (No date.) Zachariah (born 24 Aug. 1793), ch. of John Low. Eloyabeth Wesby. No sponsors.

786. (No date.) Daniel Shaler (born 15 Sept. 1793), ch. of Jacobus Quick. Catrina Kline. No sponsors.

787. (No date.) Nancy (born 23 Oct. 1793), ch. of Josiah Depuy. Rachel Hardenbergh. No sponsors.

788. (No date.) Hendrickus (born 8 Nov. 1793), ch. of Cornelius P. Hoornbeek. Tjertje Hausbrook. No sponsors.

789. (No date.) David (born 18 Dec. 1793), ch. of John T. Schoonmaker. Antje Wynkoop. No sponsors.

1794

790. (No date.) Isaack (born about Jan. 1794), ch. of Moses Depuy. Lenah Hardenbergh. No sponsors.

791. (No date.) Rachel (born 10 Jan. 1794) ch. of Frederick Van Dermerken. Leah Keator. No sponsors.

792. (No date.) William Henerick (born 25 Jan. 1794), ch. of Samuel Carson. Eloyabeth Nuberger. No sponsors.

793. (No date.) Catrena Jansen (born 18 Dec. 1793), ch. of Joseph Depuy. Mariah Depuy. Sp. Johannis Jansen.

794. (No date.) Sarah (born — — 1794), ch. of John Alliger. Catrena Low. No sponsors.

795. (No date.) Arriante (born — — 1794), ch. of Jacob Quick. Annyte Bush. No sponsors.

796. (No date.) Natte (born 13 Feb. 1794), ch. of

Olde Ulster

Aldert T. Roosa. Catrina Winnee. Sp. John Crispell. Rebekka Roosa.

797. (No date.) Maria (born 18 Mar. 1794), ch. of Hendrickus Hendrickson. Helena Middag. No sponsors.

798. (No date.) Maria (born 20 Apr. 1794), ch. of Daniel Wood. Maria Hyman. No sponsors.

799. (No date.) Cornelius Covenhoven (born 13 Apr. 1794), ch. of Abraham Van Horne. Anne Covenhoven. No sponsors.

800. (No date.) Isaiah (born 9 Nov. 1793), ch. of Moses Depuy. Lenah Hardenbergh. No sponsors.

801. (No date.) Hester (born 29 Apr. 1794), ch. of Jacobus T. Middach. Sarah Middach. No sponsors.

802. (No date.) Wesley Broadhead (born 11 May 1794), ch. of Thomas Bonten. Eve Hymen. No sponsors.

803. (No date.) Sarah (born 23 Apr. 1794), ch. of William Wilson. Maria Helm. No sponsors.

804. (No date.) Louis Dubois (born 3 June 1794), ch. of Philip D. Bevier. Ann De Witt. No sponsors.

805. (No date.) Magret Schoonmaker (born 7 May 1794), ch. of Chester Benjamin. Antie Harp. No sponsors.

806. (No date.) Alexander (born 15 July 1794), ch. of Ebenezer Lettimore. Jenneke Osterhout. No sponsors.

807. (No date.) (No name.) (Born 29 June 1794), ch. of John Schoonmaker. Nelly Hardenbergh. No sponsors.

808. (No date.) Annah (born 27 June 1794), ch.

Records of the Rochester Church

of Samuel Hoornbeek. Hannah Curtricht. No sponsors.

809. (No date.) Hessekiah (born 28 June 1794), ch. of Hermanus York. Sarah Turnaer. No sponsors.

810. (No date.) Daniel Schoonmaker (born 2 June 1794), ch. of Simon Van Wagenen. Elisabeth Low. Sp. Thomas Schoonmaker, Jr. Lenah Van Wagenen.

811. (No date.) Maria (born 2 Aug. 1794), ch. of Isaac Morris. Antje Jansen. No sponsors.

812. (No date.) Anne (born 4 Aug. 1794), ch. of Zachariah Roosa. Phebe Carmen. No sponsors.

813. (No date.) Abraham (born 15 Oct. 1794), ch. of Joseph Klaarwater. Lydia Wood. No sponsors.

814. (No date.) John Wanshan (born 6 Oct. 1794), ch. of Martinus T. Schoonmaker. Caty Oakly. Sp. John Schoonmaker. Annayte Wood.

815. (No date.) Joakim Depuy (born 19 Oct. 1794), ch. of Jacobus Schoonmaker. Catyena Smith. Sp. Jochem Schoonmaker. Catrena Schoonmaker.

816. (No date.) John (born 11 Sept. 1794), ch. of Ephraim Quick. Lenah Osterhout. No sponsors.

817. (No date.) Rachel (born 21 Oct. 1794), ch. of Benjamin Van Netten. Catrena Burger. No sponsors.

818. (No date.) George (born 16 Sept. 1794), ch. of Philip Osterhout. Leah Jansen. No sponsors.

819. (No date.) Benjamin (born 21 Nov. 1794), ch. of Jacobus T. Quick. Seerty Osterhout. No sponsors.

820. (No date.) Jacobus (born 7 Dec. 1794), ch. of Jacobus Hendrickson. Maria Jansen. No sponsors.

821. (No date.) Moses (born 31 Oct. 1794), ch.

Olde Ulster

of Hendrickus Schoonmaker, Jr. Maria Schoonmaker. No sponsors.

822. (No date.) Cornelius (born 9 Dec. 1794), ch. of Benjamin B. Van Wagenen. Catrina Schoonmaker. Sp. Benjamin Van Wagenen. Lydia Depuy.

823. (No date.) Marygretta (born 15 Dec. 1794), ch. of Jacob Ennerly. Lenah Beker. No sponsors.

824. (No date.) Isaiah (born 12 Dec. 1794), ch. of John T. Schoonmaker. Antje Wynkoop. No sponsors.

1795

825. (No date.) John (born 13 Jan. 1795), ch. of Joseph Osterhout. Lenah Benjamin. No sponsors.

826. (No date.) Catrinte (born 25 Dec. 1794), ch. of Cornelius Osterhout. Jennetje Jansen. No sponsors.

827. (No date.) Elias (born 8 Jan. 1795), ch. of Elias Hendrickson, Jr. Elizabeth Rappleyea. No sponsors.

828. (No date.) Sally (born 4 Feb. 1795), ch. of Jonathan Wesbrook. Sally De Yoo. No sponsors.

829. (No date.) Jacobus (born 28 Jan. 1795), ch. of Jacob G. Schoonmaker. Sarah Curtricht. Sp. Jacobus Schoonmaker. Catrena Smith.

830. (No date.) Peter (born — Jan. 1795), ch. of David Brown. Catrena Graham. No sponsors.

831. (No date.) Petrus (born 7 Mar. 1795), ch. of Hendrick Miller. Maria Crum. No sponsors.

832. (No date.) Jacobus (born 11 Mar. 1795), ch. of Johannis Turnaer. Carty Ennist. No sponsors.

833. (No date.) John (born 1 Mar. 1795), ch. of James Germar. Sarah Van De Merken. No sponsors.

Records of the Rochester Church

834. (No date.) Antje (born 24 Mar. 1795), ch. of Ephraim Depuy, Jr. Cornelia Snyder. No sponsors.

835. (No date.) Sythe (born 10 Mar. 1795), ch. of Matthew Sammons, Jr. Geerty Decker. No sponsors.

836. (No date.) Eloyzabeth (born 12 Mar. 1795), ch. of John Schoonmaker. Annyth Wood. Sp. Frederick Schoonmaker.

837. (No date.) Jacobus (born 10 May 1795), ch. of Joakim Schoonmaker. Eloyabeth Depuy. No sponsors.

838. (No date.) Christiaan (born 12 July 1795), ch. of Cornelius Winne. Elisabeth Marta. Sp. Christiaan Winne. Maria De Witt.

839. Sept 13. Hellitje (born 31 Aug. 1795), ch. of Philip DuBois Bevier. Ann De Witt. No sponsors.

840. (No date.) John (born 2 Sept. 1795), ch. of Hiskiah Turnaer. Christina Temerman. No sponsors.

841. (No date.) Cornelius (born 28 July 1795), ch. of Frederick Graham. Debora Werier. No sponsors.

842. (No date.) Lodewyk (born — — — — —), ch. of Cornelius P. Hornbeek. Tyatje Hasbrouck. No sponsors.

843. Sept. 13. Jehosaphat Dubois (born 16 Aug. 1795), ch. of Cornelius P. Hoornbeek. Tyatje Hasbrouck. No sponsors.

844. Sept. 13. Anna Maria, ch. of Jacob Depuy. Catharena Cantyn. No sponsors.

845. Sept. 27. Jamima (born 22 Sept. 1795), ch. of Henry De Witt. Margrit Schoonmaker. No sponsors.

846. Sept. 28. Maria Hardenbergh (born 30 Aug.

Olde Ulster

1795), ch. of John Rosakrans. Elisabeth Elmendorf. Sp. Jacob Rosakrans. Maria Rosakrans.

847. Nov. 15. John Baptist (born 27 Oct. 1795), ch. of Joshua Dumond. Elisabeth Hardenbergh. No sponsors.

848. (No date.) Tietie (born 14 Dec. 1795), ch. of John Thanisen. Anna Mullen. No sponsors.

849. (No date.) Elisabeth (born 27 Oct. 1795), ch. of John D. Bunta. Susannah Wood. No sponsors.

850. (No date.) James (born 3 Apr. 1795), ch. of James Goslin. Martha Goslin. No sponsors.

851. (No date.) Sarah (born 11 Aug. 1795), ch. of John M. Williams. Maria Claarwater. No sponsors.

852. (No date.) Shidmer Tempuel (born 19 Mar. 1795), ch. of William Goslin. Elisabeth Teer. No sponsors.

1796

853. (No date.) Smith Felten (born 22 Mar. 1796), ch. of Jacobus Schoonmaker. Catrena Smith. Sp. Felten Smith. Susannah Depue, his wife.

854. (No date.) Mary (born 11 Feb. 1796), ch. of John Law. Elisabeth Westtick. No sponsors.

855. (No date.) Samuel (born 3 Feb. 1796), ch. of Teunis Jansen. Elisabeth Helm. No sponsors.

856. (No date.) Abraham (born 18 Jan. 1796), ch. of Isaac Morris. Antie Jansen. No sponsors.

857. (No date.) Elisabeth (born 22 Mar. 1796), ch. of Hendrickus Hendrickson. Helena Middag. No sponsors.

858. (No date.) Elias (born 22 Jan. 1796), ch. of Abraham Merkel. Eva Burger. Sp. Elias Merkel. Elisabeth Hendricksen, his wife.

Records of the Rochester Church

859. (No date.) Jacobus Van Wagenen (born 4 Apr. 1796), ch. of Daniel Cottinton. Susannah Brown. No sponsors.

860. (No date.) Cornelius (born 26 Feb. 1796), ch. of Samuel Hoornbeek. Anna Cartreght. No sponsors.

861. (No date.) Dirck (born 6 Jan. 1796), ch. of Cornelius Quick. Elisabeth Welch. Sp. Dirck Quick. Pallia David, his wife.

862. (No date.) Marya (born 7 Dec. 1795), ch. of John Frere. Rachel Depue. No sponsors.

863. (No date.) Christina Catrina (born 4 Jan. 1796), ch. of Jacobus T. Quick. Sarah Osterhout. Sp. Jacobus Quick. Christina Catrina Bruyn.

864. (No date.) Peter (born 31 Dec. 1795), ch. of Johannes Weger. Margrietta Miller. No sponsors.

865. (No date.) Sarah (born 9 Dec. 1795), ch. of Matthew Alliger. Elisabeth Van Wagenen. No sponsors.

866. (No date.) Elisabeth Saler (born 9 Dec. 1795), ch. of Petrus Burger. Maria Van Nette. No sponsors.

867. (No date.) Johannes (born 1 Dec. 1795), ch. of Joseph Henderson. Maria E———. No sponsors.

868. (No date.) Rachel (born 21 Nov. 1795), ch. of Lewis Broedhead. Rebecca Van Wagenen. No sponsors.

869. (No date.) Hannah (born 4 Dec. 1795), ch. of Benjamin Coddington. Maria Rosekrans. No sponsors.

870. (No date.) Catrina (born — ——— 1795), ch. of John Davis. Catrina Van Wagenen. Sp. Richard Davis. Catrina Davis.

Olde Ulster

871. (No date.) Elisabeth (born 24 Feb. 1796), ch. of Abraham De Witt. Sarah Morris. Sp. John Mc Niel. Elisabeth M. Morris, his wife.

872. (No date.) John (born 20 May 1796), ch. of Thomas Buntin. Eva Heyn. No sponsors.

873. (No date.) Seely (born 2 Jan. 1796) ch. of Elisabeth Mc Carty. Sp. Jacob Hendrickse.

874. (No date.) Abraham (born 9 June 1796), ch. of Joseph Osterhout. Lena Beusemer. No sponsors.

875. (No date.) Marytie (born 9 Apr. 1796), ch. of Ebenezer Letemore. Janneke Osterhout. No sponsors.

876. (No date.) Lucas (born 12 June 1796), ch. of John H. Krom. Hester Leroy. No sponsors.

877. (No date.) Cornelius (born 8 May 1796), ch. of Benjamin Osterhout. Rachel Clawwater. No sponsors.

878. (No date.) Hanna (born 15 Apr. 1795), ch. of Henry Harp. Lidea Harp. No sponsors.

879. (No date.) Antie (born 23 Apr. 1795), ch. of Gysbert Van Keuren. Maria Harp. No sponsors.

880. (No date.) Abraham (born 12 Apr. 1795), ch. of Daniel Sahler. Elisabeth Van Wagenen. No sponsors.

881. (No date.) Margarietie (born 15 Sept. 1794), ch. of Roelif Stogbridge. Anna De Vaal. No sponsors.

882. (No date.) Mattheus (born about 1795), ch. of Benjamin Jansen, Elisabeth Bos. No sponsors.

883. (No date.) John Baptist (born 27 Oct. 1795), ch. of Joshua Dumond. Elisabeth Hardenbergh. No sponsors.

Vale

884. (No date.) Michael (born 31 Oct. 1795), ch. of Benjamin Ryder. Molly Enderly. No sponsors.

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V A L E

Lay down the pen. The hearth is cold.
Rake out the fire this wintry night.
Old 'Sopus' story we have told—
Old Ulster's records pass from sight.
We have of Atharhacton dreamed,—
We have in Wildwyck's stockade dwelt,—
Three hundred years of summers gleamed,—
Three hundred wintry north winds felt :
The savage and blood-curdling yells
Around the stockade chilled our blood :
We saw the rescued ones return
From where the savage " New Fort " stood.
Then passed one hundred years. The brand
By hostile foreign foes was thrown,
And 'Sopus, as a ruin, stands,
Because she dared to be her own.
Look ! look ! out of her ashes white,
Majestic, populous and free,
The mighty Empire State arise—
The citadel of liberty.
Our task is done. Ten long, long years—
And can it be that it is ten ?
Vale. Another truthful hand
And patient brain may take the pen.

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AN HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

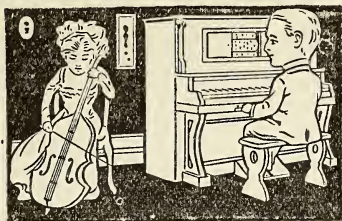
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