

- 1 Biographical Sketches of Distinguished Men of Columbia Co. William Raymond
Albany: Weed, Parsons, & Co. 1851
No connection
- 1 If You Remember. Daniel V. McNamee, Jr. Hudson: Evening Register ¹⁹³⁷ &
Monographs on Columbia Co. - No conn.
- 1 Four Reformed Congregations in the Town of Germantown, Galletta,
Coyake, and Hillsdale, Columbia County, New York. 1736-1899
Arthur C. M. Kelly. 1971 - No connection.
- 1 Marriage Records of 4 Lutheran Congregations of Southern Columbia County, NY
Including: Monticello, Churchtown, Germantown, Barristown (of Dutchess Co.)
1794-1899. Arthur C. M. Kelly, 1971. No conn.
- 1 The Passage Between Two Honors. Annals of Clover-Ranch. Elizabeth
L. Gebhard. Hudson, N.Y.: Dejan, 1909.
Stories - No conn.
- ✓ Settlers & Residents. Arthur C. M. Kelly
Vol 1, Germantown 1710-1899 - No conn.
Vol 2, Part 1 Town of Clermont 1756-1899 - No conn.
Vol 2, Part 2 " " 1796-1875 " (Census)
Vol 3, Part 1 Town of Livingston 1710-1899
Vol 3, Part 2 " " 1790-1875 (Census)
Lists Benjamin Gay in 1800 census - apparently in town of Liv. then
1810 (Gay), Feet 2-1-31-1-
1790 Kelly, Nathan 1-1
1830 Kelly, Josiah 1-2-1 122-1
1840 Kelly, Eliza - - - 1- - - 1- -
etc
- 1 Old Tombstones & Unusual Cemeteries in Columbia County, New York
Gertrude E. Divine. Hillsdale, NY: Graphis, 1973 - No conn.
- ✓ Index to Hist. of Columbia Co
- ✓ Hist. of Columbia Co
- 1 Abstract of Wills of Columbia Co., NY 1828-51. Gertrude A. Baker
Vol 1-8. Copied Carey, Hawley, Kelly, Lamphere

Columbia Co, NY Boundaries

per Gazetteer of the State of New York, 1860.

State Boundary w/ NY.

The Mass. Charter granted all the territory between 44° and 48° N. latitude "throughout the Maine lands from sea to sea." Grants made under this authority conflicted with those of NY. After much dispute and violence, Congress appointed a commission 2 Dec 1785 to settle the dispute. Agreement was reached 16 Dec 1786, and Mass surrendered the sovereignty of the whole disputed territory to NY, and received other concessions in return.

Boston Corner, a small arable tract in the town of Mount Washington, separated by a rugged mountain from the Connecticut jurisdiction of Mass. was surrendered to NY 14 May 1853, accepted by NY 21 Jul 1853, and confirmed by Congress 3 Jan 1855.

All of the contested land ended up in NY in 1786, so ^{the town of} Mt. Washington was not part of the contested land, at least that remained in MA. New York did not yield any land to Mass., so it was never claimed by NY. The Boston Corner gave was in Mass. until well after the time period of interest, so the Conys did not live there while living in NY.

Columbia Co.

Columbia Co. was formed from Albany Co. 4 Apr 1786. The first settlements were made in the N. part of the county, ^{under} the Dutch government. Livingston Manor was patented 22 Jul 1686. The E. border was settled chiefly ^{by squatters} from N. Eng. The Manor contained 163,240 acres and included nearly all of the present (1860) towns of Clermont, Germantown, Livingston, Gallatin, Tighkrain, Antrim, and Cayuga.

Ancrum

Ancrum was formed from Livingstone 19 Mar 1803 as "Gallatin". Its name was changed to Ancrum 25 Mar 1814, and Gallatin was taken off in 1830. Villages (1860) were Ancrum, Hat Ground, and Boston Corner. The town was first settled by the Dutch in the neighborhood of Ancrum Village.

Gallatin

Gallatin was formed from Ancrum 27 Mar 1830. Villages (1860) were Gallatinville, Warner Hollow, Jackson Corners, and Union Corners. The town was settled as a very early day by immigrants from Holland and Germany.

Cape

(Miscel pg 244)

Villages (1860) were Cape Station, Cape Flats, and Briner Station. Settlement of this town commenced about the middle of the 18th century.

Since the Cneys (Benjamin Sr family) were living in the town of Ancrum in 1838, it appears that they first settled in the town of Livingstone before ^{the} 1800 census, and that the place where they lived was successively in Livingstone, Gallatin, ⁽¹⁸⁰⁰⁾ then Ancrum, ⁽¹⁸¹⁴⁾ They ^{probably} did not live in present-day Gallatin.

Allen Co. Pub. Lib. Columbia Co, NY

4-3-95

Corey, Hawley, Holly, Lemphear, Vreedenburgh

Benjamin Corey "of Goshen" 1806, p 3

from Vols 1-8

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, N.Y.

From 1787-1805.

V. 1-4
1787-1805

Volume 1

Copied from the original records at
the Surrogate's Office, Hudson, N.Y.

Copied and compiled

by
Gertrude A. Barber.

1935.

1-2

1787-1805

John Simester of Canaan
 Dated Jan 17, 1797 Probated Dec 19, 1797
 Mentions: wife Sarah
 dau Elizabeth w Wm Mercer
 John Bishop and w Lydia
 Executor: wife
 Witnesses: Elihu K Knapp
 Patrick Hamilton

William Weaver of Chatham
 Dated Oct 10, 1797 Probated Dec 27, 1797
 Mentions: 9 children: John, William, Polly, Anna, Lydia,
 Margaret, Peter, Olive, Ephraim
 Executors: Martin Kooper of Ainderhook
 Philip Harder "
 Witnesses: D Gardenier
 Moses Brink
 Tyramus Collens

Lodowick Batz (Loduwick) of German Camp yeoman
 Dated Mar 21, 1785 Probated Jan 8, 1798
 Mentions: sons: George, Frederick, Henry
 William, Johannes
 *daus: Margaret w Philip Krum
 Christina w Conrath Lasher
 Barbara w George Lasher
 Executors: Frederick Bats
 Wm "
 Witnesses: Willem Linck
 Philip Diederick
 Conrat Finger

Gideon Burr of Kings District Albany Co
 Dated Feb 11, 1784 Probated Jan 16, 1798
 Mentions: wife Hannah
 sons: Gideon, Ozias
 daus: Enuie w Oliver Kidder
 Sarah wid Stephen Burr late of Windsor, Conn
 Elizabeth w Benj Hall
 Phebe w Benj Atwell
 Albi
 gr d Hannah Atwell heir to Hannah, late w. of
 Joseph Atwell decd
 Executors: 2 sons
 Witnesses: Joel Savage of Whitestown, Herkimer Co
 Martha " and George Hinsdale

Joshua ~~Lamphere~~
 Dated May 13, 1797 Probated Jan 31, 1798
 Mentions: eldest son Lemuel
 sons: Samuel, Joshua, Reuben, Richard
 Executors: wife Anne
 John Humphreys, Seth Jenny
 Witnesses: Zach. Standish, John Bemis, Benj Moor

Edward Frisbee of Canaan
 Dated Mar 12, 1797 Probated Jan 31, 1798
 Mentions: wife Susannah
 sons: Roswell, Edward
 daus: Loviey Parker
 Polly, Patty

Executors: wife
 Philip Frisbee
 Wm Gardner

Witnesses: Pat Hamilton
 Daniel Morris pf Chatham
 Benj Lovejoy

Thomas Connor of Hillsdale
 Dated Jan 27 1798 Probated Feb 19, 1798
 Mentions: wife Sarah
 Executor "

Witnesses: Wait Deming
 Daniel Morris
 Deliverance Smith

Andries Heermance of Livingston
 Dated Jan 13, 1798 Probated Apr 12, 1798
 Mentions: wife Elizabeth
 son John

 dau Mariah
 Executors: Andries Heermance
 John Sayers
 Semon Heermance

Witnesses: Helen Sayre
 Jno A Fonda
 Peter Frea

Samuel Willbur pof Canaan
 Dated Nov 11, 1792 Probated May 25, 1798
 Mentions: wife Susannah son Samuel
 daus: Elizabeth Goodfellow
 Hannah Pitts
 Sarah Wilbur

Executor: Samuel Wilbur
 Witnesses: Nehemiah Finch
 Ezra Baker
 Smitan Brownel

Lawrence Landt of Claverack yeoman
 Dated Aug 29 1797 Probated May 29 1798
 Mentions: sons: Johannis, Lawrence, Casparus, William
 wife Christina Shults
 daus: Christena, Eva, Elizabeth

Executors: Casparus Landt David Brouwer
 Witnesses: W Wimple George A Shufelt
 Henrick Shult

Zachariah Standish of Hilldale
 Dated Dec 28, 1803 Probated Jan 27, 1804
 Mentions: wife Mary
 Executors: Jacob Ford
 wife
 Witnesses: Jonathan C Ulmsted
 Daniel Morris, Wm Austin

William Batishell of Canaan
 Dated Oct 23, 1802 Probated Feb 6, 1804
 Mentions: wife Tabitha
 dau "
 sons: Moses, Jesse
 dau Deborah w Wm Stewart
 dau Mary w Seth Crowel
 Executors: wife son Moses
 Witnesses: Jonathan and James Warner
 Benj Sobey

Andries Shirts of Livingston
 Dated Feb 27, 1804 Probated Apr 27, 1804
 Mentions: wife Mary
 daus: Hannah, Polly, Caty, Moyer
 gr s Jacob s Francis Shirts
 Executors: wife son Andries
 son in law Peter Moyer h. of Caty
 Witnesses: J A Fonda
 Peter Waggener Jr
 Elisha Holly

Gabriel Esselstyne of Claverack
 Dated Feb 25, 1802 Probated May 20, 1804
 Mentions: wife Catlentie
 Executors: "
 Dr George Monell of Claverack
 Witnesses: Jeremiah Fonda of Claverack
 James Beneway
 Dwight Monell

William West of Hilldale
 Dated Apr 13, 1789 Probated June 4, 1804
 Mentions: wife Louise
 sons: David, Samuel, Asa
 daus: Mary Rodman
 Hannah Decker
 Eve West
 Executors: son David of Hilldale
 Stephen Graves "
 Witnesses: Jacob Ford Sr and Jr
 Sarah Curtis

James Peterson of Chatham
 Dated Dec 30 1803 Probated June 14, 1804
 Mentions: wife Elizabeth
 son Conrod

John Calkin of Hillsdale
 Dated Aug 23, 1805 Probated Nov 26, 1805
 Mentions: brothers: Daniel
 Benjamin

Executor: Joshua Dakin
 Witnesses: Jacob " of Hillsdale
 Israel Sabins
 Benj Covey of Gallatin

Barnabas Merrick of Hillsdale
 Dated May 25, 1805 Probated Dec 4, 1805
 Mentions: wife Ellis
 sons: Joseph, Josiah, Barnabas
 William, Joshua
 daus: Beseall
 May Gills
 Lovine Stephens
 Zenus
 Caty Platt
 Executor: son Joseph of Hillsdale
 Amasa Andrews "

John Kittle of Kinderhook
 Dated Feb 2, 1805 Probated Dec 7, 1805
 Mentions: wife Margaret
 sons: Andrew
 John
 Henry
 Nicholas
 daus: Fytie
 Margaret
 Catherine
 Executors: Nicholas Kittle
 John Henry Kittle and w Margaret
 Witnesses: Catharine Van Alen
 Peggy "
 Andrew " of Kinderhook

Truman Powell of Hillsdale
 Dated Aug 26, 1805 Probated Aug 26, 1805
 Mentions: wife Elizabeth 2nd wife
 Ezra Eaton
 sisters
 nephew Truman s Matrin decd
 " Stephen s bro John decd
 " Stephen s Joseph decd
 cousin Daniel Lovejoy
 nephew Sylvester Richmond
 dau in law Sarah Eaton by 2nd wife
 Anne and Sally Eaton
 Martha w Josiah Fuller and dau Anne
 nephew Andrew Lovejoy
 Executors: Peleg Sisson
 Stephen Richmond
 Asaph Ramons

Joseph Mallison continued
Witnesses: Thomas Law
Wm T Avery
Solomon Abbot

Ebenezer Andries of Andrews of Hillsdale farmer
Dated Sept 16, 1801 Probated Feb 12, 1807

Mentions: sons: Ephraim
Ebenezer
Abijah
Asa

decd dau Sarah late w Peter Smith
leaves leaves to her children
children of my decd dau Anne formerly w.
of Nathan Scott of Watertown, Conn.

dau Lucy w Thomas Andrews
" Rebeck w Barcillai Patch
" Patience w Elisha Van Valkenburgh
" Lovie w Lemuel Crossman
" Hannah w Josiah Woodworth

Executors: son Ebenezer
Capt Wm Tanner of Hillsdale

Witnesses: Joseph Raymond
Joseph Myrick
Benj Doty

George Holsopple of Clermont
Dated Feb 14, 1807 Probated Mar 9, 1807

Mentions: dau Luciana
Peter I Cooper - her guardian

Executors: John I Botts
Peter P Feller
Philip D Rockefeller

Witnesses: Elisha ~~Holly~~
Jacob I Cooper
Hannah "

Smith Parks of Canaan
Dated Dec 4 1803 Probated Mar 4, 1807
Mentions: sons: Smith, Ezra, Jonathan
Joseph, David, Reuben

daus: Mary
Eunice
Lucy

Executor: son Erza
Witnesses: Aaron Baxter
Asa Clemmons
Sarah "

David Burtis late of Hillsdale. (David Burtis of the
township of Beekman, Dutchess Co NY
Dated Jan 11, 1803 Probated Mar 18, 1807

William Babcock of Chatham
 Dated July 10, 1812 Probated Sept 17, 1812
 Mentions: daus: Prudence, Almira
 Emeline, Clarinda
 Lucretia, Ruth
 son Justus Avery
 wife Anna
 Executors: wife
 Ebenezer Cady
 Justus Lovejoy
 Witnesses: Reuben Moor
 John Davis
 Joseph W Brewster

Philo Nichols of Hudson
 Dated Oct 27, 1807 Probated Oct 1, 1812
 Mentions: dau Batsy w Edw. Holly
 wife Rhoda
 Executors: "
 Edw. Holly
 Witnesses: Philip S Parker
 Daniel Rodman
 Henry Roe

John Lobdel of Hillsdale.
 Dated July 17, 1811. Probated Oct 31, 1812
 Mentions: wife Fannie
 sons: Daniel, Nathan, Stephen, Lewis, John
 daus: Elizabeth, Jerusha, Sally, Theodotia,
 Ruth
 gr ch Anna, Fanny ch. of son Tertullus
 Executors: Samuel Dean, Jonah Keeler
 Witnesses: Jonathan C Olmsted
 Ira A Chase
 George P Brush

Johannis Meighly of Livingston
 Dated Aug. 23, 1812 Probated Nov. 23, 1812.
 Mentions: sons: Christian
 Jacob
 David
 Frederick
 dau Hannah
 Executors: son Frederick
 Peter Waggoner
 Witnesses: Matthias Waggoner
 Peter P Best
 Jno Lynk

Peter I Chrislaer (Cirsolau) of Claverack.
 Dated Aug 8, 1812. Probated Nov 23, 1812.
 Mentions: wife Peggy dau Ontea
 son: John, Peter bro. Johannes dau Maria
 sons: James, Wm., Henry

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William B Coffin of Hudson. Shipmaster
Dated Mar 27, 1812 Probated Dec 27, 1820
Mentions: wife Morab
 dau Eliza
Executors: Barzellai Bunker
 Stephen Coffin
Witnesses: Moses Carr
 Andrew Macy
 Catharine Hunt

Lawrence Van Alen of Chatham
Dated July 27, 1817 Probated Feb 16, 1821
Mentions: wife Elizabeth
 son James
 dau Lydia Ann
 brothers: Peter, Barent
 sister Maria
Executors: bro Peter
 Uncle John Van Alen
 Arent VanVleck
Witnesses: Abrm. "
 Franklin Mills
 Peter Van Alstyne

William T Avery of Canaan
Dated June 25, 1818 Probated Mar 13, 1821
Mentions: wife Phebe
 dau Clarissa
 sons: Nathan
 Hyde Throop
 Wm Thomas
 George
 John Thomas
 daus: Deborah
 Cornelia
Executor: wife
Witnesses: Ezekiel Merrells
 Elisha Hatch
 Gad Hitchcock

Samuel Wheeler of Canaan farmer
Dated Sept 1810 Probated Mar 28, 1821
Mentions: wife Asenith
 sons: Nathan, Aaron, Samuel, Bernard
 daus: Freedom, Chloe, Charlotte, Sophia Victory,
 Claracy
Executors: sons: Nathan, Samuel
Witnesses: Abner Shearman
 Solomon Finch
 Orra Peaslee

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 Matthias Miller of Gallatin
 Dated Nov 14, 1810 Probated Apr 27 1824
 Mentions: son Benjamin - gets Dutch Bible
 gr s Mathias Miller
 Mathias Wilkerson
 deceased wife
 Executors: son Benj.
 John Holley
 Matthias Miller
 Matthias Wilkerson
 Witnesses: Josiah Holly
 Olympha "
 Philogus "

Wilhelmus Harder of Kinderhook
 Dated Feb 4, 1823 Probated May 17, 1824
 Mentions: wife Lena
 daus: Cornelia, Sophia, Rachel
 Executors: wife
 Uncle Nicholas Harder
 nephew John Vosburgh
 Witnesses: Lucas Van Schaack
 D "
 Lawrence Van Dyck Jr

Jonathan Warner of Canaan
 Not dated Probated June 7, 1824
 Mentions: wife Lucena
 gr ch Jonathan B., Charlotte children of s. Elijah
 sons: Elias
 Gnoulde
 Thomas
 John E
 dau Clarina
 Executor: son John
 Witnesses: Daniel Warner
 Mathias "
 Elam Tilden

John Son of Ghent
 Dated June 6, 1823 Probated June 3, 1824
 Mentions: dau Mary w Robert Bullis
 wife bridget
 sons: John, Thomas
 Executors: wife
 Henry VanVleck
 son John
 Witnesses: Arent VanVleck
 Abrm Pruyn
 Mrtin Balis

Shadrack Wilbur continued
 Mentions: daus: Frealove
 Abigail
 Phabe
 Executors: sons: Solomon
 Carr
 Russell
 Witnesses: Stephen Ashley
 Richard I Wilber
 Timothy Crendell

George Lewis of Chatham
 Dated Feb 5, 1820 Probated July 3, 1826
 Mentions: gr s Ches Lewis of Baltimore Md
 daus: Hannah Sage
 Anna Lewis
 Elizabeth Cone
 the wife of Abel Lewis
 decd mother and wife
 gr s Geo Lewis Jr s Abel Lewis
 Executor: son Bartlett
 Witnesses: John B Southmayd
 Thomas Bunce
 Nancy "

Josiah Richmond of Chatham
 Dated June 29 1826 Probated July 27, 1826
 Mentions: wife Mary
 son Simeon
 daus: ~~Betsy Lamphear~~
 Polly Birge
 Executors: Reuben Moore
 David W Patterson
 wife Mary
 Witnesses: Hosea Beebe
 John H McCord
 C W Patterson.

Maria Christina Lasher of Clermont
 Dated Dec 2, 1816 Probated Aug 9, 1826
 Mentions: John I Potts
 Angel Luykes dau Geo Lasher
 Maria Christina Potts
 Heirs of Frederick Potts
 Henry Potts
 William Potts
 Johannes "
 Margaret w Philip Clum
 Catharine w Coonradt Lasher
 Hannah Barberry Lasher w. Geo.

Samuel Knight of New Lebanon
 Dated Aug 5 1824 Probated Mar 27 1827
 Mentions: wife Mary Knight
 Executor: "
 Witnesses: Uriah Betts
 Isaac Everest
 Geo Cornwell

Richard Johnson of Canaan
 Dated Feb 5, 1817 Probated Apr 12, 1827
 Mentions: wife Rachel
 sons: Franklin
 Reuben
 Richard
 Prentis
 Bela
 daus: Mary Herrick
 heirs of dau Molly Kaples decd
 Rachel Barber
 Phebe Earl
 Nancy Jackson
 Executors: sons: Prentis
 Franklin
 Witnesses: Jonathan Waite
 Benj Abbery
 Peter Booth

Adrian Wynkoop of Kinderhook
 Dated Feb 28, 1821 Probated Apr 9, 1827
 Mentions: wife Jane Matilda
 Mother Lydia Van Alen
 nephew Adrian Wynkoop ~~Hewley~~ s sister Maria
 Executors: cousin David Schaack
 John P Beekman
 bro in law ~~Samuel Hewley~~

George Monell of Claverack physician
 Dated Dec 29 1823 Probated Apr 12, 1827
 Mentions: wife Catharine
 widow Polly Strong
 dau Catherine w Nathen Chamberlin
 son in law Philip S Parker
 sons: Joseph D Robert
 Executors: son Joseph
 son in law Philip S Parker

Andrew I Sharp continued
 Mentions: children of dau Betsy
 Executors: bro John I
 Lucas Hoes
 Witnesses: I Sutherland of Kinderhook
 Asaph Wilder "
 John Dakin of Stuyvesant

Jane Winans of Kinderhook
 Dated Sept 1844 Probated Dec 28 1848
 Mentions: husband Henry
 Lydia Eliza VanDyck
 Lawrence Van Dyck
 Samuel Hawley
 Peter S Wynkoop
 niece Lydia Eliza VnDyck dau Lawrence
 Catherine Mary Winans dau Samuel
 Mary Jane Wynkoop dau Peter S
 Vecelis VanAlen
 Executors: Henry Winans of Kinderhook
 Lawrence VanDyck of Hudson
 Witnesses: Geo W Buckley of Kinderhook
 Jeremiah Carpenter "

John Henry Kittle of Ghent
 Dated Nov 11, 1846 Probated Dec 28 1846
 Mentions: wife Mariah
 sons: John Henry
 Wm George
 Andrew H
 daus: Helen
 Margaret
 Christina
 Catherine Mariah
 Sophia
 Jane
 Executors: 3 sons
 Witnesses: Andrew Kittle of Ghent
 E L Coburn "

Peter I Hoes of Kinderhook
 Dated Mar 4 1846 Probated Jan 25 1847
 Mentions: wife Maria
 children: John, Peter, Anthony
 Maria w John VanBuren
 Executors: David Van Schaack
 Abr. I. Van Alstyne
 John Pruyn
 Witnesses: Wm Vallet of Kinderhook
 Chas Whiting Jr "

Allen Co. Pub. Lib.

4-3-93



HISTORY

—OF—

COLUMBIA COUNTY,

NEW YORK.

WITH

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

OF

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

PHILADELPHIA:

EVERTS & ENSIGN.

—1878.—

his own lips, and the old veteran would shed tears profusely while relating the killing of uncle and of the execution,—the latter part would arouse the old man, and he seemed to feel all the ardor of his youth returning at the recital. Uncle 'Bot' (Bartholomew) Van Valkenburgh has frequently told me of the circumstances, and how himself and his brother, the father of John J. Van Valkenburgh,* was called and laid out the body of Uncle Abraham, made a coffin, and how he was buried while the party was guarded by armed men."

William I. Van Ness, brother of Jesse, and now a resident of Northampton Co., Va., adds to the above, concerning the murder of his uncle Abraham, as follows: "The active company, at the time of my uncle Abraham's death, had for captain my uncle David; lieutenant, Uncle John; and for ensign, Uncle Abraham. The company, with David as captain, was at Saratoga at the surrender of Burgoyne.

"The Tories at that time considered the rebels as outlaws, and organized bands to rob and to arrest any active Revolutionist. Whole neighborhoods of patriots would join to work, first this and then that man's field, while a small guard would be left at their houses. My grandfather's family were particularly marked for their disloyalty, and one of these bands of Tories (I think eleven of them) watching their chance, fell upon the house when only my grandfather and Uncle Abraham were on guard. Grandfather at the time was at the barn. Resistance was useless. They took my uncle out-doors, and were about to tie him. He broke away, but was fired on by the whole party† while on the bridge, between the house and barn, and fell, pierced by several balls. Grandfather from the barn and grandmother from the house saw their son fall. The Tories hurriedly plundered the house and left.

"Now comes in a little scrap I got just fifty years ago. While yet an apprentice in Troy, I was sent down to the nail-factory to collect a bill from an old man (I regret I have lost his name). On giving him my name he asked my genealogy. When I told him, he at once brightened up to tell one of the descendants of that awful time and scene. He was one of the neighbors in the field. He said, 'We got the alarm, and in three hours we had thirty men after them. Your grandfather knew them (or most of them), and that very night we had three of them hanging on trees, and the next day we caught more. We did not stop to try them. Most of them were hung near Albany.'

"I have told you before that my grandfather was too old to take the field. He had been an active scout in the old French war, some of his exploits furnishing Cooper whole scenes in his 'Last of the Mohicans.'"

Immediately prior to the opening of the Revolution there existed in what is now the county of Columbia an organized "regiment of foot," of which the field-officers were Jeremiah Hogeboom, colonel; Johannes Van Hoesen, lieutenant-colonel; and Jacobus Delamater, major. Solomon Strong was adjutant, and Caspar Huyck quartermaster. We do not know what service they performed in

* John J. Van Valkenburgh is still living in Chatham, at the age of ninety-six years.

† It will be noticed that this account of the killing differs slightly but unmaterially from that given by Mr. Jesse Van Ness.

the war (excepting the company of Captain John McKinstry), but it is probable that they saw service of some kind, either in the field or at home, in the equally necessary and scarcely less arduous duty of controlling the troublesome and dangerous Tories. We therefore give the list of officers and men of the different companies, except that of Captain Casparus Conyn, the roll of which is not found with the others, which are in the possession of Mr. Tobias Esselstyn, of Claverack. The composition of the companies was as follows:

CAPTAIN STEPHEN HOGEBOOM'S COMPANY.

Captain, Stephen Hogeboom.
 First lieutenant, Cornelius S. Muller.
 Second lieutenant, Joghann Muller.
 Third lieutenant, Peter Hogeboom.
 Clerk, Matthew Scott.
 Sergeants, John Juriah Van Hoesen, Peter Esselstyn, Juriah Smith, John Nap, Nathaniel Kinney.
 Corporals, Broar Janse Daeker, Ament Ostrander, John Van Hoesen.
 Drummer, Jonathan Pitcher.
 PRIVATES.—Abraham Vosburgh, Derriek Muller, Jacob Philip, Jr., Wm. Michel, Samuel Hollinback, John Harder, Hendrick Row, John Morris, Jeremiah (John) Muller, Johannes Muller, Robard Halinback, Peter Harder, Joseph Egelston, Jacob Bout, Jr., Thomas Bergaest, Jr., Jacob Hardock, Jacob F. Hardock, Derriek Van Derker, William Rees, John Hardock, Derriek Van Hoesen, William Garner, Johannes Skinkie, Jacob Skinkie, Jeremiah Delamater, John Nuttingham, Maties Hollenback, Carilon Stolp, Jr., Jacob Anderson, Peter Bout, Jacob Van Hoesen, Jan J. Van Hoesen, Peter Smith, Matthew Crum, James Parker, Andrus Ostrander, Hendrick Ostrander, Jacob Risedorf, Peter Muller, Jacob Hogeboom, Abraham Hardock, Samuel Pratt, William Cadman, Jerome Groat, Derriek (John) Muller, Peter (Jonas) Muller, John Halinback, Johannes Smith, Guisbert Turner, Coanrat Shults, Samuel Church, Henry Selsberg, John Selsberg, Maties Bout, William Bout, John Warn, Garret Van Hoesen, Jonathan Rees, Daniel Adams.

CAPTAIN JAMES SPENCER'S COMPANY.

Captain, James Spencer.
 Lieutenants, Roger Kinne, Jonathan Dean.
 Ensign, Stephen Graves.
 Clerk, Truman Powell.
 Sergeants, Amos Lawrence, Jonah Graves, Judah Lawrence, Jacob Foord.
 Corporals, Daniel Bowers, Jonathan Sheppard, Eleazer Spencer, David Pratt.
 Drummer, Samuel Foot.
 PRIVATES.—Simeon Rowley, Israel Woolsey, Bealton Rosman, John Rosman, Benjamin Allen, Silas Palmer, Eli Reynolds, Eli Reynolds, Jr., David Preston, John Preston, Elihu Lawrence, Ebenezer Soles, Benjamin Richmond, Stephen Richmond, Abel Kidder, Ephraim Kidder, Abraham Chase, Abraham Fresse, Harmonous Flock, Moses Spencer, David Spencer, Phineas Spencer, Samuel Spencer, Stephen Kline, Abner Johnson, Eliphas Spencer, Daniel Lee, Roswell Lee, Amariah Phillips, Richard Phillips, Benjamin Hawley, Israel Holdridge, Daniel Stuart, Matthias Spencer, Elankim Nichols, James Wallen, John Stedman, Charles Davenport, Ezekiel Palmer, Stephen Palmer, Gaius Dean, Jonathan Chamberlin, Reuben Wetmore, Elisha Chamberlin, John Taylor, Benjamin Chittenden, Caleb Brainard, Hezekiah Doolittle, Jeriah Williams, Elisha Chaddock, Joel Lee, Samuel Dart, Samuel Curtis, Return Holcom, Stephen Holcom, Ebenezer Holcom, Ashbell Goff, Michel Wilson, David Auger, Zebulon Alger, Samuel Williams, Matthew Hatch, Ebenezer Andrews, Allen Graves, Increase Graves, Joseph Mool, Joseph Tillotson, Asa Spencer, Ebenezer Tyler, John Ward, James Hymes, James Andrus, Stephen Chapman, James Ackley, Christopher Brazee, Jr., Gabriel Brazee, Wilson Brazee, Lawrence Brazee, Aaron Taylor, Thomas Jostlin, Beriah Thomas, Timothy Spalding, Ichabod Squire, Ichabod Squire, Jr., Bartholomew Barret, Daniel Messinger, Andrew Messinger, Roderick Messinger, Asel Drake, Asel Drake, Jr., Charles Blum, Nicholas Root, David

leges, and Immunities which appertain to other Counties within this State.

"And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Court-House and Gaol for the said County of Columbia shall be erected at or near the place where the old church in Claverack now stands.

(Signed) "PIERRE VAN COHLANDT, *Pres. Sen.*
"JOHN LANSING, JR., *Speaker.*
"GEO. CLINTON."

The original towns of Columbia county, seven in number, were erected as such by an act passed March 7, 1788; their territorial description and boundaries being established by that act as follows, viz.:

"All that part of the County of Columbia bounded westerly and northerly by the County of Albany, southerly by the north bounds of the city of Hudson as far as the first falls in Major Abraham's Creek, and from thence running east and easterly by a line running from a place in the north line of the county of Columbia ten miles distant from Hudson's River, due south, until it strikes the said last line from the said Falls," to be the town of Kinderhook; and

"All that part of the said county now called Kings District bounded westerly by Kinderhook, northerly by the County of Albany, easterly by the east bounds of the State, and southerly by the said east line from the first falls in Major Abraham's Creek aforesaid, continued to the east bounds of this State, shall be, and hereby is, erected into a town by the name of Canaan;" and

"All that part bounded southerly by the Manor of Livingston, westerly by the city of Hudson, northerly by Kinderhook, and easterly by a line beginning at the southeast corner of Kinderhook, and running thence south fourteen degrees west to the Manor of Livingston," was established as the town of Claverack; and

"All that part of the said county bounded westerly by Claverack, northerly by Canaan, easterly by the east bounds of this State, and southerly by the Manor of Livingston and the north line thereof, continued to the east bounds of the State," was erected as Hillsdale; and

"All that part of said county beginning on the south side of the mouth of a certain river, commonly called Roeloff Jansen's Kill, and running thence along the south side of said river eastwardly until it comes to the Tract of Land heretofore granted to Dirk Wessels, lying on both sides of said river, thence along the westerly, northerly, and easterly bounds of the said tract until it again comes to the said river, and then along the south side of the said river, and then (by various courses) till it meets with the north line of the county of Dutchess, and thence westerly along the Line of the said county of Dutchess to Hudson's River, and thence northerly up along said river to the place of beginning," was erected as the town of Clermont, "except thereout the Tract of Country called the German, or East Camp;" and

"All that part of the said county known by the name of the German, or East Camp," was erected as Germantown.

"And all the remaining Part of the said county of Columbia shall be and is hereby erected into a town by the name of Livingston."

The other towns which are at present embraced in the county have been formed and erected as follows:

Chatham, formed from Canaan and Kinderhook, erected March 17, 1795.

Ancram, from Livingston, erected as Gallatin, March 19, 1803; name changed as at present March 25, 1814.

Taghkanic, from Livingston, erected as Granger, March 19, 1803; present name adopted March 25, 1814.

Austerlitz, from Canaan, Chatham, and Hillsdale, erected March 28, 1818.

Ghent, from Chatham, Claverack, and Kinderhook, erected April 3, 1818.

New Lebanon, from Canaan, erected April 21, 1818.

Stuyvesant, from Kinderhook, erected April 21, 1823.

Copake, from Taghkanic, erected March 26, 1824.

Gallatin, from Ancram, erected March 27, 1830.

Stockport, from Hudson, Ghent, and Stuyvesant, erected April 30, 1833.

Greenport, from Hudson, erected March 13, 1837.

Additional territory taken from Clermont was given to Germantown, March 2, 1858.

CHAPTER VII.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BOUNDARY—ANTI-RENT—1751-1852.

THE peculiar disturbances known as anti-rent troubles may be said to have existed in Columbia county for a full century before their final extinguishment, for, although the long series of violent and unlawful acts which were committed in the vicinity of the eastern border, and which had their commencement about the year 1750, have been most frequently mentioned as growing out of the question of the disputed boundary line between New York and Massachusetts, yet it is doubtful whether the controversy between the provinces was not less a cause of than a convenient excuse for the lawlessness of those who were determined to free themselves from the burden of yearly rent to the manors, particularly that of Livingston, which, as they asserted, owed its very existence to "falsehood and fraudulent pretenses."

This question of boundary had been long held in dispute. By the government of New York it was maintained that their eastern limit was the Connecticut river, because "that the Dutch claimed the colony of New Netherlandt as extending from Cape Cod to Cape Cornelius, now called Cape Henlopen, Westward of Delaware Bay along the Sea Coast, and as far back as any of the Rivers within these Limits extend; and that they were actually possessed of Connecticut River long before any other European People knew anything of the Existence of such a River, and were not only possessed of the Mouth of it, where they had a Fort and Garrison, but discovered the River above a hundred miles up, had their People trading there, and purchased of the Natives almost all the Lands on both sides of the said River, and that the Dutch Governor Stuyvesant did in the year 1664 surrender all the Country which the Dutch did then possess to King Charles the Second, and that the States-General made a Cession thereof by the Treaty of Breda in the year 1667. That the Dutch re-conquered part of this Province in 1673, and surrendered and absolutely yielded it to King Charles the Second, in 1673-74, by the Treaty of London, and that in 1674 King Charles granted to the Duke of York all the Land between Connecticut River and Delaware Bay."

The Massachusetts government scouted this argument, and in turn claimed westward at least as far as the Hudson river,* although, as they said, they "had for a long Time

* For the ulterior purpose of establishing their claims upon the Hudson the Boston government had, as early as 1659, made a grant of land on the Hudson river, below Fort Orange, and in 1672 they sent John Payne to New York to solicit permission to pass and re-pass by water. He was received by the authorities with great consideration and courtesy, and his request was referred to the king, but was never granted.

neglected the settlement of the West Bounds, they lying very remote from Boston."

The council of New York inquired, "By what Warrant they Claim or Exercise any right To soil or Jurisdiction west of Connecticut River?" The general court of Massachusetts, in a report made to their governor, September 11, 1753, retorted that "It is Demanded of this Government What Right we have to Soil or Jurisdiction West of Connecticut River, Suggesting that it was but very lately they knew we had any possessions West of that River; this proceeding of the Gentlemen of New York appears indeed extraordinary, as severall of our ancient and best Towns Had been settled West of this River about an hundred Years, and the Shire Town of Springfield near a hundred and Twenty Years."

"On the first reading of the above paragraph," said the committee of the council of New York, in a report made November 16, 1753, "few of us doubted but that the Shire Town of Springfield had been situated on the west side of Connecticut river Till we were informed that it was on the East side of that river, and that Mr. Poplis' Large map Represents it so, which Information some of us doubts the Truth of, Because of the Difficulty of Reconciling it with what was Conceived the Obvious sense of the above paragraph." And the committee proceeded to say that "The Massachusetts Government have been pleased to appoint a time and place for the meeting of their Commissioners with those of this province. If they would have been pleased to have Recollected that the Government of this Province is his Majesty's Immediate Government, which theirs is not, it would have been something more Decent to have referred the naming of those things to this Government.* And as his Majesty is concerned in the Controversy, and no Settlement which can be made by any authority derived from Both Governments without the Royal Direction, participation, and Concurrence can be Binding on the Crown, we Conceive that the appointment of Commissioners for the purpose would not only be fruitless and Ineffectual to the Determination of the Controversy, but also Derogatory To the rights of the Crown and disrespectfull to his most Sacred Majesty."

And thus the controversy grew more complicated as time elapsed, neither party appearing willing to concede, though both were evidently conscious of the extravagance of their claims; for it is noticeable that in the voluminous correspondence which ensued between the governments in reference to the numerous acts of aggression committed by the respective partisans upon the disputed territory, frequent allusion was made to the distance from the river at which those acts were perpetrated; this being really an acknowledgment on both sides that the boundary should be, and probably would be, established on the basis suggested by the commissioners of the crown in 1664, and, as between New York and Connecticut, agreed on by Governors Don-

* Commissioners appointed by both provinces, however, met in conference at Albany in June, 1754, "but could not come to any sort of agreement; and if we may be allowed to judge of this transaction from events which have happened since, instead of operating as a remedy to the evil, it has had quite a contrary effect."—*Report of the Lords of Trade to the King, May 25, 1757.*

gan and Treat in 1685, and confirmed by King William March 28, A.D. 1700; namely, a line running generally parallel to, and twenty miles east of, the Hudson river.

It was in the fall of 1751 that the first symptoms of disturbance became manifest, in defiant threats made by the tenants on Livingston manor against their landlord, Robert Livingston, Jr., grandson of the first proprietor. Many of these tenants had neglected to pay their rents, and now neglect grew into refusal, open defiance, and an avowed purpose to continue their occupation, not as tenants, but as owners, under authority of grants to be secured from the government of Massachusetts Bay. Among the earliest, and at that time the principal, malcontents were Michael Hallenbeck, a tenant upon the manor for thirty years, and Josiah Loomis, an ore-digger at the iron mines, and a tenant for twelve years under Livingston, who now brought action of trespass against Hallenbeck, and warned Loomis off his manor. Whether this action of the proprietor was the cause of, or was caused by, their rebellious conduct does not clearly appear, but it resulted in their seeking protection from the assumed authority of the adjoining province.

Not long after Livingston received a letter from a resident of Sheffield, the tenor of which was as follows:

"March 24, 1752.

"Sir,—in consequence of an order of a Committee of the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay to lay out Equivalents in the Province land, I have begun on the East side of Tackinick Barrick and laid out a large Farm which encompasses the Dwellings of Michael Hallenbeck and Josiah Loomis, and you may depend on it the Province will assert their rights to said lands. I have heard you have sued the one and threatened the other, which possibly may not turn out to your advantage. I should have gladly seen you and talk'd of the affair with Calmness and in a friendly manner, which I hope to have an opportunity to do. In the mean time, I am, Sir, your very humble servant,
OLIVER PARTRIDGE."

This seems to mark the commencement of a long-continued series of active hostilities between the two provinces.

On the 16th of April, 1752, Mr. Livingston made his grievances known in a communication addressed to the governor, requesting that official to cause the apprehension and committal of such persons as should disturb his possessions under pretense of authority from Massachusetts. The petition was referred to Attorney-General William Smith, who reported that in his opinion it was most expedient for the governor "not to Interpose at present by any Extraordinary Act or Order, but leave the Petitioner to his Ordinary Remedy at Law; and if any of his Possessions are *forcibly taken or forcibly held* from him, the Statutes of England being duly put in Execution will sufficiently punish the offenders and afford a speedy Relief to the Petitioner."

On the 22d of November, 1752, William Bull and fifty-seven others, many of them tenants upon the manors of Livingston and Van Rensselaer petitioned the Massachusetts general court for a grant of land, which they described as "Beginning at the Top of the first Great Mountain west of Sheffield, running northwesterly with the General course of the Mountain about nine or Ten miles; thence turning and running West about six Miles, thence running Southerly to the North Line of Connecticut out; thence running Easterly to the first-mentioned Boundary."†

† These boundaries clearly inclose a tract of which a great portion is included in the present bounds of Massachusetts.

This petition of Bull and others was regarded by Mr. Livingston as "the Groundwork of all the proceedings" by which he was afterwards so seriously disturbed in his possessions; and this view seems to have been shared by the Legislature of Massachusetts, who reported "that the present warmth and disorders arose upon, or at least quickly after, the Petition of some persons (who had encroach'd on this Province's ungranted Lands West of Sheffield); that the General Court of this Province would sell or dispose of to them the Lands they thus possess;" proceeding to state that "not long after this a Number of persons in the Employ of Robert Livingston, jr., Esqr., burnt down the Dwelling-house of George Robinson, one of these Petitioners, and Mr. Livingston caused his Body to be attached and Committed to Albany Gaol, by a Warrant from Authority in New York Province, who was afterwards Bailed by Order of this Government;" but Livingston declared that he caused Robinson's incarceration for trespass in carrying away his (Livingston's) goods, and that in his opinion the bailing and defending of him by the Massachusetts government was "an Aiding and abetting of the said Trespass, and an Encouragement to future Trespassers of the like kind."

In the spring of 1753 the Massachusetts government, under the plea that they "judged it vain to attempt anything by way of Treaty in the Controversy," appointed Joseph Dwight, Esq., Colonel Bradford, and Captain Livermore a committee to view the lands west of Sheffield and Stockbridge, and report the exact state of affairs there. In the report of the doings of this committee it is narrated that they met Robert Livingston upon the ground in April, 1753, and that it was mutually agreed that all proceedings should be held in abeyance, awaiting a final adjustment of the boundary; but that notwithstanding this, in July "Mr. Livingston, with above sixty men, armed with Guns, Swords, and Cutlasses, in a very hostile and riotous manner, entered upon part of said Lands in the possession of Josiah Loomis, Cut down his Wheat and carried it away in his Wagons, and destroyed above five acres of Indian Corn."

The account given by Mr. Livingston, however, was materially different. He related that having met the committee and explained the tenure by which he held the lands, showing his boundaries, and that the extent of his patent was nineteen miles and thirty rods eastward from Hudson's river into the woods, they all proceeded to Taghkanic, where they found a great number of people were collected, to whom the committee recommended that they remain quiet and satisfied until the settlement of a division line; and that such as were tenants should pay their rents honestly to the landlord. It was his belief, however, that the committee were insincere in this, desiring only to quiet him for the time being, so that they could afterwards execute their scheme without his presence or interruption; and that after his departure to his manor-house they secretly gave orders for the survey of the tract petitioned for by William Bull and others; which, he added, was accordingly done by seven New England men, assisted by the sons of four of his tenants, and they took possession by the construction of a tree-fence. And that as to the matter of Josiah Loomis, he

was a tenant at will, and had been ordered to leave the manor two years before; whereon the said Loomis had begged leave to stay long enough to raise one more summer crop, after which he promised he would remove. Instead of which he prepared to put in still another crop, which Mr. Livingston, on being informed of the fact, plainly declared to him that he should never reap; in accordance with which warning he (Livingston) at harvest-time "went with a Sufficient number of people, and did accordingly Cutt Down and Carry away that crop, as it was Lawful and right for him to do."

These occurrences were followed by many similar ones, acts of aggression and retaliation committed by both parties; not of great moment, except as showing how the temper and animosities of the contestants were gradually wrought up and increased until they became ripe for more serious outrages.

A man named Joseph Payne was arrested in 1753 by Mr. Livingston for the alleged destruction of about eleven hundred trees near the Ancram furnace, and was imprisoned in the Albany jail in default of bail to the amount of one thousand pounds, which was afterwards furnished by Colonel Lydius, at the instance of the Boston government. This occurrence was the cause of much bitterness of feeling and many recriminations. On the 19th of July in that year a party of men, of whom Captain David Ingersoll, of Sheffield, was said to be a ringleader, claiming to act under authority from Massachusetts, entered the house of Robert Vanduesen, taking him and his son Johannes as prisoners to the jail at Springfield upon charge of being members of the party who despoiled the crops of Josiah Loomis. Nine days later the governor issued his proclamation ordering the arrest and imprisonment of these rioters, upon which Michael Hallenbeck (who was said to be one of the number) was arrested and imprisoned in the jail of Dutchess county. Concerning this arrest the general court of Massachusetts reported (Sept. 11, 1753) to their governor that "Michael Halenbeck, whom they (the New York partisans) supposed to favor the taking of the Van Dusars, has been apprehended and closely confined in Dutchess county jail (it is said to be in a dungeon), and the most unexceptional Bail refused," and it was voted that the governor be desired as soon as might be to write very particularly on this affair to the governor of New York. This Governor Shirley did, and in due time received the reply of Governor Clinton, dated Oct. 1, 1753, assuring him "that Michael Hallinbeck, who was lately confined in the Gaol of Dutchess County, made his Escape from thence with several other debtors. Nor can I think he met with any severe Treatment while there. It must be a mistake that he was confined in a Dungeon, there being, I am told, no such Place belonging to that Gaol; and as to Bail being refused for his Appearance, in this, too, I imagine your Government has been misinformed, for, as he was committed on the Proclamation I issued, with the Advice of the Council, he could not have been admitted to Bail but by Application to the Chancellor or to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and I am well assured no such Application was ever made."

The Indian irruptions of 1754, at Hoosick and Stock-

bridge, had caused the organization of several military companies in the vicinity of the border and within the disputed territory. There were at least two of these in Sheffield, commanded by Captains David Ingersoll and John Ashley, one at Taghkanic, with Michael Hallenbeck as captain, and one at Claverack, under Robert Noble, a tenant of Rensselaerwyck; all these being under commission by the governor of Massachusetts; while Robert Livingston, Jr., and Direk Ten Broeck, holding respectively the commissions of captain and lieutenant from the governor of New York, commanded a company made up of men living on both the Livingston and the Van Rensselaer manors. These companies, especially those of Noble and Hallenbeck, were not provided with a full complement of muskets, but the deficiency in this particular was made good by the use of pikes, cutlasses, and hatchets, which perhaps answered all the purposes of firearms. It was chiefly to meet the exigencies of Indian attack that these bodies were organized,* but it is found that they were used to no small extent as agents of intimidation, and even of bloodshed, in the bitter quarrel of which we write.

The disaffection which first appeared among Livingston's tenants had now spread to those of the manor of Van Rensselaer, the proprietor of which, in an affidavit made at Claverack, Feb. 22, 1755, deposed "that one Robert Noble and severall other of his Tenants within the said manor had Entered into a Confirmation with some Boston People, and disclaimed being any Longer Tenants to or under him, and gave out and pretended to hold their Lands and possessions within the said Mannor under the Boston Government, and that they had taken Clark Pixley, one of the Constables of Claverack in the said Mannor, and by force of Arms, and had Carried him thence, and one John Morris, prisoners into Boston Government, and also had been Guilty of other Outrages and Threatenings upon severall other of his Tennents, in order to force and Compell them to Join in opposing the Deponent's Rights and Title in the said Mannor; . . . and that he was informed that his Excellency Governour Shirley had given the said Robert Noble a Commission to be Captain of a Company within Claverack in the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, and that he had also appointed and Commissioned severall other Military Officers to Doe Duty and Have Jurisdiction Within the said Mannor, and also in the Mannor of Livingston."

The cause of the capture of Clark Pixley and John Morris does not appear. They were seized on the 7th of February, by Robert Noble and a part of his company, and were taken to Springfield jail. On the 11th, Sheriff Abraham Yates, Jr., with a posse, and accompanied by John Van Rensselaer and his brother Henry, set out from Claverack, and proceeded towards Noble's house, for the purpose of effecting his arrest. On their way they saw and captured Thomas Whitney, one of the party who took Pix-

* Mr. Livingston wrote the governor, in February, 1755, advising him of the raising of a company of one hundred men "to Defend Taghkanick against the French and Indians, but it is supposed it is in order to possess themselves of my Lands."

A military company had existed on Livingston manor since the early days of the Palatines. In 1715 it mustered sixty-eight, rank and file.

ley. They found Noble's house transformed into a sort of fortification, with loop-holes for musketry, and garrisoned with some twenty armed men, under command of Captain Noble, who himself carried a pike, which he presented at the breast of the sheriff, demanding of which side he was; to which Yates replied that he was high-sheriff of the city and county of Albany. With that his prisoner, Whitney, was rescued from him, and he himself seized and confined in Noble's house, where he remained under guard from eleven A.M. until ten at night, when he was conveyed to Sheffield, and there remained in custody for twenty-four hours, at the end of which time he was released on a bail of one hundred and fifty pounds to appear for trial at the May term of court; the offense charged against him being that of having dispossessed two persons, one a tenant of Van Rensselaer and the other of Livingston, but who claimed to hold under Massachusetts authority.

The names† of the sheriff's captors were Robert Noble, Thomas Willnie, Jacob Bacon, Joseph Jellit, Benjamin Lovejoy, Elysa Stodder, Benjamin Chittenton, Richard Vane, Talvenis Stevens, Wheat Herk, William S. Hallenbeck, Myhiel Hallenbeck, Hendrick A. Brosie, William J. Rees, Francis Bovie, Andris J. Rees, William J. Hallenbeck, Nathan Lovejoy, Hyman Spenser, Andrew Lovejoy, and Daniel Lovejoy. A proclamation ordering their apprehension was issued on the 2d of April, and on the 13th four of them, including Josiah Loomis, were arrested and lodged in jail; their captain, Noble, and the remainder of the company having fled from their stronghold and retired to Sheffield before the approach of the capturing party, which was led by John and Henry Van Rensselaer and numbered between thirty and forty men. On the following morning at daylight the party appeared at the house of William Rees, a tenant of Livingston, and one of the partisans of Noble. Finding that Rees was in the house, they demanded his surrender, which was refused, and immediately after he was shot dead by one of the Rensselaer party named Matthew Furlong.

The exact circumstances of this killing will never be known. The statement made by the Van Rensselaer party was that Rees was desired to open the door, which he refused to do, and at the same time swore that he would take their lives; whereupon a board was broken from the door, and through this opening Rees attempted to fire on the party, but fortunately his gun missed fire. That the assailants then rushed into the house, and Rees retreated to the garret, and thence out through the roof, and was in the very act of firing upon Furlong, when the latter in self-defense shot him through the body, and then surrendered himself to Justice Ten Broeck, who was also lieutenant of the company. It was further stated as being susceptible of proof, that Rees had repeatedly declared his determination to kill one at least, and particularly on the occasion of the seizure of Sheriff Yates.

Upon the other side, it was asserted that Rees had attempted no resistance, but had retreated by the garret and through the roof, and was running away when he received the death-wound; that an inquest was held upon the

† Vide Doc. Hist. N. Y., vol. iii. p. 778.

body, which was found to be pierced in seven places, apparently by buckshot, and that the jury returned a verdict of willful murder.

A proclamation was at once issued by Governor Phips, of Massachusetts, offering a reward of one hundred pounds for the arrest and delivery of those engaged in the homicide; and under pretext of this authority, on the 6th of May following, the sheriff of Hampshire county, supported by a posse of over one hundred men, many of them tenants of Livingston and Van Rensselaer, made a descent on Livingston's iron-works at Ancram, capturing and carrying to prison in Massachusetts eight of Mr. Livingston's dependents who were present at the killing of Rees. Furlong, however, was not among the number taken, and as, upon examination of these prisoners at Springfield, it was found that no complicity in the homicide could be proved against them, they were sent under guard to Sheffield, with orders that they be held there as hostages, to be released when, and not before, the authorities of New York should liberate the Massachusetts partisans and anti-renters then confined at Albany.

The killing of Rees seems to have intensified the bitterness of feeling on both sides, but more particularly among the opponents of Livingston and Van Rensselaer. A surveying-party, acting under Massachusetts authority, and protected by a body of about one hundred armed men, set out from Sheffield, and during the months of April and May, 1755, surveyed several townships west of the Taghkanic mountains, and within the two manors, but chiefly in that of Rensselaer. These "townships" each embraced a territory about five miles east and west, and seven miles north and south; and within these a tract of one hundred acres was presented as a free gift to each tenant or other person who would accept and hold it against the proprietors,* the remainder of the lands being sold or released by the Massachusetts government to purchasers at two shillings an acre. The result was that these "townships" became peopled by settlers who cared nothing for Massachusetts Bay except for the protection which that government afforded them against the rightful authority of the province of New York; but who were moved, first by a desire and determination to possess the land without rendering an equivalent, and next by an intense hatred of the proprietors, especially Livingston, whose life they freely threatened and placed in such jeopardy that he dared not travel through his estate, or even remain at his manor-house, without a guard of armed men.†

* *Vide* Documentary Hist. N. Y., vol. iii. p. 807, report William Smith and Robert R. Livingston.

† "Mr. Robert Livingston's Tenants being encouraged by such Proceedings to hold their Farms independent of him, was advised by his Lawyers to serve the most riotous of them with ejectments; and having the last term obtain'd judgment against them, The Sheriff of the County of Albany was ordered to turn them out of Possession and put him in. He accordingly, on the 25th of last month, went with some men he summoned to attend him to some houses of the ejected, and after some opposition effected it. . . . On the 29, one James Connor, of Sheffield, came to Mr. Livingston and informed him that two of Van Gelden's sons had been at Sheffield, when he heard them say they would have Timothy Connor (head collier to Mr. Livingston) dead or alive; that they would burn his (Mr. Livingston's) house over his head; that they went from thence

A very serious riot and resistance of authority took place on the 7th of May, 1757, by thirty-one anti-rent partisans, who were partially fortified in the house of Jonathan Darby at Taghkanic. In this affair two were killed and several wounded. In consequence of this, Gov. De Lancey issued his proclamation, June 8 of that year, declaring that certain persons residing in or near the eastern borders of the province had entered into a combination to dispossess Robert Livingston of his lands comprised in the manor of Livingston, etc., and ordering the apprehension of all the persons concerned in the riot at Darby's on the 7th of May. Under this authority a number of them were arrested, and remained incarcerated in prison at Albany for about two years. This had the effect to quell the disturbances, and for a considerable time afterwards the proprietors of the manors remained undisturbed.

It having become apparent to the home government that it was useless to expect an adjustment of the boundary by agreement between the two provinces, the matter was submitted for final settlement to the Lords Commissioners of Trade, who, on the 25th of May, 1757, made known to the king, George II., their decision as follows:

"Upon a full consideration of this matter, and of the little probability there is that the dispute can ever be determined by any amicable agreement between the two Govern'ts, it appeared to us that the only effectual method of putting an end to it and preventing those further mischiefs which may be expected to follow so long as the cause subsists, would be by the interposition of your Maj'tys authority to settle such a line of partition as should, upon a consideration of the actual and ancient possession of both provinces without regard to the exorbitant claims of either, appear to be just and equitable. And we conceive it the more necessary to rest the determination upon these principles, because We find, upon examining the Grant from King Charles the 2nd to the Duke of York in 1663-64, and the Royal Charter granted to the Massachusetts Bay in 1691, that the description of the limits of those grants is so inexplicit and defective, that no conclusive Inference can be drawn from them with respect to the extent of territory originally intended to be granted by them. We have, therefore, had recourse to such papers on Record in our Office as might shew the Actual and Ancient possession of the Provinces in question; and as it appeared by several of them, of dates almost as old as the said Grant, that the Province of the Massachusetts Bay had in those times been understood to extend to within 20 miles of Hudson's River, and that many settlements had at different times been made so far to the Westward by the people of

to Stockbridge to invite those Indians to assist them to execute this scene of Villany, and that if they could not prevail on them, they would go to the *Mohawks* and require assistance from them. Mr. Livingston further informs me that one Nicholas Koens came twenty miles to advise him to keep a good watch, for that Van Gelden's sons intended to come with the Stockbridge Indians to murder him and burn all he had. . . . And to prevent their carrying into execution their threats, I applied to Lord Loudoun for a sufficient Guard to be quartered at the House and Iron-Works of Mr. Livingston for the security of his family, when his Lordship informed me he had heard the story from the Mayor of Albany, who is Coroner of the county, who he advised to make a requisition of such a guard in Mr. Livingston's name, and that he had left orders with General Abercrombie to send an officer and twenty-five men to Mr. Livingston's. Sir William Johnson was with Lord Loudoun at the Storys being told, who acquainted his Lordship that he would send immediately to the Stockbridge Indians. By all these precautions I trust Mr. Livingston will have no further disturbance for the present, for I cannot flatter myself that these violations will not be attempted again if opportunity offer for it, and his House left unguarded."—*Vide Colonial Hist. State of N. Y., vol. vii. p. 206. Letter of Governor Hardy to the Lords of Trade, Dec. 22, 1756.*

that province; and as that evidence coincides with the general principle of the agreement between the province of New York and the Colony of Connecticut in 1683, which has received the Royal confirmation: We are of opinion that a line to be drawn Northerly from a point on the South boundary line of the Massachusetts Bay twenty miles distant due East from Hudson's River to another point 20 miles distant due East from the said river on that line which divides the Provinces of New Hampshire and the Massachusetts Bay would be a just and equitable line of division between Your Maj'ty's provinces of New York and the Massachusetts Bay.

"But as a doubt might arise whether such boundary could be established without the concurrence of the Massachusetts Bay, the soil and Jurisdiction of it being granted by Royal Charter, We thought proper to call before Us the Agents for the two provinces in question, and to communicate to them such our opinion and the authorities whereon it is founded. And the Agent for New York having signified to us that he submits the settlement of the said boundary as a matter entirely in your Maj'ty's determination, and the Agent for the Massachusetts Bay having acquainted us that he, on behalf of his constituents, acquiesces in the above-described line, We therefore beg leave humbly to propose to your Majesty that you would be graciously pleased, by your order in Council, to establish the line hereinbefore described as a final boundary of property and Jurisdiction between the provinces of N. York and the Massachusetts Bay."

This decision, however, did not meet the approval of the governor and council of New York, who expressed their dissatisfaction, and asked for certain alterations. Their request was duly considered, but being objected to by the agent of the Massachusetts government, was definitely and finally denied in a communication by the Lords of Trade to Governor De Lancey, dated Dec. 9, 1757; and a royal order in council afterwards established the line as determined on by the Lords, and nearly the same as at present existing.

But even the king's decision and the order in council did not prove to be a final settlement of the boundary, though it was tacitly accepted by the two provinces as to jurisdictional conflicts between them. It was not until many years after that the line was established. In the spring of 1773, John Watts, William Smith, and Robert R. Livingston, commissioners on the part of New York, and John Hancock, Joseph Hawley, and William Brattle, commissioners for Massachusetts, met at Hartford, where, on the 18th of May, they easily and amicably agreed on a partition line of jurisdiction, and this agreement received the approval of the governors of the two States. The line as agreed on was to commence at the northwest corner of "the oblong," and to run thence north $21^{\circ} 10' 30''$ east to the north line of Massachusetts; this eastern deflection being given to conform to the course of the Hudson river, from which it was intended to make the line distant, as nearly as might be, a distance of twenty miles at all points.

But the line, though agreed on, was not then run. Great trouble appears to have arisen in the execution of the work, on account of the baffling variation of the needle among the ore-beds of the Tughkanics,—and perhaps from other causes,—and it was not until 1787 that the work was accomplished. In that year Thomas Hutchins, the national surveyor-general, David Rittenhouse, and the Rev. Dr. John Ewing, of Philadelphia, three gentlemen whom Congress had, at the request of the two States, appointed as commissioners for the purpose, succeeded, after great difficulty experienced from the capricious variation of the needle, in running and establishing the boundary between

New York and Massachusetts; the line being substantially the same as that ordered by George the Second, thirty years before, and identical with the present boundary, excepting the slight difference caused by the cession of Boston Corner to New York in 1835.

As has been before mentioned, the royal order in council of 1757, although it did not then close the question of boundary, yet virtually put an end to conflicts of jurisdiction between the provinces. And for a period of five years from the riots and arrests of 1757 there seems also to have been a season of quiet and freedom from outrage and lawlessness upon the manors. But in 1762 the clouds again gathered, and the malecontents, under lead of Josiah Loomis and others, again took the war-path. During this state of affairs Mr. Livingston wrote (March 22, 1762) to Governor Colden, "These Rioters have given me no trouble since the Proclamation issued in 1757, but now they intend to make their last bold push, which I think will be prevented by another proclamation coming out in time." The governor acted on the suggestion, and nine days later issued his proclamation, directed particularly against Josiah Loomis and Robert Miller, "who, in contempt of said Proclamation [that of 1757], have lately riotously assembled within the said Manor, and do now threaten to dispossess the Tenants of the said Robert Livingston, and to seat and maintain themselves therein by Force and Violence;" and he ordered and directed the sheriff to suppress all unlawful and riotous gatherings at all hazards, and with the whole force of the county. This prompt action seems to have had the desired effect, and four years more of comparative quiet succeeded.

But again, in 1766, the disturbances broke out with more violence than ever, this time under the leadership of Robert Noble, who assembled his band in such numbers that they were able to and did attack and defeat a strong posse under command of the sheriff of Albany while in performance of his duty. This outbreak caused the loss of several lives, and was immediately followed by a proclamation ordering the most stringent measures, and the apprehension of Robert Noble. In an attempt to effect the arrest of Noble the sheriff and his posse attacked the fortified house of Noble (in the present town of Hillsdale), but without being able to effect their object, and Noble escaped to Massachusetts. He and Josiah Loomis had been principal ring-leaders in the anti-rent insurrection from the time of its first outbreak, but after this time Noble was no more heard of as an insurgent leader on the New York side of the line. His absence, however, had not the effect to intimidate or discourage the rioters. On the contrary, their demonstrations of violence increased to such a degree that the sheriff and magistrates, realizing that the civil power of the county was entirely unequal to the exigency, notified Governor Moore of the fact, and invoked the assistance of the military arm. The governor responded by ordering detachments of the Forty-sixth Royal Infantry to proceed to the neighborhood of the disorders to support the sheriff and enforce the law.

The following, a copy of a letter written by Mr. Livingston at that time, has reference to the state of affairs then existing on the two manors:

"MANOH LIVINGSTON, 9th July, 1766.

"Sir,—This minute arrived here Capt. Clarke of the 46th, with 120 of His Majesty's Troops, in order to assist the magistrates and sheriff of the county to apprehend the Rioters in this County. And as it will be necessary yourself, the Sheriff, and Coll. Van Renslaer should be here, I desire you immediately to send an Express for them, that we may go on the service to-morrow. It would be agreeable to me if Capt. Schuyler* could come along. As it will be in our power to quell this dangerous Riot and Establish our authority in our respective manors, no time must be lost, nor no expence thought too much. In hopes of your speedy Compliance, I remain,

"Sir, your most Humble Servant,

"ROBERT LIVINGSTON, JES.

"To HENRY VAN RENSLAER, Esq.,

"Claverack."

The presence of the military had the desired effect. The rioters seem to have had as wholesome a dread of bayonets as was displayed by their descendants on the same ground seventy-eight years later. The spirit of insurrection was immediately and (for the time) completely quelled.

On the 24th of February, 1767, Gov. Moore wrote to the Earl of Shelburne in reference to this anti-rent outbreak and its suppression as follows:

"There has been no dispute in the present case between the Provinces in regard to any Territorial Jurisdiction, but the whole has taken its rise from a Scene of Litigation among private Persons. Several Inhabitants of the Massachusetts, encouraged by their countrymen (as they acknowledge in some of their affidavits), passed over the line of Division, and seating themselves to the Westward of it, on the Lands belonging to Mr. Renslaer, and acknowledged on all hands to be within this Province, began Settlements there without invitation from him, or even permission first obtained. Mr. Renslaer, unwilling to dispossess them, offered them Leases on the same Terms which he had granted to his Tenants, their near neighbors, which were refused; and notwithstanding they could not shew any Right in themselves to the Lands, refused to acknowledge any in Mr. Renslaer, who upon such behavior endeavored to remove them by a due Course of Law. But as it never was the intention of these People to submit their Title to a legal examination, every opposition was made to the sheriff when he attempted to do his duty, and matters were carried to such a length that they assembled armed in a great body and attacked and defeated him in the Execution of his office, altho' supported by the Posse of the County, and some lives were lost on both sides. After an notion in justification of which so little could be said, many of the Delinquents thought proper to quit this Province immediately, and sheltered themselves under the Protection of the Neighboring Governments of Massachusetts and Connecticut; . . . but none of them were ever secured, although they appeared publickly in the Provinces of the Massachusetts and Connecticut, neither have any of those complainants thought proper to return to their Homes and submit their Cause to be decided by the Laws of their Country. . . . It was with great concern I saw the progress of these disturbances, but was still in hopes that the civil Power alone would be able to prevail, and it was at the earnest request of the Magistrates of both those counties† that the Troops were sent to their assistance. . . . I should have been guilty of a neglect of my Duty had I refused the aid required, especially in the County of Albany, where the rebels had set the civil Power at Defiance, and had defeated the Sheriff at the head of the Posse of the County."

After their suppression, in 1766, the anti-rent partisans did not again rally (as such) for a period of twenty-five years. During the Revolution many scenes of violence were enacted within the limits of the county, but these had (or were supposed to have) their origin in party feel-

*Afterwards Major-General Phillip Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame.

†Referring to disturbances which occurred also about the same time in Dutchess county, requiring the assistance of the military to quell. A part of the Twenty-eighth Infantry was sent to that county.

ing and in the hatred that existed between patriots and Tories, though doubtless the state of affairs then existing was, in many cases, made an excuse for the wreaking of private revenge. After the war, although robbery and other lawless acts‡ were frequent enough, the old anti-rent spirit does not seem to have been actively manifested until about 1790, when combinations were again formed to wrest from the Livingston and Van Rensselaer proprietors portions of their lands. In 1791 these combinations took the form of armed resistance to the execution of the laws, and resulted in the shooting of the sheriff of the county, Cornelius Hogeboom, Esq., while engaged in the performance of his duty.

Few occurrences in the history of Columbia county have ever moved the feelings and sympathies of its inhabitants more deeply than this atrocious murder of Sheriff Hogeboom. The following account of the deplorable event appeared in the *Albany Gazette* of Oct. 31, 1791, being communicated to that journal by a gentleman of Kinderhook:

"Cornelius Hogeboom, Esq., sheriff of the county of Columbia, was shot on his horse on Saturday, the 22d inst., at a place called Nobletown, in the town of Hillsdale, and on Monday his remains, attended by an uncommon number of respectable inhabitants from different parts of the county, were deposited in the family burial-place at Squampomock, where they testified an unfeigned sorrow for the loss of so valuable a citizen.

"Mr. Hogeboom had filled the office of sheriff for upwards of two years; and it was at a very distressing period that he entered on the duties of this office, whereby his unexampled benevolence to the distressed was fully evinced, at the same time that a just degree of promptitude was paid to the interests of his employers. Few men were capable of giving so universal satisfaction. He was a real patriot and a true friend.

"The murder of Sheriff Hogeboom is of such a barbarous and inhuman nature, while at the same time it is so interesting, that we shall give to the public a short and circumstantial account of the horrid deed. A few days previous to the murder one of the sheriff's deputies was to have held a vendue at Nobletown by virtue of an execution against one Arnold, but on the day of the intended sale the Nobletown people assembled, and with threats deterred the deputy from proceeding in the vendue, who thereupon adjourned it to the Saturday following, informing the people that he should acquaint the high sheriff with what had happened, which he accordingly did. The sheriff attended on Saturday, and after waiting till near four o'clock for his deputy, who had the execution, and he not arriving, and a number of people having assembled in a riotous manner, he concluded to leave, and told the people that since his deputy had not come he would leave it to him to make such return as he thought best. He then, with his brother and

‡For the suppression of the numerous felonies which were committed in this vicinity after the Revolution a company of rangers was organized, and fifteen hundred pounds were raised under authority of the act of May 11, 1780, to defray the expense thus incurred; but neither the date of the formation of the company nor the particular acts of outrage which caused its organization can be given.

another gentleman, rode off, and when they were opposite the barn young Arnold fired a pistol, at which signal seventeen men, painted and in Indian dress, sallied forth from the barn, fired and marched after them, keeping up a constant firing. Some of the balls passing between them, the companions of the sheriff desired him to spur his horse or they would all be shot; to which he replied that he was vested with the law, and they should never find him a coward.

Young Arnold seeing those in Indian dress fell astern, then mounted a horse with another fellow and rode up to them; two of whom mounted the horse, and (the sheriff having only walked his) soon came up and dismounted, when one of them leveled his piece, and lodged a ball in the heart of the sheriff; upon which he said, 'Brother, I am a dead man!' fell from his horse, and expired. His brother then took him up in his arms and carried him into the house of one Crum, but supposing himself yet in imminent danger rode off.

Great praise is due to Captain Sloan, of the city of Hudson, who soon afterwards came and took care of the body, and at the risk of his life guarded the papers of the sheriff. Young Arnold went to Crum's house for the purpose (as is supposed) of putting a period to the existence of the sheriff, if it had not been already done.

Four of the perpetrators set out the next day for Nova Scotia by way of New London. A reward of two hundred and fifty pounds is offered for apprehending them. A party of men are in pursuit, and, as we hear, were on Tuesday within fifteen miles of them.

Twelve are lodged in the gaol at Claverack under a strong guard. Jonathan Arnold is not yet taken. It is recommended to all good citizens who wish well to the support of good government to be active in apprehending one who dares to commit such an outrage against civil government and civil society.*

The accused persons were tried at a term of the oyer and terminer, held at Claverack in February, 1792, and "after a long and impartial trial were acquitted." The murderer was never discovered.

The widow of the victim, Mrs. Sarah Hogeboom, died wholly of grief, on the 16th of January, less than three months after her husband's murder. The *Hudson Gazette* of January 26, in noticing her death, said, "It is impossible to describe the extreme distress with which Mrs. Hogeboom hath been afflicted from the moment she received information of the inhuman murder of her husband until the time of her decease." This unfortunate couple were the grandparents of the late Judge Henry Hogeboom.

After the tragedy of 1791, the most vigorous measures were employed to quell the lawless spirit which had caused it, and although there were afterwards occasional instances of resistance to the payment of manorial rents, yet for more than half a century there occurred in Columbia county no demonstration of sufficient magnitude to be noticed as an anti-rent revolt.

The spirit of anti-rentism, however, was not dead, but only sleeping. The farmer-tenants upon the manors not only in Columbia, but in the counties of Albany, Greene, Ulster, Delaware, Schoharie, Herkimer, Montgomery, Ot-

sego, Oneida, and Rensselaer, at last began to regard their condition as unendurable, and as being little, if any, better than that of vassals. They argued that they and their ancestors had already paid in rents far more than the value of the lands, even including the buildings and improvements which themselves (and not the landlords) had put upon them, and that the degrading and perpetual nature of the tenure was inconsistent not only with the principles of republican government, but with all proper feelings of self-respect. They asked upon what principle it was that their fathers left the oppressive, aristocratical governments of the Old World, to find here, in the New, and upon the banks of Hudson river, a system of land-tenure which was overthrown in England so long ago as the year 1290, and in France by the Revolution of 1787? Could they believe that such things were right or legal? And should they by their submission allow them to become permanent? These theories, advanced by their leaders and industriously circulated through the public prints, had the natural effect to reawaken the old feeling of resistance to what they considered the oppressive exactions of their landlords, and it was not long before they began to consult together on plans to throw off the burden. About 1840 associations began to be formed, and delegates were appointed, who met for deliberation on ways and means by which to accomplish their ends. "Ere long the people became more and more engaged and excited, and the anti-rent feeling manifested itself in open resistance to the service of legal process for the collection of manorial rents. A secret organization was devised, extending through several counties, by which bands of men were formed, and pledged upon summons to appear disguised and armed, and ready to protect the persons of tenants from arrest and from the service of process, and to guard their property from levy and sale upon execution. So soon as a sheriff appeared in one of the disaffected towns, a troop of men collected in fantastic calico dresses and with faces masked, or painted to imitate Indians, and armed with pistols, tomahawks, guns, and cutlasses, and generally on horseback, gathered round him or hovered near, warning him away, and deterring him by threats from performing his duty."*

It was not in Columbia, but in Rensselaer, Delaware, and some of the other counties, that this state of affairs originated. The first overt act of lawlessness occurred in Rensselaer, in the town of Grafton, where a body of anti-renters; disguised as Indians, met upon the highway a man named Smith, who was a known and violent opponent of their plans. With him they entered into a violent altercation, which resulted in his being instantly killed by a pistol-shot, fired by one of their number. It was, however, alleged by them that Smith made the first attack, with an axe; but whatever the facts may have been, the person who fired the shot was never discovered, although more than two hundred persons were summoned, and testified in a legal investigation of the circumstances of the homicide.

It was not long before the spirit of revolt had spread to Columbia county. The first demonstration of force in resistance to the execution of the laws in this county, was

* New American Cyclopaedia.

made Dec. 12, 1844, when the sheriff, Hon. Henry C. Miller, attempted to serve process against the property of an anti-renter in the town of Copake. Proceeding without a posse (except a single companion) towards the place of his destination, he at length encountered the outlying pickets of the enemy, but was by them allowed to pass on. Arriving at the place where the process was to be served, he was surprised by a show of force which he had not anticipated. There was a body of about three hundred men disguised as Indians, under command of the chief, "Big Thunder," and besides these there was a gathering of more than a thousand people, undisguised, and present only as spectators of the scene of violence which they evidently expected, for they had, undoubtedly, supposed that the sheriff would appear with a strong posse, and prepared to use force in the performance of his duty. Upon his appearance the great chief, "Big Thunder" (whose real name was Smith A. Boughton), and six other sachems of the tribe, conducted him to the public-house of the place, where, after informing him that under no circumstances would he be permitted to execute his mission, and that his life would be endangered by a persistent attempt to do so, they succeeded, by intimidation with firearms, in dispossessing him of his papers, which they burned in public, amid the war-whoops of the braves and the plaudits of the spectators. The sheriff was then permitted to depart in peace, and to return to his home at Hudson, where his report of the outrage was received by the citizens with feelings and experiences of the deepest indignation.

It was advertised that, on the 18th of December, the chief "Big Thunder" would attend at Smoky Hollow, in the town of Claverack, there to address the people—particularly the Van Rensselaer tenants—on the (then) paramount question of the day. At the time appointed a very large audience had gathered there, some out of sympathy with the principles set forth, and some from motives of mere curiosity. Pursuant to the announcement the orator appeared supported by a strong body-guard in costume. It is said that this was the most brilliant—as it was destined to be the last—of his days of triumph. During the orgies of the day, a youth, named W. H. Rifenburgh, a spectator of the performances, was killed by a pistol-shot, alleged to have been accidentally fired. When intelligence of this occurrence reached Hudson, it was at once decided that "Big Thunder" should be arrested, and upon this sheriff Miller set out for the scene of the tragedy, accompanied by Mr. Joseph D. Monell. When they reached Smoky Hollow it was late in the day, and the meeting had already dissolved; but "Big Thunder" was found in a back room at the public-house, divested of his plumes and war-paint, and engaged in quiet conversation. He was arrested at once and without resistance, but upon reaching the open air, where he was surrounded by a number of his men, he drew a pistol and made a desperate attempt to escape, but was at last overpowered and bound.

The sheriff also captured the chief "Little Thunder" (whose real name was Mortimer C. Belding), and a little later he had delivered both the chiefs safe in the jail at Hudson. Soon after, deputy-sheriff Thomas Sedgwick effected the arrest of two other leaders, named — Rey-

nolds and Walter Hutchins. The last named was otherwise known as the "White Chief," and had frequently and freely uttered the threat that he would never be taken alive; but upon being found secreted in a garret, he was secured without so much as a show of resistance.

When "Big" and "Little Thunder" arrived at Hudson in the custody of the sheriff, a vast and shouting crowd followed them to the jail, and the whole city was jubilant; but when it was learned that wellnigh a thousand men in the east part of the county had sworn to rescue the prisoners and burn the city the rejoicings were succeeded by unmistakable panic, and the citizens were not in the least reassured by the proclamation of Mayor Curtiss, in which he recalled to mind the fact "that no policy of insurance will cover losses by fire when caused by invasion, insurrection, or civil commotion."

It was decided that the citizens should be organized for the security and defense of the city, and the plan and details of such organization were placed in the hands of a committee, which might properly have been called the Committee of Public Safety, consisting of Colonel Charles Darling, Captain E. P. Cowles, Killian Miller, Rufus Reed, and Warren Rockwell. The first measure adopted was the establishment of a patrol of citizens, twenty from each ward, to be constantly on duty during the hours of night. Then Captain Cowles' military company, the Hudson Light Guard, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, equipped and ammunitioned for instant service, and to muster at the court-house with the least possible delay upon the sounding of certain alarm-strokes on the bell of the Presbyterian church. Four pieces of artillery were placed in charge of a company of one hundred men, enrolled from the citizens, and under command of Captain Henry Whiting, and videttes were posted well out upon the roads leading into the city from the eastward.

These were but the beginning of the precautionary measures. A request was made to the State authorities to furnish five hundred stand of arms, with proper ammunition, which was promptly responded to by the governor, and the arms furnished. A battalion of five hundred volunteers was formed, called the "Law and Order Association," to act as "minute-men," to be always ready and subject to the call of the sheriff at all times. This body consisted of four companies, commanded by Captains Thomas P. Newbery, Ichabod Rogers, Hiram Gage, and Warren Rockwell, and the battalion was under command of Colonel Darling.

Assistance was also asked and received from abroad. Colonel Darling went to Catskill, told the people there of the danger which menaced Hudson, and asked for volunteers to return with him. A large number of men responded, and remained in Hudson over Saturday night, Sunday, and Sunday night, returning to Catskill on Monday. A request was made by the common council for the Albany Burgesses' corps to lend their assistance, to which the corps responded by reporting to the mayor of Hudson for duty, to remain until the exigency should have passed. Afterwards, upon a still further request for troops, Governor Bouck sent hither the Emmet Guards, Van Rensselaer Guards, Washington Riflemen, Albany Republican Artillery, and a company of cavalry from New York, under command

of Captain Krack. This comparatively large force crowded the available accommodations of Hudson, and many were quartered on the boats, which then lay winter-bound at the wharves. At the end of about one month, during which time the soldiery had given material aid to the sheriff in making the desired arrests of implicated persons, the danger was believed to have passed, and the troops returned to their homes, carrying with them the thanks and gratitude of the people of the city.

There are those among the citizens of Hudson who, looking back to that time, freely express the belief that the magnitude of the power invoked was largely disproportionate to the danger which menaced, but there were probably few who then entertained that view of the case.

The prisoner Boughton, for whose safe-keeping the city had been placed in a state of siege, was brought to trial before Judge Parker at the March term of court, and was defended by Ambrose L. Jordan and James Storm. Attorney-General John Van Buren was assisted by Hon. Theodore Miller in the prosecution. The trial continued for two weeks, and ended in a disagreement of the jury. In the following September he was again tried before Judge John W. Edmonds, and was found guilty. When asked the usual question why sentence should not be passed upon him, he simply replied that he had done nothing which he considered a crime, but that the court had seen fit to convict him, and he must submit to its decision. He was then sentenced to a life imprisonment in the Clinton State prison. Several of the other leaders were convicted and sentenced for different terms, but "Little Thunder" was never brought to trial.

The conviction of these men quelled forever all attempts by anti-rent partisans to resist the execution of the laws in Columbia county; not that a single anti-renter had changed in his hatred to the manorial system, or was any less than before inclined to resist what he deemed its intolerable wrong and oppression, but that it was now fully realized that resistance to constituted authority was worse than useless, and that what was to be done must be accomplished by the wielding of political power at the ballot-box.

By pursuing this course the anti-rent party elected their governor (Young) in 1846, and one of his first official acts was to pardon from the State prison the so-called anti-rent convicts, including "Big Thunder" and all others who had been sentenced from Columbia.

The final triumph of the anti-renters came in the year 1852, in the decision of the court of appeals in the test-case of *De Peyster vs. Michael*. De Peyster occupied the position of proprietor by reason of purchase of Van Rensselaer's interest in some lands in Columbia county, from which lands it was sought to eject Michael for non-performance of certain manorial conditions. The counsel for the proprietor was the Hon. Josiah Sutherland (now of New York), who argued the case most ably for his client.

Without entering at length upon the merits of the case, it is sufficient to say that the court was unanimous in its decision in favor of the defendant, and that Judge Sutherland himself has never hesitated to declare that the decision in the De Peyster case was a legitimate close to the anti-rent controversy in favor of the anti-renters.

CHAPTER VIII.

POLITICAL.

Property in Men and Women—Politics and Parties in the County.

THE first election by the people in what is now the State of New York was that of the "Twelve Men," in 1641, held under the Dutch rule. The first election under the English was that of the Assembly of 1665, for the promulgation of the "Duke's Laws." The first election under the authority of the people themselves was that one held in March, 1775, to elect deputies to the provincial convention, which met in New York, the 20th of April following, to choose delegates to the Continental Congress, which assembled at Philadelphia, on May 10, 1775. Down to the adoption of the State constitution in 1777, elections were held before the sheriffs by a poll or *viva voce* vote. The constitution provided for the ballot system to be tried, after the war then waging had ceased, as an "experiment," guarding the same, however, with a provision that "if the experiment proved unsatisfactory, the former method," or some other, should be returned to. In pursuance of this provision, a law was passed March 27, 1778, authorizing the use of the ballot in elections for governor and lieutenant-governor, but retaining the *viva voce* system for members of the Legislature; but in 1787, February 3, the restriction was done away, and the ballot system introduced generally. The inspector system was introduced at this time (1787), and, with some changes, still obtains. Local boards in each election district at first canvassed the returns; the result was recorded by the town clerk, who forwarded the same to the county clerk, who recorded it in his office and forwarded it to the secretary of state, who also recorded it, when the votes were canvassed by a State board, consisting of the secretary of state, comptroller, and treasurer, on or before the 8th of June, and who published the result. By the act of 1787, general elections were held on the last Tuesday in April, and might be held five days. By the act of April 17, 1822, a board of county canvassers was instituted, consisting of one inspector of elections from each town, and the attorney-general and surveyor-general were added to the State canvassers. The general election day was changed to the first Monday in November, and could be held by adjournment from place to place in each town or ward for three days.

In 1842, the date of holding general elections was changed to the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, and the balloting confined to one day. By this last act the supervisors of the respective counties were constituted the boards of county canvassers, which system is in vogue at the present time.

Under the Assembly of 1691, electors were required to be residents of the electoral district at least three months prior to the issue of the writ, and to be possessed of a freehold worth forty pounds. "Freemen" of the corporations paying a rental of forty shillings per annum were also admitted to the right of suffrage. Catholics were not allowed to vote nor to be elected, and Quakers and Moravians were at first virtually disfranchised, and remained so until they

Senatorial Districts.—Columbia was a part of the eastern district from the erection of the county, March 4, 1796, when it was made a part of the middle district, and so remained until the second constitution was adopted. From that date to adoption of constitution of 1846 the county was a portion of the third senatorial district. By the new constitution, Columbia and Dutchess was formed the eighth district. In 1857 the number was changed to the eleventh, and so remains at this date.

SENATORS.

1792-95. William Powers.	1832-35. John W. Edmonds.
1796-99. Ambrose Spencer.	1838-39. Edward P. Livingston.
1797-1806. Peter Silvester.	1845-47. John P. Beckman.
1801-4. John C. Hogeboom.	1850-51. John Snyder.
1805-8. Stephen Hogeboom.	1851. Joseph Halstead.
1809-12. Edward P. Livingston.	1854-55. Robert A. Barnard.
1813-20. Martin Van Buren.	1858-59. William G. Mandeville.
1821-22. John I. Miller.	1862-63. William H. Tobey.
1823-24. Edward P. Livingston.	1866-67. Edward G. Wilbor.
1826-29. Ambrose L. Jordan.	1874-75. Benjamin Ray.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The first representative Assembly that convened in what is now the State of New York was "The Twelve Men," under the Dutch rule, who were elected in Manhattan (New York city), Brooklyn, and Pavonia (Jersey City) to suggest means to punish the Indians for a murder they had committed. The first representative Assembly under English rule met at Hempstead, Long Island, March, 1655, but this could not be called a legislative Assembly, as it simply promulgated laws—"the Duke's Laws"—prepared for such purpose. The first legislative Assembly was that of 1683, which was afterwards abrogated, and all the laws it had enacted, and that one of 1691 created, which continued through the colonial period. Under the State authority the Assembly has always been chosen annually. It consisted at first of seventy members, with the power to increase one with every seventieth increase of the number of electors, until it contained three hundred members. When the constitution was amended, in 1801, the number had reached one hundred and eight, when it was reduced to one hundred, with a provision that it should be increased after each census at the rate of two annually until the number reached one hundred and fifty. The constitution of 1821 fixed the number permanently at one hundred and twenty-eight, and members were elected on a general ticket.

The constitution of 1846 required the boards of supervisors of the several counties to meet on the first Tuesday in January succeeding the adoption of that instrument, and divide the counties into districts of the number apportioned to them, of convenient and contiguous territory, and of as nearly equal population as possible. After each State census the Legislature is to re-apportion the members, and to direct the time when the supervisors shall meet for the purpose of re-districting the county. Pursuant to this provision, the boards met in June, 1857, and in June, 1866. Hamilton and Fulton counties together elect one member, and every other county one or more.

Apportionment.—1786-1791, three members; Feb. 7, 1791-1802, six; March 31, 1802-22, four; April 12, 1822-46, three; March 8, 1846-78, two.

Districts.—1847-78, two districts in the county,—first district, comprising the towns of Ancram, Claverack, Clermont, Copake, Gallatin, Germantown, Greenport, city of Hudson, Livingston, and Taghkanic; second district, the towns of Austerlitz, Canaan, Chatham, Ghent, Hillsdale, Kinderhook, New Lebanon, Stockport, and Stuyvesant.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

OF THE COLONY.

- 1716-28.—Robert Livingston, Sr.
- 1728-37.—Gilbert Livingston.
- 1737-59.—Robert Livingston (third lord of manor).
- 1759-68.—Robert R. Livingston.
- 1769-74.—Robert R. Livingston.*
- 1774-75.—Peter R. Livingston.

OF THE STATE.

- 1778.—Gilbert Livingston.
- 1780.—Matthew Adgate, Peter R. Livingston.
- 1781.—Matthew Adgate, Philip Frisbie, Samuel Ten Broeck, Jacob Ford.
- 1782-83.—Matthew Adgate, Jacob Ford, Samuel Ten Broeck.
- 1784.—Matthew Adgate, Jacob Ford.
- 1785.—Matthew Adgate, Jacob Ford.
- 1786.—Lawrence Hogeboom, John Livingston.
- 1787.—John Livingston, Wm. Power.
- 1788.†—John Livingston, Wm. Power, Peter Silvester.
- 1789.—Matthew Adgate, John Bay, John Kortz.
- 1790.—Ezekiel Gilbert, John Livingston, James Savage.
- 1791.—Matthew Adgate, Stephen Hogeboom, James Savage.
- 1792.—Benjamin Birdsall, Jared Coffin, Jacob Ford, Lawrence Hogeboom, Henry Livingston, James Savage.
- 1793.—Matthew Adgate, Benjamin Birdsall, Jared Coffin, Philip Frisbie, Stephen Hogeboom, Samuel Ten Broeck.
- 1794.—Matthew Adgate, John Bay, James Brebner, Direk Gardenier, Matthew Scott, Ambrose Spencer.
- 1795.—Matthew Adgate, John Bay, James Brebner, Philip I. Hoffman, Elisha Jenkins, Matthew Scott.
- 1796.—Benjamin Birdsall, James Brebner, Patrick Hamilton, Stephen Hogeboom, Philip L. Hoffman, Samuel Ten Broeck.
- 1797.—Caleb Benton, Palmer Cady, John C. Hogeboom, John McKinstry, Peter L. Vosburgh, Jonathan Warner.
- 1798.—Caleb Benton, John C. Hogeboom, Killian Hogeboom, Elisha Jenkins, Samuel Ten Broeck, Peter L. Vosburgh.
- 1799.—Elisha Gilbert, Killian Hogeboom, Charles McKinstry, John McKinstry, Peter B. Ten Broeck, Samuel Ten Broeck.
- 1800.—Ezekiel Gilbert, Robert T. Livingston, Charles McKinstry, John Noyes, Anson Pratt, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer.
- 1801.—William Cantine, Asa Douglass, Direk Gardenier, Ezekiel Gilbert, John Livingston, Elisha Williams.
- 1802.—Thomas Brodhead, Josiah Holley, Henry W. Livingston, Samuel Ten Broeck, Peter Van Alstyne, Moses Younglove.
- 1803.—Samuel Edmonds, Aaron Kellogg, Moncrief Livingston, Peter Silvester.
- 1804.—Benjamin Birdsall, Stephen Miller, Samuel Ten Broeck, James I. Van Alen.
- 1805.—Moncrief Livingston, Peter Silvester, William W. Van Ness, Jason Warner.
- 1806.—Moncrief Livingston, Peter Silvester, William W. Van Ness, Jason Warner.
- 1807.—Elisha Gilbert, Jr., Peter Sharp, Galus Stebbins, Anson Pratt.
- 1808.—Thomas Brodhead, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, Jason Warner, E. Williams.
- 1809.—James Hyatt, Moncrief Livingston, Galus Stebbins, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer.
- 1810.—Thomas P. Grosvenor, Henry W. Livingston, William Lusk, Anson Pratt.
- 1811.—Thomas P. Grosvenor, Augustus Tremain, James Vanderpoel, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer.

* Declared disqualified, being a judge, and refused a seat.

† First representation of Columbia county. From 1780 to 1786, inclusive, in Albany county.

COUNTY JUDGES.

1847. John T. Hogeboom.	1863. Darius Peck.
1851. John T. Hogeboom.	1867. Darius Peck.
1854. Darius Peck.	1871. John Cadman.
1859. John C. Newkirk.	1877. Hugh W. McClellan.

JUSTICES FOR SESSIONS.

1847. Wesley R. Gallup. Cornelius Moul.	1863. Henry Shear. Wm. Kipp.
1849. Wesley R. Gallup. Cornelius Moul.	1864. John C. Sweet. Geo. A. Kisselburg.
1850. Wesley R. Gallup. Jacob Baringer.	1865. Hampton C. Bull. Geo. A. Kisselburg.
1851. Wm. H. De Witt. Seth Daley.	1866. Henry P. Horton. James E. Cristie.
1852. Wm. H. Hawver. Wm. H. De Witt.	1867. James E. Cristie. George S. Snyder.
1853. Edward Gernon. Elisha Moore.	1868. James E. Cristie. George S. Snyder.
1854. Elbridge G. Studley. Elisha Moore.	1869. James Dingman. Philip Rockefeller.
1855. Simeon M. Collier. Seth Daley.	1870. James C. Ferguson. Philip Rockefeller.
1856. Wm. M. Bunker. John McKinstry.	1871. James C. Ferguson. Philip Felts.
1857. Richard Marvin. James Dingman.	1872. Richard Hallenbeck. Wm. Kipp.
1858. John C. Sweet. Wm. Kipp.	1873. John H. Smith. Philip Rockefeller.
1859. Wm. Kipp. Jacob R. Hollenbeck.	1874. Wm. W. Hoysradt. Abram Ashley, Jr.
1860. Abraham Lyle. Philip Smith.	1875. Wm. W. Hoysradt. Abram Ashley, Jr.
1861. Jacob R. Hollenbeck. Abraham Lyle.	1876. John H. Smith. John Busby.
1862. Henry M. Niver, Jr. Abraham Lyle.	1877. Henry P. Van Hoesen. Philip Rockefeller.

SURROGATES.

<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>
1786. Killian K. Van Rensselaer.	1845. Joseph D. Monell.
1791. Philip L. Hoffman.	<i>Elected.</i>
1800. Wm. W. Van Ness.	1847. Charles B. Dutcher.
1804. James L. Van Alen.	1851. Elijah Payne.
1808. Martin Van Buren.	1855. Robert B. Monell.
1813. James Vanderpoel.	1859. Charles Esselstyn.
1815. James L. Van Alen.	1863. Charles Esselstyn.
1822. Abraham A. Van Buren.	1867. Hugh W. McClellan.
1837. John Gaul, Jr.	1871. Herman V. Esselstyn.
1840. Wm. H. Tobey.	1877. Isaac N. Collier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The State was divided into seven districts in 1796, in each of which an assistant attorney-general was appointed by the governor and council.

The third district was formed by Columbia and Rensselaer counties. Ambrose Spencer, of Columbia, was appointed assistant attorney-general for this district in 1796.

The office of district attorney was created in 1801; the State was divided into seven districts; the third district was formed by the counties of Greene, Columbia, and Rensselaer.

Thomas P. Grosvenor, of Columbia, was appointed district attorney for this district in 1810.

Each county in the State was made a separate district in 1818.

Appointed by Court of General Sessions.

1818. Joseph D. Monell.	1850. John C. Newkirk.
1819. Thomas Bay.	1853. William A. Porter.
1821. Julius Wilcoxson.	1856. David S. Cowles.
1832. Josiah Sutherland, Jr.	1859. Francis Silvester.
1843. Theodore Miller.	1862. James Storm.
	1865. John M. Welsh.
	1868. John B. Longley.
	1871. Charles M. Bell.
	1874. Gershom Bulkley.
	1877. John B. Longley.

Elected by the People.

1847. Robert E. Andrews.

SHERIFFS.

<i>Appointed.</i>	1825. Edward O. Holley.
1772. Philip J. Livingston.	1828. John Pixley.
1786. Lawrence Hogeboom.	1831. Edward O. Holley.
1789. Cornelius Hogeboom.	1834. Leonard W. Ten Broeck.
1791. John C. Hogeboom.	1837. Leonard Freeland.
1795. John Noyes.	1840. Abram F. Miller.
1796. Peter B. Ten Broeck.	1843. Henry C. Miller.
1801. Samuel Edmonds.	1846. Jacob R. Hollenbeck.
1802. Barent Vanderpoel.	1849. Abram F. Miller.
1806. John C. Hogeboom.	1852. William Best.
1810. Moncrief Livingston.	1855. Henry Waldo.
1811. John King.	1858. Ezra Waterbury.
1813. Reuben Swift.	1861. Sherman Van Ness.
1815. John King.	1864. Whiting Sheldon.
1819. Alexander Smith, Jr.	1867. John H. Overhiser.
1821. James Warner.	1870. Stephen W. Ham.
	1873. William H. Van Tassel.
	1876. Henry M. Hanor.
<i>Elected.</i>	
1822. Samuel E. Hudson.	

REGISTER OF CHANCERY UNDER COLONY.

1720. Gilbert Livingston.

CLERK OF CHANCERY.

1720. Robert Livingston, Jr.

COUNTY CLERKS.

<i>Appointed.</i>	1828. Joseph D. Monell.
1675. Robert Livingston.	1831. Joseph D. Monell.
1691. Robert Livingston.	1834. James Storm.
1705. Robert Livingston.	1837. Killian Miller.
1721. Philip Livingston.*	1840. J. A. Van Valkenburgh.
1786. Robert Van Rensselaer.	1843. John I. Traver.
1801. Jacob R. Van Rensselaer.	1846. James Storm.
1802. Killian Hogeboom.	1849. John R. Currie.
1808. Marshall Jenkins, Jr.	1852. David C. Neefus.
1813. Ezekiel Gilbert.	1855. David C. Neefus.
1815. Cornelius Miller.	1858. Cornelius Bortle.
1820. Abraham B. Vanderpoel.	1861. Henry P. Heermance.
1821. Cornelius Miller.	1864. Edwin C. Terry.
	1867. Edwin C. Terry.
<i>Elected.</i>	1870. Edwin C. Terry.
1822. Justus McKinstry.	1873. Henry B. Hall.
1825. Harmon Bay.	1876. Levi F. Longley.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Walter Vrooman Wemple, of Claverack, was appointed treasurer of the county by the first board of supervisors in 1786, and held the office until his death in 1798.

Elisha Jenkins was appointed treasurer Sept. 4, 1798, and re-appointed in 1799, 1800, and 1801.

Robert Jenkins was appointed in 1802, and was re-appointed in 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, and 1808.

James Hyatt, 1809.

Amariah Storrs, 1810-12.

Abner Austin, 1813.

Jonathan Frary was appointed in 1814, and held the office until 1825.

James Van Deusen, 1825.

David Rowley, 1826.

Silas Stone, 1827-29.

Solomon Wescott, 1830-31.

Robert McKinstry, 1832-36.

Joseph White, 1837-45.

Abram C. Vosburgh, 1846.

Silas W. Tobey was appointed in 1847, and was elected to the office in 1848, being the first treasurer elected by the people.

Silas W. Tobey, re-elected 1851.

Allen Rossmann, elected 1854.

Peter S. Wynkoop, elected 1857-60.

* Henry Livingston, of Livingston manor, then Dutchess county, was appointed county clerk in 1742, and held the office until 1799, when he died.

- mont; George Monell, Claverack; Nicholas Kierstead, Germantown; Jonathan Warner, Canaan; Evert Vosburgh, Kinderhook. Thomas Jenkins, moderator; Walter V. Wemple, clerk.
- 1792.—Henry Livingston, Livingston; George Monell, Claverack; John Thurston, Hudson; Evert Vosburgh, Kinderhook; Samuel Ten Broeck, Clermont; Nicholas Kierstead, Germantown; Charles McKinstry, Hillsdale; Elisha Gilbert, Canaan. Evert Vosburgh, moderator; Walter V. Wemple, clerk.
- 1793.—Stephen Paddock, Hudson; Evert Vosburgh, Kinderhook; Patrick Hamilton, Canaan; Martin J. Cooper, Clermont; Philip L. Hoffman, Livingston; Peter Scharp, Germantown; Charles McKinstry, Hillsdale; George Monell, Claverack. Stephen Paddock, moderator; Walter V. Wemple, clerk.
- 1794.—Stephen Paddock, Hudson; Philip L. Hoffman, Livingston; Evert Vosburgh, Kinderhook; Charles McKinstry, Hillsdale; Patrick Hamilton, Canaan; Nicholas Kierstead, Germantown; Samuel Ten Broeck, Clermont; George Monell, Claverack. Stephen Paddock, moderator; Walter V. Wemple, clerk.
- 1795.—Stephen Paddock, Hudson; Evert Vosburgh, Kinderhook; George Monell, Claverack; Charles McKinstry, Hillsdale; Samuel Ten Broeck, Clermont; John A. Fonda, Livingston; Aaron Kellogg, Canaan; Phillip Rockefeller, Germantown; James Savage, Chatham. Stephen Paddock, moderator; Walter V. Wemple, clerk.
- 1796.—Dirck Gardenier, Kinderhook; Elisha Jenkins, Hudson; Phillip Rockefeller, Germantown; John A. Fonda, Livingston; George Monell, Claverack; Levi Stone, Chatham; Elisha Gilbert, Canaan; Charles McKinstry, Hillsdale; Samuel Ten Broeck, Clermont. Dirck Gardenier, moderator; Walter V. Wemple, clerk.
- 1797.—Elisha Jenkins, Hudson; Dirck Gardenier, Kinderhook; Charles McKinstry, Hillsdale; Peter Bishop, Livingston; Levi Stone, Chatham; George Monell, Claverack; Samuel Ten Broeck, Clermont; Benjamin Tobey, Canaan; Phillip Rockefeller, Germantown. Charles McKinstry, moderator; Walter V. Wemple, clerk.
- 1798.—William Wilson, Clermont; Dirck Gardenier, Kinderhook; Phillip Rockefeller, Germantown; Peter Van Alstyne, Kinderhook; Charles McKinstry, Hillsdale; Elisha Jenkins, Hudson; George Monell, Claverack; Peter Bishop, Livingston; Eleazer Grant, Canaan. William Wilson, moderator; Andrew M. Carshore, clerk.
- 1799.—William Wilson, Clermont; Eleazer Grant, Canaan; Henry Livingston, Livingston; Abm. I. Van Vleck, Kinderhook; Charles McKinstry, Hillsdale; John C. Hogeboom, Claverack; Peter Sharp, Germantown; Peter Van Alstyne, Chatham; Robert Jenkins, Hudson. William Wilson, moderator; Andrew M. Carshore, clerk.
- 1800.—John C. Hogeboom, Claverack; Henry Livingston, Livingston; Robert Jenkins, Hudson; Phillip Rockefeller, Germantown; Samuel Ten Broeck, Clermont; Peter Van Alstyne, Chatham; Abm. I. Van Vleck, Kinderhook; William Aylesworth, Canaan; Samuel Mallery, Hillsdale. John C. Hogeboom, moderator; Elisha Jenkins, clerk.
- 1801.—Abm. I. Van Vleck, Kinderhook; George Monell, Claverack; Monerief Livingston, Livingston; Jonathan Warner, Canaan; Matthew Dorr, Chatham; Robert Jenkins, Hudson; John N. Taylor, Germantown; William Wilson, Clermont; Samuel Mallery, Hillsdale. Abraham I. Van Vleck, moderator; Andrew M. Carshore, clerk.
- 1802.—William Wilson, Clermont; Henry Livingston, Livingston; George Monell, Claverack; James Brebner, Chatham; John Whiting, Canaan; Samuel Mallery, Hillsdale; Garret Cuck, Germantown; John Van Alen, Kinderhook; Cotton Gelston, Hudson. William Wilson, moderator; Andrew M. Carshore, clerk.
- 1803.—Robert T. Livingston, Livingston; Nicholas Kline, Gallatin; Samuel Mallery, Hillsdale; William Wilson, Clermont; George Monell, Claverack; Garret Cuck, Germantown; Henry Avery, Granger; Cotton Gelston, Hudson; John Van Alen, Kinderhook; John Whiting, Canaan; James Brebner, Chatham. James Brebner, moderator; Andrew M. Carshore, clerk.
- 1804.—George Monell, Claverack; William Wilson, Clermont; Matthew Dorr, Chatham; John Whiting, Canaan; James S. Livingston, Livingston; Nicholas Kline, Gallatin; Samuel Mallery, Hillsdale; John Van Alen, Kinderhook; Garret Cuck, Germantown; Henry Avery, Granger; James Hyatt, Hudson. William Wilson, moderator; Andrew M. Carshore, clerk.
- 1805.—George Monell, Claverack; Samuel Mallery, Hillsdale; Henry Avery, Granger; John Van Alen, Kinderhook; Peter Sharp, Germantown; Matthew Dorr, Chatham; James Hyatt, Hudson; Isaac Williams, Gallatin; James S. Livingston, Livingston; Thomas Brodhead, Clermont; John Whiting, Canaan. Samuel Mallery, moderator; Andrew M. Carshore, clerk.
- 1806.—Samuel Ten Broeck, Clermont; James S. Livingston, Livingston; Allen Sheldon, Gallatin; Peter Sharp, Germantown; Henry Avery, Granger; John King, Canaan; Moses Younglove, Hudson; Samuel Mallery, Hillsdale; George Monell, Claverack; John Van Alen, Kinderhook; Matthew Dorr, Chatham. Samuel Ten Broeck, moderator; Gilbert Jenkins, clerk.
- 1807.—Henry Avery, Granger; Matthew Dorr, Chatham; Samuel Mallery, Hillsdale; Frederick Rockefeller, Germantown; John Van Alen, Kinderhook; James S. Livingston, Livingston; Peter Mesick, Claverack; John King, Canaan; Robert Taylor, Hudson; Isaac B. Smith, Gallatin; Thomas Brodhead, Clermont. Matthew Dorr, moderator; Marshall Jenkins, clerk.
- 1808.—James S. Livingston, Livingston; Matthew Dorr, Chatham; Thomas Brodhead, Clermont; Samuel Mallery, Hillsdale; Peter Mesick, Claverack; John King, Canaan; John Van Alen, Kinderhook; Frederick Rockefeller, Germantown; Josiah Holley, Gallatin; Henry Avery, Granger; Robert Taylor, Hudson. Matthew Dorr, moderator; M. Jenkins, Jr., clerk.
- 1809.—Thomas Brodhead, Clermont; Allen Sheldon, Gallatin; Henry Livingston, Livingston; Henry Avery, Granger; Abraham Van Vleck, Kinderhook; Samuel Edmonds, Hudson; Peter Mesick, Claverack; Timothy Oakley, Chatham; Ebenezer Soule, Hillsdale; Frederick Rockefeller, Germantown; Jason Warner, Canaan. Thomas Brodhead, moderator; Andrew M. Carshore, clerk.
- 1810.—Thomas Brodhead, Clermont; Abraham Van Vleck, Kinderhook; Allen Sheldon, Gallatin; Ebenezer Soule, Hillsdale; Jason Warner, Canaan; Henry Livingston, Livingston; Henry Avery, Granger; Peter Mesick, Claverack; Nathan Sears, Hudson; Timothy Oakley, Chatham; Frederick Rockefeller, Germantown. Thomas Brodhead, moderator; Luther Bingham, clerk.
- 1811.—Henry Livingston, Livingston; Ebenezer Soule, Hillsdale; Henry Avery, Granger; Abraham Van Vleck, Kinderhook; Nathan Soars, Hudson; Peter Mesick, Claverack; Allen Sheldon, Gallatin; Timothy Oakley, Chatham; Frederick Rockefeller, Germantown; Daniel Warner, Canaan; Thos. Brodhead, Clermont. Ebenezer Soule, moderator; Samuel Edmonds, clerk.
- 1812.—John Van Deusen, Livingston; Thomas Brodhead, Clermont; Frederick Rockefeller, Germantown; Abraham Van Vleck, Kinderhook; Nathan Sears, Hudson; Allen Sheldon, Gallatin; Peter Mesick, Claverack; Daniel Warner, Canaan; Henry Avery, Granger; Bartholomew Williams, Hillsdale; Timothy Oakley, Chatham. Daniel Warner, moderator; James S. Livingston, clerk.
- 1813.—Peter Mesick, Claverack; Daniel Warner, Canaan; Henry Avery, Granger; Samuel Wilbur, Chatham; John Van Deusen, Livingston; Amariah Storrs, Hudson; Henry Mink, Gallatin; Wm. Tanner, Hillsdale; Garret Cuck, Clermont; Abm. Van Vleck, Kinderhook; Frederick Rockefeller, Germantown. Daniel Warner, moderator; Wm. G. Hubbel, clerk.
- 1814.—Peter Mesick, Claverack; Wm. Tanner, Hillsdale; Amariah Storrs, Hudson; John Van Deusen, Livingston; Garret Cuck, Clermont; Simon Rockefeller, Germantown; Isaac

- B. Smith, Ancram; Henry Avery, Taghkanic; Peter Van Vleck, Canaan; Henry L. Van Dyck, Kinderhook; Matthew Beale, Chatham. Amariah Storrs, moderator; Wm. G. Hubbel, clerk.
- 1815.—Robt. H. Van Rensselaer, Hudson; Thos. Jenkins, Hudson; Josiah Holley, Ancram; Henry L. Van Dyck, Kinderhook; Daniel Warner, Canaan; Peter Mesick, Claverack; Garret Cuck, Clermont; Simon Rockefeller, Germantown; John Van Deusen, Livingston; Augustus F. Haydon, Chatham; Friend Sheldon, Taghkanic; Jonathan C. Olmstead, Hillsdale. Henry L. Van Dyck, moderator; Wm. G. Hubbel, clerk.
- 1816.—Henry L. Van Dyck, Kinderhook; John Van Deusen, Livingston; Garret Cuck, Clermont; Friend Sheldon, Taghkanic; James Strong, Hudson; John P. Jenkins, Hudson; Jonathan C. Olmstead, Hillsdale; Simon Rockefeller, Germantown; Peter Mesick, Claverack; Isaac B. Smith, Ancram; Daniel Warner, Canaan; Augustus F. Haydon, Chatham. H. L. Van Dyck, moderator; Wm. G. Hubbel, clerk.
- 1817.—Thomas Brodhead, Clermont; Henry L. Van Dyck, Kinderhook; Henry Avery, Taghkanic; Anthony Boucher, Claverack; Isaac B. Smith, Ancram; Daniel Warner, Canaan; Edward Bagley, Hillsdale; Anson Pratt, Chatham; James Nixon, Jr., Hudson; Paul Dakin, Hudson; John Van Deusen, Livingston; Simon Rockefeller, Germantown. H. L. Van Dyck, moderator; Wm. G. Hubbel, clerk.
- 1818.—Henry L. Van Dyck, Kinderhook; Peter Van Alstyne, Chatham; Elam Tilden, Canaan; Tobias L. Hogeboom, Ghent; Jonathan C. Olmstead, Austerlitz; Anthony Boucher, Claverack; Joseph Morehouse, Hillsdale; James Nixon, Jr., Hudson; Paul Dakin, Hudson; John Van Deusen, Livingston; Adam I. Strevel, Taghkanic; Isaac B. Williams, Ancram; Garret Cuck, Clermont; Simon Rockefeller, Germantown. H. L. Van Dyck, moderator; Wm. G. Hubbel, clerk.
- 1819.—Henry L. Van Dyck, Kinderhook; Peter Van Vleck, Canaan; Edward B. Pugsley, Ghent; Anthony Boucher, Claverack; John King, New Lebanon; Joseph Morehouse, Hillsdale; Adam I. Strevel, Taghkanic; Peter Van Alstyne, Chatham; Thomas Brodhead, Clermont; Paul Dakin, Hudson; Barnabas Waterman, Hudson; Isaac B. Smith, Ancram; Simon Rockefeller, Germantown; George Lawrence, Austerlitz; John Van Deusen, Livingston; H. L. Van Dyck, moderator; William G. Hubbel, clerk.
- 1820.—Anthony Boucher, Claverack; Henry L. Van Dyck, Kinderhook; Joseph Morehouse, Hillsdale; Edward B. Pugsley, Ghent; George Lawrence, Austerlitz; Samuel A. Curtiss, Canaan; John King, New Lebanon; Isaac Mills, Chatham; John Van Deusen, Livingston; Thomas Brodhead, Clermont; Isaac B. Williams, Ancram; Adam I. Strevel, Taghkanic; Barnabas Waterman, Hudson; Paul Dakin, Hudson; Simon Rockefeller, Germantown; H. L. Van Dyck, moderator; William G. Hubbel, clerk.
- 1821-22.*—John King, moderator; William G. Hubbel, clerk.
- 1823.—Walter Patterson, moderator; William G. Hubbel, clerk.
- 1824-27.—John P. Beekman, moderator; William G. Hubbel, clerk.
- 1828.—Charles Waldo, moderator; William G. Hubbel, clerk.
- 1829.—John King, moderator; William G. Hubbel, clerk.
- 1830.—Oliver Wiswall, chairman; William G. Hubbel, clerk.
- 1831.—Wm. H. Wilson, chairman; William G. Hubbel, clerk.
- 1832-34.—Robert G. Frary, chairman; William G. Hubbel, clerk.
- 1835.—Lucas Hoes, chairman; William G. Hubbel, clerk.
- 1836.—Garret Burgert, chairman; Hiram Tapping, clerk.
- 1837.—Levi Pitts, chairman; Hiram Tapping, clerk.
- 1838.—James Mellen, chairman; Joseph G. Palen, clerk.
- 1839.—Chas. Esselatyne, chairman; Joseph G. Palen, clerk.
- 1840.—John E. Warner, chairman; Rodolphus P. Skinner, clerk.
- 1841.—John Vanderpoel, chairman; Theodore Miller, clerk.
- 1842.—John Vanderpoel, chairman; Stephen Storm, clerk.
- 1843.—Peter I. Hoes, chairman; Stephen Storm, clerk.
- 1844.—James Storm, chairman; John H. Overhiser, clerk.
- 1845.—L. Van Buren, chairman; Henry Miller, clerk.
- 1846.—L. Van Buren, chairman; John Mosher, clerk.
- 1847.—Robert G. Frary, chairman; Erastus H. Benn, clerk.
- 1848.—Robert A. Barnard, chairman; Harmon B. Whitbeck, clerk.
- 1849.—Jonas H. Miller, chairman; Harmon B. Whitbeck, clerk.
- 1850-51.—L. Van Buren, chairman; David C. Neefus, clerk.
- 1852.—Peter P. Rossmun, chairman; John Whitbeck, clerk.
- 1853.—Henry W. Reynolds, chairman; John M. Welch, clerk.
- 1854.—Ira Hand, chairman; Jacob P. Miller, clerk.
- 1855.—Ira Hand, chairman; Gilbert Langdon, clerk.
- 1856.—Samuel A. Barstow, chairman; John Whitbeck, clerk.
- 1857.—William M. Elton, chairman; Robert W. McClellan, Clerk.
- 1858.—Geo. A. Kisselburgh, chairman; Valentine Fingar, clerk.
- 1859.—Horatio N. Hand, chairman; Charles G. Coffin, clerk.
- 1860.—Hiram D. Ford, chairman; John V. Whitbeck, clerk.
- 1861.—Horatio N. Hand, chairman; Theodore Snyder, clerk.
- 1862.—Stephen B. Barteau, chairman; John Whitbeck, clerk.
- 1863.—Wm. G. Mandeville, chairman; John Whitbeck, clerk.
- 1864.—Wm. G. Mandeville, chairman; J. Southart Van Wyck, clerk.
- 1865.—Peter Mesick, chairman; John V. Whitbeck, clerk.
- 1866.—John H. Overhiser, chairman; Gilbert Langdon, clerk.
- 1867.—Peter Mesick, chairman; Gilbert Langdon, clerk.
- 1868-69.—Jacob H. Proper, chairman; John Whitbeck, clerk.
- 1870.—Henry Cornell, chairman; Aaron V. D. Whitbeck, clerk.
- 1871.—Sherman Van Ness, chairman; James Miller, clerk.
- 1872.—Lorenzo Gile, chairman; Henry P. Horton, clerk.
- 1873.—Hugh Van Alstyne, chairman; Rufus Neefus, clerk.
- 1874.—Sherman Van Ness, chairman; John C. Hubbard, clerk.
- 1875-77.—Perkins F. Cady, chairman; Rufus Neefus, clerk.
- 1877.—Perkins F. Cady, Chatham; Erastus Coons, Germantown; John W. Coons, Greenport; James Dingman, Stockport; Jacob H. Duntz, Gallatin; Frederick F. Folger, Hudson, 3d ward; Michael Guinan, Hudson, 2d ward; Franklin Hand, New Lebanon; Charles W. Havens, Canaan; Magnus D. Herbs, Hudson, 4th ward; William Hoag, Ancram; William G. Kittle, Ghent; John D. Langdon, Copake; Samuel L. Myers, Taghkanic; Henry C. Pierson, Austerlitz; John Sagendorph, Claverack; Abram L. Schermerhorn, Stayvesant; Allen Sheldon, Hillsdale; Samuel Shutts, Livingston; Charles W. Trimper, Kinderhook; Sherman Van Ness, Hudson, 1st ward; Harold Wilson, Clermont. Sherman Van Ness, chairman; C. W. Davis, clerk.

CHAPTER XI.

DISTINGUISHED MEN OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

THE county of Columbia has always been remarkable for the very large number, among her natives and residents, of men who have risen to high places of distinction. It is claimed—and, as we believe, without the possibility of successful contradiction—that there is not in the State of New York, nor indeed within the United States, a county of equal size which is able to boast of a roll so brilliant.

This county has produced a President and a Vice-President of the United States; Secretaries of War and of the Treasury; Senators and Secretaries of State, both of the United States and of the State of New York; Ministers Plenipotentiary to foreign courts; governors; judges; and many civil officers of scarcely less exalted station, as well as military and naval heroes.

It is our purpose to give, in this chapter, brief personal sketches of some of the distinguished men of Columbia, chiefly of those who have passed away, and including none who are now residents of the county. To include all, of the past and present, who deserve special mention would be impracticable.

* The list of supervisors from 1821 to 1876 has been omitted on account of its extreme length.

ber of the County Society, and represented it as a delegate to the State Society. On the 23d of May, 1872, while making a *post-mortem* examination, he received a wound, which was the direct cause of his death. He suffered the greatest agony for several days, and died June 1, 1872. And thus died one whose life, for many years, was identified with the city of Hudson, and whose name upon every tongue was as familiar as household words.

To the hearts and homes of hundreds he was endeared by many kindly acts and offices, while to all alike, the high, the low, the rich, and the poor, he was ever ready to exercise those rare abilities and attainments of which he was possessed. Lamentation for the loss of Dr. Pitcher extended over the whole county, and the citizens of Hudson manifested their regard for his virtues by erecting a beautiful monument to his memory.

HOMŒOPATHY.

The practice of medicine after the school of Hahnemann was introduced into Columbia county in or about the year 1840, by Dr. George W. Cook. Dr. Robert Rossman also began the homœopathic practice about the same time. Dr. A. P. Cook was an old-school physician in Chatham in 1835, and went to Kinderhook in 1839, and in 1842 began the practice of the new school, and in 1844 came to Hudson, where he is yet in practice. Drs. G. W. Cook and Rossman were also of the old school, as was Dr. Stephen Coburn, in Ghent, who changed to homœopathy in 1842. Edward L. Coburn began the practice also in Ghent in 1843.

Homœopathic medical societies were authorized to be formed by the act of April 13, 1857, and under that act the

COLUMBIA AND GREENE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY

was organized Oct. 1, 1861, with the following officers: A. P. Cook, Hudson, president; T. T. Calkins, Coxsackie, vice-president; C. M. Samson, Hudson, secretary; P. W. Mull, Ghent, treasurer; C. H. Stevens, Hudson, J. W. Smith, Jr., Claverack, James S. Philip, Kinderhook, censors. A constitution was adopted, which provides that any regular licensed physician under the laws of the State, who avows his belief in the homœopathic maxim *similia similibus curantur*, and conforms his practice thereto, may become a member of the society. Drs. Cook, Calkins, and Smith were the first delegates to the State Society.

The presidents of the society have been as follows: A. P. Cook, 1862-64; T. T. Calkins, 1865-66; W. H. Barnes, 1866-67; P. W. Mull, 1867-69; W. H. Barnes, 1869-70; H. B. Horton, 1870-71; T. T. Calkins, 1871-72; C. P. Cook, 1872-73; P. W. Mull, 1873-74; A. P. Cook, 1874-75; W. H. Barnes, 1875-76; P. W. Mull, 1876-77.

The present officers are: President, P. W. Mull; Vice-President, A. F. Mull; Secretary, T. T. Calkins; Treasurer, W. H. Barnes; Censors, J. S. Philip, O. J. Peck, James Green.

The members of the society have been and are as follows:

1861.—A. P. Cook, T. T. Calkins, C. M. Samson, P. W. Mull, C. A. Stevens, J. W. Smith, Jr., Jas. S. Philip, Wright H. Barnes.

1862.—E. Holly Hudson, J. F. Philip.

1863.—L. B. Hawley.

1865.—W. V. B. Blighton.

1866.—S. E. Calkins.

1867.—G. L. Barnes.

1868.—C. P. Cook, W. M. Sprague, H. B. Horton, Kinderhook.

1869.—James Green, James H. Green.

1870.—Oliver J. Peck, North Chatham; Dwight Warren, Spencertown.

1874.—N. H. Haviland, Spencertown; A. F. Moore, Coxsackie; David E. Collins.

George W. Calkins, of Germantown, began the practice of medicine under the old school in 1836, and about 1857, or before, changed to the homœopathic practice, and soon after moved into Wisconsin, and is now practicing near Junesville, in that State. He was a graduate of the New York Medical College.

THE PRESS.

THE HUDSON GAZETTE

was the first paper published in the county, and is now one of the oldest in the State. The first number was issued March 31, 1785, by Charles R. Webster and Ashbel Stoddard, who had been apprentices together in the office of the *Connecticut Courant*, at Hartford. The size of the sheet was ten by fourteen inches. In typographical appearance it was quite equal to the publications of that day. The introductory of the "printers" is in the following words. It will be seen that they were profuse in the use of capital letters:

"The Subscribers having established a PRINTING OFFICE in this flourishing CITY, think it necessary to remind its respectable Inhabitants of the many Advantages to the Public in general, and the City in particular, from the Publication of an impartial NEWS PAPER, conducted on truly republican Principles, and which shall ever be the WATCHFULL CENTINEL of its Liberties. It shall suffice us to observe that every Rank and Station of Life must perceive its Advantages."

The terms were "twelve shillings per annum. Each subscriber to pay Six Shillings on receiving the Fifth Number, at which time the Printers will obligate themselves, in Case of any Failure on their part, through Neglect, to refund the Whole of the Subscription Money."

Among the most important news items in the first number is the following, under date of Albany, April 1: "On Friday se'nnight two persons broke open the house of Mr. J. M. V. Wagoner, of Livingston Manor, and after beating him in a most cruel manner, robbed him of one hundred pounds in specie and about seven hundred in bonds and other paper securities. Mr. Wagoner is since dead, and the villains have been apprehended and committed to gaol in this City."

Among the sensations, Philo Socius enters his "earnest protest against a dancing-school" that had been established in the city, as having a tendency to "send all the young people directly to perdition."

From its columns we see that it required one week to get intelligence from Albany, two weeks from New York, and two months from Europe.

At the commencement of the second volume Mr. Web-

incurred both fine and imprisonment, which destroyed his business in New London.

THE BALANCE AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY

was commenced in 1801 or 1802, in quarto form, by Ezra Sampson, George Chittenden, and Harry Crosswell, who first published it as a neutral paper; but in less than a year it became the organ of the Federal party, the proprietors refunding to such of the subscribers as did not like the change their due proportion of the subscription money. In 1808 it was removed to Albany, and was discontinued in 1811. Mr. Sampson, familiarly known at that time as "Dominie Sampson," was a Presbyterian clergyman and a vigorous writer. Mr. Chittenden was a book-binder, and Mr. Crosswell a printer.

The *Wasp* was contemporary with the *Bee*, and, judging from the personal abuse which filled its columns and those of the *Bee*, the office of each was to return sting for sting. It was edited for a short time only, in the early part of this century, by "Robert Rusticoat."

The *Hudson Newspaper and Balance Advertiser* was commenced in October, 1806, by Harry Crosswell.

The *Republican Fountain*, founded in December, 1806, was published in the interest of the Lewis branch of the Democratic party about one year. It was discontinued after the election, which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Lewis.

The *Northern Whig* was begun in 1808, by W. B. Stebbins, upon the removal of the *Balance* to Albany. He continued it two or three years, and was succeeded by Wm. L. Stone, who continued it until 1816, when it passed into the hands of Richard L. Corss, and subsequently, in 1821, into those of Wm. B. Stebbins, son of the original proprietor, who continued it until 1824, when it was discontinued. It was one of the strongest Federal papers in the State.

The *Columbia Magazine* was published at Hudson, at an early date, by the Rev. John Chester.

The *Spirit of the Forum and Hudson Remarker* was published in 1817, as a literary paper, by an association of gentlemen.

The *Messenger of Peace* was started at Hudson, in 1824, by Richard Carrique, and continued one year.

The *Rural Repository*, a semi-monthly literary paper, in quarto, was begun, in 1824, by Wm. B. Stoddard, son of Ashbel Stoddard, the first printer in Hudson. It was discontinued in 1851.* During the twenty-seven years of its existence its able and judicious management secured for it a large and appreciative list of subscribers, who early learned to value and welcome its regular visits, and who deeply deplored its loss.

The *Columbia and Greene County Envoy* was begun, in 1831, by Edward G. Linsley, and continued two years.

The *Diamond*, semi-monthly, was published, in 1833, by George F. Stone, at Hudson.

The *Magnolia*, also semi-monthly, was published at Hudson, in 1834, by P. Dean Carrique.

The *Hudson Flail* was published during the campaign

of 1840, as a "Tippecanoe" paper, by J. R. S. Van Vliet, and its complement was *The Thrasher*, published during the same campaign.

The *Columbia Democrat* was commenced at Chatham Four Corners, in 1847.

The *Temperance Palladium* was published at Hudson, in 1851, by John W. Dutcher.

The *Hudson Daily News* was published, in 1855, by Richard Van Antwerp.

The *Valatie Weekly Times* was published, in 1853, by H. N. Hopkins.

The *Equal Rights Advocate* was begun at Chatham Four Corners, in the spring of 1846, by an anti-rent association. In 1848 it was removed to Hudson, and changed to *The Democratic Freeman*, under which name it was published by Charles H. Collins. It was discontinued in 1855-56.

The *Columbia County Journal* was published at Chatham Four Corners, in 1850, by Philip H. Ostrander.

The *Chatham Courier* was established in 1862, and has since been published at that point.

The *Chatham Press* had its first issue April 11, 1877. It was published a year by Burrows & Woolhisser, and then discontinued.

The *American Repository*, a paper supporting Millard Fillmore for the presidency, in 1856, was begun in that year, but discontinued shortly after the election. Its editor, R. Van Antwerp, also commenced a daily, which was published two months, a short time before the introduction of the *Repository*.

The *Columbia County Family Journal*, a semi-monthly literary paper, was begun in 1861, by F. H. Webb, but discontinued after six months' issue.

The *Columbia Farmer* was a late as well as brief venture, having been begun and completed during the past two years, in Hudson.

The *Journal of Materia Medica* was begun in New Lebanon, in 1857, by Henry A. Tilden, and its publication is continued by Tilden & Co., with Joseph Bates, M.D., as editor.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

PRIOR to the Revolution no general system of education was established. All schools in existence previously were private schools, or were fostered by special legislation. The necessity and importance of common schools had not been recognized, and education was confined to the wealthier classes. At the first meeting of the State Legislature, in the year 1787, Governor Clinton called the attention of that body to the subject of education, and a law was passed providing for the appointment of regents of the university. In 1789 an apportionment of public lands was made for gospel and school purposes. In 1793 the regents were authorized to report a general system of common schools, and in 1795 Governor Clinton strongly recommended the same, and urged its adoption by the Legislature. On April 9 of that year a law was passed "for the purpose of

* The first number was issued Saturday, May 29, 1824, and the last, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1851.

encouraging and maintaining schools in the several cities and towns in the State, in which the children of the inhabitants of the State shall be instructed in the English language, or be taught English grammar, arithmetic, mathematics, and such other branches of knowledge as are most useful and necessary to complete a good English education." By this act the sum of 20,000 pounds (New York currency), or \$50,000, was appropriated annually for five years for the support of schools. Under the law of 1795, counties were required to raise at least half as much as was received from the State, and the public money was to be divided according to the number of days of school taught. In 1798 there were 1352 schools organized, and 59,660 children taught in them. No further legislation was had, except for additions to the school fund, until 1811, when five commissioners were appointed to report a complete system for the organization and establishment of common schools. The commissioners reported a bill, which became a law in 1812, by which the sum of \$50,000 was to be distributed annually among the counties, the boards of supervisors being required to raise an equal amount, the whole to be distributed among the towns and districts. Three commissioners in each town were provided for to superintend schools and examine teachers, and three inspectors in each district were to engage teachers and otherwise provide for the local necessities of the schools, the whole system to be placed under a State superintendent. Gideon Hawley was the first superintendent, and held the position until 1821, when the office was abolished, and the secretary of state charged with the performance of the duties pertaining to it. Mr. Hawley, by his efforts, contributed largely to the advancement of the school system. After the abolition of the office of superintendent, the duties of the office could not be properly or promptly performed by the secretary of state, owing to the press of his other duties, and governors every succeeding year urged upon the Legislature the necessity of a better system of schools, and of laws to correct obvious defects in existing laws. In 1835 departments of teachers were established in eight academies, one in each senatorial district. In 1838 the district library system was established by law, by a tax levy of twenty dollars on the taxable property in the district, and ten dollars annually thereafter, which law was modified in 1851, making it discretionary with the supervisor of the town to levy the tax. In 1838 \$55,000 was appropriated by the State for libraries, and counties and towns were required to raise an equal amount for the same purpose.

In 1841 the office of deputy superintendent of schools for counties was created. In 1843 the board of town inspectors and commissioners of schools was abolished and the office of town superintendent substituted. On May 7, 1844, the State normal school was provided for, and opened at Albany in December following. Nov. 13, 1847, the Legislature abolished the office of county superintendent, against the earnest protest of many of the best friends of education in the State. During this session teachers' institutes, which had existed for several years as voluntary associations, were legally established. March 26, 1849, free schools were established throughout the State, rate-bills

abolished, and a tax on property for the entire expense of the schools provided. This law was submitted to the people, and ratified by a vote of three to one. But the taxes levied under the law being unequal, the law became distasteful, and remonstrances poured into the next Legislature against its continuance, and in 1850 it was again submitted to the people and again sustained, though by a decreased majority. In 1851 the free-school act was repealed, and the rate-bill again substituted. At the time of the repeal the sum of \$800,000 was provided for annual distribution by a State tax, which in many districts practically made free schools. Afterwards this sum was replaced by an annual tax of three-fourths of a mill on all property in the State, making an increase in the aggregate and increasing with the wealth of the State. In 1853 the act for union free schools was passed, and in 1854 the office of superintendent of public instruction* was created. On April 13, 1855, a law was passed providing for the designation by the regents of the university of certain academies wherein teachers' classes might be instructed free, the State allowing ten dollars for each pupil, not exceeding twenty in each academy. April 12, 1856, the office of school commissioner for counties was created, and that of town superintendent abolished.

In 1867 the rate-bill was again abolished and the schools supported entirely by a tax on property, the doors of the school-houses being thrown wide open to all, of every shade of color, political or religious opinion, and of every condition in life.

The permanent school fund of the State was derived chiefly as follows:

1799.—Seven-eighths of four lotteries of \$100,000, aggregate.....	\$87,500
1801.—One-half of lotteries for \$100,000.....	50,000
1805.—Proceeds of 500,000 acres of land sold; stock subscribed in Merchants' Bank, and increased in 1807 and 1808.	
1816.—One-half proceeds of Cramhorn mountain tract of 6944½ acres, amounting to.....	5,208
1819.—One-half of arrears of quit-rents.....	26,690
An exchange of securities between general and common school fund, by which the school fund gained	161,641
Proceeds of escheated lands given.	
1822.—By constitution, all public lands amounting to 991,659 acres were given to the school fund.	
1827.—Balance of loan of 1786.....	33,616
Bank stock owned by the State.....	100,000
Canal stock owned by the State.....	150,000
1838.—From the revenue of the United States deposit fund annually	110,000
And an additional sum from same fund for libraries	55,000

The sum of \$25,000 from the revenue of the United States deposit fund is annually added to the common-school fund, and the capital of this fund is declared by the constitution to be inviolate.

SCHOOLS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

In the ancient documents, which contain most of the obtainable colonial history of the territory now comprised in Columbia county, the earliest reference to schools or educational matters is found in a declaration concerning some church affairs, signed by four residents of Kinderhook, and dated Nov. 30, 1702, in which they allude to a man named Paulus Van Vleck, who "was accepted as precentor and

* Michigan had the first office of this name in the United States.

\$5000. The interest is charged at seven per cent., and the same paid into the State treasury, less fees and expenses of collection, and by the comptroller distributed among the counties for the support of schools and academies.

The State loans were guaranteed by the board of supervisors, and after paying several losses, an order was passed to pay the principal back to the State as fast as the loans were paid in by the parties who contracted the same, and in 1850, the amount remaining of the loans of 1792 and 1808 was but \$5510. Some portion of this fund is still running at interest on the original loans made in 1795. The amount reported on loan by the loan commissioners in November, 1877, was \$69,013.70. Under the act of 1786, £22,000 was apportioned to Albany county, a portion of which was loaned to citizens in the territory now included in Columbia county.

CHAPTER XVII.

MILITARY.

Columbia County in the War of 1812-15, and the Great Rebellion.

WAR OF 1812 TO 1815.

In the last war against Great Britain, in 1812 to 1815, Columbia county furnished a large number of troops (both volunteers and drafted men), though few of them saw actual service under hostile fire.

Of the military organizations existing in the county prior to that war we obtain some idea from an old brigade order, signed by Joseph Lord as brigade-major, and issued by command of Brig.-Gen. Samuel Ten Broeck, Aug. 10, 1806, directing that a review and inspection of his brigade be held near the tavern of Jacob Moul, in Claverack, on the 2d of September in that year. The different commands mentioned in the order as composing the brigade were as follows:

1. The regiment of infantry commanded by Maj. Robert T. Livingston, having attached to it the troop of cavalry commanded by Capt. Walter T. Livingston.

2. The regiment of infantry under command of Lieut.-Col. Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer; attached to which was the troop of horse commanded by Capt. Killian Hogeboom, and a company of artillery under Capt. Gilbert Jenkins.

3. The infantry regiment of Lieut.-Col. Cornwell; with Capt. John Whiting's troop of cavalry attached.

The brigade was still under command of Gen. Ten Broeck at the opening of the war, and as to the commands composing it, we find reference to the 15th, 44th, 56th, and 165th Regiments of infantry. In the 15th Regiment the following commissions were issued in April, 1814, viz.:

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, John Shaver.

Majors: First, Cyrus Capron; Second, Ira Gale.

Captains: Robert Elting, Joseph Hoot, John I. Rossman, Elias Fingar, Hugh Knickerbacker.

Lieutenants: Anson Gale, Jonas Lasher, John Kline, Frederick F. Stickle, John McKinstry, Jr., Charles Robinson, Cornelius Washburn.

Ensigns: Benjamin I. Miller, Jeremiah Best, Jacob P.

Rockefeller, Jacob H. Teal, George Ellsworth, Henry H. Teal, Elisha Miner, Philip W. Rockefeller.

Surgeon's-Mate: John T. Brodhead.

And at the same time the following were issued for the 44th:

Second Major, John Tibbits.

Quartermaster, John Lockwood.

Captains: Henry P. Mesick, Isaac Ford, John Knox, Zadoc Knapp.

Lieutenants: Ralph Tanner, Luther Chase, David Chamberlain, Flavel Tiffany, Jakah Lawrence.

Ensigns: Daniel Morehouse, Samuel Wise, William Stuart, Peter Downing, Amos M. Knapp.

A list of commissions, issued about the same time, for the 165th Regiment, was as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, **Augustus N. Holly.**

First Major, Nicholas Robinson.

Second Major, John Finch.

Quartermaster, **Philologus Holley.**

Adjutant, Isaac B. Williams.

Surgeon, Charles Suydam.

Paymaster, Elisha Wilcox.

Captains: Gideon P. Wolcott, John Stall, Teunis Race, Conrad I. Wilsey, Henry M. Hoffman, George I. Rossman, John A. Decker, Daniel Baker, Jr.

Lieutenants: John C. Drum, Christian C. Shultz, David Langdon, Abraham Bain, Daniel Loughren, John B. Van Dusen, John T. Bresee, Cornelius S. Williams.

Ensigns: Richard Townsend, Peter Silvernail, Ebenezer Finch, Robert Kline, Cornelius Washman, **Alvin Covey,** James Conklin, John Kingman.

For the 5th Regiment of cavalry we find commissions issued in 1813 and 1814 to residents of Columbia county, as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, Walter T. Livingston.

First Major, Henry Brown.

Second Major, Reuben Ranney.

Captains: Robert H. Van Rensselaer, John P. Mesick, Esq.

First Lieutenants: Daniel B. Stranahan, Jeremiah Hoffman.

Second Lieutenants: Seth Mix, Adam Sagendorph, William I. Johnson.

Cornets: Aaron Beardsley, Amasa K. Center.

The following is a copy of the "muster-roll of a company of volunteer cavalry under command of Captain Lodowick S. Babcock. Mustered into the service of the United States Aug. 25, 1812, for the term of one year, actual service, or for the term specified in an act of Congress passed Feb. 6, 1812:

Lodowick S. Babcock, captain.

John Ranney, first lieutenant.

Royal Torrey, second lieutenant.

G. R. Fitch, cornet.

William Moore, sword-master (Nov. 20, 1812).

Oliver W. Brewster, first sergeant.

Abram P. Douglass, second sergeant.

Henry Warner, third sergeant.

Henry Budlong, fourth sergeant.

Ovid Pinney, first corporal.

very prosperous, perhaps on account of the fact that the period of its existence was the time of Hudson's severe business prostration; commencing immediately after the enforcement of the embargo, and extending through the War of 1812-15. During, and immediately after, the war the bank emitted considerable amounts of notes of denominations less than one dollar. These were not generally received with favor, and became depreciated, though in 1816 and 1817 we find several mechanics and tradesmen, and the lottery-offices,* advertising that they would receive "Facility Bills" of the Bank of Hudson at par in the way of their trade. At the same time the postmaster, Captain Alexander Coffin, advertised that he would receive nothing in payment of postage except specie, United States Bank notes, and bills of the New York banks.

Some of the facility bills are still in existence, being preserved with "Old Tenor" and "Continental" paper money as curious relics of the olden time.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK

was chartered in the winter of 1830, and organized June 30 of the same year. Its capital was \$150,000. The first board of directors was composed as follows: Oliver Wiswall, president; Rufus Reed, Solomon Wescott, Samuel Anable, Israel Platt, William H. Coleman, Abner Hammond, Robert A. Barnard, Laban Paddock, James Vanderpoel, J. P. Beekman, Herman Livingston, Abraham Van Buren.

William Currie was first appointed cashier, but resigned the office immediately after, upon which Francis W. Edmonds was appointed in his stead. Mr. Wiswall retained the presidency of the bank until the expiration of its charter, in 1855.

The bank was reorganized with the same name June 12, 1855, under the banking law of April 18, 1838. The capital was \$200,000, and the following-named gentlemen were chosen directors, viz.: Robert A. Barnard, president; Jonathan Stott, Alexander C. Mitchell, Conklin Terry, George Barker, Charles Paul, L. R. Mellen, Peter Hoffman, Charles McArthur, Henry Hubbell, Richard F. Clarke, George H. Power, Stephen A. Du Bois; A. B. Scott, cashier.

In 1865 the institution was reorganized under the (then) recently-enacted national banking law, and became

THE NATIONAL HUDSON RIVER BANK.

The capital had previously been increased to \$250,000, and has continued at that amount until the present time. The first president under the national organization was Stephen A. Du Bois, and the cashier A. B. Scott.

The present officers of the bank are Henry A. Du Bois, president; Edwin C. Terry, Henry J. Baringer, William Bryan, Abijah P. Cook, Cornelius H. Evans, George B. Fairfield, Benoni S. Johnson, Henry Hubbel, William J. Miller, Augustus McKinstry, Ezra Waterbury, Caspar P. Collier, directors; William Bostwick, cashier.

* Norman's, and Mellen's lottery-offices were on the south side of Warren street, a few doors east of Front. One styled itself the "truly Lucky Office," and announced that in a drawing of the "Medical Science Lottery," in 1816, it had sold two of the capital prizes,—\$3000 and \$10,000,—and had paid them both, in cash, on the same day.

THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK

is the same institution which was organized in 1839 as the "Farmers' Bank of Hudson," with a paid-in capital of \$100,000. The first directors were twenty-one in number, among whom were Elihu Gifford, president; Frederick Mesick, Jacob Mesick, John Mesick, Dr. E. B. Pugsley, Ewell Lawrence, Dr. Ebenezer Reed, Jacob Ten Broeck, Captain Coffin, Hiram Gage, Robert McKinstry, William Nash, Allen Rossman, and Jacob N. Harder. The first cashier was Ezra Dean.

The capital was subsequently increased to \$300,000, and April 7, 1865, the bank received authority from the United States Treasury Department to transact business as a national bank, under its present name and title. At that time Samuel Bachman was president and Isaac H. Vrooman cashier.

The bank first did business in a building on the north side of Warren street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Its present elegant banking-house was erected (on the same side, a little above the first building) in 1873, at a cost of \$71,000. The circulation of the bank is now \$236,700, and its present officers are Jacob W. Hoysradt, president; Allen Rossman, vice-president; Jacob Ten Broeck, Henry House, Abram Bedell, Lorenzo G. Guernsey, Peter Mesick, Hiram Macy, Harper W. Rogers, William H. Crapser, Charles W. Hinsdale, William H. Gifford, Frederick F. Folger, directors; Charles C. Macy, cashier.

THE HUDSON CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

was chartered April 4, 1850.

The first board of trustees was composed as follows: Darius Peck, president; Peter S. Wynkoop, Henry J. Baringer, vice-presidents; William Bryan, Abijah P. Cook, George H. Power, Samuel T. Du Bois, John E. Gillette, William B. Skinner, Edmond Holley, James Clark, Jacob W. Hoysradt, and Josiah W. Fairfield. There have been no changes made in this board of officers.

The institution pays five per cent. interest on sums of five dollars or more when left on deposit for at least two months.

The deposits amount to about \$1,000,000.

The bank is located at No. 98 Warren street, in a building erected and owned by the institution.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HUDSON

was organized under the national banking law, March 25, 1864, with a capital of \$200,000, and a guaranteed circulation of \$180,000. It was then located at No. 167 Warren street. The first officers were: President, Josiah W. Fairfield; Vice-President, Robert B. Shepard; Cashier, Peter S. Wynkoop; Directors, George H. Power, Milton Martin, S. T. Du Bois, David Crapser, Hiram W. Dixon, Isaac N. Collier, and Theodore Miller. In 1869 it was removed to its present location in the city-hall building. The present officers are Robert B. Shepard, president; Milton Martin, vice-president; William Seymour, cashier; Milton Martin, William I. Traver, Lucius Moore, James C. Rogerson, R. E. Benedict, Edmund Rockefeller, David Crapser, Robert B. Shepard, Isaac N. Collier, directors.

HUDSON CITY LODGE, NO. 142,

was instituted in Hudson, Aug. 9, 1849, with the following charter members: M. W. Leland, Abraham G. Vosburgh, Silas W. Tobey, Henry Miller, Wm. H. Coons, Morgan H. Chrysler, Wm. I. Traver, John Crapser, Wm. H. Crapser, Edward Crossman, Chas. Mitchell, John H. Charlot.

The first officers were Abraham G. Vosburgh, N. G.; Morgan H. Chrysler, V. G.; Edward Crossman, Sec.; Charles Mitchell, Treas.; Henry Miller, P. Sec.

Officers for 1878 are Jacob Fleahman, N. G.; Robt. J. Smith, V. G.; Richard J. Race, Sec.; Lewis W. Bachman, Treas.; William Horton, W.; Augustus H. Sanford, C.; William Horton, I. G.; E. H. Roberts, O. G.; William H. Crapser, Alexander Tanner, and Charles Ziesueitz, Trustees.

Present number of members, ninety-one.

The lodge meets at Odd-Fellows' hall, Warren street, every Tuesday evening.

ALLEN LODGE, NO. 92,

was instituted Aug. 12, 1843. The first officers were M. B. Charlot, N. G.; M. L. Pultz, V. G.; Jas. Batchellor, Sec.; A. Heermance, Treas. Present officers: **E. J. Corey**, N. G.; H. L. McArthur, V. G.; Charles Champlin, Sec.; H. Payne, Treas.

UNION ENCAMPMENT

was instituted at Hudson, July 18, 1844. Its first officers were James Batchellor, C. P.; M. L. Pultz, H. P.; S. A. Coffin, S. W.; William R. Steele, Scribe; H. Doty, Treas.; G. Dixon, J. W. Present officers: J. W. Quick, C. P.; Lucas Fais, H. P.; Jacob Waterman, S. W.; W. S. Taylor, Scribe; Thomas P. Nash, Treas.; W. D. Holsapple, J. W.

LINDENWALD LODGE, NO. 442,

was instituted Nov. 19, 1875, at Hudson, with twenty-eight charter members, as follows: Edmond Chas. Getty (P. G.), Henry W. Race, Depew C. Wildey (P. G.), Geo. C. Byrne, Jr. (P. G.), Martin Rowe, Alexander R. Benson (P. G.), Charles F. Dernel, William L. Shortman, Minard C. Shaver, Jacob Waterman (P. G.), William E. Hallenbeck, Edward A. Osborne, John B. Longley (P. G.), Ira Rider, Hiram Best (P. G.), Milo P. Moore, George G. Miller (P. G.), Norman S. Roe, Jay D. Ten Broeck, Frederick Hebener, Dedrick Van Hoesen, William Park, George B. Sweet, William Rowe, Andrew H. Getty, Richard M. Remington, Jr., John Elting, Christopher M. Mellen.

Officers when instituted: Alexander R. Benson, N. G.; George C. Byrne, Jr., V. G.; Depew C. Wildey, Sec.; Norman S. Roe, Treas.

Present number of members, eighty-seven; place of meeting, No. 225 Warren street.

The officers for 1878 are George P. McArthur, N. G.; Charles Van Albert, V. G.; Hiram Simons, Sec.; William C. Falk, Treas.; Alexander R. Benson, R. S. N. G.; Robert R. Dormandy, L. S. N. G.; Richard Roche, Warden; Valentine Raab, Conductor; Casimer H. Guertin, R. S. S.; Dedrick Van Hoesen, L. S. S.; Jacob Waterman, O. G.; Martin Egan, I. G.; Theodore Morris,

R. S. V. G.; Andrew Shiller, L. S. V. G.; Herbert H. Trent, Chaplain; Robert F. Hermance, Organist; Hiram Best, Jr. P. G.; John B. Longley, Frederick A. Welch, Wilson Van Hoesen, Trustees.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

JOHN BANIM LODGE, NO. 83,

was instituted May 31, 1872. Number of members at organization, forty; present number of members, eighty. The officers for 1878 are M. J. Crapser, Past Chancellor; Jacob Wronski, Chancellor Commander; E. T. Denegar, Vice-Chancellor; H. Moores, Prelate; C. Champlin, Keeper of Record and Seal; H. T. Waterman, 2d Master of Finance; L. Geiger, Master of Exchequer; S. G. George, Master at Arms; John Keneyon, Outer Guard. The lodge meets at Odd-Fellows' hall.

SONS OF THE COVENANT.

GAMALIEL LODGE, NO. 116,

was instituted and chartered by the Grand Lodge, Aug. 23, 1868, the number of original members being twenty-five.

The first officers were M. Greenthal, President; N. Dosenheim, Vice-President; Jacob Wronski, Sec.; A. Harris, Financial Sec.; S. M. Swartz, Treas.; William Boston, Mentor; M. Peyser, Assistant Mentor; J. Friedlander, Warden; M. Simon, Guardian; S. Kritzman, M. Sylvester, A. Israel, Trustees.

The lodge has at present a membership of fifty, and a fund of nearly \$1000. Its cardinal principles are benevolence, brotherly love, harmony, and the rendering of aid and support to the sick, needy, and aged of the order. At the decease of a member, the widow and children receive the sum of \$1000, which is collected by a per capita tax upon the members in the district. The order, of which this is a subordinate lodge, extends through the United States, and has a membership of over twenty-five thousand.

The present officers of Gamaliel Lodge are M. Greenthal, President; M. Sylvester, Vice-President; Jacob Wronski, Sec.; M. Wolke, Financial Sec.; J. Kritzman, Treas.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

Among the earliest of the many societies of Hudson was the Society of Mechanics of the city of Hudson and town of Claverack, which was formed in the spring of 1791. We are unable either to state the objects of the society or to give the names of its first officers.

THE HUDSON MECHANICAL SOCIETY

was incorporated by act of Legislature, passed March 21, 1806; the incorporators being Jonathan Ames, Aaron Charlot, Abiel Cheney, Daniel Clark, Jared Coffin, Paul Dakin, Isaac Hathaway, Nicholas Hathaway, Charles Holt, Prosper Hosmer, John Keeney, James Nixon, Jr., Laban Paddock, Nathaniel Porter, William Rogers, Nathan Sears, Sylvanus Seely, Ashbel Stoddard, Robert Taylor, John C. Ten Broeck, Cornelius Tobey, Samuel Wigton, and William Wigton, "mechanics of the city of Hudson, in the county of Columbia."

The first officers of the society were Prosper Hosmer,

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1800..... Abraham Van Vleck.	Benjamin Hilton.
1810..... " " "	" " "
1811..... " " "	John L. Van Alen, Jr.
1812..... " " "	" " "
1813..... " " "	" " "
1814..... Henry L. Van Dyck.	John L. Van Alen.
1815..... " " "	" " "
1816..... " " "	" " "
1817..... " " "	" " "
1818..... " " "	" " "
1819..... " " "	" " "
1820..... " " "	" " "
1821..... John P. Beckman.	" " "
1822..... " " "	" " "
1823..... " " "	Samuel Hawley.
1824..... " " "	" " "
1825..... " " "	Andrew Van Dyck.
1826..... " " "	Samuel Hawley.
1827..... " " "	" " "
1828..... Peter H. Bain.	David Van Schaack.
1829..... " " "	J. I. Pruyn.
1830..... " " "	Barent Hoer.
1831..... Lucas Hoes.	" " "
1832..... " " "	Henry Flagler.
1833..... " " "	James Sutherland, Jr.
1834..... " " "	" " "
1835..... " " "	Augustus Whiting.
1836..... " " "	" " "
1837..... Laurence Van Buren.	John Trimper.
1838..... " " "	" " "
1839..... " " "	" " "
1840..... " " "	John H. Corning.
1841..... John Vanderpoel.	Leonard B. Flagelar.
1842..... " " "	" " "
1843..... Peter I. Hoes.	Peter Huyek.
1844..... Lucas Hoes.	" " "
1845..... Laurence Van Buren.	" " "
1846..... " " "	J. W. Stiekles.
1847..... Henry M. Niver.	" " "
1848..... Henry Hoysradt.	John R. Beale.
1849..... Benajah Conant.	Jacob P. Miller.
1850..... Laurence Van Buren.	John W. Stiekler.
1851..... " " "	" " "
1852..... Aaron Huyek.	Edwin Hoes.
1853..... Laurence Van Buren.	" " "
1854..... Benajah Conant.	Howland Van Slyck.
1855..... " " "	Edwin Hoes.
1856..... Henry M. Niver.	George Hoxsie.
1857..... Henry Snyder.	James Miller.
1858..... Abram I. Van Alen.	W. I. Merwin.
1859..... James C. Vosburgh.	John A. Van Bramer.
1860..... " " "	Geo. W. Hoxsie.
1861..... Henry Dennis.	Peter H. Niver.
1862..... " " "	" " "
1863..... Allen Jacobia.	A. V. D. Whitbeck.
1864..... James Miller.	" " "
1865..... " " "	" " "
1866..... Wm. J. Penoyer.	Walter Miller.
1867..... John A. Van Bramer.	" " "
1868..... Charles W. Trimper.	" " "
1869..... " " "	A. De Meyer.
1870..... " " "	" " "
1871..... " " "	Wilson Miller.
1872..... Ransom Gardenier.	George Reynolds.
1873..... John Snyder.	W. S. Hallenbeck.
1874..... Calvin Ackley.	" " "
1875..... Charles W. Trimper.	Michael W. Lant.
1876..... " " "	" " "
1877..... " " "	" " "
1878..... " " "	" " "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

1786-89-92. Peter Van Ness.	1795-98. Derick Gardenier.
1786-89-92-95. Peter Silvester.	1795. Eldam Van Ness.
1786-89-92. Isaac Goes.	Lawrence Van Dyck.
1786-89-92-98. Jacobus Van Alen.	1798. Isaac Vanderpoel.
1786. Cornelius Van Schaack.	1801. John Goes.
1789. Harmon Van Buren.	1801-4. James I. Van Alen.
1789-92-95-98. Isaac P. Van Valkenburgh.	1801. Medad Butler.
1792-95-98. Abraham Van Alstyne.	1801-4. Wilhelmus Van Bergen.
1795. Evert Vosburgh.	1801. Cornelius Van Alen.
James Brebner.	1804. William Dickie.
Francis Silvester.	John A. Van Buren.
Lucas Van Alen.	Lawrence M. Goes.
	1808. Richard I. Goes.
	Volkert Witbeck.
	John Van Ness.

1808-15. Joshua Wildley.	1818-40. Barent I. Goes, Jr.
1816-13. Andries Witbeck.	1821. Medad Butler.
Cornelius Watson.	1823-25. Isaac McCagg.
John L. Van Alen, Jr.	1826-29. John J. Van Buren.
Derick Gardenier.	1830-36. Horace Bidwell.
Adam Van Alen.	1835-36. James Sutherland.
1813-27-29. Jesse Merwin.	1837. Ansell Canoll.
1813-27. John L. Van Alen, Jr.	1840. John Trimper.
Barent Van Buren.	1841-43. Francis W. Bradley.
William Dickie.	1844-48. Alanson Albertson.
Stephen Wendover.	1845-49. John Trimper.
1815-18-21-27. Lucas Goes.	1872. Peter Springstien.
1815. Robert Patterson.	1873. John C. Sweet.
1815-18-21. Adam Van Alen.	Henry P. Van Hoesen.
1815. Laurence Van Buren.	1874. Jacob Cook.
John A. Staats.	1875. John Busby.
1815-27. Ebenezer Kingman.	1876. Henry P. Van Hoesen.
1815. Jonathan Howland.	1877. John C. Sweet.
Elisha Gridley.	1878. Jacob Cook.
1818. Peter I. Vosburgh.	

It is claimed that the town of Kinderhook has produced more eminent public men than any other town in the country. The appended list gives the names of its citizens who have attained prominent national, State, and county positions:

The offices of president of the United States, vice-president, United States senator, secretary of state, minister to England, governor of New York, attorney-general of New York, member of constitutional convention, and surrogate and regent of the University, were all held by Martin Van Buren.

Members of Congress from this town have been Peter Silvester, John P. Van Ness, Aaron Vanderpoel, Charles L. Beale.

Of State Senators, Kinderhook has furnished Peter Silvester, Martin Van Buren, John P. Beckman, Wm. H. Tobey.

Members of the Assembly.—Peter Silvester, Dirck Gardenier, James Brebner, Peter I. Vosburgh, James I. Van Alen, James Vanderpoel, John L. Van Alen, Jr., Peter Van Vleck, Barent Van Buren, Aaron Vanderpoel, Julius Wilcoxson, John S. Vosburgh, Wm. H. Tobey, Lucas Hoes, George Van Santwood, Adam A. Hoysradt, Samuel W. Carpenter, Alonzo H. Farrar.

Delegate to adopt United States Constitution.—Peter Van Ness.

Member of the Council of Appointment.—Peter Van Ness.

Presidential Electors.—Lucas Hoes, Laurence Van Buren, Charles L. Beale, David Van Schaack.

Regent of the University.—Peter Silvester.

COUNTY.

First Judges.—Peter Van Ness, Julius Wilcoxson.
 Judges.—Peter Silvester, Peter Van Ness, William P. Van Ness, David Ludlow, Lawrence M. Goes, Richard I. Goes, James Vanderpoel, Julius Wilcoxson.
 Justices of Sessions.—John C. Sweet, Wm. Kip, Henry M. Niver, Jr., William Kip, John C. Sweet.
 Surrogates.—Wm. W. Van Ness, James I. Van Alen, James Vanderpoel, Wm. H. Tobey.
 District Attorneys.—Julius Wilcoxson, Francis Silvester, Gershom Bulkley.

Blatner, and others, many of whom have descendants occupying the land they then lived on. Of the foregoing, Peter Benham was a physician of large practice at Oak Hill and the surrounding country. He always visited his patients on foot, and having once been induced to ride, declared it the most fearful experience he ever had in his life. Colonel John McKinstry was a Revolutionary veteran, and was a captain at the battle of the Cedars, as has been mentioned. He was a very brave man and highly respected. John Best was also a captain in the American army, and had settled in Livingston in 1760. Samuel S. Myers, an early settler, was one of the first mail-carriers; and Allen Myers served in the War of 1812. Conrad Patrie was a soldier of the Revolution, and was one of a number of that name who were very early settlers. At a later period the principal inhabitants of the town are shown in the list of road districts, given on another page. In 1875 the population of the town was 1960.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In common with many other towns of the county, Livingston has suffered the loss of its early records. The first account of the town-meetings begins with 1803, thirty-one years after its organization as a district. The following list of civil officers embraces the names of those who were elected after the organization of the county :

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1787.....John Livingston.	
1788.....William Rockefeller.	
1789.....John Livingston.	
1790.....John A. Fonda.	
1791.....Henry Livingston.	
1792....." " "	
1793.....Philip L. Hoffman.	
1794....." " "	
1795.....John A. Fonda.	
1796....." " "	
1797.....Peter Bishop.	
1798....." " "	
1799.....Henry Livingston.	
1800....." " "	
1801.....Monerief Livingston.	
1802.....Henry Livingston.	Jacob C. Decker.
1803.....Robert T. Livingston.	James S. Livingston.
1804.....James S. Livingston.	Jas. S. Livingston, Jr.
1805....." " "	John Van Deusen.
1806....." " "	" " "
1807....." " "	" " "
1808....." " "	" " "
1809.....Henry Livingston.	" " "
1810....." " "	" " "
1811....." " "	" " "
1812.....John Van Deusen.	John McClellan.
1813....." " "	" " "
1814....." " "	" " "
1815....." " "	" " "
1816....." " "	Christian Patrie.
1817....." " "	" " "
1818....." " "	" " "
1819....." " "	Charles Robinson.
1820....." " "	" " "
1821....." " "	Jacob Baringer.
1822....." " "	" " "
1823....." " "	Killian Miller.
1824....." " "	" " "
1825....." " "	" " "
1826.....Walter Patterson.	" " "
1827.....Christian Patrie.	" " "
1828....." " "	" " "
1829.....Killian Miller.	Jacob Baringer.
1830.....John McKinstry.	Charles Esselstyne.
1831....." " "	Henry Baker.
1832....." " "	" " "
1833.....Henry A. Du Bois.	James S. Livingston.
1834....." " "	Henry Baker.
1835....." " "	Herman Best.
1836.....Henry Baker.	Jacob Baringer.
1837....." " "	" " "
1838.....Peter R. Livingston.	Henry M. Whitbeck.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1839.....Charles Esselstyne.	Henry Shear.
1840....." " "	Jacob Baringer.
1841.....Henry Dunsbaugh.	Henry Shear.
1842.....Peter Van Deusen.	" " "
1843....." " "	Jacob Baringer.
1844.....Henry A. Du Bois.	Robert Humphrey.
1845.....Thomas Best.	Jacob Baringer.
1846.....Elias Lasher.	" " "
1847.....John H. Smith.	" " "
1848.....Thomas Best.	Henry Shear.
1849....." " "	" " "
1850.....John Pierce.	" " "
1851.....Wm. H. Snyder.	Jacob Horton.
1852....." " "	Ira Williams.
1853.....Jacob L. Potts.	Milo C. Marshall.
1854.....Robert Washburn.	" " "
1855.....Walter Shutts.	Ira Williams.
1856.....Peter I. Bachman.	Austin Washburne.
1857.....David Miller.	Nathan Sagendorph.
1858.....Walter Shutts.	Lewis Potts.
1859.....Samuel Ten Broeck.	Jacob Horton.
1860.....German Fingar.	Edwin Bachman.
1861.....John Whitbeck.	" " "
1862.....Walter Sheldon.	" " "
1863.....Jacob H. Proper.	Peter F. Potts.
1864.....Reuben Van De Bogart.	Philip Smith.
1865.....Rensselaer Proper.	John H. Patnis.
1866....." " "	" " "
1867.....Wilson Potts.	Samuel Shutts.
1868.....Jacob H. Proper.	Walter Stickle.
1869....." " "	" " "
1870....." " "	Henry Smith.
1871....." " "	Walter Stickle.
1872.....John Whitbeck.	Benedict A. Wicks.
1873.....Rensselaer Proper.	Mark Methusen.
1874.....Stephen O. Potts.	Jacob H. Decker.
1875.....Wilson Potts.	Mark Methusen.
1876.....Jacob H. Proper.	Walter Stickle.
1877.....Samuel Shutts.	Nelson Hallenbeck.
1878.....Henry Younghouse.	" " "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Appointed.

1786. Peter R. Livingston.	1811. Christian Patrie.
Samuel Ten Broeck.	Peter Beemer.
1789. Peter Bishop.	Thomas Fairbanks.
John A. Fonda.	1815. Peter Benham.
Jacob Roszman.	Leonard Ten Broeck.
1792. Peter R. Livingston.	Charles Robinson.
John A. Fonda.	James S. Livingston.
Peter Bishop.	Christian Patrie.
Jacob Roszman.	1818. Peter Benham.
1795-98. Peter Bishop.	Christian Patrie.
Philip L. Hoffman.	James S. Livingston.
Jacob C. Decker.	Charles Robinson.
John Shaver.	Elisha Holley.
John A. Fonda.	Samuel B. Platner.
John Wigram.	1821. Peter H. Best.
Thomas Trafford.	Eleazer Smith.
Josiah Lawrence.	Samuel T. B. Platner.
1801. Henry Hoffman.	Charles Robinson.
John Wigram.	Francis Burroughs.
Philip L. Hoffman.	Walter Merrifield.
Thomas Trafford.	1827. Robert H. Morris.
1804-8. Walter T. Livingston.	Henry Mink.
Samuel Myers.	Christian Patrie.
Leonard Ten Broeck.	Charles Robinson.
Killian Miller.	1828. Henry Mink.
1811. Jeremiah H. Strong.	1829. Peter R. Livingston.

Elected.

1830. Jacob Baringer.	1839. Joseph Burroughs.
1831. Charles Robinson.	1840. James Richmond.
1832. Zach. P. Folland.	Brockholet H. Livingston.
Eli Persons.	1841. Charles Esselstyne.
1833. Peter R. Livingston.	Wm. W. Weister.
1834. Monerief Livingston.	1842. Jacob Baringer.
Jacob Baringer.	1843. Wm. S. Vosburgh.
1835. Joseph Burroughs.	1844. Francis Burroughs.
1836. Monerief Livingston.	1845. Wm. I. Magee.
1837. John S. Fulton.	1846. Jacob Baringer.
1838. Jacob W. Baringer.	1847. Wm. M. Jones.

ter Snyder, Jacob P. Feller, John H. Hover, Gilbert Rockefeller, Jacob H. Moore, Herman Gardner, and George W. Feller.

Besides those already named, H. L. Rockefeller, David Moore, Josiah Kniskern, and Peter P. Fraleigh have been presidents of the company, and W. L. Fraleigh secretary.

CLERMONT.

On the post-road, twelve miles south from Hudson, and six east from Germantown, is the only village in the town. It is located on a rich and beautiful tract of land, and was formerly a place of greater importance than at present, the railroads having diverted the trade it enjoyed to other points. It now contains three stores, an Episcopal church, four or five good mechanic shops, a large hotel, and has about two hundred inhabitants. Before the Revolution, Derick Jansen lived at this place, near the residence of Wm. H. Wilson, and kept a store in one of the two houses then standing there. Jansen remained in the place, but became much reduced in his circumstances. A Major Grier and Patrick Collins were afterwards engaged in trade in the same locality. About 1800, Dr. Wm. Wilson erected the store-house at present in use in this part of the village, in which Elisha Miner opened a store. Having gone to New York to purchase goods he contracted the yellow fever, from which he died. Cyrus Capron succeeded as a merchant, and was followed by Bonesteel & Broadhead, A. Wackerhagen, and later by Levi Le Roy, who remained about twenty years. George D. Foland is at present here in trade. In the central part of the village Edward P. Livingston, at that time the proprietor of Clermont, erected a store-house, which has had numerous occupants. For the past twenty-two years Martin Williams has here been in trade. The co-operative store, on the opposite corner, was opened in the spring of 1878.

On the Wilson corner was an old-time inn, built in the long rambling way peculiar to the taverns of that day,—before the Revolution,—in which Ira Gale was a keeper after 1808. The house stood until after 1825; but its usefulness had been superseded by another tavern, erected farther down the street, by Cyrus Capron, who kept a store in part of the building. Other landlords were Peter and Elias Smith, Charles King, and Wm. McGill. The old house was removed in 1852, and the present spacious hotel erected by Captain Eliakim Littell, a native of the south, who was accustomed to spend several months a year in this

place. Alexander Coon was the first landlord, and kept a famous house. Wm. Hurd, Abram Potts, Joseph Shirrts, Horatio Plank, and Reuben Van De Bogart have since kept this house, the latter since 1871. A Masonic hall is in one of the upper stories of the hotel.

In 1800, Samuel Ten Broeck, M. Livingston, and Wm. Wilson were excise commissioners of the town, and granted licenses to keep public-houses to George J. Best, Ira Gale, Jacob Salspaugh, Bernard Creamer, Maria Whitman, John Cooper, John Moore, and Philip D. Rockefeller, living in different parts of Clermont. Near the last stand—a farmhouse now occupied by Allen Coon—J. W. Coon opened a store and tavern in 1854, which has been carried on since 1859 by W. L. Fraleigh.

The Clermont post-office is one of the three first established in the county,—July 31, 1792,—and had Wm. Wilson for its first postmaster. He was succeeded, in 1820, by Wm. H. Wilson, who held the appointment until 1852. Since then the postmasters have been Levi Le Roy, Horatio Plank, Joseph Shirrts, and Martin Williams since 1862. The office has a daily mail from Hudson.

It is said that a Dr. Thompson was the first physician in town, living here at an early day. In 1784, Dr. Wm. Wilson located here permanently, and remained in active practice many years. He died in 1828. Before 1790, Dr. Thomas Broadhead was also a resident physician, and was one of the ablest practitioners in the county. A short time before his death, in 1830, his son, John, also a very able physician, was associated with him, and shortly after Dr. Peter Van Buren followed in this practice, he having been a son-in-law of Dr. Broadhead. A Dr. Robert Clough, in practice at Clermont, met with an accidental death from the use of poison. Dr. Philip H. Knickerbocker is well remembered as a worthy physician, as well as his successor, Dr. Thomas Broadhead, a grandson of old Dr. Thomas Broadhead. For many years Dr. Rensselaer Platner has ably represented the profession in Clermont.

As an attorney, Cornelius P. Van Ness was here a short time, and Elisha Holley at a later period. Wesley R. Gallup was the last resident lawyer in the village, and Erastus Coon in the eastern part of the town, the law having at present no representative in Clermont.

THE MILITARY LIST,

embracing the names of those who took part in the late civil war in defense of the Union, may be found at the close of the town histories.

sons of the latter, John W. and Hezekiah, reside at New Concord.

Ebenezer Cady was in the same neighborhood as early as 1760. Of his family there were David, Elias, Elijah, Ebenezer, and Eleazer, whose descendants yet live in town. West of these was John Bebee, whose sons were Daniel, Russell, and John. The latter became a weaver, and made some remarkably fine goods for those times.

South of Red Rock, in what is now Austerlitz, David Barret purchased a large tract of land about 1765, on which his sons John, David, Daniel, Jeremiah, Elijah, and Ezra settled. Two sons of the latter, Egbert S. and Anson E., are well-known citizens of Chatham. A little north of Red Rock was the home of the Ford family, and the mansion erected there at an early day is yet standing. Jonathan Ford was a lieutenant in the American army in the Revolution; Joseph G. Ford was born in Canaan in 1787, and became a very distinguished surveyor. The family is one of the oldest and most respected in town.

Smith Park settled here in 1780, coming from Sharon, Conn. A son of his served three years in the Continental army.

Simeon Doty, a descendant of the Pilgrims, removed to Canaan in 1760, taking up the place now owned by A. Freehan, where he died in April, 1807. He was one of the first deacons of the New Concord church. His sons were John, Joseph, Samuel (who was a Revolutionary soldier, taken prisoner by the British, and nearly starved), and Simeon. A grandson, D. S. Doty, lives at New Concord, and other descendants of the old Doty family are in the county.

At what afterwards became Canaan Post-Office settled the Frisbies. Philip Frisbie erected a house at that point, which yet remains. His sons were Gideon, Samuel, and Roswell B. Members of the family have lived here ever since the first settlement of the town.

Other early settlers were **Mathew Hawley**, the Wilcox family, the Baldwins, and many others whose names appear in the civil lists, church histories, and other records given in this work. In the last two decades the population of the town has changed materially, many of the old families removing. In 1875 the total population was 1700,—males, 824; females, 876; native, 1492; foreign, 208.

In the northeastern part of the town are several Shaker families connected with the society at Mount Lebanon. They number about seventy-five persons.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The northeastern part of the county formerly constituted King's district, and was formed "by virtue of an Act made and passed by his Excellency the Governor, the Council, and the General Assembly of the Province of New York, bearing date March 24, 1772, and entitled an 'Act to Divide the Counties of Albany and Tryon into Districts.'" As originally erected, King's district embraced all of the present towns of Canaan, New Lebanon, the east three-fourths of Chatham, and Austerlitz in part. The inhabitants were principally natives of New England, and were noted for their public spirit and the method which characterized their civil affairs.

The first annual meeting of the district was held at the house of Grixson Frisbie, May 5, 1772, and was organized by choosing Daniel Buck, moderator, and Martin Bebee, clerk for the district. The election then proceeded, with the following effect: Supervisor, Wm. B. Whiting; Collector, Daniel Buck; Constables, **Martin Hawley**, William Jarvis, and Philip Frisbie; Poormasters, Daniel Lovejoy, first, and Jarvis Mudge, second; Fence-viewers, Aaron Kellogg, first, and Eleazer Phinney, second; Poundmasters, Ebenezer Cady, first, and Elijah Gifford, second; Tithing-Men,* Jarvis Mudge and Elnathan Griffith, for New Lebanon; Samuel Wheeler and Joseph Wood, for New Britain; David Wright, Jr., and William Warner, for New Canaan; John Bebee and Ebenezer Cady, for New Concord; Nathaniel Culver, for Philipstown; John Blair, for the southeast of King's district.

* Voted, That Ebenezer Cady's yard be the pound for the south end of the district, and Elijah Gifford's for the north end of the district.

"Voted, That the next meeting be held at the house of Grixson Frisbie."

Other early district and town-meetings were held at the houses of Solomon Demon and Jonathan Warner.

The following have been the principal town officers from 1773 to the present time:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1773.....	W. B. Whiting.	Abraham Holmes.
1774.....	Martin Bebee.	" "
1775.....	" "	" "
1776.....	Philip Frisbie.	Barrett Dyer.
1777.....	Mathew Adgate.	" "
1778.....	" "	Era Murray.
1779.....	" "	" "
1780.....	" "	" "
1781.....	Martin Bebee.	" "
1782.....	" "	" "
1783.....	Philip Frisbie.	" "
1784.....	William Powers.	" "
1785.....	" "	" "
1786.....	" "	Jonathan Warner.
1787.....	Mathew Adgate.	" "
1788.....	" "	" "
1789.....	William Powers.	" "
1790.....	" "	" "
1791.....	Jonathan Warner.	" "
1792.....	Elisha Gilbert.	Elihu Phinney.
1793.....	Patrick Hamilton.	" "
1794.....	" "	" "
1795.....	Aaron Kellogg.	" "
1796.....	Elisha Gilbert.	Nathan Noyes.
1797.....	Benjamin Tobey.	Jason Warner.
1798.....	Eleazer Grant.	" "
1799.....	" "	" "
1800.....	William Aylesworth.	" "
1801.....	Jonathan Warner.	" "
1802.....	John Whiting.	" "
1803.....	" "	" "
1804.....	" "	" "
1805.....	" "	" "
1806.....	John King.	Elias Warner.
1807.....	" "	" "
1808.....	" "	Reuben Swift.
1809.....	Jason Warner.	" "
1810.....	" "	Nathan Whiting.
1811.....	Daniel Warner.	John Hamilton.
1812.....	" "	" "
1813.....	" "	" "
1814.....	Peter Van Vleck.	Jason Warner.
1815.....	Daniel Warner.	" "
1816.....	" "	John Hamilton.
1817.....	" "	" "
1818.....	Elam Tilden.	Thaddeus Elmore.
1819.....	Peter Van Vleck.	John Hamilton.

* These officers were charged with a general oversight of the conduct of the inhabitants, in a manner similar to the committees of safety which were afterwards appointed.

1857. Curtis H. Porter.
 1858. Cornelius Moul.
 1859. Henry D. Kittle.
 1860. Hiram Allen.
 1861. Jacob M. Rivenburgh.
 1862. George A. Kippleburgh.
 1863. Cornelius Moul.
 Peter J. Mesick.
 1864. George S. Snyder.
 H. D. Kittle.
 1865. Jacob M. Rivenburgh.
 1866. Peter H. Storm.
 Joseph P. Hogeboom.

1867. Jacob I. Miller.
 George A. Kisselburgh.
 1868. George S. Snyder.
 1869. Joseph P. Hogeboom.
 1870. Geo. A. Kisselburgh.
 1871. Jacob I. Miller.
 1872. Nathan C. Hogeboom.
 1873. Henry D. Kittle.
 1874. Cornelius Moul.
 1875. George S. Snyder.
 1876. Wesley B. Wager.
 1877. Geo. R. W. Link.
 Nathan C. Hogeboom.
 1878. George A. Kisselburgh.

From the town books the following interesting excerpts have been taken :

1818.—\$600 was voted for the support of the poor, and larger amounts thereafter.

1820.—“If any person shall suffer any Canada thistles to go to seed on his land or premises, he shall subject himself to a penalty of ten dollars.”

The assessment-roll this year shows the names of several hundred tax-payers. Below are the names of those possessing \$2000 or more of real and personal property: Peter Andrews, Nathan Collins, Samuel Coleman, Philip Denspaugh, Richard Deyse, Philip Diedrich, Martin Garner, William Groat, Cornelius Goes, Henry Groat, Palmer Holmes, widow Henry Holsapple, John J. Holsapple, Martin H. Hoffman, John E. Hogeboom, Tobias L. Hogeboom, Stephen J. Hogeboom, Bartholomew Hogeboom, widow Jacob Harder, the Emerick heirs, Adam J. Herriatt, Harder & Ducl, Nicholas, William, and Michael Harder, Edward Hunting, John Jacobi, John J. Kittle, John Henry Kittle, William Link, Wilhelmus Link, Legget & Staats, John Lane, William Link, Jr., John Leggett, Jacob Moul, John Moul, John Macy, Anthony Melius & Son, Thomas H. Mesick, Jacob J. Miller, Jacob New, Wilhelmus Ostrander, Jeremiah Pulver, Philip W. Pulver, Edward B. Pugsley, Daniel Pultz, Peter Philip, Henry Poucher, George Risdorph, Peter Rody, Henry Schinkle, Philip P. Shufelt, widow Martin Stuppelbeem, David Southard, Jacob H. Snyder, Henry Snyder, John H. Snyder, William H. Snyder, Henry Shufelt, Jonah Schinkle & Son, Wm. P. Smith, Jacob Stuppelbeem, Leonard Smith, George T. Snyder, Jacob and John Simmons, Sagendorph, on the Heermance place, George Tator, John G. Tator, Jonathan Traver, Jacob Tipple, Oliver Teal, James Utter, Thomas Van Alstyne, John L. Vosburgh, M. L. Vosburgh, Benjamin Vredenburg, Barent Van Buren, Sally Watermeyer, David Wager, Jacob Wager, William Waggoner, John Whitbeck, Jacob Waltermire, and W. Yager.

This year, 1820, William Link manumitted his slave woman Diannah, and the next year Barent Van Buren freed his negro man Cato, who was under forty years of age, and able to provide for himself. In the years following other citizens endowed their servants with liberty. Most of these negroes remained in town, and many of their descendants may yet be found within its bounds.

THE PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

received the attention of the town soon after the first meeting, and the following thirty-two overseers were appointed:

Martin Harder, Jonathan Head, Benj. Vredenburg, William Winn, Matthew Waltermire, George Follout, Thomas Van Alstyne, Jehoiakim Van Hagen, Jeremiah Mandeville, Jacob Loop, Henry J. Mesick, Matthias Emerick, Henry Link, J. J. Mesick, William P. Smith, Henry Combs, William Day, Wilhelmus Links, Johannes Moul, Jehoiakim Schinkle, James May, James Crandell, Samuel Coleman, John Frost, James Bullis, John Son, John L. Holsapple, John Shufelt, Henry R. Van Rensselaer, Ezekiel Thomas, Edward K. Pugsley.

The highways of Ghent are at present in an admirable condition. Several important thoroughfares traverse the town, the principal ones being the old “post-road,” in the western part, and the Union turnpike, from the southwest to the northeast. The Berkshire railroad (now the Hudson and Boston) was constructed through the town in 1837–38, and the New York and Harlem railroad at a more recent date. They enter the town from the south, several miles apart, and converge until they meet at the village of Ghent, from whence the lines are parallel to Chatham village. The former road has stations at Pulver’s, in the southern part, and at Ghent, which is also a station on the Harlem road. These railways have done much to promote the prosperity of the town.

THE CEMETERIES

of Ghent, with one exception, are controlled by church societies and private individuals. One of the finest of these is connected with the West Ghent Reformed church. It embraces several acres, carefully kept, and contains some handsome monuments.

THE GHENT UNION CEMETERY.

in the eastern part of the town, below old Ghent village, contains about five acres of ground tastefully arranged, and neatly inclosed. It is on the opposite side of the street from the old church cemetery, and is under the control of a rural cemetery association, formed Oct. 11, 1865. The first trustees were A. C. Garner, Abram Vosburgh, Geo. A. Clum, P. M. New, Wm. E. Snyder, and Jacob H. Stuppelbeem. The present officers are: President, Abram Vosburgh; Secretary, P. W. Mull; and Treasurer, A. M. Tracy.

A short distance northeast from the village of Ghent are

THE COUNTY POOR FARM

and buildings connected therewith. They were located here on account of the central position of the place. The farm comprises two hundred acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, whose products afford considerable revenue. The present main building, which is a substantial brick structure, was erected in 1857, at a cost of \$22,000. The lunatic asylum, on the same farm, was completed in 1877, and has at present thirty-five inmates. The poor-house has two hundred and thirty-seven inmates. These institutions are noticed at greater length in the general history of the county.

THE GHENT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

was organized Feb. 5, 1859, for a term of thirty years. The directors chosen were David Crapser, Edward B.

Sharp, Wendel Ham, David Sager, Paulus Moon, Anthony Melius, Michael and Cornelius Muller, William Holsapple, Barent and Jacob Wager, Latham Lamphear, and others, as Wood, Cerder, Jackson, Conner, Whoms, and McKarty, and wives, with patronymies of Herder, Maul, Sheffer, Vinzon, Eggelston, Stahl, Dittmore, and Scott. In 1782, Dominie Gebhard began stated services once in two months, and during their continuance the church enjoyed a fair measure of growth. Forty persons were added to the membership in the ensuing seven years, twenty-eight of whom were on confession of their faith. Exactly when and why the arrangement with Dominie Gebhard was terminated I am unable to state. It would seem to have been about 1790.

In looking over the names of the early church members, of names that yet continue among us, we find Hogebooms, Millers, Herders, Kuns, Gerners, Zufelds, Schermerhorns, Van Dusens, Diedricks, Sharps, Shaffers, and Lants. Subsequent to 1790, while services were not perhaps as regular, and with no *stated supply*, yet they were continued with tolerable frequency up to 1801, and occasionally on to 1816. The record of baptisms contains the names of over three hundred children baptized. The last entries are John, Tobias, and Franklin, sons of Tobias L. and Eliza Hogeboom, and Jacob, son of James W. and Rebecca Peterson, —the first in 1809; of the latter two, one in 1816 and the other in 1818. In looking over this list, among many names now unknown in our community beyond those already mentioned, the following have representatives yet abiding among us: Stopelbeen, Jones, Grod, Hoffman, Rifenberg, Rossmann, Moet, Gaul, Martin, Decker, Van Valkenburgh, Ostrander, Mesick, DeGraff, Pulver, Deo, Hess, Bauman, Van Dassel, Gardinier, Hoes, Van Ness, Leggett, and Traver.

In 1801 the church, having stood for over a quarter of a century, was in need of repairs, and the membership and congregation were yet small and weak. It was little more than a preaching station of Claverack, and offered few inducements for persons who could attend at Claverack or Kinderhook to identify themselves with it. The building was rapidly falling into decay, and the congregation felt either unable or disinclined to make the needful repairs. At this juncture the Hogebooms, on behalf of the church, arranged with the Lutheran congregation, then organizing, that if they would put the house in repair they should, by such process, acquire a half-interest in the building. An agreement to this effect was drawn up and signed, the repairs duly made, and thus began a fraternal copartnership, a practical illustration of Christian fellowship, destined to continue not only during the further fifteen years' occupancy of the old edifice, but to be perpetuated in the building of a new one.

This edifice was erected by the two societies in 1816, and was consecrated in the spring of 1817. It was an attractively proportioned frame building, forty-five by fifty-five feet, with a shapely spire, surmounted by an angel blowing a trumpet. The cost, including a good bell, was \$4550. A board of trustees was elected by the Dutch congregation, March 3, 1817, to control its interests in the building. This was composed of Jacob Harder, John C.

Hogeboom, Edward Holmes, Philip Dunsbaugh, Teunis Snyder, and John Holsapple.

The congregation was now more regularly supplied with preaching, and in 1819 ninety-six persons united in a petition to the classis of Rensselaer, asking for the formation of a separate church. The prayer being granted, a special meeting was held to perfect the organization and install a consistory.

This first consistory of the Reformed Dutch church at Ghent were William P. Link and Teunis G. Snyder, elders; John Jacobie, Jr., and George A. Shufelt, deacons. In 1820, in addition to the before-mentioned persons, the following were ordained elders and deacons, viz.: Jacob Stuppelbeem and John H. Ryfenbergh, elders; Adam Gaul and Zechariah Link, deacons. And June 10 of that year these eight persons formed themselves and their successors into a body corporate, under the statute providing "for the incorporation of religious societies." The corporate name adopted was the "Consistory of Christ's Church in the town of Ghent." It may be well to remark that this corporate title was subsequently (April 29, 1824) changed to "The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Ghent," the certification of which, as filed in the county clerk's office, bears the names of P. S. Wynkoop, minister; Conrad Gaul, Jacob C. Miller, Barent Van Buren, elders; Wilh's Ostrander, William Kisselburgh, Tunis Isbister, John Harder, deacons. This is yet the corporate name of the church. Thus, as far as ecclesiastical and civil law could go, the church was completely organized. Its only further lack was a constituency that would enable it to support the ordinances of the gospel. This could only be secured through the consent of the churches of Kinderhook and Claverack; for, of the ninety-six persons who signed the petition to classis, nearly all were members of either the one parent church or the other, and the heads of families were pledged to the support of the pastors of those churches. So long as the new organization were satisfied with what services these pastors could render, and were willing to be a mere out-station of these churches, no opposition arose; but when, in order to call a pastor of their own, application was made for the dismissal of those members who resided more convenient to the church of Ghent, and their release from their subscriptions to the pastor's salary, both Claverack and Kinderhook refused to grant the application. At length, on the 23d of September, 1822, the bounds of the new church were determined, and a call to the pastorate was extended to Rev. Peter S. Wynkoop immediately after.

Mr. Wynkoop arrived and began his ministry in Ghent Dec. 10, 1822. He was installed Jan. 9, 1823, Revs. Andrew Kittle, Isaiah Y. Johnson, James Romeyn, and Richard Sluyter participating in the services. Immediately steps were taken as to the constitution of the membership. Those who had been received by verbal recommendation were required to bring certificates, and others presented theirs, and still others came forward on confession; and on Feb. 14 the revised list of members was made up as follows (copying the register of the clerk): "5 members heretofore admitted by certificate; 11 do. by confession; 60 this day from Kinderhook by certificate; 36 do. from Claverack; 1 do. from Hyde Park; 1 do. from Hudson;

at home, adding to the advantages of the common schools a thorough course of self-culture, embracing the branches usually taught in academies. He has followed the habits of study thus early begun all his life, and has a firm conviction of the truth of the adage that a man is never too old to learn something useful. He is well informed in classical and general literature, and has an accurate knowledge of history, especially that relating to his own country.

In politics he has always been a Democrat, and has been called to fill several important positions of responsibility and trust in his town and county. Besides holding many of the minor town offices, he was a member of the board of supervisors for many years, a member of the Legislature in 1834, and a representative in the Twenty-ninth Congress, from 1845 to 1847.

In local affairs his life has been an active one, being employed in many cases as an arbitrator and in the settlement

of many estates, his sound judgment and practical knowledge eminently qualifying him for such duties. He is a man of more than ordinary intellectual capacity, strict integrity and uprightness of character, and is liberal in the distribution of his means for the promotion of all worthy objects.

In 1827 he was married to Miss Pamela Jane Tullar, of Egremont, Mass., by whom he had four children, all of whom are living. She died in 1870. In 1871 he married for his second wife Miss Jane Becker, of Hillsdale, and by this marriage has one child, Frank B. Collin. His eldest son, John F. Collin, is a farmer, residing with his father. Quincy J. Collin is a clergyman, residing at Santa Clara, Cal. The elder daughter, Pamela Lorain, married Rev. John Brayden, who resides in Nashville, Tenn. Frances Amelia married Sylvester Barbour, Esq., an attorney-at-law, residing in Hartford, Conn.

A U S T E R L I T Z.

THIS town lies on the east border of the county, north of the centre. It is bounded on the north by Chatham and Canaan, on the east by Canaan and by the town of Alford, Mass., on the south by Hillsdale, and on the west by Ghent. It contains twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-two acres, about one-quarter of which is unimproved lands, and ranks fourth in size among the towns of this county. It is centrally distant a little north of east from Hudson about fifteen miles. In population it now ranks as the sixteenth town of the county, having a population of thirteen hundred and eighty-eight,—a loss of five hundred and one in fifteen years, and of fifty-four in the last five years previous to 1875.

The surface is hilly and broken. Along the east side of the town the range of the Taghkanic mountains stretches in a series of high, rounded peaks, and at their foot the beautiful valley of the Green river winds along. West of this valley the surface rises in a series of high, irregular hills, again descending a little west of the centre to the valley of Punsit creek. To the westward of this the country is undulating. Most of the hills are arable to their summits, but in the north centre of the town they are rocky, barren, and sterile. The soil is generally composed of a slaty or gravelly loam of varying fertility. In some parts traces of clay are found. The principal and almost sole occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture, the main crops being rye, oats, corn, potatoes, and buckwheat. Stock-raising and dairying are carried on to a considerable extent, and considerable hay is shipped.

The hills are in many parts thickly wooded,—chestnut, maple, elm, oak, butternut, and birch being the principal kinds of timber, while pines and hemlocks occasionally appear.

There are but two ponds of any considerable size. The largest of these lies near the northeast corner of the town, and, from a tradition that at one spot in it no soundings, however deep, have ever found the bottom, is called "No-Bottom Pond." It lies in the extreme north, bordering the Canaan line, at the foot of a rocky eminence that incloses it on the west, and covers about twenty acres. In most parts it is rather shallow, and sometimes in a drought it becomes almost entirely dry. It empties its waters through the Green river. The second pond is formed partly by artificial means. It is on the farm of W. J. Cadman, near Mount Pleasant, in the north centre of the town, and covers about ten acres. It has been plentifully stocked with trout until within a few years. It is the source of "Indian Brook," which runs northwest into Canaan, crosses into Chatham, and then, deflecting southward, crosses the northwest corner of Austerlitz into Ghent, and from that point flows in a northwest course till it empties into Kinderhook creek in Chatham. It is sometimes, especially in Ghent and Chatham, called "Kline Kill." This creek, Green river, and Punsit creek are the principal water-courses. Green river issues from No-Bottom pond, and flows south across the east end of the town. The valley is noted for its quiet beauty and the many picturesque scenes through which it passes. Leaving this town, it crosses the northeast corner of Hillsdale, passes into Massachusetts, in the town of Alford, which it crosses into Great Barrington and unites with the Housatonic. It was formerly noted for the great numbers of trout that thronged its waters. The name was derived from the translucent green color of the water, and its fame was sung in charming verse by the poet Bryant, while he was a resident of Great Barrington, in his younger days.

Pausit creek (called "Grist-Mill Brook" in the olden time) rises in the southwest part of the town, and flows in a northerly course nearly across the town. It then turns to the west, and entering Ghent unites with Indian brook. It has two tributaries of some size which flow into it from the east. On each of these streams is a picturesque fall. The largest one is known as Davenport falls, and is located where the stream crosses the highway, half a mile southeast of Spencertown. On the east line of the town, near the northeast corner, is Harvey mountain, which rises to an altitude of about twenty-five hundred feet above tide. Mercer mountain is a high ridge south of No-Bottom pond. Fire hill is an elevation in the south part.

This town was principally a purchase made by a number of Massachusetts and Connecticut men from the Massachusetts Bay colony. The western part, however, bounded by a line entering near the northwest corner and crossing in a southeasterly direction, belonged to the Van Rensselaer patent.

SETTLEMENT.

The town was first settled by squatters from the east, who came into this part about 1750. The first effort at a general settlement was made by a company of settlers who obtained of the Massachusetts government a grant of a tract of land some six miles square, along the Green river. This tract was divided, in 1757, into two divisions, the eastern half being called the first division, and the remainder the second division. Each proprietor was entitled to one hundred acres in each division, the choice of location being made by lot. These lots were surveyed from the south line, and the remainder, after all had received their one hundred acres in each division, was to be divided equally among them. The names of those who had lots surveyed and assigned to them between 1757 and 1760 were as follows, viz.: Ezekiel Baker, Nathan Beers, Jethro Bonney, Obadiah Brainard, Benjamin Brown, James Cary, Benjamin Chittenden, Joseph Chittenden, Rev. Jesse Clark, Nathaniel Culver, Hosea Curtis, Nathaniel Darrow, Ensign John Dean, Samuel Doty, Jedediah Graves, Cornelius Hamblin, Elisha Hatch, **Abner Hawley, Job Hawley, John Hawley**, Samuel Hutchinson, Samuel Hutchinson, Jr., Abner Johnson, widow Mary Johnson, Ephraim Kidder, Stephen Kinne, Amos Lawrence, Joseph Lawrence, Judah M. Lawrence, Peter Lockwood, James Mead, Noadiah Moore, Benjamin Palmer, Isaac Palmer, Elijah Powell, Joseph Powell, Martin Powell, Seth Powell, Truman Powell, Truman Powell, Jr., Peter Powers, Azariah Pratt, David Pratt, Joseph Prindle, Benjamin Richmond, Edward Richmond, Lenuel Roberts, James Sexton, Micah Skinner, Thomas Skinner, Thomas Skinner, Jr., Abner Spencer, Abimaaz Spencer, Benjamin Spencer, David Spencer, Ithamar Spencer, Israel Spencer, James Spencer, Jeremiah Spencer, Joel Spencer, John Spencer, Nehemiah Spencer, Phineas Spencer, Simeon Spencer, Joseph Taylor, Ebenezer Tyler, Ezra Tyler, Zebulon Walbridge, Ebenezer Warner, Reuben Whitmore, John Williams.

The first meeting of the proprietors was held at "Spencers' Town," May 31, 1757. The record of this meeting reads further, as follows, viz.:

"Then past the following Votes, Viz.:

"1stly. Mr. John Williams, Moderator.

"2dly. Seth Powell, Proprietors' Clerk, and Sworn to the faithful Discharge of Said office.

"3dly. Voted that one hundred acres be laid out to Each Settling Lot, and So in Proportion.

"4thly. Voted that Sd. Hundred Acre Lots Be Laid out to Each original Grantee's Right, and Not to Be Divided.

"5thly. Voted that Easign John Dean, James Sexturn, Truman Powell, Joel Spencer, and Ephraim Kidder Be the Committee for Laying out the Settling Lots.

"6thly. Voted that it shall be Left to the Committee to Lay out the Land and Size it in quantity and quality to the Non-Possessors of the place as they shall see fit.

"7thly. Voted that meetings of Said Propriety shall Be Called for the future By five or more of the proprietors applying under their hands to the Clerk, Setting forth the Time, place, and ocation of said meeting, the Said Clerk Notifying Said meeting according to Law."

The proprietors soon after decided to lay out two highways through the township, one crossing it from north to south, and the other running east and west, each highway to be *eight* rods wide. The one running north and south was laid out as wide as that, and the other road, beginning near the northwest corner, crossed the town diagonally to the line of "Nobletown," about where the Hillsdale line now runs. The part of this, west of the first road, was but four rods wide, while the remainder was eight rods wide. Subsequently they were all reduced to four rods each. These roads were surveyed and laid out Nov. 2, 3, and 5, 1757, by Samuel Doty, surveyor, and Ahimaaz Spencer and Edward Richmond, commissioners of highways.

The first officers other than those already mentioned were elected Oct. 19, 1758, as follows: "Nehemiah Spencer, Collector; Thomas Skinner, Treasurer; and Seth Powell, a *Sesser*." Amos Lawrence was subsequently chosen collector, Joseph Prindle and Samuel Hutchinson, Jr., clerks, and Joseph Prindle surveyor.

Within the limits of this grant there was a tract containing one and three-fourths miles belonging to the Indians,—probably to the *Mohicans*, which the proprietors decided to purchase in the fall of 1760, and appointed Joel Spencer, John Dean, and **John Hawley** to confer with the Indians and negotiate the purchase.

About 1765, owing to the conflicting claims of the colonies of New York and Massachusetts, both of which claimed jurisdiction over the lands lying between the Connecticut and the Hudson rivers, trouble arose regarding the possession of the lands. At meetings held by the proprietors action was taken to defend their title, the proprietors sharing equitably in the incidental expenses. Ensign John Dean was chosen as an agent to represent them, and urge their claims to the land "at New York or elsewhere." The troubles, however, continued until finally a meeting was held, May 27, 1767, and the following votes were passed: "Voted, that a memorial be forthwith sent to Boston by the Committee with Noble town and tockonock, Requesting the protection of the Government of the massachusetts Bay. Voted, to join with nobletown in sending a man to see mr. Ingersal as an attorney."

In the following month William Kellogg, of Nobletown, was appointed an agent to represent them at Boston, and to carry, or send by some other agent, a petition to lay before the king of Great Britain, praying for relief. The money to pay the expenses was procured by Ensign John Dean, who went to Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., to borrow it.

Again, just before the breaking out of the Revolution, Nathaniel Culver and James Savage were sent to England to secure a royal grant to the settlers to confirm their titles to the lands, but, owing to the growing disaffection existing between the colonies and the royal government, they were unsuccessful in their mission.

The troubles were finally settled, and the titles to the lands confirmed to their possessors by the act of March 22, 1791.

It is not possible to give anything of a full history of these first settlers. Their names we preserve for the benefit of posterity, but the incidents of their pioneer life, the scenes and circumstances of their first years here, and all their interesting experiences, form but a vague memory in the busy minds of the present generation. We append the few details of the first settlers we have been able to gather.

Judah Monis Lawrence is supposed to have been the first settler in the town. He came from Connecticut in 1754. His location was a little south of Spencertown, on the place now occupied by William G. Palmer. He was a prominent man in the town; of judicial mind and of great probity of character. He was appointed justice of the peace at an early day; served several years in that capacity, and was appointed associate judge of the court of common pleas in 1812. He had three sons, George, Jakah, and Uel, all of whom were prominent citizens and held many town offices. George died in Spencertown at an advanced age; Jakah removed to the west many years ago; and Uel, who was a man of very lovable character, died at Spencertown three or four years since, aged about ninety years. He merited, as he received, the admiration, respect, and confidence of his fellow-men. The brothers were bachelors.

Samuel Pratt settled on the hill west of the present residence of Lucien S. Griswold. He was somewhat greedy for land, and cut a brush fence around some six hundred acres. After a time he found he could not manage so large a tract, and reduced the size of his farm. It is related of him that he once went visiting a neighbor, some miles to the south, and while he and his family were on their homeward way they were overtaken by the darkness of night, which prevented their being able to see the "blazes" on the trees, which were their only guide through the yet unbroken forest. They were therefore compelled to lie down upon the leaves, with such shelter as they could improvise, and wait till the morning light enabled them to find their way home.

Abner Hawley settled in the valley a little northeast of Pratt's, and built the first grist-mill and saw-mill in the town. They were located on Punsit creek, south of the present mill of Wm. G. Palmer. This house stood near the residence of C. Lasher. About 1773 he sold a small portion of his land, including a water-privilege, to John

Griswold, a young man from New England, and by trade a woolen manufacturer. He at once erected a carding-machine and fulling-mill, and commenced the manufacture of fine cloths. He increased his business as opportunity afforded, and became prominent in the manufacture of broadcloths, supplying the markets in this and adjoining counties almost exclusively, and rapidly accumulated wealth. About 1795 he erected a fine and commodious mansion, the work on some of the rooms costing \$1000 each. The house is still standing, being now occupied by his grandson, Lucien S. Griswold. One of John's sons, Francis Griswold, also resides there. On this place is an apple-tree, now filled with growing fruit, that was in bearing over one hundred years ago. It is said that every time a member of the family has died, a limb of this tree has previously broken off. It is true in some instances, at least, and furnishes a theme for the consideration of the curious, speculative, and superstitious. John Griswold married Eunice Calkins, who survived him several years, and died at the great age of one hundred years and twenty-five days.

Turner Calkins was a native of Lyme, Conn., and in 1772 he bought and settled on the place now occupied by Mrs. Giddersleeve, in the southeast part of Austerlitz. He was twice married; the last time to Phœbe Cadman, and had twenty-one children, eight by the first and thirteen by the second wife. One of these children, Absalom Calkins, is still living in Alford, Mass., at the age of ninety-one years.

Reuben Whitmore was an early settler near the "dug-way," in the vicinity of W. Vincent's place.

Most of the Spencers lived in the Spencertown neighborhood, and the town, and afterwards the village, bore their name. There were several families of Powells, whose farms were in the north centre of the town, in the section known as "Macedonia." The Dean family settled in the Punsit creek valley, a mile northwest of Spencertown. Horatio L. Smith now lives on the place.

Roselle Lee was an early settler on the present Harvey Vincent place.

Jonathan Chamberlin, from Hebron, Conn., was the first settler on the farm now occupied by Samuel C. Ingersoll, whose wife was his (Chamberlin's) granddaughter.

Jacob Ford first settled the farm now occupied by Alanson Osborn, on the mountain in the east part of the town. He was a prominent man in his day; was appointed justice of the peace in 1786 and in 1801; was associate judge of the court of common pleas in 1795, and was made first judge in the following year. None of his descendants, bearing his name, are now living in this vicinity.

Edward Cadman, who settled in this town near Mount Pleasant several years before the breaking out of the Revolution, was a son of Christopher Cadman, who had then recently emigrated from England to Connecticut. His children were nine in number. Lydia married Benoni Ford, and removed to western New York; Rebecca married Isaac Clark, of Spencertown; Phœbe married Turner Calkins, of Green River; Hannah married — Ackley, and went west; Edward and Joseph died in their country's service during the Revolution; George and Christopher removed to the western part of this State, and John mar-

are John M. Niles, J. D. Pratt, Daniel Clark, I. E. Clark, W. B. Wager, and William S. Higgins.

The pastors in their regular order have been Reverends George Brown, Edward S. Stout, Albert Nash, Thomas Edwards, William McK. Bangs, Joshua Hudson, Phineas Cook, Joseph D. Marshall, Jeremiah Ham, Elijah Crawford, Hiram Lamont, Goodrich Horton, Thomas Bainbridge, Richard Wymond, Jonathan N. Robinson, Alexander H. Ferguson, Josiah L. Dickerson, Pelatiah Ward, James N. Shaffer, Isaac H. Lent, Marvin R. Lent, Delos Lull, N. S. Tuthill, John A. Edmonds, H. B. Mead, J. W. Jones, W. S. Stillwell, Alfred Coons, J. W. Smith, J. H. Lane, and E. B. Pierce, the present pastor. The present valuation of the church property is about \$3000.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN AUSTERLITZ.

This society was organized March 21, 1792, by Rev. David Porter, of Spencertown, assisted by Rev. John Stevens, of New Concord (now East Chatham), the latter minister preaching the sermon on the occasion. Prayer-meetings had been previously held for several months. The names of the original members were Daniel Lee, Ithamar, Amos, Rebekah, and Dorcas Spencer, Gideon, Samuel, Isaac, Sarah, Abigail, and Abigail (2d) Andrews, William Southworth, Jonathan Chamberlin, Matthew Fitch, Allen and Mary Graves, Jonathan and Mary Wise, Beriah and Sarah King, Eber and Mary Scofield, Solomon and Sarah Curtiss, Joseph and Abigail Dibble, Anna Chittenden, Mary Palmer, Sarah Drake, Phoebe Miller, and Philomela Davenport.

The first communion was on March 28, 1792, and on that occasion Rev. David Porter acted as moderator, and Jonathan Wise as clerk, Ithamar Spencer and Matthew Fitch acting in the capacity of deacons.

For several months of the preceding summer an uncommon religious interest was manifested among the people of this vicinity, and about forty were converted, many of whom united with this church.

The first church was built during the summer of 1792, on land donated for the purpose by Judah Swift. In 1828 the church was thoroughly repaired at a cost of about \$2000, and in 1873 it was again repaired and modernized at a cost of \$1000. Its present valuation is about \$2500. Previous to the organization, services had been held by Rev. Mr. Martin, who lived a little northwest of the village. The first pastor was Rev. John Morse, who began to preach May 6, 1792, and was regularly installed as pastor November 7 of that year. The following-named ministers have since been pastors, viz.: Reverends Timothy Woodbridge, D.D., Joel Osborne, John W. Davis, Samuel Uttley, C. S. Sylvester, James A. Clark, J. H. Goodell, Archibald H. Sloat, J. H. Goodell, Rufus King, and H. P. Bake, the present pastor.

From September, 1859, till the spring of 1861 regular services were held by the Methodists. Then Rev. P. O. Powers, a returned missionary, preached from November, 1861, till April, 1862. The church was then silent and unoccupied for a period of nearly ten years, when it was revived through the efforts of Rev. James A. Clark, who was then preaching in Spencertown. At that time the

membership had dwindled to but seven persons, but the number at the reorganization was twelve, three joining on profession of faith and two by letter. The number has increased until at present the membership is about thirty-five.

The deacons from the organization of the church to the present time have been Ithamar Spencer, Joseph Andrews, Charles Topping, Thomas Lewis, James Platt, Ephraim Gleason, David Chamberlin, Joseph Gleason, John C. Ingersoll, James N. Barnes, George Woodin, Samuel C. Ingersoll, and Ozias Olds, the two latter being the present incumbents.

The church was incorporated January 19, 1801, at a meeting presided over by Moses Chittenden and Caleb Rogers, and at which James Platt was secretary. Matthew Fitch, James Platt, Ephraim Gleason, Caleb Rogers, Moses Chittenden, and William Tanner were elected trustees.

The present officers of the society are Alanson Osborn, E. S. Hamlin, David L. Osborn, Amasa Cook, J. Edwin Ingersoll, and Gilbert Brown, trustees; David K. Lane, society clerk; J. Edwin Ingersoll, church clerk; E. P. Osborn, treasurer.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF AUSTERLITZ.

At a meeting held Oct. 30, 1851, in the house of Ithamar Lane, in the village of Austerlitz, Revs. S. B. Hayward, G. N. Kelton, and A. Hayward, members of the New York Eastern Christian Conference, instituted a Christian church, with about forty members, and it was called the "First Christian church in Green River valley." The male members were James N. Barnes, Elisha C. Osborn, David C. Osborn, James L. Tyler, Henry D. Gott, George Tyler, **Augustus Hawley**, William Gardiner, Charles Kinne, Timothy Woodin, William Van Hoesen, William Tyler, Harvey G. Kinne, Amos Cain, **Amos Halley**, John H. Callender, Abram Palmer, Austin Damon, Thomas L. Smith, T. H. Thurston, Samuel D. Pierson, Morris M. Brainard. Elisha C. Osborn was chosen deacon, and still holds that office.

The first church building was erected at Green River, in the town of Hillsdale, and was in part owned by the Methodists. It was built in the spring and summer of 1852, and was dedicated July 15, 1852. It cost about \$1200. The second chapel was built in the village of Austerlitz, in the spring of 1853, and was dedicated on the evening of June 6, 1853. The New York Eastern Christian Conference was then in session here, and the dedication was conducted by the ministers in attendance. Rev. Isaac N. Walter preached the dedicatory sermon. Revs. G. N. Kelton, E. S. Fay, O. J. Wait, and A. S. Doan participated in the services. A collection amounting to \$230 was taken, to assist in removing the debt incurred by the building of the chapel, which cost about \$1200. The churches are still in use, and valued at \$1500. The pastors of the church, in order of their service, have been Revs. Allen Hayward, R. B. Eldridge, Jr., Richard Mosher, W. B. H. Beach, Joseph Stearns, Charles Peck, — Hoag, C. H. Havens, Leonard Thorn, Thomas Taylor, George Strevell, and E. E. Colburn, who commenced his services in April, 1877, and is the present pastor.

The first pastor was prostrated while preaching on the Fourth of July, 1852, in the school-house at Austerlitz, and did not recover sufficiently to resume his duties. Previous to the organizing of the church, a series of "grove meetings" had been held by Rev. George N. Kelton, with good success, and created a degree of interest in religious matters that eventually, as we have seen, resulted in the formation of a church. The present membership is about fifty.

There has been a flourishing Sabbath-school connected with the church from the beginning. The first superintendent was James N. Barnes. Charles Kinne was superintendent for a score of years, and Rev. E. E. Colburn is the present one. The school now numbers about forty. They have no library, but distribute papers and tracts instead.

The church was incorporated under the general statute, Jan. 31, 1852. Jared Winslow presided at the meeting, and William Van Hoesen acted as clerk. Elisha C. Osborn, **Amos Holley**, Timothy Woodin, Lewis B. Adsit, and Samuel B. Rowe were elected trustees. The present trustees are Harvey Gott, Jr., John M. Varney, Hamilton McArthur, George Tremain, Charles T. Woodin, Henry Rowe, Cyrus Moore, and David L. Westover.

CEMETERIES.

There are a large number of small burial-grounds scattered about this town, most of them private ones. They are generally in a sadly neglected condition. Among the public grounds we mention one near the former site of the Baptist church in "Macedonia," and one on the east side of the Green river, at Austerlitz.

THE SPENCERTOWN CEMETERY

is located at the Presbyterian church in that village. It contains about two and a half acres of ground, surrounded by a handsome and substantial iron fence, and is owned by the Presbyterian and Methodist churches. In it are the graves of many prominent citizens of the town. Some of the monuments are very fine, notably the one erected to mark the resting-place of Dr. Ebenezer Reed.

THE AUSTERLITZ CEMETERY

was formed as an incorporated cemetery at a meeting held at the school-house on the evening of Feb. 18, 1858; Abijah Heath, chairman, and Mills Atwood, secretary. Samuel C. Ingersoll, David K. Lane, Charles Kinne, Stephen W. Olmstead, Melancthon Shaw, David L. Osborn, Lyman C. Gleason, Ithamar Lane, Clark Beebee, Aaron Bell, and Alanson Osborn were the incorporators.

Mills Atwood, Clark Beebee, Charles Kinne, Edwin J. Ford, Melancthon Shaw, and David L. Osborn were chosen trustees. The cemetery is on the west side of the town, about a half-mile south of Austerlitz village, and contains one acre of land, which was a gift from Mrs. Hannah Lane. The present officers, who also compose the present board of trustees, are Edwin J. Ford, president; Charles Kinne, vice-president and treasurer; C. Gamwell Varney, secretary; Melancthon Shaw, collector; and David K. Lane, sexton.

WAR RECORD.

The town of Austerlitz has always been prompt to respond to every call of patriotism, and her citizens have marched forth to battle for independence, for national honor, and for the preservation of natural rights, and the integrity of the union of the States. Among the early patriots whose names have been handed down to us as pensioners in the year 1840, we find the names of Jacob Bicc, Nathan Lester, John Harmon, Jonathan Benton, James Platt, Joseph Foot, Storey Gott, and Seth Jennings.

In the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, this town poured forth its treasure of men and money, and performed its full share of the work which cost so great a price. The names of those credited to this town will be found elsewhere in this work.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

THOMAS SLOCUM,

son of Samuel and Phebe Slocum, was born in La Grange, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1810. His parents came from New Jersey. His father died when he was a mere child, and he was put out to service till his majority, and afterwards for fifteen years worked by the month as a hired man. In 1846 he married Jane Burtis, of Hillsdale, and began his married life on a farm which he purchased on credit. He worked and paid for this farm, and sold it in 1858, and purchased the larger one where he now resides, consisting of two hundred acres. He is in the strictest sense a self-made man, having attended a school but three months of his life, having started a poor orphan boy, and having by his own unaided industry and economy acquired a comfortable competence. He is an honest, upright man.

Three of his four children are living, viz.: Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Pulver, farmer, Austerlitz, Columbia Co.; Richard R., residing in the same town; and Louisa (unmarried), living at home with her parents.

C O P A K E.

THIS town lies on the east border of the county, and in the second tier of towns from the south line. It contains an area of twenty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight acres, of which a little more than three-fourths are improved lands. Its population was eighteen hundred and thirty-nine in 1860, seventeen hundred and thirty-eight in 1865, eighteen hundred and forty-seven in 1870, and eighteen hundred and eighty-four in 1875. It ranks as the ninth town in the county, both in area and in population. It is bounded as follows: north by Hillsdale, east by the town of Mount Washington, in Massachusetts, south by Ancram, and west by Taghkanic. It is nearly square in form, being six miles wide, from east to west, and seven miles long, from north to south. The surface is broken by ranges of high hills, separated by valleys of varying width. The eastern border is formed by the range of the Taghkanic mountains, the highest part, called the "Alander," lying near the centre of the east part. "Pond hill," on the shore of Copake lake, is a high, rocky, and wooded eminence. "Old Tom's hill," or "Mount Tom," is an isolated rocky height lying near the centre of the town, about three-quarters of a mile north from Copake flats. To the westward of the Taghkanic mountains lies a lovely valley about two miles wide, narrowing considerably as it nears the north line of the town, and shut in on the west by high hills, gently sloping in the southwest and rising more abruptly in the north part of the town. In the extreme northwest there is another valley about two miles long, following the course of Copake creek in a southwesterly direction. The waters of the town are Copake lake, Rhoda, Robinson's, Snyder, Chrysler, Miller, or Porter, and Woodward's ponds. Copake lake is a fine sheet of water in the western part of the town north of the centre, and a small part of it lies in Taghkanic. It has an area of about six hundred acres, and is of an average depth of about twelve or fifteen feet. In some places it is thirty-six feet deep. The circumference of the lake is about nine miles. Its outlet is Copake creek, to which it is connected by an outlet a mile long. Near its western extremity lies a beautiful peninsula, which is commonly called "The Island." Whether it was an island and the connection with the mainland is artificial is not positively known. It contains some twenty acres of ground, mostly covered with a fine growth of chestnut timber, and its surface is rolling in character, presenting a delightful diversity of knolls and dells. On one of these miniature hills are seen the ruins of what was once the abode of some of the members of the Livingston family. This residence was large and commodious, and stood on a gentle elevation overlooking the lake to the southeast. It was built in 1809, and torn down after the anti-rent excitement, to prevent its being used as a place of harboring by

the Indians, whom the anti-renters had induced to contest the validity of the Livingstons' title to the land. A small island lies near the southern shore nearly opposite this point. The peninsula, the island, and the "Pond hill" farm, on the south shore, are still owned by members of the Livingston family. Robinson's pond, or lake, is a smaller body of water, near the centre of the town. It is an expansion of the "Roeloff Jansen's Kill," covering about one hundred acres, and is partly artificial, a dam at its lower extremity holding back the water for use as a motive-power for the grist-mill. The other ponds are still smaller, and are all located in the southwestern part of the town. Woodward and Porter ponds lie partly in the town of Ancram. All of them, except Chrysler pond, empty their waters into the kill; that one empties into Copake creek, in Taghkanic.

The waters of these ponds abound in fish of all kinds, and fine bass especially are found in abundance in Rhoda pond and Copake lake. The principal streams are Roeloff Jansen's Kill, which enters the town from Hillsdale, about two miles from the State line, and runs across the town into Ancram; "Bash-Bish" creek, which, rising in Mount Washington, breaks through the mountains near Copake Iron-Works, and flows southwest into Ancram, where it unites with the kill; and a brook, which rising near Boston Corners, flows northerly and empties in Bash-Bish, near Copake Flats. The Bash-Bish gorge is a very picturesque one, and the falls at the place where the stream breaks through the last rocky barrier, on the western face of the mountain, present a very beautiful appearance. Surmounting the fall is a beetling crag, called the "Eagle's Cliff," from which one looks down on a scene of wild grandeur and beauty, not surpassed, if it is equaled, by anything in this part of the State. During the summer many visitors make this delightful spot a picnic ground, and pass the hot hours of midday within the cool recesses of the glen, refreshed by the spray-moistened air and lulled to calm reveries by the music of the miniature cataract. The glen below the falls gradually widens, and the course of the stream grows less rapid. The falls and glen, together with several hundred acres of land on the surrounding mountains, are owned by Mrs. Douglass, widow of the late Alfred Douglass, of New York, who purchased the property several years ago, and at great expense of time and money turned the rocky banks of the creek into an enchanting stretch of beautiful garden and velvety lawn, dotted here and there with rustic cottages in the Swiss style of architecture, with green-houses, carriage-houses, and barns of the same style, all combining to make it a very pleasant and beautiful summer residence. The broad interval along the Kill and Bash-Bish creeks, below Robinson's pond, has always been called "Copake Flats," and is supposed to be

the location of the six hundred acres granted to Livingston under the Dongan patent of 1686, and designated therein as "Tachkanick." A fuller description of this name and its application will be found in the history of Taghkanic.

The soil of this town is largely composed of a gravelly and clayey loam, but on the hills is of a slaty character, and in the valleys of the creeks considerable quantities of alluvial deposits have formed a deep, rich soil. As a whole it is very productive, fine yields of all the various crops repaying the husbandman's labor. Wheat is not grown, but rye, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, peas, and beans are the principal products.

This town was a part of the Livingston manor, lying at its northeastern extremity.

Iron ore is found near the foot of the Taghkanic mountains, and is mined at the iron-works and the Weed ore-bed, a fuller description of which will appear under appropriate heads in another part of this sketch.

The Rhinebeck and Connecticut railroad runs a distance of three and a quarter miles through the south part of the town. Copake Station, a half-mile south of Copake Flats, is the only station.

The early settlers of this town were almost entirely of Dutch and German ancestry, and settled along the course of the creeks or the shores of the lakes and ponds. No doubt a few of them settled here some years before the general settlement began, about 1750, but no trace of the exact dates can now be found. The Whitbecks, who settled along Copake creek, near the lake, were probably the earliest settlers. The date of their coming seems to have been previous to 1714, a map made during that year showing their residences. The Brusies also were very early settlers. They were in the south part of the town. Another family, by the name of Spoor, must have been early settlers near the centre of the town.

Daniel Toueray lived on the side of the mountain south-east of Copake Iron-Works, and was for many years a justice of the peace. He is said to have been a remarkably eccentric man in many respects. He was a firm believer in witches and witchcraft. On one occasion, it is said, he became convinced that his cattle and land had been bewitched by an old woman who had crossed his clearing, and, preparing himself, he lay in wait for her, and upon her appearance discharged a charge of fine bird-shot into her body. What effect this treatment had upon the evil spirits we know not, but Toueray was arrested, tried, convicted, and heavily fined for his remarkable prescription.

Thomas Trafford, one of the first justices of the peace in the town of Granger, was an early settler in the west part of Copake. He had two sons,—William T., lived and died in Copake; Robert, moved to Wisconsin.

John Van Deusen was one of the first settlers in the south part of the town. His son Barnard married Phæbe Hollenbeck, and took a life-lease of two hundred acres of land in the northeast part of the town, being the farm now owned by Sylvester Waldorph. His family consisted of seven sons and four daughters. They all settled in this vicinity, and some of their descendants are now living in Copake; among them are Lewis and William Van Deusen, two of Barnard Van Deusen's grandsons. Ludington Van

Deusen, living near Hillsdale, is a grandson of Barnard's brother John, who lived at Copake Flats.

William Link removed from Rhinebeck to Copake about 1785, with a family of five children. He leased about two hundred and fifty acres in the west part of the town, about a mile south of Copake lake. His family consisted of fifteen children, eight of whom were boys. Four of the children settled in Copake, three of them in other parts of this county, and eight of them removed to central and western New York. Joseph Link, the eleventh child, is still living, at the age of eighty, on the homestead, the soil of which he purchased in 1830.

In the spring of 1753 the captain of a Dutch vessel advertised that his vessel would make an excursion on Whitsunday. Among those enticed to take the trip were Peter Rhoda, Peter Swart, Abraham Decker, Jacob Haner, and William Dinehart. The latter was from near Heidelberg, in Baden, Germany. The excursion was taken according to promise, and a grand feast was spread for the delectation of the excursionists, after partaking of which, dancing and music whiled away the time. Liquors were furnished in great abundance, and the merry company soon became oblivious to all external surroundings. When they began to get sober they awoke to the realization of the fact that they were bound to take a longer "excursion" than they had bargained for. The captain told them they were bound for New York, and at that port they were landed in the fall, after a long passage. Not being able to pay their passage, the captain, according to the laws and customs of the time, apprenticed them to the highest bidder for a length of time sufficient to pay his claim. The men were all apprenticed to Livingston and brought to the furnace at Auram, where they served the term of their apprenticeship, *four and one-half years*, to pay seven pounds passage-money. At the expiration of their term of service Livingston offered them the choice of any unoccupied farm on the manor which they might select, and which he promised to lease to them upon favorable terms. They all accepted his offer. Jacob Haner selected a farm in Taghkanick. Wm. Dinehart chose a farm on the north shore of Copake lake, west of the outlet. He married, and reared a family of ten children, six of them boys. His grandson, Killian A. Smith, lives in Taghkanic, near the place once owned by Dinehart. One of Dinehart's sons, William, Jr., settled in the west part of Copake, and his only son, John W. Dinehart, is now living at West Copake. A daughter, Mrs. Hannah Link, is also living in Copake.

Peter Rhoda selected a farm on the south shore of the Rhoda pond, which was named after him. He had two sons,—Peter, Jr., and David. The former settled in Ghent. The latter lived and died in Copake, and had a family of several children, all of whom went west.

Peter Swart settled on the farm now owned by John Stickles.

Abraham Decker chose the present Benjamin B. Miller farm, and lived on it for many years.

Nicholas Robison settled at the foot of the pond which was named after him, and built a mill there at a very early day. Some of his descendants still live in this town and the adjoining town of Hillsdale.

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Previous to the Revolution, George Niver, a native of Germany, came to America and settled on the farm in the southwestern part of Copake which is now occupied by Palmer and George Niver, two of his grandsons. His children were John, Michael, and Henry, and three or four daughters, all by his first wife, and George, Philip, and Frederick, by his second wife. John and Michael went to Kinderhook. Henry settled on the farm on which David and George Niver now live. George, Jr., and Philip divided the homestead and lived on it. Frederick removed to Claverack. George R. Niver, a son of George, Jr., Philip, Jr., a son, and Silas, a grandson, descendants of Philip Niver, all live in Copake.

Christopher Niver, a brother of George, also came to Copake at the same time, but in a short time was taken sick and died, leaving two sons, Michael and Christian. Michael went to what is now Livingston, and upon attaining his majority settled permanently there. Christian went to live with his uncle George. He subsequently married Polly Ruyter, and settled on the place now occupied by Derby Miller. He afterwards went to Bain's Corners—now called Craryville—and settled on the farm now occupied by his son Norman. Of his family of eight children, Henry and Norman Niver, Mrs. Charity Miller, Mrs. Hannah Shufelt, and Mrs. Catharine Bain are still living in Copake. The others are dead.

The Vandebogart family were among the earliest settlers in the neighborhood of Copake Flats. Their homestead was at the west side of the first three corners west of the flats, on the place now occupied by Homer Miller. Here the first settler, who was the great-grandfather of the present generation, built his house, a portion of the frame of which is still in use as a part of the present building. He had a son Philip, who was the grandfather of the two cousins who are the present representatives of the family. One of these, Wesley Vandebogart, is the proprietor of the "Peter Miller" hotel at Copake Flats, and the other, Ward Vandebogart, is a merchant at the same place.

John Langdon was a native of Quaker Hill, Dutchess county, and served in the French war of 1754-59. During his term of service he was at one time stationed at Fort Stanwix, and was there attacked with the smallpox, and becoming convalescent was discharged. He then returned home, and a few years after, probably about 1765, came to Copake and settled upon the farm now occupied by James E. Miller, a little north of Copake Iron-Works. The farm had been occupied previously, but had been cultivated in a very rude, primitive, and superficial manner. His first plowing was done with a yoke of oxen and three horses, all attached to one plow, and the furrows turned in the rich soil were deep and wide. The neighbors all ridiculed this style of cultivation, but when the harvest came were compelled to acknowledge its superiority. John Langdon's family consisted of fourteen children. All of the sons, with one exception, who removed to Salisbury, Conn., lived and died in Copake. The last surviving child, a daughter, died in Copake about a year ago.

Casparus Lampman, a Hollander by birth, emigrated to this country a little while before the breaking out of the Revolution. He was accompanied by his son Peter, who

soon after his arrival here married Margaret Cook, and leasing a farm of two hundred and seventy-two acres in the northwest part of this town, settled down and tilled the soil. Peter's family consisted of two sons, Caspar and John, and four daughters. The sons, after their father's death, divided the homestead, and continued to live on it till their deaths. John C. Lampman now lives on the part that the old house stood upon, and Walter Lampman occupies the other part. They are grandsons of Peter Lampman.

William Williams was a native of Wales, who, coming to this country before the breaking out of the last French war, enlisted in the colonial service, and marched with Braddock's ill-fated army to attack Fort Duquesne. He never returned, and is supposed to have been killed at the bloody defeat suffered by Braddock's forces. He was accompanied to this country by his two sons, Aaron and William, then young men. William went to Schoharie county, and settled there. Aaron married a sister of Peter Lampman, and leased and cleared a new farm a little east of Copake lake. It is now the Pells farm. He built a small log house about four rods southeast of the present residence, and in this, with but one room and a loft, with no floor but the ground, they reared a family of fourteen children. Their names were William, Elizabeth, Casparus, David, Peter, Nelly, Cornelius, Henry, Lanah, Clara, Hannah, and John. The sons all lived in Copake. Cornelius lived on the farm now occupied by Sylvester Vosburgh, in the east part of the town. His children were Elizabeth, John C., Aaron, Mary, Rhoda, Calvin, Lewis, Moncrief, Seymour, and Clara. Three of these children are still living,—Mrs. Mary Shultis, in Illinois; Mrs. Rhoda Decker, in Millerton, N. Y.; and Seymour Williams, in Wisconsin. John C. has four children living in the county,—Clara Williams, in Glenco Mills; Mrs. Eliza Trafford, in Hillsdale; and John and Sylvester I. Williams, in Copake.

Cornelius Conklin removed to this town from the vicinity of Fishkill, Dutchess Co., about 1770. He leased a farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres, on the north shore of Copake lake. His children were named John, Jacob, Elias, Jeremiah, Abraham, James, Lavinia, Polly, and Katy. All of them except James removed to other parts of this State. He remained on the homestead, and married Martha Covert, who still survives him, at the age of eighty-five years, and lives on the homestead with her son, Jacob I. Oakley. Another son, Calvin Oakley, lives in Taghkanic.

Cornelius Vosburgh came to this country from Holland, about 1760, and settled in the northern part of Copake, on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Egbert Vosburgh. He built his first house on the rise of ground about twenty-five rods north of the present residence. The old well was covered up, but still remained in existence until within a few years, when it caved in and was then filled up. His family consisted of four sons and four daughters. At his death the farm, consisting of five hundred and fifty acres, was apportioned among them. Cornelius, Jr., was twice married; first to Susan Lampman, by whom he had five children, and second to Catharine Whitbeck, by whom he had eleven. Of these James lives in Ancram, Sylvester and Egbert in Copake, three are dead, and the rest are living at different places in the west.

Other early settlers were the Pulvers, Frederick Van Tassel, Jacob Hagerman, and Dederick Snyder, in the north part of the town, and Jacob Decker and Thomas Spade in the western part.

This town was formed from Taghkanic March 26, 1824, comprising the eastern half of that town, and was named Copake, after the lake of that name, which lies almost wholly within its borders. The derivation of this title is wrapped in mystery. It is generally supposed to be of Indian origin, and to refer to some peculiarity of the lake. The first meeting of the electors of the new town to complete the organization of the town by the election of officers to conduct its business was held at the house of Catharine Williams. The following is a copy of the record of this first town-meeting:

"RECORD OF COPAKE, 1824.

"At the first Town-meeting, held at the house of Catharine Williams, in the Town of Copake, on the first tuesday in April, 1824,

"Voted to raise Eight hundred Dollars for the Support of the poor the ensuing year.

"To raise one hundred and fifty Dollars for the support of Bridges.

"To continue the Bye-Laws this year that were in force in Taghkanic last year, Viz.:

(Copied from the Record of Taghkanic).

"BYE-LAWS

"Enacted by the freeholders and inhabitants of the Town of Taghkanic, April 6, 1819.

"That no Ram Shall be allowed to run at large after the 10th day of September until the 10th day of November following.

"And if any person or persons shall suffer his, her, or their Ram or Rams to run at large between the said 10th day of September and the said 10th day of November he, she, or they shall forfeit the sum of Five Dollars to the person or persons aggrieved, to be recovered, with costs of suit, in any Court in the County of Columbia having cognizance thereof, in like manner as other damages are sued for, recovered, and collected. And further, that no Boar Shall be allowed to run at large after three months old under the same penalties as Rams.

"Voted, To elect two constables.

"Voted, To elect one collector, and to allow him three per cent. on the Tax for collecting.

"And the following persons were elected to the following offices respectively, Viz.: William Murray, Supervisor; William Elliott, Town Clerk; Casparus P. Lampman, Cornelius Vosburgh, Gideon Sheldon, Assessors; William Groat, George Niver, Jr., Jacob Snyder, Commissioners of Highways; David Langdon, Jacob Shafer, Overseers of the Poor; John Langdon, Jr., Augustus Reed, James Knickerbocker, Commissioners of Schools; Benjamin Hamlin, Peter Sturges, Russel Everett, Inspectors of Schools; George I. Rossman, Collector; William W. Turner, Evert Whitbeck, Constables; Isaac Oakley, Harvey Mallory, Fence-Viewers; Frederick Van Tassel, Pound-Master.

"JACOB SHAFER,
BENJAMIN HAMLIN,

"Justices of the peace and Inspectors of Election.

"Recorded by me,

"WM. ELLIOTT, Town Clerk."

The following is a list of the most important town officers from the organization of the town to the present:

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1824 TO 1878.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1824. William Murray.	William Elliott.	George I. Rossman.
1825. " "	" "	" "
1826. " "	Jacob Shafer.	Wm. M. Turner.
1827. " "	Wm. T. Trafford.	Cornelius Williams.
1828. Jacob Shafer.	" "	Peter Snyder.
1829. William Murray.	" "	Calvin Williams.
1830. " "	" "	Jacob A. Decker.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1831. William Murray.	Wilson Bates.	Tunis Race.
1832. " "	Russel Everett.	" "
1833. " "	Peter Decker.	Jacob A. Decker.
1834. " "	" "	Cornelius Wolcott.
1835. " "	" "	" "
1836. " "	" "	William Yager.
1837. William T. Trafford.	Horace Culver.	M. G. Van Deusen.
1838. Abram Bain.	Ira Williams.	Thomas Groat.
1839. " "	" "	Norman Brusie.
1840. Horace Culver.	" "	Samuel Frayer.
1841. Peter Decker.	Ransom Rogers.	Martin Holsapple.
1842. " "	John D. Langdon.	Thomas Williams.
1843. " "	" "	Jacob A. Decker.
1844. Walter Shafer.	John A. Bain.	P. Van Debogart.
1845. Chas. Van Deusen.	Orville H. Wilcox.	Isaac Davis.
1846. " "	" "	Wm. T. Trafford.
1847. " "	Martin Holsapple.	Cornelius Wolcott.
1848. Calvin Williams.	Lee Chamberlain.	Charles A. Haug.
1849. " "	Gilbert Langdon.	Thomas Edwards.
1850. John D. Langdon.	W. M. Van Benschoten.	Wm. T. Trafford.
1851. John Miller.	" "	John H. Williams.
1852. " "	Nelson Williams.	Ephraim Hawver.
1853. David Rhoda.	" "	A. M. Ten Broeck.
1854. " "	Freelin Van Deusen.	John S. Decker.
1855. William M. Elton.	Nelson Williams.	Wm. Waldorpha.
1856. Wm. I. Holsapple.	P. G. Kisselbrack.	Abram Shultis.
1857. Wm. M. Elton.	" "	Joseph G. Near.
1858. " "	Lester Van Deusen.	Abram Wolcott.
1859. Orville H. Wilcox.	" "	Jacob D. Snyder.
1860. Peter S. Pulver.	Freelin Van Deusen.	P. Van Debogart.
1861. " "	Norman A. Nooney.	George I. Rossman.
1862. " "	M. Van Deusen.	Sylvester Turner.
1863. Fyler D. Sweet.	" "	Levi Race.
1864. John D. Langdon.	Nicholas Robinson.	Jeremiah Decker.
1865. " "	Robert E. Trafford.	Morgan Williams.
1866. " "	Platt Rogers.	Milton Trafford.
1867. " "	Porter Van Debogart.	Norman Brusie.
1868. Wm. I. Holsapple.	Hoffman Sweet.	Dedrick Shultis.
1869. " "	Gilbert Langdon.	Nelson Williams.
1870. E. Van Benschoten.	Hoffman Sweet.	John Stang.
1871. John D. Langdon.	Sidney Shufelt.	Isaac Oakley.
1872. Hoffman Sweet.	Artemus Austin.	Wesley Burdick.
1873. " "	Spencer T. Wolcott.	John I. Langdon.
1874. " "	Jerry S. Miller.	Elisha W. Sweet.
1875. Nicholas Robinson.	" "	Abram Decker.
1876. " "	Almond Shufelt.	Seymour Decker.
1877. John D. Langdon.	" "	Jacob G. Rossman.
1878. Theo. Lampman.	W. Van Debogart.	Sylvester Turner.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1824. Benjamin Hamlin.	1837. Albertus Nooney.
Jacob Shafer.	James Austin.
1825. William Elliott.	1838. Richard Van Deusen.
1826. Ulyases Cole.	Isaac Griffin.
1827. Jeremiah Shufelt, Jr.	1839. James Austin.
William T. Trafford.	Isaac Griffin.
Gideon Sheldon.	1840. Andrew Whitbeck.
Jacob Shafer.	1841. Albertus Nooney.
1828. Augustus Reed.	James Reynolds.
1829. Gideon Sheldon.	1842. William Elliott.
1830. William T. Trafford.	1843. Norman Brusie.
1831. John Chrysler.	1844. Andrew Whitbeck.
1832. Augustus Reed.	Ransom Rogers.
1833. Gideon Sheldon.	1845. Albertus Nooney.
Aaron Williams.	1846. James Austin.
1834. William Elliott.	William T. Trafford.
1835. Horace Culver.	1847. William T. Trafford.
1836. Andrew Whitbeck.	1848. William M. Elton.
Adam Shultis.	1849. Abram Coons.

* From this time the justices were elected by the people.

1850. James Austin.	1864. James E. Christie.
1851. William T. Trafford.	Artemus Austin.
Ransom Rogers.	1865. George Shafer.
1852. Andrew Whitbeck.	1866. Edmund Shultz.
1853. William Elliott.	1867. William Wright, Jr.
Daniel Sheldon.	1868. James E. Christie.
1854. George Haywood.	1869. George Shafer.
1855. James E. Christie.	Daniel Haywood.
Cornelius Snyder.	1870. George Shafer.
1856. Ransom Rogers.	Nicholas Robison.
James L. Snyder.	Milo Van Deusen.
1857. Frederick W. Shattuck.	1871. Conrad A. Wheeler.
Walter Brusie.	Byron N. Crary.
1858. William Murray.	1872. Byron N. Crary.
Martin L. Smith.	1873. Nicholas Robinson.
1859. James E. Christie.	1874. William Wright.
Daniel Haywood.	1875. Peter Wilsey.
1860. Fyler D. Sweet.	1876. John P. Marshall.
1861. John E. Judson.	Wilson Sheldon.
George Shafer.	1877. George Shafer.
1862. Peter Decker.	1878. William Wright.
1863. William Wright.	

The town has always been in favor of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors. The first board of excise of the town (1824) granted licenses to Peter Vandebogart, Peter Sturges, Elisha Wilcox, John Parsons, and Catharine Williams, all of whom were innkeepers. The present year there are four licensed hotels in the town.

The commissioners of excise elected since the act of 1874 went into operation have been as follows, viz.: 1875, Cornelius Whitbeck, Walter Lampman, Peter G. Kisselbrack; 1876, Norman Niver, Porter Vandebogart; 1877, Freelin Vandusen; 1878, Benjamin B. Miller. The latter was appointed, the vote being a tie.

At the second town-meeting, the citizens passed a law that every person who allowed Canada thistles to go to seed, either upon his land or upon the roadside adjoining his land, should pay a fine of \$3 for the benefit of the poor fund.

The town-meetings are usually held at Copake Flats, but occasionally at Copake Iron-Works, and at Craryville. Previous to 1866, the town formed one election district; but on Oct. 2, 1866, it was divided into two districts, the north and west part forming the first district, with the polling-place located at Craryville, and the east and south part forming the second district, with the polling-place at Copake Flats.

There are four post-offices in the town, located in small villages and hamlets.

The first of these is "Copake Iron-Works," located at the village bearing the same name. This village has attained its present size in a growth of thirty-three years, and is a direct result of the establishing of the iron-works at this place. In 1845 there was not a dwelling-house in the place. Two old shanties, hardly fit for use as barns, were the only buildings. The growth of the village has been such that it now numbers about forty dwellings, has two stores, one hotel, a depot, two churches,—Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic,—the Copake Iron-Works, and about two hundred inhabitants. It is a station on the New York and Harlem railroad, one hundred and four miles from New York, and twenty-three miles south of Chatham.

The second, Copake Post-office, is located two miles

southwest of Copake Iron-Works, at Copake Flats. This village is very pleasantly situated a little southeast of the centre of the town, on the level ground that formed Livingston's purchase, called Taghkanic. Before the village attained any size the locality was called "the Copake Flats," and this cognomen has clung to it through all the stages of its growth. Located on the principal thoroughfare of the county from north to south, it offered a fine stand for an inn, and the water-power, a short distance north, caused a mill to be built there at an early day. The growth of the village has never been rapid, but it has rather been regarded as a quiet, pleasant place of residence, and has attracted the farmers of the vicinity who desired to retire from active business. The buildings are generally of a very good class, and the citizens manifest a commendable public spirit in beautifying their grounds with flowers and shrubbery.

William Murray was an early merchant at this place, and Nicholas Robison was the first miller. Among the earliest settlers were Francis Brusie, Nicholas Brusie, Cornelius Brusie, Wilhelmus Viele, and a family of Millers. Peter Miller was an early innkeeper, and one of the hotels still bears his name. At present the village consists of two hotels, two stores, a carriage-shop, three blacksmith-shops, a Methodist church, a shoe-shop, a tin-shop, a harness-shop, a school-house, and about thirty dwellings. Near the village is located the Copake trotting-course, which is a mile-track, and was first opened in 1856 by Hoffman Sweet and Lee Chamberlain. The land was leased of Daniel L. Williams. At present the course is under the control of E. Halstead.

The third post-office is located at West Copake, in the southwest part of the town. This place is a small hamlet, containing half a dozen houses, a summer hotel, and a store and post-office. At this place, which was formerly called "Anderson's Corners," is located the splendid residence of Henry Astor, which was built in 1875, and is a much more elegant, imposing, and costly building than is very often seen in such a rural section. The fourth and last of these post-offices is located at Craryville, in the northwest corner of the town. This place was first settled by Jacob Hagerman, who owned nearly, if not quite, all the land on which the village is situated. It was formerly called "Bain's Corners," after Peter Bain,—a son of Abraham Bain, and grandson of Peter Bain, who was an early settler in Taghkanic,—who kept the hotel and owned considerable property in the place. About 1870 the Bain property was sold to Peter Crary, and the name of the place was changed to "Craryville." It is a small village, pleasantly located in the valley of the Copake creek, and contains about eighty inhabitants. It has about fifteen dwellings, two stores, one hotel, two wagon and blacksmith-shops, a shoe-shop, and railroad depot. It is a station on the New York and Harlem railroad, 111 miles north from New York, and 16 miles south from Chatham. The post-office was formerly called "North Copake."

In the northeast part of the town, one and a half miles south from Hillsdale, is a little hamlet called the "Black Grocery." It contains a store, wagon and blacksmith-shop, and two or three dwellings. Near by the New York and

Harlem railroad crosses the Rocloff Jansen's Kill, on a long, covered bridge, at a considerable height.

The manufacturing interests of this town are limited in number. The principal one, and which ranks well with similar enterprises elsewhere, is the

COPAKE IRON-WORKS.

This enterprise was first established, in the year 1845, by a firm called "Lemuel Pomeroy & Sons," of Pittsfield, Mass. The firm was composed of Lemuel Pomeroy, Sr., Lemuel Pomeroy, Jr., Robert Pomeroy, and Theodore Pomeroy. They had formerly, for a period of about ten years, been running the old Livingston furnace, in Ancram, but, being attracted by the large bed of fine ore and the excellent water-power, decided to come here and build a new furnace. They immediately erected the necessary buildings, and commenced the first blast in 1846. The capacity of this furnace was some fifty or sixty tons per month. In 1848 the "Copake Iron Company" was formed by the admission of Isaac C. Chesbrough and William L. Pomeroy as members of the firm. An interest in the business was soon after sold to "Hathaway & Johnson," of South Adams, Mass. In 1850 the firm was again reorganized, and Lemuel Pomeroy, Jr., Isaac C. Chesbrough, Robert Pomeroy, and Theodore Pomeroy became the owners. In 1853, Lemuel Pomeroy died, and the other three partners continued the business until 1861, when they sold to John Beckley, of Canaan, Conn., and he, in 1862, sold to the present owner, Frederick Miles.

In 1847 a forge was built in connection with the furnace for the purpose of converting the cast-iron into wrought-iron, and preparing it for use in the manufacture of car-axles and gun-barrels. A heavy trip-hammer was used in this work, and all kinds of rod and bar-iron were produced. This branch of the business was given up in 1854. For the first years of its existence the iron produced at this furnace was transported to Hudson in carts, to be shipped from there by rail or water. In 1852 the Harlem road was built through, and furnished them with increased facilities for transporting their productions.

The old stack or furnace was used till 1872, when the present one was erected. It is about thirty feet square at its base, nine feet inner diameter at the *boshes*, and thirty-two feet high. It is built of marble stone, from Dover, Dutchess Co., and has three *tuyere* arches, using four three-and-one-fourth-inch *tuyeres*. The blast is furnished by two large blowing-cylinders run by an overshot wheel about twenty feet in diameter. The air is heated to a temperature of about 400 degrees Fahrenheit, and applied to the furnace under a pressure of five-tenths of a pound to the square inch. The buildings occupied by the works are nine in number, and the proprietor also owns about twenty buildings which are occupied by the workmen. A railroad about three-fourths of a mile long has just been completed, which connects the furnace with the depot, furnishing unsurpassed facilities for handling of materials and the iron produced. A foundry for the manufacture of plows and other agricultural implements is also contemplated. In addition to the power furnished by the water-wheel, the works are supplied with a fine steam-engine, which is used in

times of low water. The works employ about fifty hands, and consume annually about eight thousand tons of iron ore, twelve hundred tons of limestone, and four hundred and fifty thousand bushels of charcoal. The iron produced amounts to three thousand seven hundred and fifty tons per year, and is of a fine quality, excellently adapted to the making of car-wheels. Its tensile strength is from thirty-two thousand to thirty-seven thousand pounds to the square inch. There are seven grades of this iron, numbered from "No. 1," which is the softest, to "No. 6," which is the hardest. Most of the iron is composed of Nos. 3, 4, and 4½, which are the best adapted to car-wheel work, being both hard and tenacious. This iron bears an excellent reputation, and is shipped to all parts of the country.

The ore-bed owned by Mr. Niles and from which most of the ore used at the furnace is obtained, lies near the railroad. It was first opened many years ago, but was not very extensively worked until the furnace was built in 1845. It is worked by the "open-cut" method, and several different cuts have been opened. The one now being worked was opened by Mr. Miles, and has been worked to a depth of sixty feet, furnishing an ore that produces fifty per cent. of metallic iron in the furnace, and fifty-eight per cent. by assay. At present about five thousand tons of ore are being taken out yearly, the rest of the ore used at the iron-works being brought from Pawling and Amenia, in Dutchess county, and from the Weed mine in Ancram. The ore is drawn from the mine in carts, and after passing through the Blake crusher and the Bradford washer, is again loaded into carts or wagons and drawn to the furnace.

The other manufactory was located at the foot of Robison's lake, and was first built as a grist-mill by the proprietor of the manor for one of his tenants, Nicholas Robison, after whom the lake was named. It has since been owned by James Robison, Isiah and Isaac Griffin, Silas Miller, Norman Pulver, and has finally passed into the hands of Messrs. McArthur & Van Deusen. It has four run of stone, and employs water-power equivalent to one hundred and twenty-five horse-power. Its capacity is about eight hundred bushels per day. There is also a saw-mill located there. While owned by the Robisons a clothery was established there, consisting of a carding-machine and a fulling and cloth-dressing mill. This business was afterwards carried on by Edward and Christopher Gernon, and was finally abandoned about thirty-five years ago.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN COPAKE.

About the year 1832 the Methodists of this town began to hold a series of "grove-meetings" in several different places in the southwest part of Copake and in the northern part of Ancram. One of the places of meeting was near the residence of George Niver. In the summer or fall of that year a class was formed, consisting of a dozen or more members, by the efforts of Revs. Richard Hayter and Edward S. Stout. At the next meeting of conference these gentlemen were appointed as preachers at this place, it then being an appointment on the Hillsdale circuit. The grove-meetings were continued during the summer of 1833, and resulted in quite an extensive revival of religion, which added a considerable number to the church, and so strengthened

it in numbers, influence, and resources that steps were taken to secure the erection of a house of worship. As a preliminary step, due notice being given, a meeting was held "at the barn of Peter Miller," on the 19th of June, 1834, to incorporate the society. William T. Trafford and John Shaver, Jr., presided, and John Porter, John Shaver, Jr., George Niver, William T. Trafford, and Richard L. Vosburgh were elected trustees.

A subscription was raised and the first church was built at the upper or eastern corners, on lands donated by Elisha Wilcox, some time in this or the next year, 1834 or 1835. It was a plain building without tower or belfry, and cost about \$2000. It was used till the new church was built, and was then sold for \$400 or \$500, and removed to the lower corners, where it was converted into, and has since been used as, a store. It is believed that this church was dedicated by Rev. Joseph B. Wakeley. The second or present church was built in the fall and winter of 1853-54, during the pastorate of Rev. Marvin R. Lent, and was dedicated by Rev. Joseph B. Wakeley, then of New York, in the following spring. This church was built by Jude Snyder, in the burying-ground, and cost about \$3500. It will comfortably seat about three hundred and fifty persons.

Soon after, a parsonage was purchased of a Mr. Brown, at a cost of about \$1400. It is still owned by the church and used for a ministerial residence. The present valuation of the entire church property is about \$4000.

The trustees before named and John Williams, together with their several wives, were among the first members of the church. George Niver and Wm. T. Trafford were the first class-leaders.

The present officers are Darius Van Deusen, John P. Bain, William Northrop, James Peck, Ward Van De Bogart, John Lyke, Henry Lloyd, Charles Lloyd, Norman Decker, stewards; the six first named, Henry Niver, Ambrose Williams, Wesley Holsapple, trustees; William Northrop, Henry Lloyd, class-leaders. The membership is two hundred and ten, fifty-five of that number being probationers.

The ministers who have preached at this church, and all of whom, with the exception of the seven first named, have been regularly stationed here, are as follows, viz.:

Revs. Richard Hayter, Edward S. Stout, S. L. Stillman, D. B. Ostrander, J. Carley, W. Lull, Charles C. Keyes, D. B. Osborn, W. Lull, A. Bushnell, Jr., Alonzo G. Shears, David Holmes, David Plumb, Levi Warner, Matthew Van Deusen, William Gothard, Aaron Hunt, Jr., Loren Clark, L. Mc K. Pease, Loyal B. Andrus, Jeremiah Ham, Aaron Hunt, Jr., Cyrus G. Prindle, Marvin R. Lent, Isaac H. Lent, Alpheus C. Gallahue, C. Fuller, Charles Gorse, Loyal B. Andrus, B. M. Genung, Marvin R. Lent, Isaac H. Lent, Thomas Ellis, J. H. Phillips, J. G. Slater, and J. H. Michell, the present pastor, who is now serving in his third year.

The Sabbath-school in connection with this church is in a prosperous condition, having a membership of one hundred and seventy, and a library of about four hundred volumes. The officers are Rev. J. H. Michell, superintendent; William Northrop, assistant superintendent; Charles Burroughs, secretary; John Lyke, treasurer; Charles Roberts, librarian.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.

Previously to 1852 Episcopal services were held occasionally in the district school-house at Copake Iron-Works; Mrs. Aurelia Pomeroy and Mrs. Harriet Chesbrough being teachers.

The parish was organized in 1852, at a meeting held for the purpose at the residence of Isaac C. Chesbrough, Rev. N. S. Stoughton presiding and William L. Pomeroy acting as secretary. The following officers were elected, viz.: Lemuel Pomeroy, senior warden; Isaac C. Chesbrough, junior warden; William L. Pomeroy, Lemuel Pomeroy, Jr., S. H. Platner, Lee Chamberlain, Sylvester Melius, John D. Groat, Julius Snyder, J. G. Palen, vestrymen.

The minute of these proceedings was accepted May 24, 1852, and signed by Rev. N. S. Stoughton, in the presence of two witnesses. June 17 it was recorded, and the society was incorporated.

The land for a church site and parsonage lot was given by the "Copake Iron Company," and the members contributed liberally towards a fund to build a church. In this they were assisted by the Trinity church of New York, and a church was erected at a cost of \$3000. The size of the main building is thirty by forty-five feet, with a chancel fifteen by twenty-two feet. It furnishes comfortable sittings for one hundred and fifty persons. It was consecrated on St. Peter's day, June 29, 1852, and received into the jurisdiction of the bishop of New York by the Rev. Carlton Chase, of New Haven, performing episcopal duties at the request of the standing committee of the diocese of New York.

Prior to the settling of a rector over this parish, service was held by various clergymen, among others by Revs. N. S. Stoughton, H. Wheaton, Dr. Berrian, — Haight, and — Anthon, the three last all of New York. The first resident rector was Rev. William T. Ludlum. He was followed by Revs. E. W. Hager, Peter S. Ruth, P. O. Barton, William A. Leach, J. H. Babcock, and Levi Johnston. Services have also been conducted at the church by Revs. Joseph Johnson, W. C. Brant, — Hale, and Rev. R. C. Terry, of Hudson, N. Y. The church is at present without a pastor. The membership is quite small. The present valuation of the church property is about \$5000.

The present officers are Isaac C. Chesbrough, senior warden; Lemuel Pomeroy, junior warden; H. T. Goodale, William Wright, William A. Miles, Darius Weed, Peter N. Campbell, Asa Martin, F. P. Miles, Lott Cook, vestrymen; Wm. A. Miles, treasurer; Lemuel Pomeroy, secretary.

ST. BRIDGET'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Religious services were held at Copake Iron-Works, in the house of Michael Herihy, by the Rev. James S. O'Sullivan, of Hudson, from 1855 to 1867. At that time it was thought best to build a church, and steps were taken to secure its erection. It was commenced in 1866, and finished in 1867. The mission was attached to Chatham parish in February, 1873, under the pastoral care of Rev. James J. Moriarty, A.M., who is still ministering to the people. Oct. 31, 1875, the church was formally dedicated, and seventy persons confirmed by Rt. Rev. Francis McNierney, Bishop of Albany.

The church, which will seat two hundred persons, cost \$5000. Present valuation about the same.

Previous to Father O'Sullivan's ministrations, Rev. William Howard, of Hudson, held services. He first began about 1849.

The congregation now consists of forty-five families. The present lay trustees are Michael Herlihy and Matthew Murnane.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH.

This church is situated in the western part of the town of Copake, and is generally known as "the Lyall church," a name which it derived from the Rev. William Lyall, who was its pastor for a number of years. He was known popularly as "Dominie" Lyall, and died while pastor of this church. He is buried in the ground adjoining it.

The church was an offshoot of the "Greenbush" or "Vodder" church, in Gallatin. The present pastor is Rev. — Garretson, who, by his neglect to furnish a good history of his church, forces us to pass it by with this brief notice.

CEMETERIES.

There are four cemeteries in Copake. They are called town cemeteries, and a sexton is appointed for each ground at the annual town-meeting. The first record of these appointments is found in the year 1836, when it was "voted to have a grave-digger appointed at each burying-ground, and paid by the town." The meeting then proceeded to appoint the grave-diggers, and fix the amount they were to receive for their services on each occasion, as follows, viz.: At the "burying-ground near Peter Miller's," John F. Brusie, fee \$1; at the "burying-ground at Presbyterian meeting-house," Philip I. Lown, fee \$1.37½; at the "burying-ground near Christian Niver's," David Taylor, fee \$1; and at the "burying-ground near David Williams'," Thomas Williams, fee \$1; and a tax of \$50 was voted for expenses of grave-digging. The first of these, and also the oldest one, is more commonly known as the Copake Flats burying-ground. It is situated in the lot of the Methodist Episcopal church. It contains about two acres of ground, and is quite full of graves. Many of the stones and monuments are costly and of fine designs. The ground, however, lacks the symmetry of arrangement, the walks and drives, and the results of care and labor that ought to characterize our cities of the dead. The earliest date on any of the tombstones is borne by a slab of gray stone, the inscription on which reads as follows, viz.: "Abraham Spoor, died Oct. 23d, 1757." Among the other early graves (nearly all of which are marked by smooth slabs of black slate more or less elaborately carved) are found the following: "Gashe, wife of Mr. Abraham Spoor, died May 3, 1777, in her 63d year;" "Arnaut Viele," and "Catharine Van Keuren," in 1776; "Francis Brusie," in 1780; "Elizabeth, wife of Wilhelmus Viele," in 1785; "Isaac Spoor, Esq.," in 1789; "James Robison, who fell June 2, 1791, by ye accidental discharge of a gun. Aged 51 years;" "Nicholas McArthur," in 1793; "Silence Lawrence," in 1795; "Rebecca Lott," in 1793; "Eleanor Brusie," in 1794; "Andrew C. Brusie," and "Cornelius Brusie," in 1795;

"Catharine Brusie," "Nicholas C. Brusie," and "Christina, wife of Ephraim Race," in 1796; and "Abraham A. Decker," in 1797.

The second ground is now known as the "Lyll burying-ground," and is located near the Reformed Protestant Dutch church in the western part of Copake. It received this name from the "Lyll church," so called after the Rev. William Lyall, who was its pastor for many years, and now lies buried in this cemetery. He died May 6, 1868, aged seventy years. This ground contains but one stone that antedates the present century. It is that of "Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Commer," who died March 22, 1794, aged thirty-four years.

The third ground is pleasantly located a half-mile west of Craryville. It is called the "Niver burying-ground." There is but one stone dated before 1800 the inscription on which can be deciphered. This is evidently the grave of some member of the Whitbeck family, the inscription being, "— E. W. BORN GUNE 1 1752 DIED APRIL 10 1785." There are several old slate slabs, the inscriptions on which have been effaced by the waste and wear of the elements.

The fourth ground is a small one located in the north-east part of the town, and called the "Williams burying-ground."

The town of Copake was active in furnishing troops and money during the late war. It furnished a total of one hundred and sixty-six men, and raised money as follows, viz.:

In 1862, on credit of the town.....	\$5,800.00
" 1863, by town tax.....	1,537.00
" 1864, " ".....	41,666.82
" 1865, " ".....	1,822.10
" " on credit of the town.....	21,363.00
Total.....	\$70,208.92

Of this amount \$65,773.12 was paid out as bounties for volunteers, and \$1122.50 for expenses of enlisting them. The State refunded to the town the sum of \$21,100 of this amount.

The town bonds issued were sixteen in number, and of various amounts, ranging from \$300 to \$5000 each. The gross amount of the bonds was \$21,363.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ALFRED DOUGLAS, JR.,

was born in New York city, in 1829, and died at his country residence, at Copake, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1876, at the age of forty-seven years. He was the first son of Earl Douglas, who was of old Scottish ancestry, of which history has recorded so many valiant deeds. The genealogy of the Douglas family is of great historic interest, embracing as it does the name of Richard Douglas, one of the Pilgrims, who came from Scotland to this country in the year 1649, landing at Plymouth, Mass., and subsequently settling in New London, Conn. The Revolutionary fame of Captain Richard Douglas, who was a lieutenant

A N C R A M.

THIS is the southeast corner town of the county, centrally distant from Hudson about eighteen miles. It is bounded north by Copake and Taghkanic, east by the towns of Mount Washington, Mass., and North East, in Dutchess county, south by North East and Pine Plains, in Dutchess county, and west by Gallatin. It is the fifth town in the county in point of size, and eleventh in population; its area being twenty-six thousand nine hundred and nineteen acres, nearly four-fifths of which is improved, and a population of seventeen hundred and fifteen. In 1860 the population was seventeen hundred and twenty, in 1865 it was sixteen hundred and fifty-one, and in 1870 it was seventeen hundred and ninety-three.

The eastern boundary of the town was formerly a line running at a very oblique angle. The northern limb was a line two miles long, running in a direction a little west of south, and was simply an extension of the present boundary line between New York and Massachusetts, north of the angle near the south line of Copake. This angle was then at the end of the dividing line between Copake and Ancram. The southern limb of the angle was the present east boundary between Ancram and North East. This boundary was changed, as will be explained farther on, so that a triangular tract of land, called "Boston Corners," containing about one thousand acres, was set off from Massachusetts and annexed to Ancram; the northern limb of the angle above described becoming one side of the triangle. Subsequently, a triangular piece of land containing about one thousand acres was taken from Ancram and annexed to Copake, leaving the northern boundary a straight line as it is at present.

The surface of the town is broken and hilly. The range of the Taghkanic mountains occupies the eastern part of the northeast corner. The highest point is Monument mountain. A monument on its summit marks the boundaries of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. The eastern part of the town adjoining North East is occupied by a high rounded edge of land, which is an extension of "Chestnut Ridge," in Dutchess county. It is called "West Hill," "Card's Hill," "East Hill," and "Chestnut Ridge." The latter is the most correct name. In the southwest a broken range of hills runs in a generally northerly direction, terminating in a high hill east of Ancram, called "Mill Hill." The hills in the northwest are high, but rise with a very gradual slope. There is a prominent pointed hill near the centre of the town, which is called "Croven Hill." Along the course of the two principal streams in the north centre of the town the land is flat, low, and swampy, forming a sort of *plaine*, occupying several hundred acres.

There are several small lakes or ponds in the northern

part of the town, the largest of which are called "Woodworth," or "Lower Rhoda," "Porter," or "Miller's," and "Long" ponds. The two first named lie partly in Copake. Fish of all kinds, including bass and pickerel, are found in them. The principal streams are Roeloff Jansen's Kill and Punch brook. The former enters the town near the middle of its north boundary, and flows in a generally southwest course across the town into Gallatin. Punch brook rises in the south part, and flows north till it empties into the kill, about a mile and a half from the town line. These streams have numerous small tributaries. The waters of the ponds in this town and the south part of Copake empty into the kill. A small brook rises in the Taghkanic mountains, near Boston Corners, and flows north into Copake.

The soil of this town is generally a gravelly loam, intermixed with clay. In the southeast and east there is, however, considerable limestone soil, and in the interval bordering the kill considerable quantities of alluvial deposits. It is a productive, fertile soil, and generally easily tilled. The crops are similar to those of other towns, rye, corn, potatoes, oats and buckwheat being the principal crops. Some of the land is particularly adapted to grazing purposes, and dairying is carried on to some extent. Iron ore has been obtained at different points in the hills along the east border, and near the Taghkanic, in the north part of the town. Lead ore has also been mined at Hot Ground, near the centre.

This town is well supplied with railroads. The New York and Harlem railroad was built through this town in 1852, and entering at Boston Corners (its only station in Ancram), runs one and three-fourths miles north into Copake. The track of this road is elevated on an embankment some twenty-five feet high for a considerable distance north from this station, and on a slight curve, about half a mile north, *the wind has twice blown trains from the track*. These accidents occurred within a few rods of the same spot; the first some eighteen or twenty years since, and the last about ten years ago. Both trains consisted of one baggage-car and two coaches each, and were running south. The engine in each case remained on the track, but the cars were lifted bodily from the rails, and rolled over and over down the bank. Some lives were lost each time and many people injured. Trains now often wait at the station for hours when one of these fierce easterly winds is blowing, till it abates sufficiently to allow them to proceed with safety. The Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Boston railroad enters the town from Pine Plains, about a mile east of the Gallatin line, and crosses it in a northeasterly direction, making a wide detour to the north to get around the end of Chestnut Ridge, and leaves the

town at Boston Corners. Its length in Ancram is 8.07867 miles, and there are four stations,—Ancram Lead Mines, Halstead, Tanner's, and Boston Corners. The two intermediate stations are flag stations. Near Halstead are two wooden trestles spanning the valleys of two small streams. The smaller of these is about half a mile south, and is five hundred and twenty-five feet long and twenty-five feet high. The larger one is a few rods north, and is over one thousand three hundred feet long and sixty-five feet high in its most elevated part. Work was begun on this road in 1868 (it was then called the Poughkeepsie and Eastern railroad), but trains did not begin running until Aug. 1, 1872, when the first regular train ran over the whole length of the road. The first shipment of freight from Ancram Lead Mines was eleven cans of milk sent to New York by Jacob Miller. After the usual preliminaries the town was bonded in aid of this railroad to the amount of \$30,000, receiving in return three hundred shares of the capital stock. The commissioners of the town in the work of bonding were Peter P. Rossman, John M. Smith, and Backus McIntyre. The bonds were to run thirty years, bearing seven per cent. interest. Subsequently the road was mortgaged, the mortgage became due, and was foreclosed, and the road was sold, so that now the town has no interest in the road, they having sold their stock at a merely nominal price, save the interest on the \$30,000 in bonds.

The Rhinebeck and Connecticut railroad follows the course of the Roeloff Jansen's Kill through the town, and passing through Copake in a semicircle, re-enters Ancram at the Weed ore-bed, and runs parallel with the N. Y. & H. R. R., to Boston Corners, where it joins the P. H. & B. R. R., and both use the same track from that place to Millerton. This road has 7.44 miles of track in this town, and two stations,—Ancram and Boston Corners. It was built to Ancram (the most important station between the termini of the road) during the summer of 1874, and trains ran regularly to that point. Work was also carried on on the rest of the road during the fall and winter of 1874-75, with the expectation of opening the road its entire length early in the spring. A heavy freshet, however, carried off several bridges, and the road was not finally opened till about the 1st of May, 1875.

Ancram was formerly a part of the Livingston manor, though for many years considerable trouble existed between the authorities of Massachusetts and New York regarding the lands, they not being able to agree upon the boundary line between the two colonies. Owing to this state of affairs those who lived on the lands were often put to much trouble and inconvenience, and even sometimes placed in peril by the efforts of the rival governments to eject and dispossess them. At one time the New England Company, acting under the authority of the lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, came with a large force and carried off a large number of captives. The following letter, found in the "Documentary History of New York," vol. iii. page 473, addressed to Robert Livingston, Jr., explains this, and shows what a marked contrast there is between the present peaceable possession and the turbulence and disorder that then existed :

"MANOR LIVINGSTON, May 6, 1755.

"HONBLE. SR. :

"On Monday Mr. Connor went to Warn the People to Assist at Thursday Morning at Taghkanick, and as he Arrived to Anchoram about Sun Down, he Was Informed that there Was a proclamation from ye Lieutenant-Governour of Boston Nailed upon Direk Spoor Door, and Mr. Connor being Unensie to know what Was Meant by the proclamation being put up there, he Went to Direk Spoor's, and When they seen him Coming towards the house they took it of and Locked it up in one of their Chest. But Mr. Connor Insisted Upon Seeing the paper that was Nailed to the Door, and After Some Disputte Got it out of the Chest, Which is Now Inclosed and sent to You for Your Better Information, and as Mr. Connor was in Coming Whome he Came by Anchoram, Where he Stayed till Ten O'clock at Night; he Likewise ordered the people of Anchoram to keep together in one house, and to be Sure to Make Defence, But in Steed of Defending Themselves the fled after a Base Mannor, and Made No Resistance at all.

"Inclosed you have the Number of Men Which Were taken this Morning out of Anchoram By the New England Company, and your Servt., Jacob Knight, Who Was among them, and call'd out to the New England People to ty the Anchoram, and as Mr. Connor Informed me that the New England Sheriff Come up to Mr. Decker and Shook hands With him, and said he Would not take him, and Mr. Decker never offered to make any Resistance and all against him, and its said they are to Come and take Mr. Connor and the Rest of the Anchoram People, and We are Going there Now With a Company of men to Assist him as far as We Can.

"I am, hond. Sr., your most

"Obedient & faithful Servt.,

"DIREK SWART."

"THE NUMBER TAKEN FROM ANCHORAM."

"James Elliott, the Clarke; Neil MacArthur, Founder; Hugh MacCay, Filler; Jacob Showers, Founder; Samuel Morris, Do.; Charles MacCarthur, Morris When, Angus MacDuffey.

"The number took there were

"Robert Noble, Thomas Whitney, Jacob Spoor, Cornelius Spoor, Andries Reese, Jonathan Derby, Francis Balviel, a Soldr belonging to Albany Garrison, Ebenezer Pain, John Van Gelden, an Indian, Joseph Van Gelden, an Do., Jacob Knecht, Mr. Livingston's Servant, 103 ye Whole Number."

It is said in some works heretofore published that the town was first settled by the Dutch in the vicinity of Ancram village. This may be true; there were, no doubt, some settlers of that nationality among the earliest inhabitants, but no general settlement was made till the Scotch people settled in the central part of the town, and gave it a name by which it is known to this day, *i. e.*, "Scotchtown." Some settlers also came in from the eastern States, and occupied the valley between the Taghkanic mountains and Chestnut ridge and other lands in the eastern part of the town. We are unable to give anything like a full history of these hardy pioneers who ventured into the wilderness to create homes for their families. There were still some Indians in this section when the white settlers came, and they always maintained friendly relations with them. The last of them was the family of "Old Indian Joe." He died before 1790, but some members of his family survived him and remained in the vicinity for several years.

John Strever came from Germany and settled on a farm near Ancram Lead Mines, the present residence of Jacob Miller. He had four sons and two daughters, all of whom married and settled in this and Dutchess counties. Jacob, the second son, married Maria Hoysradt, a daughter of another early settler, and leased a farm near Ancram. One of his children—Mrs. Maria Knickerbocker—is now living

in the western part of Copake at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

Zaccheus Owen came to Ancram from New England, and settled on a place a little east of Boston Corners. The date of his settlement was probably about 1760. He was succeeded on the place by his son Charles, and he by his son Hermon. The place is now divided into two farms, occupied by John Silvernail and Archibald McIntyre. The latter occupies the homestead, and his house stands nearly on the site of the first one. Peter Owen, a great-grandson of Zaccheus, is living in Ancram, aged seventy-nine years.

William Lott first settled the place occupied by Harmon Johnson, and known as "the Eggleston farm." He sold to Mark Kryne.

Next north of Lott, David Eggleston settled. The place is now occupied by Charles Roberts.

Hans Adam Miller was a German emigrant who settled, about 1760-65, on a farm on the west side of Chestnut ridge, about a mile from Boston Corners. The place is now owned by Anson and Homer Vosburgh. His family, consisting of three sons and six daughters, were all born on that place. Their descendants, by the names of Miller, McArthur, and Wilkinson, are still among the residents of this county. One son—named John—married, and took a lease of the farm now occupied by his son, Benjamin I. Miller, about 1800. By some error of the clerk who transcribed the lease it was made for the unusually long term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. The proprietor of the manor was very anxious to rectify the error when he found out what it was, but as he had refused "to correct mistakes" before he knew what the mistake was, Miller kept the lease, saying, that if it was good enough for Livingston, it was good enough for him. Benjamin I. Miller still has this remarkable lease in his possession, though the land has since been purchased and conveyed by deed.

Hans Adam Miller had two brothers, Benjamin and Matthias, who came to America with him, and settled in Ancram and Copake; Benjamin on the place now occupied by Mrs. Miller, near Miller's pond, and Matthias on the place now occupied by Mrs. Lampman, half a mile southwest of the Weed ore-bed. Benjamin B. Miller, living near Copake Flats, is a grandson of Benjamin Miller. John McArthur was a son of Neil McArthur, one of the first settlers. He had seven children. One of them, Mrs. Betsey Barlow, is living in Rochester. Peter McArthur, a great-grandson of Neil, and son of Charles, is now living in Copake, two miles south of Copake Flats.

Henry and David Wentworth, and a family named Steward, were early settlers near Ancram village, and Isaac Williams was for a long time agent of Livingston, in charge of the iron-works there.

Jacob Kiefer, on the W. H. Tripp place; John Tweedy, on the John M. Williams place; Reuben McArthur, on the Elias Austin place; Arthur McArthur, on the Sally McArthur place; two Burches, on the Jesse and Elias Reynolds place; John W. Pulver, on the William W. Tanner place; Martin Miller, on the John M. Smith place; and John Woodward, near the Woodward pond, were among the first settlers in their respective localities.

Among the other earlier settlers were Isaac Rogers, Duncan McArthur, Archibald and Duncan McIntyre, and families named Thompson, Fritts, Tanner, McDonald, Belcher, and Brandt.

This town was formed from Livingston, March 19, 1803, as Gallatin, and its name was changed to Ancram, March 25, 1814. Gallatin was taken off in 1830, and Boston Corners annexed April 13, 1857. Its first name was given it in honor of Hon. Albert Gallatin, and the present one after Ancram in Scotland, which was the native place of the Livingston family.

The following is a copy of the record of the first town-meeting:

"Town of Gallatin, April 5, 1803, Made choice of Ebenezer Kingman, clerk; Nicholas Klyne, supervisor; Henry Huffman, Esq., Jacob L. Strivel, Thomas Lomas, assessors; Rubin McCarter, Henry A. Holzerod, Silas Davis, commissioners; Allen Sheldon, collector; Christopher Shulte, Henry Huffman, overseers of the poor; Peter Marks, Aaron Sheldon, Daniel Palmer, constables; George Row, Hans Peter Shoemaker, John Bates, fence-viewers; Isaac Williams, poundmaster.

"\$150 for the use of the poor, to be Raised by Vote of the Town.

"Fences, 4½ feet High.

"No Run to Run at large from the first of September until the first of November, Under the forfeiture of such Ram."

The first commissioners and inspectors of common schools were elected at a special town-meeting held May 29, 1813. They were Allen Sheldon, Henry P. Mink, and Rowland Sweet, commissioners; John I. Holley, Elisha Wilcox, and Hermon Vedder, inspectors.

The following persons have served in the most important town offices, as designated in the list:

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1803 TO 1878.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1803.	Nicholas Kline.	Eben' Kingman.	Allen Sheldon.
1804.	" "	" "	" "
1805.	Isaac Williams.	" "	John I. Blass.
1806.	Allen Sheldon.	" "	" "
1807.	Isaac B. Smith.	" "	Benjamin Miller, Jr.
1808.	<u>Josiah Holley</u> .	" "	Thomas T. Loomis.
1809.	Allen Sheldon.	" "	" "
1810.	" "	Thomas T. Loomis.	Christian C. Shulte.
1811.	" "	" "	John Moore, Jr.
1812.	" "	Isaac B. Williams.	Benjamin Miller, Jr.
1813.	Henry P. Mink.	" "	Christian C. Shulte.
1814.	Isaac B. Smith.	" "	Benjamin Miller, Jr.
1815.	<u>Josiah Holley</u> .	" "	John P. Feller.
1816.	Isaac B. Smith.	" "	Benjamin Miller, Jr.
1817.	" "	John Coons.	" " "
1818.	Isaac B. Williams.	James Finch.	John P. Feller.
1819.	Isaac B. Smith.	John Coons.	James Finch.
1820.	Isaac B. Williams.	" "	Arch. T. McIntyre.
1821.	Walter Patterson.	Thos. Delamater.	Jacob Coons.
1822.	Elias Reynolds.	John S. Harris.	" "
1823.	Walter Patterson.	John Coons.	<u>Joshua D. Covey</u> .
1824.	Fred'k I. Curtiss.	Henry Delamater.	Joseph Reeves.
1825.	Isaac B. Williams.	Jacob Coons.	Henry Strover.
1826.	" "	John B. Strover.	Philip N. Feller.
1827.	John Coons.	Abraham F. Miller.	John P. White.
1828.	" "	Benj. I. Strover.	Joseph Reeves.
1829.	Augustus Tremain.	William H. Smith.	" "
1830.	William H. Smith.	Duncan Keefer.	Geo. Kisselbrack.
1831.	" "	George W. Barton.	" "
1832.	Joseph Halstead.	Duncan Keefer.	Philip Johnson.
1833.	" "	" "	Tunis Brusie.
1834.	James K. Van Ness.	Henry I. Strover.	Charles Caul.
1835.	Duncan Keefer.	Stephen Decker.	" "

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1836. Duncan Keefer.	David K. Tripp.	Henry I. Silvernail.
1837. David K. Tripp.	John Silvernail, Jr.	John Moore.
1838. Joseph Halstead.	Duncan Keefer.	" "
1839. " "	Richard Moore.	John Woodward.
1840. " "	Alex. Smith, Jr.	Ephraim Teator.
1841. " "	" "	Philip A. Coons.
1842. J. A. Rockefeller.	" "	John Woodward.
1843. Alex. Smith, Jr.	Wm. F. Koraback.	John W. Pulver.
1844. Arthur McArthur.	David K. Tripp.	Joseph Decker.
1845. Henry Van Deusen.	Caleb Wolcott.	Solemon Johnson.
1846. " "	Edson Carl.	Stephen Decker.
1847. " "	" "	John H. Silvernail.
1848. Seleck Osborn.	Josiah Reynolds.	Peter McArthur.
1849. Abr. A. Vosburgh.	John Lyke.	Daniel Johnson.
1850. Seleck Osborn.	Archelaus Brandt.	John W. Levi.
1851. Conrad Niver.	Ambrose Dennis.	John Johnson.
1852. Peter P. Rossman.	John A. Simmons.	George Wiltsey.
1853. H. H. Hoysradt.	Eli Loomis.	Daniel Johnson.
1854. Abr. A. Vosburgh.	" "	Jacob Decker.
1855. Peter McArthur.	William H. Barton.	Zachariah M. Blass.
1856. Harmon McIntyre.	Warren Tripp.	John Shaw.
1857. " "	Ambrose Dennis.	Freeman Scott.
1858. Peter P. Rossman.	John W. Keefer.	Alpheus Scott.
1859. Asa Hoag.	Smith Vosburgh.	Henry H. Hoysradt.
1860. " "	John A. Simmons.	Teal Dennis.
1861. Arthur McArthur.	Robert Bachman.	John Blass.
1862. " "	" "	Josiah L. Barton.
1863. Willis Hoag.	Gros. B. Rossman.	William Lown.
1864. Asa Hoag.	Jacob J. Shook.	Enoch N. Snyder.
1865. John M. Smith.	" "	Josiah L. Barton.
1866. H. H. Hoysradt.	Fred. C. Barton.	James McArthur.
1867. " "	Artemas S. Barton.	John P. Williams.
1868. " "	" "	George Kisselbrack.
1869. James Hoag.	Egbert Pulver.	Freeman Haynor.
1870. " "	Talm. Pulver, Jr.	Geo. Knickerbocker.
1871. Archelaus Brandt.	Albert C. Niver.	Jacob Koraback.
1872. Jacob Miller.	Arthur Miller.	Peter Seism.
1873. " "	Jacob J. Shook.	Gilbert H. Collier.
1874. " "	Obed Finch.	Nicholas Smith.
1875. " "	Alexander Card.	John I. Shook.
1876. " "	Duncan K. Pulver.	Lewis Pulver.
1877. William Hoag.	" "	David Ostrom.
1878. " "	Albert L. Hoysradt.	Jay Shook.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Appointed.	
1803. Henry Hoffman.	1822. Ebenezer Finch.
1804. Henry Hoffman.	1824. Elias Reynolds.
Isaac B. Smith.	Isaac B. Smith.
John Holley.	Allen Sheldon.
1808. Isaac B. Smith.	John S. Harris.
Thomas T. Loomis.	1825. Henry Youngbance.
Ebenezer Kingman.	
Elias Reynolds.	<i>Elected by the People.</i>
1810. Allen Sheldon.	1827. John Coons.
1811. Isaac B. Smith.	Henry S. Hoysradt.
Ebenezer Kingman.	John B. Strever.
1813. Allen Sheldon.	Phillip H. Mink.
Henry P. Mink.	1828. Jacob H. Teal.
Thomas T. Loomis.	1829. John P. Feller.
Samuel Hoag.	1830. Henry S. Hoysradt.
1815. Elias Reynolds.	Elias Reynolds.
Thomas T. Loomis.	Benjamin Hamlin.
Conrad I. Wiltsey.	1831. John B. Strever.
1818. Isaac B. Smith.	1832. Wandel I. Pulver.
Conrad I. Wiltsey.	1833. Andrie Brant.
Thomas T. Loomis.	1834. Hiram Thomas.
Allen Sheldon.	1835. Henry S. Hoysradt.
1821. Allen Sheldon.	Henry Porter.
Elias Reynolds.	Joseph Halstead.
Adam A. Hoysradt.	1836. George W. Barton.
Isaac B. Smith.	1837. Andrie Brant.
	Stephen Decker.
	Henry I. Strever.

1838. Henry S. Hoysradt.
John B. Owen.
1839. John Kisselbrack.
John B. Owen.
1840. John Monroe.
John B. Owen.
William H. Smith.
1841. Andrie Brant.
Lemuel Pomeroy, Jr.
Christian C. Koraback.
1842. Miranda Birch.
John Kisselbrack.
1843. Asa Hoag.
1844. Henry S. Hoysradt.
Christian C. Koraback.
1845. John Woodward.
1846. Abraham A. Vosburgh.
Frederick I. Curtiss.
1847. Andrie Brant.
John B. Owen.
Philip H. Bonesteel.
1848. William H. Smith.
Alvin Wilbur.
James Tripp.
1849. John P. White.
George Morgan.
1850. Henry Poucher.
1851. Simeon M. Collier.
1852. Elisha Moore.
Henry Dayton.
1854. Benjamin F. Kline.
1855. Simeon M. Collier.
1856. Henry Dayton.
Enoch N. Snyder.

1857. William W. Hoysradt.
Asa Hoag.
1858. Enoch N. Snyder.
1859. Simeon M. Collier.
1860. James Butts.
1861. Gilbert R. George.
1862. William W. Hoysradt.
1863. Smith Vosburgh.
1864. Alvin Wilbur.
Simeon M. Collier.
1865. Gilbert R. George.
John Shaw.
1866. Simeon M. Collier.
1867. Gilbert R. George.
Enoch N. Snyder.
1868. Alvin Wilbur.
William W. Hoysradt.
Richard S. Butts.
Enoch N. Snyder.
1869. Enoch N. Snyder.
1870. Eaton H. Card.
1871. William W. Hoysradt.
William A. Fritta.
1872. Benjamin Eggleston.
William H. Tripp.
1873. Philip M. Lown.
1874. Eaton H. Card.
James Butts.
1875. William W. Hoysradt.
1876. William H. Pulver.
Enoch N. Snyder.
1877. Richard S. Butts.
1878. Smith Vosburgh.

This town favors the licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors. The commissioners of excise elected by the people under the existing law have been as follows, viz.: 1875, William H. Tripp, Christopher S. Hoysradt, Leonard Coon (appointed); 1876, Christopher S. Hoysradt, Frederick C. Barton, William Hoag; 1877, Hoffman Strever; 1878, Frederick C. Barton.

There are four post-offices in this town, located at Ancram, Ancram Lead Mines, Boston Corners, and Weed Mine. There was formerly one known as Ancram Centre, which was discontinued in 1871.

ANCRAM,

which is the principal village, is situated on the kill, near the west line of the town, and contains about three hundred inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated, lying mostly on the west bank of the stream, which rises quite steeply to a height of about seventy-five feet. The village is separated into two parts, nearly an eighth of a mile apart. The first, and principal part, lies near the fall in the kill, and contains two churches (Evangelical Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal), two hotels ("Ancram" and "Sunnyside") two stores, two blacksmith-shops, a shoe-shop, a large paper-mill, a fine school-house, a depot, and about twenty-five dwellings. A little way to the north is a small cluster of about a dozen dwellings.

The first hotel was built on the present site of the Ancram Hotel, in 1845, by John Seism. It has been repaired and added to, but the original frame is still standing.

The first grist-mill stood on the east side of the creek, nearly opposite the paper-mill. It was run by Philip Coon, and existed previous to 1826. There was a saw-mill on the

same side near the bridge, which is still standing, though in a very dilapidated condition.

The first store was kept in the early part of the century, in a building east of the bridge, by Isaac B. Williams, a son of Livingston's agent at the iron-works. The building was afterwards moved near the creek, below the saw-mill, and is now used as a barn. Augustus Tremain afterwards kept a store near the same place.

Previous to 1840 the village was but a hamlet, consisting principally of the employees of the furnace and forges. There was then not more than half a dozen houses, or rather cabins, and the Livingston mansion. In 1843 this mansion was torn down and rebuilt on the same foundations by the heirs of Henry I. Livingston. In 1845 the first sale of the soil in Ancram was made under mortgage, and the property was bought by Dr. Peter P. Rossman and Joseph D. Monell. They tried to build up a village, and it is principally through their efforts that the place has attained its growth and prominence. Dr. Rossman now resides in the Livingston mansion. He is a descendant of the first Rossman family in Taghkanic, and a grandson of Jacob Rossman of that town. He is one of four brothers, all of whom were practicing physicians. Two of them died in the south, and one, Dr. John B. Rossman, lives in Albany. He has attained considerable prominence in political matters, having held many important town offices and represented his district in the Assembly.

ANCRAM LEAD MINES,

more commonly called "Hot Ground," lies south of the centre of the town, and is a station on the Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Boston railroad, twenty-nine miles from Poughkeepsie. The first name conferred on this locality was "Punch Brook," a name which still adheres to the stream that passes through it. It derived this name from a traditional incident, in which a man who had been to Hudson on business, and who had imbibed considerably more ardent spirits than he could transport with an undeviating uprightness of carriage, had also, in view of future emergencies, procured a half-barrel of liquor, which he was drawing home on a lumber wagon. As he drove through the bed of the brook the wagon tilted over the stones, and the barrel rolled against and knocked out the end-board, falling on to the stones and knocking in one head, and, before the owner could collect his befuddled senses, the liquor had mingled with the waters of the stream, and ran gurgling on its way to the river. The name afterwards given it of "Hot Ground" was probably on account of the ore-bed there. It is a common belief among the ignorant that the ground where metallic ore is found is always warmer than where no ore exists, and the steam or cloud rising from the hill-sides after a shower is thought to indicate the location of hidden mines. There is an extensive bed of lead ore at this point, and "Hot Ground" probably was first used to indicate this fact. It is a small village, one church (Presbyterian), one hotel, two stores, one restaurant, a depot, one wagon and blacksmith-shop, and about a dozen dwellings.

BOSTON CORNERS

is a small hamlet situated at the junction of the three railroads running through the town. It contains one hotel, one

store, one blacksmith-shop, a fine depot, and about a dozen dwellings, of which nearly half are in the town of North East, in Dutchess county. The name was given to the locality when the State of Massachusetts owned the triangular tract of land lying west of the Taghkanic mountains. The mountain formed an almost impassable barrier between this spot and the seat of civil authority, and it became a sort of "city of refuge" for criminals and outlaws of all classes, who fled to it to escape from the reach of the officers of the law. On this account it also became a resort of prize-fighters, who could here carry out their brutal and inhuman purposes secure from the interference of the authorities. The celebrated fight between John Morrissey and "Yankee" Sullivan occurred here. For these reasons it finally became necessary to make some change to enable the civil authorities to enforce the laws protective of peace and property, and in December, 1848, the inhabitants petitioned to be annexed to the State of New York. The State of Massachusetts consented in May, 1853. The cession was accepted by New York, July 21, 1853; confirmed by Congress, Jan. 3, 1855; and the corner was annexed to Ancram, April 13, 1857.

The first hotel-keeper here was a man named Albison, who also kept a store. His building was on the site of the present hotel, and was torn down in 1857-58, and rebuilt by Abram I. Vosburgh, whose son, M. B. Vosburgh, is the present proprietor. On a brick was found the date of the erection, but it is not remembered, and the brick is lost. Albison also owned a grist-mill, a carding-machine, a fulling and cloth-dressing mill, and a saw-mill, all located on the brook near the present depot. These buildings were abandoned and torn down many years ago, the last one being demolished by the New York and Harlem railroad in 1852. This property was also owned among others by Horace Langdon, Jacob Decker, Andris Van Deusen, James Freeman, and Milo Barnum, father of William H. Barnum, the present United States senator from Connecticut, who was born here.

David Williams started the first blacksmith-shop about 1818. He was a Welshman and came from New Jersey. His shop was on the corner near the line of the town of North East.

Smith Vosburgh kept the first store, near the depot, at the place now kept by Eugene McIntyre.

WEED MINE

is a post-office recently established at the Weed ore-bed, on the north line of the town. The buildings all belong to the owners or employees of the mine. The settlement lies partly in Copake.

ANCRAM CENTRE,

otherwise known as "Scotchtown" and "Black Rock," is a locality near the centre of the town. The first name was derived from the first settlers, who were Scotch people. The other was given it in ridicule of a man named John A. Rockefeller, who owned the mill and kept a store there. He was a Republican in politics, and his Democratic neighbors called his locality "Black Rockefeller's," which was finally abbreviated to "Black Rock." The mill at this

place was built by Livingston about 1775, for a Mr. Mabey, the father of Henry Mabey, late of Ancram. It was owned afterwards by Robert Van Deusen, who bought it of Livingston, and for a period of eighteen years by John Rockefeller. In the spring of 1865 it was purchased by the present owner, Eason Card. It is located on Punch brook, a mile north of Ancram Lead Mines, and has three runs of stone driven by a fourteen-foot overshot wheel. It is used only for custom grinding. During the anti-rent troubles a society was organized in Ancram, which met at the house of Rockefeller. There were but a few members, and only one meeting was held. During this exciting period the barns and out-buildings of David K. Tripp, in the west part of the town, were burned by the anti-renters.

CEMETERIES.

There were a number of private burial-grounds in this town, but they have mostly been neglected so long as to be almost beyond recognition. There are no incorporated cemeteries, and many of the citizens go to Millerton, Pine Plains, and Copake to bury the dead.

There is a small ground near Boston Corners, the oldest stone in which is dated 1807. It is that of Isaac Rogers. His wife Anna survived him till 1835, when she died at the age of one hundred years, six months, and seventeen days. There is another small ground at the East Ancram Methodist Episcopal church, containing about one-half acre, the earliest burial there being in 1845.

In the west part of the town, one-half mile south of Ancram, is another ground of about the same size, which is very full. It is called the Free ground. The oldest stone, and the only one erected previous to 1800, is that of Captain Joseph Elliott, who died October 13, 1796.

The largest ground is near Ancram, opposite the Lutheran church. It is pleasantly located on rolling ground, and contains six or seven acres. It was first opened about 1845. It is owned partly by the Lutheran church and partly by the Brandt family.

EAST ANCRAM METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the month of September, 1844, Rev. Lewis McK. Pease, pastor of the Copake Methodist Episcopal church, held a grove-meeting in the grove that then occupied the site of the present church edifice. Many converts were gained, and it was thought best to organize a society, which was accordingly done on the 12th day of April, 1845. The meeting was held in the school-house near the church, and was presided over by Duncan McArthur, and Daniel Shook acted as secretary. John W. Pulver, Tallmadge Pulver, Andrus Lyke, Alexander Smith, David Downs, Alanson Shumway, Duncan McArthur, Arthur McArthur, and Elias Reynolds were elected trustees.

The church was built during the summer of 1845, at a cost of \$1100, exclusive of considerable work done by those who desired to assist the good work. It was dedicated by Rev. J. Z. Nichols, in October, 1845. It was repaired in 1873, at a cost of \$800, and reopened for public worship Oct. 2, 1873, Rev. S. M. Terry, of New York, preaching the dedicatory sermon. This church was the first built within the present limits of the town. From the date of its

organization until 1856 this church was connected with the Copake charge, but since that time has been connected with the Ancram church.

The pastors have been Revs. L. M. Pease, Loyal B. Andrus, Jeremiah Ham, Aaron Hunt, Jr., Cyrus G. Prindle, Marvin R. Lent, Isaac K. Lent, R. S. Amerman, Thomas Ellis, Edward Ashton, Hiram Lamont, Abram Davis, Benjamin H. Burch, Edward Ashton, James Burch, J. H. Michell, S. P. Gallaway, and Adee Vail, the present pastor, who was appointed to this charge in the spring of 1875. The present officers are Eason Card, George Eggleston, William Hoag, and William Tanner, trustees; Eason Card, George Eggleston, William W. Tanner, and William Tanner, stewards.

The number of members is sixty, and the Sabbath-school numbers forty-five scholars.

JANES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1854, and was then connected with Copake church. Preliminary meetings were held at the school-house by Rev. Alexander H. Ferguson, then of Pine Plains.

The church edifice was erected in 1855 by Henry Seism, and cost about \$2500. In 1867 or 1868 an addition of fifteen feet was made in the rear of the church.

The first parsonage was located at the north corners, and was a gift from Arthur McArthur. It cost \$1100, and was sold five or six years since to Mrs. Thomas Scutt. The society then purchased the present parsonage adjoining the church, and fitted it for occupancy at a total cost of about \$1500. The entire church property is now valued at \$4000. The church was dedicated by and named after Bishop Janes. He once taught school here, and while attending a protracted meeting held at the school-house was converted, and at once turned his attention to the work of preparing himself for the ministry. The pastors have been Revs. R. S. Amerman, Thomas Ellis, Edward Ashton, Hiram Lamont, Abram Davis, Benjamin H. Burch, Edward Ashton, James Burch, J. H. Michell, S. P. Gallaway, and Rev. Adee Vail, the present pastor.

The first trustees were elected at a meeting held May 2, 1855, and were Henry Hoysradt, Freeland McDaniel, William Belcher, John Van Benschoten, Edward H. Sheldon, Andrew Scott, and Isaac Miller.

The present membership is one hundred and twenty, and there are in addition to that number nine probationers.

The Sabbath-school, which has existed since the organization of the church, now numbers about eighty members, and has a library of one hundred and fifty volumes. The officers are John Porter, superintendent; John Roraback, assistant superintendent; Jane M. Rossman, secretary; Leila Simpson, treasurer; Mrs. M. Loomis, librarian.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This society was organized at a meeting held at the house of Adam Coon, two miles from Ancram, on the 21st of November, 1846. William W. Hoysradt presided and Abraham F. Miller was secretary. There were twenty-five members, whose names were Jacob, Mary, Adam, and Philip Coon, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Johnson, Mr. and Mrs.

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John McIntyre, Mrs. Henry Strever, Mr. and Mrs. George Finkle, Henry Englekee, Mrs. J. P. White, Mrs. Henry Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Lown, Widow Lown, Elizabeth Turner, Mrs. Henry Hoysradt, Mrs. Tiel Dennis, John Hines, Margaret Shook, Regina House, Lydia C. Traver, and Clarissa Cryne.

Steps were taken to build a church, subscriptions were made by one hundred and three persons to an aggregate amount of \$1334, and at a subsequent meeting held at the house of John H. Miller, in Gallatin, Peter P. Rossman, Jacob F. Suydam, and Henry Silvernail were appointed as a building committee. The work was pushed forward and the church erected during the summer of 1847. A Mr. Traver, from Valatie, did the work. The cost of the building was \$2400. The site was purchased of Claudius Monell, and contains a little over an acre of ground. In the fall of 1854 the front of the church was extended about fifteen feet and a belfry added, costing about \$1000 in all. The parsonage was built during the pastorate of Rev. Matthew Mallinson, about 1853, at a cost of about \$1500. The value of the church property is not far from \$6000.

Commencing with the small number above named, the society has constantly increased in numbers until it now has a membership of one hundred and seventy. Three hundred and eighty-four persons have had their names inscribed upon its roll of members.

The pastors have been as follows, viz.: Revs. William Askam, Matthew Mallinson, Nicholas Wert, William Hull, Matthew Mallinson, William H. Shalland, John L. Smithdeal, A. N. Daniels, and John Kling, who is the present pastor, and entered upon this field of labor in the spring of 1877. Rev. John L. Smithdeal died while pastor of this church, May 1, 1871.

The first ecclesiastical officers of the church were elected Aug. 20, 1859, as follows, viz.: Cornelius Silvernail and Franklin Hoysradt, deacons; Jeremiah Williams, Jacob Lasher, and Abraham A. Vosburgh, elders.

John Scism, Philip H. Turner, Archelaus Brandt, George H. Niver, Hiram Williams, Lyman A. Backman, Michael Rowe, Philip M. Lown, and Talmadge Decker have also served as deacons, the three last named being the present incumbents.

Jonas Felts, Cornelius Silvernail, George Palmer, Hermon Miller, and Abraham A. Vosburgh have served as elders, and the three last named are the present elders.

The church was incorporated July 15, 1847, at a meeting held at the school-house in district No. 7, at four o'clock P.M. Peter Lasher and Peter P. Rossman presided. Seven trustees were elected, as follows, viz.: Peter Lasher, Henry Silvernail, John I. Lown, Jonas Felts, Peter P. Rossman, Jacob Loucks, and Jacob F. Suydam. The present trustees are James E. Stickle, John J. Stickle, Ellsworth J. Brandt, Robert Hinsdale, Robert Backman, and Horace Vosburgh. There are four Sabbath-schools connected with this church. The Ancram school numbers about fifty scholars, and its library contains about one hundred volumes. The officers are Rev. John Kling, superintendent; Abraham A. Vosburgh, assistant superintendent; Philip M. Lown, secretary; Rosa Woodward, treasurer; Philip M. Lown, librarian.

The Gallatinville school numbers about forty, and is under the superintendence of Jacob Edleman. Miss Kate Bush, secretary.

The school at the Weaver school-house, in the north part of Gallatin, has about fifty scholars. George Palmer is the superintendent, and P. P. Bush is the secretary.

The fourth school is at the Niver school-house, in district No. 3. Abraham A. Vosburgh is the superintendent, and John Felts the secretary. It has a membership of about thirty scholars.

ANCRAM LEAD MINES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was built in the summer of 1847, by Ezra Burrows, of Copake, at a total cost of \$3500. The lot was donated by John and Adam Hoysradt, and was situated about two miles northwest of Ancram Lead Mines, on the Ancram road. It was built as a Union church, the Lutherans being entitled to the use of the building one-fourth of the time. It was dedicated in June, 1848, by Rev. Dr. Darling, of Albany, then of Hudson. In the fall of 1859 the church was taken down, and rebuilt at its present location in Ancram Lead Mines. The present site was given by William Tanner. The removal and repairs cost altogether about \$1150. It was re-dedicated in June, 1860; Rev. William Leavitt, of Hudson, preaching the sermon. The present valuation of the property is about \$3000.

The church was a branch of the Pine Plains church until 1877, when the church was separately organized. The original number of members was about twenty-five, and the present number is about forty-five. There were quite extensive revivals in 1866-67, and in 1877-78. The last one added twenty three to the church.

The society was incorporated at a meeting held in the church on the 12th of February, 1867. John M. Smith and Duncan K. Pulver presided, and Asa Hoag, John M. Smith, Henry Hoysradt, Eaton H. Card, Backus McIntyre, and Hiram Hoysradt were elected trustees.

The present officers are Frederick C. Barton, Egbert Miller, Duncan K. Pulver, A. C. Niver, James Mickle, John M. Smith, trustees; John M. Smith and Duncan K. Pulver, elders; George H. Hopper, clerk.

While connected with Pine Plains Presbyterian church Rev. William N. Sayre was the pastor. Since the separation, July 1, 1877, Rev. Emory Van Wagoner has been pastor.

The Sunday-school is a summer school, and was first organized about 1850-55, with William H. Smith as superintendent. The present membership is about sixty, and the library contains over one hundred and fifty volumes. The present officers are John M. Smith, superintendent; Mrs. Evelyn Hoysradt, assistant superintendent; William N. Smith, secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth Barton, treasurer; Albert L. Hoysradt, librarian.

ANCRAM IRON-WORKS.

The town of Ancram first derived prominence and notoriety from the iron-works erected by Robert Livingston, grandson of the first lord of the manor, at Ancram village, in 1748. This was the first, and for many years the only iron-works in the colony. The furnace stood on the site of

the present paper-mill, at the south end of the bleaching-room. The top-house was on the north side. There were four forges built at different times,—one stood near the furnace, one stood nearly opposite on the east side of the kill, one stood near the dam on the west side, and the other was about eighty rods down the stream on the west bank. The one near the dam was carried away by a freshet in the spring of 1839. The others were torn down, with the exception of the lower one, which was afterwards converted into a dwelling. The ore used was formerly brought from Salisbury, Conn., in carts, but about 1830-35 they began to get ore from the Copake mine. The ore was first made into pig-iron in the furnace, and then refined in the forges, and made into bar, and rod-iron of all kinds. The manufactures of this furnace won a wide reputation for their excellence. When running full force the works furnished employment for from sixty to one hundred men as colliers, teamsters, founders, blacksmiths, etc. The iron-works remained in the possession of the Livingston family until 1845, when it was sold under foreclosure of mortgage to Peter P. Rossman and Joseph D. Monell. In 1847, Rossman sold out to Monell, who held it till 1853; when he sold to George W. Platner. In 1854 the furnace was torn down, and a paper-mill was erected on the site by Platner and Elizur Smith, of Lee, Mass. It was afterwards owned by Stephen H. Platner and Peter G. Conkling, and was sold by them in 1859 to Messrs. Peaslee & Carpenter, of Kinderhook, who erected the present

PEASLEE'S PAPER-MILL.

It was not built all at once, but the different buildings were put up from time to time during the four years succeeding the sale. In 1864 they rebuilt the dam in a very durable manner. The present proprietor, George H. Peaslee, succeeded this firm in 1868, and continues the business. This mill is the largest one in Columbia county. The main building, which is fifty-four by ninety feet and two stories high, stands east and west, and is flanked by two wings one and a half stories high, the southern one being the machine-room, sixty by ninety-five feet, and the northern one the bleach-room, fifty-seven by seventy-six feet. The buildings are built of heavy cut stone and covered with slate roofs. They cost about \$50,000. The machines (one seventy-two-inch, and one sixty-eight-inch cylinder) are set upon iron beams, supported by iron columns, and turn out an aggregate of from twenty to twenty-five tons of wrapping-paper each week. The materials used are about thirty tons of straw, five or six tons of lime, and twenty tons of coal each week, and employment is afforded for forty-five or fifty hands. The water is carried from the dam in a trunk three hundred feet long, and furnishes power to run three turbine-wheels,—one of seventy-five horse-power and two of twenty horse-power each. The fall in the stream is thirty feet at this point. In the bleach-room are eight boiling-tubs or vats, each having a capacity of four tons of staw, and the straw, after bleaching and washing, is ground to pulp in six engines, the roll-bars of which are thirty-six inches in length. The total cost of the buildings and machinery was about \$100,000. The real estate connected with the mill consists of about fifty acres, exclusive of the

dam and water-privilege, and Mr. Peaslee owns about a dozen dwelling-houses, occupied mostly by his employees.

MINING INTERESTS.

There are four mines in Ancram,—three iron mines and one lead mine. The first of these in importance is the

WEED IRON MINE.

This is located on the north line of the town, about a mile and a half from the Massachusetts line. It was first opened about 1775-80, and the ore was then used at Salisbury and at Ancram. About twenty years ago it was purchased by Captain Weed, of Salisbury, Conn., and since that time it has been actively worked. Its owners since then have been the "Columbia County Iron Company," "Weed Iron Company," "Weed Ore Company." It is now being worked by George Williams, lessee, of Amenia, N. Y. It is worked by the open-cut method, and the present vein has been worked to a depth of about fifty feet. The ore mined here is hematite ore, of a fine quality, containing from forty-five to fifty and a half per cent. of metallic iron. About fifteen thousand tons are mined yearly, furnishing employment for about thirty men and several teams. The ore is taken from the mine in cars drawn by one horse on a railroad, and, after being washed in the Newbold washer, is loaded on the cars. There is an inclined plane seven hundred feet long, leading to the track of the New York and Harlem railroad, up which the ore is drawn in cars by a wire cable and drum run by steam-power. The Rhinebeck and Connecticut railroad track runs very near the mine. The pumps and washer are run by a twenty horse-power Rider steam-engine, and two smaller engines, the power being furnished by a flue boiler and a tubular boiler of forty horse-power each.

THE REYNOLDS ORE-BED

is located on the farm of Jesse Reynolds, three miles south of the Weed mine, near the foot of Chestnut ridge. It was first opened by Elias Reynolds about 1855-56. He prospected for and tested the ore, and finally sold a mining-lease covering thirty acres to James W. Wilson, of New York. It passed through the hands of a number of persons, being worked by them to a greater or less extent. Among these was the "Empire Company." The present owners are the "American Iron Company," of New York city, Francis A. Palmer president. It is leased on royalty by James M. Winchell & Son, of Millerton, N. Y. Since 1875 the mine has not been worked. The cut is about sixty feet deep, and of an irregular circular form. Sometimes ten thousand tons of ore have been taken out in one year. The mine was furnished with a fine steam-engine, a No. 5 cannon-pump, and a Bradford washer. A railroad four miles long was built some years since, connecting the mine with the Harlem railroad at Boston Corners. When the Poughkeepsie and Eastern road was built this track was sold to them.

THE MORGAN IRON MINE.

This mine is located on the Arthur McArthur farm, two miles east of Ancram Lead Mines. It was first discovered

by Livingston about 1776, but was not worked until within the last twenty-five years. It is a small mine, and rather difficult to work, and has been lying idle since 1876. Its capacity was rated at seven thousand tons per annum, and the ore contained over forty-three per cent. of metallic iron. George Williams, of Amenia, is the present owner of the lease.

THE ANCRAM LEAD MINE.

About seventy years ago Henry Keefer had what is called a "stone bee," at which his neighbors lent their assistance to clear a field of the stone that so greatly interfered with the work of cultivation. While prying out some projecting rock he was struck by the strange metallic lustre it possessed, and upon investigation found it to be lead ore. The farm was held under lease, and Livingston, hearing of the discovery, immediately bought him out and erected a small smelting-furnace, in which he reduced the ore. He continued to run the mine for about ten years. It was then abandoned, and remained idle until in 1836 or 1837 the lease was bought by a New York company, who worked it a couple of years. In 1848, Harmon McIntyre became

owner of the mine by virtue of a purchase of the soil. In 1850—March 1—the mine was leased for a period of twelve years to Josiah Sturgis, of New York, who worked it for about three years, and then sold the lease to Alexander C. Farrington for \$2000. It remained idle till 1863-64, when a stock company was formed and the mine was fitted up with all the most improved machinery for crushing, washing, hoisting, and handling the ore, at a great expense. The company continued operations about two years, and then stopped, since which time nothing has been done. The shaft was sunk to a depth of one hundred feet, and galleries of varying length were opened in all directions.

The town of Ancram was bonded to the amount of \$23,500 to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers to fill the town's quota of soldiers in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion. Peter P. Rossman, Elisha Moore, David Brandt, Warren D. Tripp, Simeon M. Collier, Asa Hoag, Henry Hoysradt, Willis Hoag, William S. Thompson, Nelson Boucher, and William W. Towner served on the war committee, and Elisha Moore, Grosvenor B. Rossman, and Archelaus Brandt were the recruiting committee.

GALLATIN.

THIS, the central southern town of the county, is bounded north by Taghkanic, east by Ancram, south by Milan and Pine Plains, in Dutchess county, and west by Livingston. It is the seventh town of the county in area, containing twenty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine acres, of which less than three-fourths is under cultivation. In population it now ranks as the seventeenth town, and its population has been reported at the four last censuses as follows, viz.: in 1860, 1533; in 1865, 1392; in 1870, 1416; in 1875, 1361. It is centrally distant southeasterly from Hudson about thirteen miles.

The character of the surface is hilly in the extreme. A narrow strip of comparatively level land borders the Roeloff Jansen's Kill and the outlet of Lake Charlotte, but these lands soon change to rolling and soon to hilly country. The hills are generally arable to their summits, but a high range of rocky, sterile hills enters the town near Lake Charlotte in the northeast part, and extends in a southwesterly direction nearly across the town. The culminating point of this range is "Mattashuk Hill," south of Lake Charlotte. The soil is generally of a slaty or gravelly loam, and is moderately fertile. In the valleys the land is of a good quality for agriculture, and the hills in the south and east parts are fertile and productive. The crops raised are the same as in adjoining towns, rye being the principal grain.

The principal body of water is Lake Charlotte, sometimes called Coby's pond, after a man who once lived on its shore, which lies near the centre of the north border of the town. It lies in the form of a bent arm, with the elbow to the west. It occupies some one hundred and fifty acres,

has an average depth of about twelve feet, and is said to be very deep in some places, it being asserted that it has been sounded to a depth of five hundred feet without finding bottom. The shores of the lake are gently sloping, and generally cultivated to the water's edge. The inner angle of the lake is, however, occupied by a heavily-wooded hill that rises in an easy slope from the water and attains a height of several hundred feet. This lake was named after a slave of Robert S. Livingston, who was his housekeeper at a house he built on the shore of the lake. The outlet of the lake is at the outer angle. It flows south for a mile and then takes a westerly course through the town to Livingston, and, after running a course of about eight miles, empties into Roeloff Jansen's Kill. The banks of this stream are low and flat for the first four miles of its course, and after that are steep and rocky. Roeloff Jansen's Kill, the principal stream, enters the town near the centre of its east line, and runs a rather tortuous course of some five and a half miles, in a southwesterly direction, passing into Pine Plains near Mount Ross. It again bends to the northward about a mile west of Jackson's Corners, and becomes the southern boundary until it enters the town of Livingston. The banks of this stream are generally steep and sometimes rocky, and its course is quite rapid, affording several good mill-seats.

Gallatin was formerly a part of the Livingston manor. This town was first settled in the latter part of the seventeenth century by emigrants from Holland and Germany. We are unable to give much of a sketch of this earliest settlement, and in giving the names of early settlers we

refer to the earliest of whom any record or tradition is in existence. These first settlers followed the course of the streams, and selected their farms as far as possible in the intervals and flats. Probably the first inhabitant of the town was a man by the name of Hans Dings, who, as tradition says, came here nearly two centuries ago. As is indicated by his name, he was a Hollander, and upon his arrival in this country decided to take up his residence upon some part of the Livingston manor. Following the course of the kill to find a good location, he at last came to an Indian wigwam standing in a lovely glade, and stopped there to rest and refresh himself after his toilsome journey. The Indian seemed very friendly, and finally invited Dings to come to that point and make a settlement. Returning to the manor-house, Dings related his adventures, and Livingston sent a messenger to bring the Indian to him. A consultation was then held, which resulted in the drawing up of a lease satisfactory to all parties, and Dings immediately entered upon his possessions and cut a boundary line around them. Here the Dings family lived through several generations, until finally the proprietor of the manor suspecting that the farm boundaries included more land than the lease called for, caused it to be resurveyed, and thus cut off a parcel of land on which was situated a fine mill-privilege. This incensed the occupant of the farm, and he sold out his lease to Livingston, and removed to Pennsylvania. On the farm he there occupied, one of the most valuable coal mines in the State was afterwards discovered. The Dings farm remained in the possession of the Livingstons until it was sold to John G. Silvernail. His son, Egbert Silvernail, now owns and occupies it. It originally consisted of three hundred and sixty acres. The house occupied by the Dings family was built of very heavy timbers, some of them being twenty inches square, and stood on the south side of the road, directly opposite the present dwelling. It was a long house, and stood with its side to the road. It was torn down some time during the first quarter of the present century. When it was being demolished, several old documents were found in secure hiding-places. Most of these were written in Dutch, but a few of them were in English. One of the latter was an article of indenture, by which a young girl, an emigrant, was bound out as an apprentice by a Captain Hazard to pay her passage-money by a service of *six years*.

Some years ago, while grading for the foundations of a building, a number of human skeletons were discovered a few rods east of the site of the old house. One of them was that of a man who must have been over seven feet in height, a veritable giant. It is supposed that this was an Indian burial-place. Other relics of the aborigines who once inhabited this territory, in the shape of spear and arrow-heads, have frequently been discovered. Mr. Silvernail has a spear-head made of flint now in his possession.

In the northwest part of the town the first settlers were the families of two men named Coon and Wheeler. They were brothers-in-law and commenced a clearing together, a short distance east of the present site of the Methodist church. After the clearing was completed they divided the land into equal portions and proceeded to build their houses. Wheeler's house stood near the site of Mr. Henry Young-

hance's residence, and Coon's was near the present residence of Mr. William Pulver. Both of these men enlisted in the American army and served in the Revolution. Wheeler returned after the close of the war and became a resident, but Coon was killed in the war. His widow afterwards married Hendrick Younghance, and he retained the lease, which was passed down from one generation to another until about 1860, when the title to the soil was purchased by Henry Younghance (a grandson of Hendrick Younghance), who at present owns the lands first owned by Wheeler and Coon.

Hendrick Hoysradt was an early settler on the farm now occupied by Egbert Silvernail, on the east side of the creek. He was one of the first members of the "Vedder" church, and always punctual and regular in his attendance on the services. However, when it was thought best to hold the services, at least a portion of the time, for the benefit of the English-speaking inhabitants, he rather demurred, and only attended when the sermon to be delivered was given in the German language. At one time the pastor, in order to give to *all* the benefit of his discourse, translated the discourse into English, and after preaching awhile in German, stopped and gave the English version, and then proceeded through the sermon in the same way. The moment the last clause of the German discourse was uttered, Hoysradt left his seat and stalked gloomily from the church without waiting to hear it translated.

Matthew George settled on the place now occupied by Hiram Wheeler. He kept a blacksmith-shop there, and also did something in the line of selling liquor.

The place now owned by Andrew Coons was first settled by his grandfather, Andris Coons. That of S. P. Ham by John Harris. That of Caleb Wolcott by Christian Duntz. That of Michael Rowe by Heinrich Shook, who is said to have been a fat and rosy Dutchman, whose chief occupation was trying to keep on the shady side of the house during the hot days of summer, and endeavoring in winter to secure an equable distribution of the heat of the fire to every portion of his body.

John Nicholas Duff was the name of the man who first settled on and cleared the farm now owned by Henry Silvernail.

Cornelius Miller was the first settler on the farm now occupied by Jacob and Adam Fingar, and Frederick Fingar was the first on that occupied by William Fingar, who is one of his descendants.

Oliver Griswold was the first settler in the northeast part of the town, about five miles north of Gallatinville. Nicholas Miller settled in Gallatin, a little south of Ancram village, on the place which still bears his name. John Kilmore, on the Kilmore place, and Peter Johnson were also early settlers.

ORGANIZATION.

This town was formed from Ancram, March 27, 1830, by running a north and south line across the town near the centre. It was named Gallatin in honor of Hon. Albert Gallatin, who was secretary of the treasury of the United States in 1801-13. When the town of Livingston was divided, in 1803, the part which was afterwards called An-

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eram was named Gallatin. This was changed, in 1814, to Ancram, and when the division of 1830 occurred the name of Gallatin was revived and assumed by the new town. The first town-meeting was held in the following April, and we append a copy of the record:

"At a town-meeting held, agreeable to law, at the House of John P. Killmer, in the Town of Gallatin, on the Sixth Day of April, 1830, when the following persons were Elected to office, and the following regulations were adopted, viz.: John S. Harris was chosen moderator of the day; Abraham F. Miller, supervisor; Marks Piester, town clerk; John A. Hoysradt, Jacob Teal, Jr., and William I. Coon, assessors; John L. Duntz, Cornelius Vanbenschoten, and John R. Loomis, commissioners of highways; George Rowe, Job D. Tanner, and Adam Hoysradt, commissioners of schools; Isaac T. Loomis, Robert N. Van Deusen, and Henry Younghouse, inspectors of schools; John P. Killmer, Philip H. Mink, and Lodowick Snyder, overseers of the poor; Job D. Tanner, justice of the peace; James H. Miller, collector; James H. Miller, John Smith, John A. Smith, and Humphrey Crary, constables; Duncan Thompson, poundmaster; Andris Colpough, inspector and sealer of weights and measures. (Then follows a list of thirty overseers of highways, and the usual restrictions upon the running at large of animals.)

"It was voted at said Meeting that the collector's fees shall be Three cents on a Dollar.

"MARKS PIESTER, Town Clerk."

We append a full list of the most prominent town officers from the organization to the present time:

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1830 TO 1878.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1830. Abraham F. Miller.	Marks Piester.	James H. Miller.
1831. John Coons.	" "	John Norwood.
1832. Henry Younghouse.	Adam Hoysradt.	William F. Smith.
1833. Philip H. Mink.	" "	Peter Bathrick.
1834. John Coons.	Henry P. Mink.	William F. Smith.
1835. Adam Hoysradt.	" "	" "
1836. " "	Marks Piester.	John Van Tassel.
1837. Lodowick Snyder.	" "	Samuel W. Coons.
1838. " "	Ambrose Smith.	William F. Smith.
1839. Abraham F. Miller.	Chris. Hoysradt.	Thomas Scott, Jr.
1840. Walter Hutchings.	" "	" "
1841. " "	Henry P. Mink.	Peter Jacoby.
1842. Abram Lyle.	John S. Fulton.	Edward Loomis.
1843. " "	" "	Jacob Feller.
1844. John S. Fulton.	Eli Loomis.	Henry Lavey.
1845. Jacob F. Suydam.	" "	Abraham Carle.
1846. " "	" "	Isaac T. Loomis.
1847. Eli Loomis.	Adam Duntz.	Thomas Duntz.
1848. " "	" "	James Wentworth.
1849. Jacob F. Suydam.	H.W. Van Benschoten.	John E. Phelps.
1850. Milton Smith.	" "	John Knickerbocker.
1851. John H. Duntz.	William Wheeler.	Fite Jacoby.
1852. John S. Fulton.	Philip Shook.	Edward I. Weaver.
1853. " "	" "	Philip B. Kipp.
1854. Charles Hinsdale.	H.W. Van Benschoten.	Benjamin Snyder.
1855. " "	John Lasher.	Adam I. Duntz.
1856. H. Van Benschoten.	" "	Robert Van Deusen.
1857. " "	Marks Piester.	Thomas T. Scutt.
1858. Henry Strever.	John Gray.	Peter A. Wheeler.
1859. " "	" "	Jacob Hood.
1860. H. Van Benschoten.	Daniel O. Smith.	William Snyder.
1861. Isaac Smith.	William H. Miller.	Joseph A. Weaver.
1862. " "	Norman Magley.	Benjamin Snyder.
1863. Jacob H. Duntz.	Norman Weaver.	Wilson Smith.
1864. " "	William H. Snyder.	William C. Wheeler.
1865. " "	" "	Tobias Moon.
1866. " "	" "	H. Van Benschoten.
1867. Isaac Smith.	William Fingar, Jr.	Stephen Kellerhouse.
1868. Henry Younghouse.	" "	John Knickerbocker.
1869. " "	Eli Weaver.	John Miller.
1870. Wm. W. Hinsdale.	" "	Hiram Wheeler.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1871. Jacob H. Duntz.	H. A. Van Valkenburgh.	Egbert Fingar.
1872. " "	" "	John F. Magley.
1873. R. Younghouse.	John M. Felts.	Philip A. Stall.
1874. " "	" "	John H. Duntz, Jr.
1875. Wm. H. Snyder.	Norman Weaver.	William Shook.
1876. Jacob H. Duntz.	" "	Horace Coons.
1877. " "	Millard Rockefeller.	H. M. Rockefeller.
1878. " "	" "	John H. Ingles.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830. Job D. Tanner.	1854. Alexander Stall.
1831. John Coons.	1855. Philip Felts.
George Rowe.	1856. Henry Younghouse.
1832. Philip H. Mink.	Lodowick Snyder.
1833. Walter Hutchings.	Charles H. Lown.
Henry Younghouse.	1857. Adam H. Duntz.
1834. Lodowick Snyder.	Abram Lyle.
1835. John Coons.	Silas B. Myers.
1836. David G. Scott.	1858. William R. Smith.
1837. Walter Hutchings.	John E. Phillips.
Adam Hoysradt.	1859. Ebenezer Smith.
Henry P. Mink.	1860. Abram Lyle.
1838. John Coons.	George White.
1839. William F. Smith.	1861. Andrew Burger.
1840. Henry P. Mink.	Philip Felts.
1841. William W. Smith.	1862. Robert Younghouse.
Isaac Miller.	Philip Felts.
1842. William I. Stall.	1863. Philip Felts.
John L. Duntz.	1864. Abram Lyle.
Adam Hoysradt.	1865. Andrew Burger.
1843. John I. Clark.	1866. Franklin Hoysradt.
Lodowick Snyder.	1867. Philip Felts.
Isaac Miller.	Edward I. Weaver.
1844. Philip Shook.	1868. Edward I. Weaver.
1845. Philip Felts.	1869. Jacob Edleman.
William Fingar.	1870. Martin Washburn.
1846. William F. Smith.	1871. Philip Felts.
1847. James Ingles.	Franklin Hoysradt.
Isaac T. Loomis.	1872. Edward I. Weaver.
1848. Philip Shook.	Frederick F. Smith.
1849. Isaac Miller.	1873. William H. Snyder.
Walter Hutchings.	1874. William Fingar, Jr.
1850. Philip Felts.	1875. Philip Felts.
1851. Mosher Spaulding.	Herman V. Lyle.
William F. Smith.	1876. John E. Phillips.
1852. John Scott.	1877. William H. Snyder.
1853. Isaac Miller.	Edward I. Weaver.
Abram Lyle.	1878. John Seism.

The town subscribed for four hundred and fifty shares of the proposed Rhinebeck and Connecticut railroad, and issued ninety town bonds of the amount of \$500 each, and paid them to the president of the company, Edward Martin, Oct. 27, 1874, in payment of the subscription. The road was built through this town in the summer of 1874, and it has about five and two-elevenths miles of track lying within its limits. Mount Ross station (named after an Englishman named Ross, who settled near it at an early day, erroneously mentioned in the Gazetteer as being in the neighborhood of Gallatinville), just beyond the town line, in Dutchess county. Gallatinville, Jackson's Corners, and Elizaville (near Union Corners), are the stations in and adjacent to this town.

At a meeting of the board of town auditors, held Feb. 8, 1875, it was resolved to issue another series of bonds, to the amount of \$25,000, payable (after seven years) \$2000 annually.

The town-meetings are usually held either at Gallatin-

ville or Weaver Hollow, but sometimes at other places. The town is divided into two election districts, the polling-places being located at Gallatinville and Weaver Hollow.

The villages of this town are small, scarcely deserving more than the name of hamlets.

GALLATINVILLE,

which is the largest, lies on Roeloff Jansen's Kill, in the eastern part of the town. It is a station on the Rhinebeck and Connecticut railroad, twenty miles northeast from Rhinebeck, and contains two stores, one hotel, a grist-mill, a plaster-mill, two wagon and blacksmith-shops, and about a dozen dwellings. The first store on the south side of the creek was kept by Adam Hoysradt, some fifty or sixty years ago. The first school in this neighborhood now remembered was kept by an Irishman, named Nicholas Conroe, in a log school-house which stood near the site of the present red school-house, in district No. 7, a mile south of the village. Gallatinville has a post-office.

WEAVER HOLLOW

is situated on the outlet of Lake Charlotte, in the north-west part of the town. It is built mostly on the south side of the creek on a high bank, and contains one store and hotel, a grist-mill, plaster-mill, saw-mill, distillery, a blacksmith-shop, and half a dozen houses. Henry P. and Philip H. Mink were the first residents, and the place was called "Mink Hollow" for a long time, after them. The proprietor of the manor built the first saw-mill on "Dove creek" (the outlet of Lake Charlotte) for their use. Philip Mink also kept a store there. After several years the property was purchased by Peter and Joseph Weaver, and the place became "Weaver Hollow," though it is at present sometimes called "Snyderville" and "West Gallatin." "Weaver Hollow" is the more common name. The nearest post-office is Livingston.

UNION CORNERS,

formerly called "Harrison's Corners" and "Pleasant Vale," in the southeast part of Livingston, lies partly in this town. The post-office there is "Elizaville."

JACKSON'S CORNERS,

a small village in Dutchess county, lies partly in this town. There are two churches in this town, one of them of the Reformed Protestant Dutch denomination, the other a Methodist Episcopal church. Their histories follow under appropriate headings.

CEMETERIES.

There are two cemeteries in Gallatin, and there have been several private burial-grounds, most of which have become obliterated. Many of the people go to Ancram and Pine Plains to bury their dead.

Probably the oldest of the burial-grounds is that near Mr. E. Silvernail's, known as

THE DINGS BURYING-GROUND.

Most of the stones erected there were of slate, and were rudely engraved, often with but the initial letters of the name of the person whose grave they marked. Even

these have in many cases been obliterated by the effacing finger of Time. The oldest date now to be seen is "1782," on a stone marked "A. D.," and the most ancient readable inscription is the following, which marks the resting-place of a son of Peter Dennis, viz.:

"In memory of William Dinnies, Son of Petries and Mary Dinnies, who departed this life Sept. the 2d, 1799, Aged 19 years & 3 months."

The largest cemetery is the one at the "Vedder church," which contains about three acres of ground and some twelve hundred graves. The ground is on a gently-rolling lot, in which the church is built. The oldest graves date back to 1770, although without doubt many burials took place there at an earlier date. One of these oldest inscriptions reads,—

"Katrianna, Weib von
Johannes Ham, IS
ge Storben Sep 14,
1770 Im 27: Jahr
Ther Alther."

Another commemorates "Doct. Elijah Adams, a patriot and soldier of the Revolution," who died in 1837, at the age of eighty-three years.

A fine monument standing at the west of the church bears the following inscriptions, which explain themselves. On the west side,—

"Rev. Herman Vedder.

Died

June 29th, 1873.

In the 96th year

of his age.

'I have fought a good fight,

I have finished my course,

I have kept the faith.'

And on the south face,—

"Rev. Herman Vedder

Served

as Pastor of

this church

61 years.

'Servant of God, well done:

Rest from thy loved employ;

The battle fought, the victory won,

Enter thy Master's joy.'

The cemetery at the West Gallatin Methodist Episcopal church is a small one, and contains but a few graves, none of them antedating the century.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH IN GALLATIN.

The earliest record relates to the baptism of infants, and is dated 1748. Probably the organization was effected at about that time, under the ministrations of Rev. J. Freymöet.

The first name or title of this church was that of "Stis-sick" (probably "Stissing," from the mountain at the south), the second that of "Ancram," before the town was divided in 1830; and for many years, in its old age, it has borne the fresh and verdant name of "the Greenbush Church." It is popularly known as the "Vedder" church, after its long-time pastor, Rev. H. Vedder.

The earlier church edifice was a square frame structure with a square or "hip" roof, and stood nearly south from

the present site and a few rods distant. Its pulpit was of the barrel shape then in vogue, and furnished with a huge sounding-board. In 1823 this building was condemned, and the present one built, it being finished and dedicated in February, 1824. The sermon on that occasion was preached by the pastor, from Psalm xxii., first verse: "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord." In 1872 a pipe-organ was placed in the church at a cost of \$1650, exclusive of the cost of building an arched room in the rear of the church to receive it. The year following, 1873, extensive changes were made in the interior arrangements at a large outlay. In 1874 the parsonage was repaired at a cost of \$1800.

The pastors have been, in order of their service, Revs. J. Freymoet, — Lansing, Harman Vedder, F. M. Bogardus, and Dewitt B. Wyckoff, the present pastor. Rev. Herman Vedder served as pastor from 1803 until 1864. He was a graduate of Union College, in the class of 1799, and died in the parsonage of this church in 1873. For a time, during the Revolution, Rev. Dr. J. H. Livingston supplied the pulpit.

The present membership is about one hundred and forty. A glance at the records from 1748 to 1752 shows that the families of Knickerbocker, Wheeler (then spelled Wieler), Williams, Snyder, Killmer, Silbernail, Wiltsie, and Hallenbeck had representatives here at that extremely early day.

The territory over which this church once held jurisdiction is now occupied by no less than fourteen churches, of several different denominations, but the mother church still stands, a bright and shining light among them all.

WEST GALLATIN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

During the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Ellis at West Taghkanic, a class was formed at Weaver Hollow, in Gallatin, consisting of the following persons, viz., John L. Angelina, Abigail E., Catharine, Eli, and Delia Duntz; Peter J., John E., and Rachael Phillips; Levina Benton; Philip R. Wagoner; Deborah, Henry, Robert, and Catharine Younghance; Catharine M. Kellerhouse; David and Elizabeth Cole; Jane Stott; Jeremiah P. Decker; John Lawrence; William J. Dykeman; and David Ham. The year in which this class was formed is not definitely known, but it was probably in 1857.

In 1858 the first and present church was erected by Henry Younghance, and, together with the church lot, including about an acre of ground, by him presented to the society. It was built by Captain Hezekiah Smith, of Hudson, and is a frame building, painted brown. Its first cost was about \$7000. It was dedicated by Rev. Joseph B. Wakeley, in October, 1858. Nothing more than incidental repairs have been made since then, and the church is now in rather poor condition. It is valued at about \$3000. It stands on a gentle elevation, on the south side of the road, about a mile east of Weaver Hollow.

The first officers of the church were Henry Younghance, John E. Phillips, Eli Duntz, John Leonard, trustees; Henry Younghance, steward; Andrew Lawrence, class-leader. Rev. Joseph Elliott was the first pastor, and he has been succeeded by the following in their regular order, viz., Revs. William S. Boughton, Edward Ashton, J. W. Ma-

comber, Henry H. Birkins, Abram Davis, Aaron Coons, J. Chester Hoyt, H. C. Masten, William Green, N. H. Bangs, and Charles Gorse, the present incumbent, who is now serving his second year in this charge, which includes at present Jackson Corners, Union Corners, and West Gallatin. A portion of the time this charge has been attached to the one at West Taghkanic.

The present membership consists of some thirty or forty persons. The present officers are Friend Smith, Henry Rockefeller, Henry Younghance, trustees; Henry Younghance, Marks Duntz, John E. Phillips, stewards; Henry Rockefeller, class-leader. The first Sabbath-school was organized about May 1, 1857, with Henry Younghance as superintendent. The present superintendent is Marks Duntz, with Elizabeth Duntz as assistant. The school has an average attendance of about twenty, and has a library of forty or fifty volumes.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The manufacturing interests of Gallatin are rather small in number and importance. The first of these is the

GRIST AND FLOURING MILL

of Hoysradt A. Van Valkenburgh, at Gallatinville. This mill was built by the Livingstons, for John C. Schultz, one of their tenants. The first owner of the property after the Livingstons was Abram F. Miller, who also kept a store. The mill has since been owned by William W. Hoysradt, William H. Chadwick, Peter Wheeler, Henry W. Van Benschoten, Mabey & Van Benschoten, and by the present owner. Its dimensions are forty by sixty-five feet, and it is fitted up with three runs of stones, two for flour and one for plaster and feed. Its capacity for grinding is one hundred and fifty bushels of rye every twelve hours. Its power is derived from three central-discharge water-wheels of four feet diameter and ten horse-power each. The water is procured from the Roeloff Jansen's Kill, and the head and fall is eleven feet. Considerable flour is shipped to New York, and a good deal of custom grinding is done.

VAN BENSCHOTEN'S FURNACE.

This establishment is located one and a half miles southwest of Gallatinville, on a small tributary of the kill. It was built about thirty-five years ago, by Moses Spaulding, as a plow-shop and foundry. It has been subsequently owned by Jay Van Benschoten, John Spaulding, John Mackey, and William H. Snyder. The present owner, Milton Van Benschoten, purchased it of the latter in 1872, and has improved it and enlarged its capacity considerably. The product of the shop is about one hundred and twenty-five plows each year, which, together with the custom work done, amounts to about \$2000 per annum. An overshot water-wheel, eight feet in diameter, furnishes the power, and the blast is supplied by a fan-blower.

SNYDER'S MILLS.

These mills are located on Dove creek, at Weaver hollow, and the grist-mill and saw-mill were built by the Livingstons, for Henry P. Mink, the first settler at this point. He held them under a lease, which was afterwards trans-

ferred to Joseph A. Weaver. He bought the property in 1851, and in 1869 sold to Adam and Germain Fingar and William H. Snyder. The Fingars sold out to Snyder in 1870, and he sold, in 1876, to his son, William H. Snyder, Jr., who is the present owner. At present there are four buildings located within a few rods of one another at different falls along the creek. The stream here runs very rapidly, and falls nearly or quite one hundred feet within a distance of fifty or sixty rods. The upper building is the grist-mill, with two runs of stones, and a fall of twenty feet. Its wheel is an overshot, with a diameter of eighteen feet.

The second building is the feed and plaster-mill, with one run of stones, and an overshot wheel fifteen feet in diameter.

The third building is the saw-mill, fitted with an upright saw driven by an iron central-discharge water-wheel four feet in diameter. This mill has done considerable work till within a few years. Latterly, it has sawed but a few thousand feet in the spring of each year. The fourth, smallest and lowest of these buildings, is a small distillery, used for manufacturing cider-brandy, and is gauged for eighty-one gallons.

WAR RECORD.

The town of Gallatin was fully awake to the importance of the questions of principle and policy involved in the war waged for the suppression of the Rebellion, and contributed liberally of its means, and promptly furnished its full quota of troops, in order that the integrity of the nation should be maintained, and the union of the States remain unbroken. Through the first three years of the war, no action by the town itself was had, the efforts being put forth by individuals; but in 1864 it became evident that the town, as an integer of the government, must take a part, and a call was issued, signed by nineteen prominent men of the town, for a special town-meeting. The meeting assembled at the house of J. Van Benschoten, on the 16th of July, 1864, and elected Milton Smith chairman and J. H. Duntz clerk. It was decided to pay a bounty of not more than \$500 for each volunteer to fill the quota, and Jacob H. Duntz, Isaac Smith, and Adam Piester were appointed as a war committee to procure the volunteers and disburse the money.

Another meeting was held Aug. 20, 1864, at which Henry Younghause presided, and John H. Marks was clerk, and it was then voted that if a draft was made every man drafted and held to serve should be entitled to the

same bounty as volunteers. It was also resolved that any one willing to pay the extra sum necessary above the town bounty should be entitled to a substitute from the volunteers already enlisted; and that the supervisor should be authorized to borrow money on the credit of the town to the extent necessary to carry into effect the resolutions already adopted, such money to be repaid by taxes levied on the town in four annual instalments, the first to be levied at the September meeting of the board of supervisors.

In pursuance of the resolutions previously adopted, the committee proceeded to act, and rendered their report to the town board, Oct. 8, 1864, as follows:

Paid for 1 one year volunteer.....	\$ 550
" 9 one " " @ \$500.....	4500
" 5 three year substitutes @ \$500.....	2500
" 2 one year volunteers @ \$725.....	1450
" 5 two " " " " " " " " " " " "	3625
" 6 three year " " " " " " " " " " " "	4350
" to Isaac Smith and Jacob H. Duntz, for services and expenses.....	400.00
" to town officers for expenses.....	28.50
Total.....	\$17,403.50

Of this amount \$7246.34 had been raised by tax, and the balance, with interest to October 1, amounting to \$10,357.16, was secured by bonds of the town ranging in amount from \$157.16 to \$1200 each. \$3000 of this amount was payable in one year and five months, \$2957.16 in two years and five months, and \$4400 in three years and five months.

A third meeting, held Jan. 13, 1865, passed the following rather remarkable resolution, viz.: "That every person named on the corrected enrolment of the town of Gallatin, subject to the present draft, by paying the sum of (\$15) fifteen dollars on or before the first day of February next shall be entitled to the bounty raised by the said town."

At a subsequent meeting, held at William H. Snyder's, Feb. 4, 1865, this resolution was rescinded, and it was voted that the amount borrowed by the supervisor should be levied in a tax and collected Feb. 20, 1865, at five per cent. It also authorized a further issue of bonds, and \$2400 were accordingly issued.

The fifth and last special meeting was held at the house of John H. Moore, on the 24th of February. Andrew Burger presided, and William H. Snyder was clerk. A motion to issue bonds for the remaining indebtedness of the town was voted down, and a resolution to lay a direct tax to pay it was carried by a large majority.

FR

Alonzo
Wm. F.
David
Wm. J.
Jacob
F. Edw.
Thomas
Wm. F.
James
Charles
Wm. F.
John S.
Wm. F.
Charles
Abram
Alexas
C. H. A.
Ethan
Steph
Robert
David
John M.
Avery
Edwar
Newto
George
George
Steph
John
Benja
Danie
Anson
Elwin
George
Jasper
John
Joseph
Gillen
George
George
Frank
John
Thom
Henry
Wm.
Palme
Milt
West
Avery
Danie
George
Augu
Lewi
Robe
Walt
John
John
John
Geor
Robe
Sylve
Benji
Lem

Faye

John
Geor

ROSTER OF SOLDIERS

FROM COLUMBIA COUNTY WHO SERVED IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

CITY OF HUDSON.

Alonzo Alger, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 5th Cav., Co. L.
 Wm. H. Ashley, orderly sergt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 David C. Ashley, sergt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Wm. J. Antrum, enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 Jacob Albert, enl. Dec. 8, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 F. Edward Atwood, 1st lieut.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Thomas Aklo, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Wm. H. Andrews, corp.; enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
 James C. Armstrong, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
 Charles Alger, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
 Wm. H. Atwood, 1st lieut.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 John S. Atwood, 2d lieut.; enl. 1st Mounted Rifles.
 Wm. H. Andrews, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 Charles L. Aukley, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. B.
 Abram Ashley, Jr., adj.; enl. July 24, 1862, 128th Regt.
 Alexander Arman, quartermaster; enl. 128th Regt.
 C. H. Andrus, 1st assist. surg.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 128th Regt.
 Ethan Allen, corp.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
 Stephen Austin, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Robert G. F. Alger, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 David Ashton, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; died in the service.
 John H. Badgley, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Avery S. Bradley, corp.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Edward Bingham, corp.; enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
 Newton R. Benedict, enl. Sept. 30, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
 George W. Benzly, wagoner; enl. Oct. 3, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
 George A. Benzly, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
 Stephen E. Best, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
 John Barry, enl. Nov. 17, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 Benjamin Bates, enl. Nov. 17, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 Daniel Barnum, enl. Nov. 9, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 Anson Bryant, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 Edwin Baldwin, drummer; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 George W. Bacon, 1st lieut.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
 Jasper Bogardus, corp.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
 John W. Blunt, sergt.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Joseph Blunt, sergt.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Gilbert C. Brooks, corp.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 George L. Bulles, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 George Bassett, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Frank Benedict, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 John J. Burgfels, enl. Nov. 15, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Thomas H. Baines, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Henry Bock, enl. Dec. 4, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Wm. Brayman, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.
 Palmer Bartlett, enl. Nov. 25, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 Milton Best, enl. Nov. 4, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 Wesley Bradley, 2d lieut.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Avery S. Bradley, corp.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Daniel R. Butts, corp.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
 George Bushnell, sergt.; enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. B.
 Augustus W. Bradbury, sergt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 Lewis Best, corp.; enl. July 28, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 Robert R. Barringer, corp.; enl. July 31, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 Wallace Brewer, enl. July 28, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 John Burritt, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 John C. Baker, enl. July 31, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 John Best, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
 George Brown, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
 Robert M. Blunt, corp.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
 Sylvester Brewer, corp.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
 Benjamin Best, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
 Lemay W. Bradley, 1st lieut.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; promoted to colonel of 64th Regt.
 Fayette M. Butler, 2d lieut.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; promoted to captain Co. C, 14th Regt.
 John Barry, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; died in the service.
 George W. Bristol, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; re-enl. corp., Jan. 1, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.

Robert C. Bruce, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; re-enl. sergt., Jan. 11, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Abram Bunt, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Robert R. Butts, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Rowland Brooks, enl. Jan. 20, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Caleb Brady, enl. Jan. 29, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Edward Calkins, orderly sergt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. U.
 James A. Conklin, corp.; enl. Dec. 2, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. U.
 Carey D. Coon, corp.; enl. Nov. 24, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 William H. Campbell, enl. Oct. 29, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 Robert N. Coon, enl. Nov. 8, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 Josiah Carroll, enl. Nov. 8, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 John Caton, enl. Nov. 1, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 John H. Coon, enl. Nov. 24, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 Patrick Connery, enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Walter R. Conroe, corp.; enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
 Hiram Crumney, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
 John Charlotte, enl. 159th Regt., Co. C.
 Lewis Coppans, enl. Oct. 13, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
 Isaac A. Collier, corp.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 William Childs, corp.; enl. Oct. 28, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 William H. Clapp, corp.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Job B. Coffin, blacksmith; enl. Oct. 18, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Horatio N. Carpenter, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 James P. Carpenter, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Cyrus H. Crissey, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Henry W. Converse, enl. Oct. 24, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 George Coons, enl. Oct. 30, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Augustus Cox, enl. Oct. 31, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Rodolphus Courts, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Benjamin Courts, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 James H. Coons, enl. Nov. 24, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Marshall Coons, corp.; enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.
 Cornelius V. Coventry, corp.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
 Charles Clark, drummer; enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
 John S. Campbell, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
 George Cole, sergt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 John Caton, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 John E. Colville, 2d lieut.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
 Nelson Cripps, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
 David S. Cowles, colonel; enl. July 22, 1862, 128th Regt.
 Palmer C. Cole, surgeon; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt.
 Leonard C. Cover, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 Jacob Carl, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 George A. Carter, musician; enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
 Bruce S. Crossman, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
 John Carter, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Harmon Conroe, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Frank Carpenter, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; taken prisoner and died at Andersonville.
 Jennings Covey, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 George W. Covey, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Thomas Cooper, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Edward Cook, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Andrew Clow, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Robert E. Caring, orderly sergt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Dennis Callahan, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 John Dorson, enl. July 2, 1861, 4th Regt., Co. I.
 Edward Drum, saddler; enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 James H. Davis, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Jefferson Dykeman, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 John H. Darius, enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 Hoffman S. Dorchester, enl. Dec. 6, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 Thomas Daley, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 John Dennis, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Robert De Satis, musician; enl. 159th Regt., Co. C.
 Edward Duffy, corp.; enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Platt DeGraff, enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 James Dennis, corp.; enl. Sept. 30, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
 John C. Delemater, sergt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 Thomas N. Davis, 2d lieut.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. C.

Thomas Doran, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
 Harrison Dingman, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Martin Dwy, corp.; enl. Jan. 29, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Thomas Doyson, enl. Jan. 24, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 John W. Durkins, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Alexander Dwy, enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Charles A. Everts, 2d lieut.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 E. Spencer Elmer, corp.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.; re-enl. 1st lieut., Feb. 8, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Alexander Ellison, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Jacob Feen, enl. Oct. 24, 1861, 5th Cav., Co. L.
 Alexander Frear, corp.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 John H. Fredenburgh, enl. Oct. 19, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 Sylvester Ferry, enl. Nov. 24, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 John H. Fleur, enl. Nov. 7, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 James Fitzgerald, sergt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
 Lewis Fox, enl. Sept. 24, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
 Wm. F. French, sergt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Wm. Foster, enl. Oct. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
 Isaac Firth, musician; enl. Sept. 29, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 Jacob Finch, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 James Fowler, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 Christopher Fidler, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
 James P. Foster, major; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 128th Regt.
 Lewis B. Fairbanks, sergt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 John Fogarty, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 Alexander Firth, sergt.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Loton Fuller, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Edward Fitzgerald, enl. Feb. 1, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Henry Graveling, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Emerson D. Griffin, enl. Dec. 22, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 Michael Grady, enl. Dec. 22, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 Edward L. Gaul, capt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Robert R. Gardner, sergt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Charles H. Gardner, enl. Sept. 7, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Ariel L. Gamewell, capt.; enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
 Martin M. Garner, corp.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Harrison George, corp.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
 James Garrett, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
 Wm. Galbraith, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
 Edward Gifford, capt.; enl. July, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 Jacob H. Groat, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. E.
 Edward Gallagher, musician; enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 Michael Galpin, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 Abram Garner, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
 Wm. L. Hermance, 1st lieut.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 George W. Harrison, furrier; enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Benjamin Hill, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Edgar P. Holdridge, enl. Oct. 25, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Lambert J. Hubbell, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 John Havery, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 John Hanna, enl. Nov. 19, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Erasmus Hollister, enl. Dec. 3, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Homoeo Harris, sergt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.
 Wm. H. Hubbard, enl. Nov. 1, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 Wm. W. Hollinbeck, enl. Nov. 8, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 Uriah Hurlburt, enl. Dec. 2, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 Joshua D. Harrington, sergt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 John Higgins, corp.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Rosman Husted, corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Wm. B. Hollinbrook, corp.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Jacob Haver, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 George Howse, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Jacob Hollinbeck, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.; trans. to Co. G.
 Edgar G. Hubbell, 2d lieut.; enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
 Lewis S. Hart, musician; enl. Sept. 13, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
 Tunis Hollinbeck, wagoner; enl. Sept. 24, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
 James Houghtaling, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
 George Holer, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
 James Hamlin, drummer; enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
 Frederick Hamlin, drummer; enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
 Charles Houghtaling, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Patrick Barry, enl. Oct. 10, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Wm. H. Hawes, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
 Peter Hagstorn, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
 George A. Holt, enl. Dec. 5, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. B.
 James W. Hood, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. B.
 Granville P. Hawes, 1st lieut.; enl. July, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 John N. Hague, enl. July 26, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 John Hermance, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 George H. Harvey, enl. July 18, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 Benjamin A. Haas, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
 Wm. B. Hand, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
 David Hauser, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
 Francis Hoies, sergt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
 Timothy Horan, sergt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.

Charles Hoes, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
 Leonard Horton, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
 Thaddeus Hamlin, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
 John Holsapple, sergt.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Robert A. Hubbel, corp.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 George C. Hermance, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Charles H. Hower, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Spencer Helmer, enl. Dec. 23, 1861, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 William Irving, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 John B. Jewell, enl. Nov. 24, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Charles S. Jones, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Byron June, enl. Dec. 22, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 Justus June, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Thomas Jones, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Wm. A. Jayquins, corp.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
 Wm. Jandro, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 Patrick Kelly, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Theodore Kinsler, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 John Kelly, enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Patrick Krugan, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 John W. Koesler, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. D.
 Joseph Kehoe, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. B.
 Francis S. Keese, capt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. C.
 John Kennedy, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Frank Kirtz, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.; died of wounds.
 William Kirtland, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Isaac C. Knowles, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Platt Knickerbocker, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Abram W. Link, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Robert P. Lathrop, adjt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 159th Regt.
 Charles Lawton, enl. Sept. 9, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 John Leonard, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Byron Lockwood, 2d lieut.; enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 Henry Livingston, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
 Charles Lentz, enl. July 24, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 Thomas H. Lanighan, enl. July 24, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 Martin Leonard, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
 Oliver Lamphar, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
 Robert Leshan, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 Oscar Lewis, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
 James H. Maze, enl. Oct. 16, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. D.
 Charles H. Miller, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 William Martin, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 John J. Morrison, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Theodore Minkler, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Wm. H. Murgitroyd, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Charles A. Marsh, enl. Nov. 19, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 George Moore, enl. Dec. 1, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
 Winfield S. Miller, corp.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.
 Maltie McTroyd, enl. Dec. 16, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. B.
 Henry H. Miller, enl. Oct. 5, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 Andrew Miller, enl. Nov. 8, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 Michael McCabe, enl. Nov. 11, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
 George Maurer, corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 John McGuire, enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 Richard M. Mosier, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 James Moore, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 John J. Morgan, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
 George C. Miller, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
 Alexander Mayot, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
 James Morrison, enl. Sept. 13, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. D.
 Thomas McCormick, enl. Sept. 13, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; transf. to Co. H, discharged.
 Charles McCarthy, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 James McCarthy, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 Henry McGee, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 James McCann, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 John Murray, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 John Martin, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
 James Minkler, enl. Nov. 2, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
 John Moore, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
 John Mann, enl. Dec. 6, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
 Egbert McKenn, enl. Dec. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. B.
 Milo P. Moore, corp.; enl. July 31, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 W. C. Melius, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 Abram E. Miller, enl. July 24, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 James Moore, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 Arthur A. Moore, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 Andrew Miller, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 Rouben Moore, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 Christopher Moggart, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
 Howard H. Morse, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. C.
 Howard E. Mitchell, sergt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
 Cornelius McMananey, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
 Jacob H. Miller, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
 John Mackey, corp.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
 George B. Macey, corp.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.

NAMES OF CITIZENS

WHO ASSISTED AND CONTRIBUTED TOWARDS THE PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY;
WITH PERSONAL STATISTICS.

HUDSON CITY.

Robt. E. Andrews, son of Asel and Maria (Smith) Andrews, b. New Lebanon, N. Y., 1819, Lawyer; residence, 397 Warren Street.

Richard B. Aldcroft, son of Abraham and Sarah (Bradbury) Aldcroft, b. Kuntisford, Cheshire, England, s. 1859, Merchant Tailor; 201 Warren Street.

Henry Anable, son of Henry and Asenath (Willey) Anable, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1830, Dealer in Wool, Leather, and Findings; 38 Columbia Street.

G. H. Anable, son of Henry and Asenath (Willey) Anable, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1813, Dealer in Hides and Leather; 34 South Front Street.

Wm. Bryan, son of Clark and Catharina (Hendry) Bryan, b. Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1845, Editor and Proprietor *Daily Republican*, and Postmaster; residence, 57 Warren Street.

Wm. Bostwick, son of Reuben W. and Harriet (Dibble) Bostwick, b. Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1869, Banker, Cashier H. R. National Bank; residence, at Worth House.

Chas. K. Butler, son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Coventry) Butler, b. Stockport, 1823, Watchmaker and Jeweler; residence, Green Street.

Chas. L. Beale, son of Chester and Clarissa (Wainwright) Beale, b. Canaan, N. Y., 1824, Attorney-at-Law and ex-Member of Congress; Warren St.

F. M. Best, son of Jeremiah and Margaret (Miller) Best, b. Taghkanic, N. Y., 1818, Merchant Tailor; 331 Warren Street.

Henry J. Baringer, son of Wm. W. and Maria (Louka) Baringer, b. Claverack, N. Y., 1819 (retired); residence, 117 Warren Street.

Henry Best, son of Walter and Rhoda (Smith) Best, b. Caldwell, Rockland Co., N. Y., s. 1865, Druggist and Farmer; 351 Warren Street.

A. Frank B. Chase, son of John M. and Eliza (Becker) Chase, b. Austerlitz, N. Y., 1835, Lawyer; residence, 4 Willard Place.

Isaac N. Collier, son of Phillip and Christina (Hallenbeck) Collier, b. Coxsack, Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1855, Lawyer and Surrogate; residence, corner Allen and Second Streets.

Abijah P. Cook, M.D., son of Geo. W. and Margaret (Teller) Cook, b. Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1812, Physician and Surgeon; residence, 109 Warren Street.

Wm. H. Crapser, son of David and Elizabeth (Cruver) Crapser, b. Ghent, N. Y., 1822, Grocer; residence, 331 Union Street.

J. Rider Cady, son of Perkins F. and Ann M. (Rider) Cady, b. Chatham, N. Y., 1852, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law; 302 Warren Street.

C. S. Champlin, son of C. W. and H. J. (Ballard) Champlin, b. New Berlin, Otsego, N. Y., s. 1860 (retired); residence, Washington Street.

Chas. Carpenter, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Crandell) Carpenter, b. Claverack, N. Y., 1817 (retired); residence, 26 Warren Street.

James Clark, son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Case) Clark, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1806 (retired); residence, 6 South Fourth Street.

John C. Du Bois, son of Stephen A. and Rachel A. (Schryver) Du Bois, b. Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1851, Retired Physician; residence, 134 Allen Street.

Henry A. Du Bois, son of Coert and Mary (Thorn) Du Bois, b. Flatkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1831, Retired Merchant, and President Hudson River National Bank; residence, Greenport, N. Y.

N. Dosenheim, son of Joseph and Amelia (Gerst) Dosenheim, b. Palatina, Germany, s. 1855, Dry Goods Merchant; residence, 303 Warren Street.

H. W. Dakin, son of Chas. and Achash (Wicks) Dakin, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1822, Butcher; 74 Warren Street.

Ezra D. De Lamater, son of Jonas R. and Sarah A. (Groat) De Lamater, b. Greenport, N. Y., 1831, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law; residence, corner State and Sixth Streets.

Cornelius Esselstyn, son of Charles and Sarah M. (Vedder) Esselstyn, b. Galatin, N. Y., 1831, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law; residence, 179 Allen Street.

Cornelius H. Evans, son of Robert W. and Harriet E. (Wescott) Evans, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1841, Brewer and Maltster, and Mayor of City; residence, 214 Warren Street.

W. R. Elting, son of Abram V. V. and Mary A. (Rand) Elting, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1837, Dealer in Boots and Shoes; 336 Warren Street.

David J. Ely, son of David and Elizabeth (Osborn) Ely, b. Catskill, Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1868, Hotel-keeper; No. 1 Ferry Street.

Samuel Edwards, son of Samuel B. and Ruth L. (Rogers) Edwards, b. Glenville, Schenectady Co., N. Y., s. 1862, Lawyer; residence, 7 Willard Place.

Frank Forslow, son of John and Lydia (Wilcox) Forslow, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1825, Photographer; residence, 241 Warren Street.

Edmund Chas. Getty, son of Andrew C. and Cornelia T. (Genet) Getty, b. Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1853, Deputy County Clerk; residence, Greenport, N. Y.

John Gaul, Jr., son of John and Rachel (Miller) Gaul, b. Hudson, N. Y., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law; residence, 15 South Fourth St.

Rensselaer Gray, son of Saml. and Betsey (Getman) Gray, b. Ephratah, Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1844, Dealer in and Manufacturer of Furniture; 307 Warren Street.

Thos. S. Gray, son of Thos. and Margaret (Campbell) Gray, b. Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1873 (retired); residence, Prospect Hill.

Hiram D. Gage, son of Richard and Emily L. (Ford) Gage, b. Hudson, N. Y., Deputy Postmaster; residence, 321 Warren Street.

Gifford Brothers, sons of Elihu and Eliza R. (Starbuck) Gifford, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1825 and 1829, Founders and Machinists; 31 Columbia Street.

Leonard Guiger, son of George and Seraphia (Hubert) Guiger, b. Norheim, Germany, s. 1849, Inventor Remington Gun; residence, 58 North Fifth Street.

Byron G. Howard, son of Henry and Sarah (White) Howard, b. Claverack, N. Y., 1840, City Editor *Daily Epiphany*; residence, 96 1/2 Warren Street.

Jacob W. Hoyratt, son of Henry S. and Margaret (Felts) Hoyratt, b. Ancram, N. Y., 1824, President and General Manager Hudson Iron Company; residence, Allen Street, corner of Second Street.

Edward J. Hamilton, son of Dr. Erastus and Harriet (Miller) Hamilton, b. Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1874, Superintendent New York and Hudson Steamboat Company; residence, 68 Union Street.

H. M. Hanor, Sheriff; residence, Court-House.

John C. Hogeboom, son of Henry and Jane Eliza (Livington) Hogeboom, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1837, Wholesale Coal Dealer, and President Catskill and Albany S. B. Co.; office, 210 Warren Street.

W. W. Hannah, Jr., son of Thos. and Sarah (Crock) Hannah, b. Mooreville, Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1855, Jeweler; 293 Warren Street.

W. H. Hart, son of Newton and Martha S. (Winchell) Hart, b. South Englewood, Mass., s. 1865, Dentist; 208 Warren Street.

C. W. Hinsdale, son of Stephen and Eliza (Cain) Hinsdale, b. Claverack, N. Y., 1832, Druggist; 305 Warren Street.

Lemuel Holmes, son of Joe. and Mary (Battles) Holmes, b. Sumner, Oxford Co., Me., s. 1837 (retired); residence, 11 Union Street.

F. C. Haviland, son of John T. and Caroline (White) Haviland, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1842, Teller Farmers' National Bank; 302 Warren Street.

Job Hulme, son of James and Mary (Hargraves) Hulme, b. Cakamoore, Staffordshire, England, s. 1847, Baker and Confectioner; 277 Warren Street.

Edward J. Hodge, son of John W. and Mary (Shafer) Hodge, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1833, City Editor *Hudson Evening Register*; residence, 185 Union Street.

Magnus Herbs, Frederick C. Herbs, and Casper H. Herbs, of F. & M. Herbs & Brother, sons of Frederick H. and Christina (Kay) Herbs, b. Holstein, Germany, s. 1862, Manufacturers Cigars and Tobacco; 340 Warren Street.

Jason M. Johnson, son of Jason H. and Sally (Sherman) Johnson, b. New Lebanon, N. Y., 1837, United States Internal Revenue Collector 12th N. Y. District; residence, East Allen Street.

Chas. F. Jones, son of Warren G. and Clarine (Olmsted) Jones, b. South Glensbury, Conn., s. 1866, Jeweler; 189 Warren Street.

P. H. Knickerbocker, son of Dr. Phillip H. and Jane (Mulford) Knickerbocker, b. Clermont, N. Y., 1845, Steamboat Captain; residence, 340 Diamond Street.

John B. Longley, son of Samuel M. and Lydia A. (Fisk) Longley, b. Providence, R. I., s. 1844, Lawyer, District Attorney, and ex-District Attorney and ex-Recorder; residence, 280 Union Street.

Levi F. Longley, son of Samuel M. and Lydia A. (Fisk) Longley, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1846, Lawyer, County Clerk; residence, 282 Union Street.

Chas. W. Lyon, son of Wesley and Eliza J. (Wilson) Lyon, b. Greenwich, Conn., s. 1876, Dealer in Lager; 103 Warren, and 8 and 10 Allen Streets.

Stephen B. Miller, son of Henry C. and Eliza (Bailey) Miller, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1824, Bookseller and Stationer; residence, at Worth House.

Edward P. Magoun, son of Stephen L. and Marianne (Pearson) Magoun, b. Hudson, N. Y., Lawyer; residence, Union Street, corner Seventh Street.

Chas. B. Miller, son of Cornelius H. and Mary (Van Wageningen) Miller, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1851, Proprietor Worth House; 81, 83, and 87 Warren Street.

Chas. C. Macy, son of Edward H. and Deborah J. (Coffin) Macy, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1830, Cashier Farmers' National Bank; residence, 97 Union Street.

P. Miller, son of Jacob L. and Charlotte (Swaman) Miller, b. Clermont, N. Y., Secretary of the Board of Water Commissioners; residence, Academy Hill.

Milo P. Moore, son of Bernard and Hannah (Berger) Moore, b. Hilldale, N. Y., 1831, Merchant; 299 Warren Street.

Wm. J. Miller, son of Andrie E. and Gertrude (Clapper) Miller, b. Claverack, N. Y., 1816, Manufacturer of Saws, Cooking and Heating; 32 Warren Street.

C. H. Malleson, son of Charles and Sarah Ann (Talbert) Malleson, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., s. 1871, Book-Keeper; 177 Union Street.

C. V. H. Morrison, son of John and Sarah (Herrington) Morrison, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1825, Commission Merchant; 134 Warren Street.

A. C. Macy, son of Cyrus and Harriet J. (Billings) Macy, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1846, Dealer in Boots and Shoes; 153 Warren Street.

Frank Macy, son of Alexander and Mary (Jensup) Macy, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1839, Dealer in Cigars and Tobacco; 206 Warren Street.

Geo. H. Macy, son of Alexander and Mary (Jensup) Macy, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1841, Dealer in Cigars and Tobacco; 206 Warren Street.

Aug. McKinstry, son of George and Susan L. (Hamilton) McKinstry, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1821, Druggist; residence, Academy Hill.

John C. Newkirk, son of Charles and Ann (Crist) Newkirk, b. Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., s. 1843, Lawyer, ex-County Judge; residence, 151 Allen Street.

John H. Overhiser, son of George and Cynthia (Hegeman) Overhiser, b. Lagrange, Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1813, Police Justice, ex-Member of Assembly; residence, 161 Allen Street.

Conklin W. Oakley, son of Jacob L. and Mary (Conklin) Oakley, b. Copake, N. Y., 1839, General Grocer; 353 Warren Street.

Willard Peck, son of Darius and Harriet M. (Hudson) Peck, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1844, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law; residence, 6 Willard Place.

Darius Peck, son of Rev. John and Sarah (Ferris) Peck, b. Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., s. 1825, Lawyer, ex-County Judge; residence, 76 Warren Street.

Elizabeth Peake, daughter of Ira and Martha (Morgan) Peake, b. Chatham, N. Y., Principal of Hudson Young Ladies' Seminary.

Sophia Peake, daughter of Ira and Martha (Morgan) Peake, b. Ghent, N. Y., Principal of Hudson Young Ladies' Seminary.

Wm. D. Perry, son of Oliver H. and Christina (Hall) Perry, b. Perryville, Md., s. 1875, Principal Hudson Academy; Academy Hill.

Hornce Payne, son of Rector and Hannah Maria (Barton) Payne, b. Washington, Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1820, Grocer; 135 Warren Street.

John M. Pearson.

Wm. H. Potts, son of Jonas L. and Mary J. (Coons) Potts, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1843, Contractor; 56 North Fifth Street.

Claudius Rockefeller, son of Philip H., Jr., and Elizabeth (Miller) Rockefeller, b. Germantown, N. Y., 1849, Attorney and Counselor; residence, cor. State and Sixth Streets.

Samuel B. Rainey, son of Robert and Mary (Pierce) Rainey, b. Hudson, N. Y., General Manager of Clapp & Jones Manufacturing Company; residence, 108 Union Street.

Alex. S. Rowley, son of James and Sarah (New) Rowley, b. Claverack, 1816, Lawyer and Solicitor of Patents; residence, No. 333 Union Street.

Allen Rossman, son of Jacob and Nancy M. (Lutting) Rossman, b. Claverack, 1813, Druggist; residence, Prospect Avenue.

J. C. Rogerson.

John S. Ray, son of Samuel and Mary (Eastman) Ray, b. Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Superintendent of Water Works; 6 Warren Street.

Leonard J. Rossman, son of Jacob W. and Sarah (Hawes) Rossman, b. Stockport, N. Y., 1842, Druggist; 202 Warren Street.

Benj. Ray, son of Samuel and Mary (Eastman) Ray, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1819, Engineering, ex-Senator and Assemblyman; 29 Allen Street.

Harper W. Rogers, son of Samuel and Phoebe (Conlee) Rogers, b. Queensbury, Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1829, Dealer in and Manufacturer of Paper, ex-Assemblyman; residence, Green Street.

L. W. Reid, son of Elkannah and Patty (Rawson) Reid, b. Townsend, Vt., s. 1855, Principal of No. 1 School; Washington near Sixth Street.

Reuben Reynolds, son of Allen and Hannah (Wisslow) Reynolds, b. Athens, Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1832, Dealer in Leather and Findings; 29 Columbia Street.

Holt B. Shephard, son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Blanchard) Shephard, b. Amherst, N. H., s. 1854, President First National Bank; residence, 245 Warren Street.

Wm. St. J. Seymour, son of George E. and Julia A. (Boralock) Seymour, b. Hudson, N. Y., Cashier 1st National Bank; residence, 267 Warren Street.

Aaron B. Scott, son of Eber and Amanda (Hicock) Scott, b. Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1837 (retired); residence, No. 229 Warren Street.

H. Lyle Smith, M.D., son of Simeon P. and Eliza V. N. (Lyle) Smith, b. New York City, s. 1848, Physician and Surgeon, Health Officer of Hudson; office, 94 Warren Street.

E. Simpson, M.D., son of John B. and Eunice (Tucker) Simpson, b. Ashfield, Mass., s. 1832, Physician and Surgeon.

Daniel Sargeant, son of Frazier and Pasis (Lovell) Sargeant, b. Holden, Worcester Co., Mass., s. 1817 (retired); residence, 20 Union Street.

R. J. Smith, son of John H. and Elizabeth (Best) Smith, b. Livingston, N. Y., 1836, Fruit Dealer; 338 Warren Street.

Fayette A. Stuppabeen, son of J. H. and F. L. Stuppabeen, b. Ghent, N. Y., 1855, Dealer in Boots and Shoes; 343 Warren Street.

Henry Sheldon, son of Maurice and Elizabeth (Rockefeller) Sheldon, b. W. Taghkanic, N. Y., 1836, Grocer; 326 Warren Street.

Miller W. Snyder, son of Levi and Eva E. (Miller) Snyder, b. Claverack, N. Y., 1849, General Grocer; 128 Warren Street.

Willard Snyter, son of William and Patty (Waterman) Snyter, b. New Lebanon, N. Y., 1827, General Grocer; cor. Warren and First Streets.

Edwin C. Terry, son of Conklin and Delorah (Coffin) Terry, b. Catskill, Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1818 (retired), ex-County Clerk; residence, 55 Allen Street.

Chas. C. Terry, son of Conklin and Deborah (Coffin) Terry, b. Hudson, N. Y., Merchant; residence, 169 Union Street.

Silas W. Tobey, son of Silas and Elizabeth (Hardwick) Tobey, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1813, Paints and Oils; 297 Warren Street.

Wm. I. Traver, son of Jacob and Lucy (Hardick) Traver, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1813, Lumber Dealer; cor. Fourth and Diamond Streets.

Wm. H. Traver, son of Wm. I. and Maria (Coons) Traver, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1841, Lumber Dealer; cor. Allen and Willard Place.

Jacob Ten Broeck, son of Jacob and Christina (Scheppens) Ten Broeck, b. Clermont, N. Y., 1800 (retired), ex-member of Assembly; residence, cor. Warren and Eighth Streets.

Sherman Van Ness, son of John I. and Martha (Sherman) Van Ness, b. Chatham, N. Y., 1817, Civil Engineer, City Surveyor; residence, 70 Union Street, cor. Second.

C. A. Van Deusen, son of Simeon and Hannah (Crandall) Van Deusen, b. Ghent, N. Y., 1826, Pork Packer, Provision and Flour Dealer; residence, 347 State Street.

John K. Vosburg, son of Abraham G. and Sarah B. (Simmons) Vosburgh, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1845, Dry Goods Merchant; residence, 265 Diamond Street.

Stephen Vallett, son of Stephen and Freelove (Green) Vallett, b. Kinderhook, N. Y., 1820, Agent Albany and Catskill Steamboat Company; Columbia Street.

M. Parker Williams, son of John and Sarah (Parker) Williams, b. Belfast, Maine, s. 1837, Editor and Proprietor of *Daily Register and Weekly Gazette*; Central Square.

John V. Whitbeck, son of Volkert and Caroline (Rockefeller) Whitbeck, b. Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1838, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law; residence, 30 North Fifth Street.

John M. Welch, son of William and Maria (McAllister) Welch, b. Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1850, Lawyer; residence, 180 Warren Street.

John P. Wheeler, M.D.

Thomas O. Wells, son of Richard I. and Ann M. (Alcott) Wells, b. New York City, s. 1837, Dealer and Manufacturer of Furniture; 288 Warren Street.

E. Waterbury, son of Charles and Naomi (Hug) Waterbury, b. Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1853, Malster; 56 Warren Street.

KINDERHOOK.

William H. Atwood, son of J. S. and Mary (Orr) Atwood, b. Chillicothe, O., s. 1872, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Kinderhook Village.

S. N. Brown, son of George and Maria Elizabeth (Tarrant) Brown, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Carriage and Sleigh Builder; P. O., Kinderhook.

Thomas M. Burt, son of Thos. M. and Lydia (Butts) Burt, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1841 (retired); residence, Kinderhook.

J. In Bray, son of John and Agnes (Dove) Bray, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Kinderhook.

J. C. Boyd, son of Dr. J. P. and Mary A. Boyd, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1871, Pastor Presbyterian Church; P. O., Valatie.

George Behler, son of J. H. and Anna (Lair) Behler, b. Germany, s. 1874, Tailor; P. O., Valatie.

Edward A. Collier, son of Ezra and Mary (Atwood) Collier, b. N. Y. City, s. 1864, Pastor Dutch Reformed Church; P. O., Kinderhook.

Gerrit S. Collier, son of Jonas and Hannah (Sayer) Collier, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1868, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Kinderhook.

Jacob Cook, son of George and Anna (Acker) Cook, b. Germany, s. 1840, Dealer in Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, and Justice of the Peace; P. O., Kinderhook.

George Canaday, son of Wm. and Christiana (Gifford) Canaday, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1862, Farmer; P. O., Kinderhook.

Newton Dexter, son of Chauncy and Theodosia (Wood) Dexter, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1876, Rector St. Paul's Church; P. O., Kinderhook.

Charles W. Davis, son of James and Eliza (Wood) Davis, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1860, Editor *The Rough Notes*; P. O., Kinderhook.

C. F. Davis, son of John B. and Sarah A. (Lovejoy) Davis, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Valatie.

Alonzo H. Farrar, son of Franklin O. and Mary A. (Hawley) Farrar, b. Rutland Co., Vt., s. 1867, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Kinderhook.

L. E. Fellows, son of Wm. and Catharine (Stall) Fellows, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1844, Farmer; P. O., Kinderhook.

Martin Gerst, son of Gersum and Fanny Gerst, b. Germany, s. 1854, Dry Goods, Carpets, and Oil Cloths; P. O., Valatie.

A. B. Gard
Colin
Asa Hoag
(ret)
Chas. H. H
Rock
Abraham I
Co.,
S. W. Har
Farr
Thomas K
Colin
James Kin
lund
G. Kingma
Co.,
W. R. Mes
Co.,
James Mix
s. 186
Martin M.
N. Y.
Henry L. M
N. Y.
J. W. Mer
Co.,
I. Prugn,
N. Y.
Peter V. S
Pray
Kin
D. Palmer,
s. 18
George Re
lund
James A. F
Colin
Franklin J
Co.,
Wm. H. F
N. Y.
J. B. Richt
Co.,
Vala
Wm. H. B
Co.,
Francis S
Co.,
J. F. Sudn
N. Y.
Wm. H. S
Co.,
Thomas S
lund
P. O.
John Sny
1847
Theodore
Co.,
Wm. H. T
N. Y.
Geo. H. T
Ee
Brent Van
lund
hook
Aaron J. V
lund
F. B. Van
Co.,
C. M. Van
b. C
Kin
J. H. Van
lort
P. B. Van
Co.,
Augustus
Colin
Charles W
1828
F. E. Wag
Farr
A. E. Wag
Farr

Mrs. Eliza Moore (widow of Jeremiah J. Moore), born in township of Germantown, Sept. 7, 1825; resided there since; Farmer; P. O., Clermont.
 Jacob H. Moore, born in township of Clermont, March 22, 1809; resided there since; P. O., Tivoli.
 Jeremiah B. Moore, born in township of Clermont, Dec. 9, 1820; resided there since; Farmer; P. O., Germantown.
 Gilbert Rockefeller, born in township of Germantown, Feb. 4, 1814; resided in Columbia Co. since; Farmer; P. O., Clermont.
 Harold Wilson, born in township of Clermont, Jan. 7, 1836; resided there always; Farmer; P. O., Clermont.

CHATHAM.

Samuel Allis, son of John and Lois (Weston) Allis, b. Pittsfield, Vt., s. 1816, Retired Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.
 E. P. Allen, son of Williams and Sally (Beebe) Allen, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1841, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 H. A. Ashley, son of Henry and Hannah (Smith) Ashley, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1809, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 J. H. Angell, son of John and Amy A. (Harder) Angell, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Ebenezer Adams, son of David and Catharine (Mat) Adams, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer and Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 E. S. Barrett, son of Ezra and Diantha (Hilton) Barrett, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., New Concord.
 J. W. Blunt, son of Henry and Eliza (Burbank) Blunt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1840, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 C. S. Betts, son of John M. and Ann R. (Thatcher) Betts, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1833, Farmer and Engineer; P. O., Chatham Centre.
 A. H. Bullis, son of R. A. and Mariah (Halbert) Bullis, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Chatham Centre.
 Perkins F. Cady, son of Albert and Elvira (Parrish) Cady, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer and Supervisor; P. O., Malden Bridge.
 Lester Carpenter, son of Dexter and D. (Kelly) Carpenter, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 1822, s. 1837, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Daniel S. Doty, son of Samuel and Hannah (Mickle) Doty, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1824, Carpenter and Joiner; P. O., New Concord.
 Lorin M. Davis, son of Albert and Sarah (Burgess) Davis, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1813, Farmer; P. O., Chatham.
 Wesley Finch, son of Heuben N. and Polly (Lyon) Finch, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1810, Retired Farmer; P. O., Green Brook.
 John N. Garner, son of Theobald H. and Louisa (Mooney) Garner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1839, Farmer and Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Franklin Garner, son of Christopher and Helen (Honck) Garner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Sylvester Garner, son of Christopher and Helen (Honck) Garner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Lorenzo J. Goodrich, son of Jesse and Lucy (Powell) Goodrich, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1823, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Sarah A. Garner, daughter of John and Jane (Fowler) Simmons, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Resident; P. O., Chatham Village.
 James A. Housman, son of William C. and Sarah A. (Talman) Housman, b. Rockland Co., N. Y., s. 1802, Farmer and Fruit-raiser; P. O., New Concord.
 William Hunt, son of Samuel and Eunice (Palmer) Hunt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Albert Harris, son of Benjamin and Lydia (Jinks) Harris, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., 1808, s. 1825, Retired Farmer; P. O., Chatham Centre.
 Barton Husted, son of Barton and Jane (Walker) Husted, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1810, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Centre.
 Naudiah M. Hill, son of Caleb and Eunice (Moore) Hill, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1815, Retired Farmer; P. O., North Chatham.
 Renbon Hoes, son of Peter and Hannah (Bain) Hoes, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1841, Pump Manufacturer; P. O., Malden Bridge.
 Justice Harris, son of Ephraim and Mary (Hendrick) Harris, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1802, Farmer; P. O., Malden Bridge.
 Henry Hill, son of Caleb and Eunice (Moore) Hill, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1808, Retired Farmer; P. O., North Chatham.
 Israel Husted, son of Sackett and Olive (Richmond) Husted, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 1811, s. 1827, Farmer; P. O., Chatham.
 E. N. Hand, son of Horatio N. and Hannah (Garner) Hand, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1843, Farmer; P. O., Malden Bridge.
 William Irish, son of Amos and Deborah (Stevens) Irish, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1801, Farmer; P. O., Malden Bridge.
 Sherman Jaqua, son of Jabez and Mary (Gunn) Jaqua, b. Litchfield Co., Conn., s. 1871, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Centre.
 Byron K. Knight, son of John and Pudence (Kirby) Knight, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.
 Susan C. Knight, daughter of John and Caroline (Austin) Wood, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Resident; P. O., East Chatham.
 A. B. Knappen, son of Samuel and Lovina (Converse) Knappen, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 1817, s. 1871, Proprietor of Hotel; P. O., Chatham.
 Mrs. Emma J. Kenworthy, daughter of Schuyler and Eliza A. (Wilber) Chadsey, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1864; P. O., Chatham.
 Ezekiah H. Lovejoy, son of Andrew and Sarah (Halbert) Lovejoy, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., New Concord.

T. B. Lovejoy, daughter of Eleazer and Lucy (Backus) Cady, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Dealer in Groceries; P. O., New Concord.
 James A. Lomphear, son of ~~William~~ and ~~Diantha~~ (Richmond) Lamphear, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Chester G. Loomis, son of Calvin and Abigail (Griswold) Loomis, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1817, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 John B. Lamoree, son of Daniel and Armina (Brill) Lamoree, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1858, Farmer; P. O., Red Rock.
 Frederick W. Miller, son of Henry and Rebecca (Teal) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1808, Farmer; P. O., Niverville.
 Tennis H. Miller, son of Aaron and Lovina (Pultz) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., North Chatham.
 Walter S. Moore, son of John and Deborah (Hicks) Moore, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1865, Farmer; P. O., Malden Bridge.
 Lewis L. Morrell, son of Thomas L. and Sarah (Lewis) Morrell, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., s. 1875; P. O., Chatham.
 Jacob S. New, son of William and Hannah (Sharp) New, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Bradley Nichols, son of Timothy and Catharine (Lawrence) Nichols, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1821, Retired Grain Merchant; P. O., North Chatham.
 Obadiah Palmer, son of Abraham and Prudence (Gillett) Palmer, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1815, Retired Merchant; P. O., East Chatham.
 Ahira Palmer, son of Joshua and Amy (Smith) Palmer, b. Stonington, Conn., 1789, s. 1790, Retired Hatter; P. O., New Concord.
 J. N. Preston, son of Jedd M. and Maria (Curtis) Preston, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1834, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.
 Oliver Palmer, son of Matthew and Deborah Palmer, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1834, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Tabor Parks, son of Whiting and Hannah (Tabor) Parks, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 1810, s. 1873, Farmer; P. O., Malden Bridge.
 Horner W. Penslee, son of Jephthah and Ann (Patrick) Penslee, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1807, Millwright and Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Malden Bridge.
 A. D. Pitts, son of Levi and Sophia (Curtis) Pitts, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Rider's Mills.
 Orrin Phelps, son of Winthrop and Betsey (Burgess) Phelps, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1800, Retired Farmer; P. O., Green Brook.
 Bartholomew Priya, son of John L. and Elizabeth (Van Valkenburgh) Priya, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., Valatie.
 O. J. Peck, son of Richard S. and Phoebe (Hunting) Peck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1817, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., North Chatham.
 Wm. L. Rowe, son of Garrett M. and Betsey A. (Nichols) Rowe, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.
 Phineas D. Reed, son of Daniel and Katie M. (Walker) Reed, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Centre.
 Samuel H. Rippenburgh, son of T. and Margaret (Ham) Rippenburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., Malden Bridge.
 Thomas B. Rider, son of Jonathan and Mercy (Wilson) Rider, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1823, Farmer; P. O., Rider's Mills.
 Thomas C. Rider, son of Thomas and Esther (Powell) Rider, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1833, Farmer; P. O., Chatham.
 Luther Rider, son of Benjamin and Betsey (Wilson) Rider, b. Massachusetts, s. 1837, Retired Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.
 W. D. Stewart, son of John and Silyl (Marsh) Stewart, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1803, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Wm. Shufelt, son of Jacob I. and Maria (Stuppelbeen) Shufelt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Wm. H. Strever, son of John B. and Marietta (Dings) Strever, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Thomas W. Stewart, son of Solomon W. and Hannah (Barker) Stewart, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., New Concord.
 J. B. Skinkle, son of Jeremiah and Maria (Van Decar) Skinkle, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Jacob Snyder, son of Henry P. and Catharine (Daeridict) Snyder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Walter Smith, son of Mitchell T. and Mary (Ham) Smith, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1823, Farmer; P. O., Malden Bridge.
 Lewis Smith, son of John A. and Mary Smith, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., North Chatham.
 N. H. Thomas, son of Wm. and Emma (Halsey) Thomas, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Milton M. Tompkins, son of States D. and Mary (Musick) Tompkins, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1843, Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 John J. Van Valkenburgh, son of James and Permelia (Sutherland) Van Valkenburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1783, Retired Merchant and Farmer; P. O., Chatham Centre.
 John J. Van Valkenburgh, son of Bartlett J. and Polly (Beebe) Van Valkenburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Butcher; P. O., New Concord.
 V. B. Van Valkenburgh, son of G. W. and Sarah Ann (Burgess) Van Valkenburgh, b. Troy, N. Y., s. 1851, Farmer; P. O., Chatham.
 Andrew Van Alstyne, son of Isaac S. and Mariah (Smith) Van Alstyne, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Merchant; P. O., Chatham Centre.
 R. H. Vedder, son of Jacob and Gertrude (Oosterhout) Vedder, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1847, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Chatham Centre.
 Wm. D. Van Slyck, son of Wm. and Esther (Gardenier) Van Slyck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1840, Farmer; P. O., Chatham.
 S. S. Wilcox, son of John and Betsey (Cady) Wilcox, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Red Rock.

- Wm. K. White, son of Anthony and Emily (Kenyon) White, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1825, Farmer; P. O., New Concord.
 John B. Wait, son of Edmund and Mary (Budd) Wait, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1835, Hardware Merchant; P. O., Chatham.
 Josiah N. Wait, son of Edmund and Mary (Budd) Wait, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1837, Hardware Merchant; P. O., Chatham.
 Henry Weidnerwax, Jr., son of Henry and Albertina (Wilson) Weidnerwax, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Merchant; P. O., North Chatham.
 Col. S. Wheeler, son of Michael and Susan (Snook) Wheeler, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1869, Book-keeper; P. O., Malden Bridge.

CHATHAM VILLAGE.

- John Angell, son of Joshua and Mahitable (Munton) Angell, b. Providence Co., R. I., 1794, s. 1806, Retired Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Abraham Ashley, Jr., son of Abraham and Delilah (Beeman) Ashley, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Justice of the Peace; P. O., Chatham Village.
 W. H. Barnes, son of Almon and Mary (Whitmore) Barnes, b. Hampshire Co., Mass., s. 1851, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Lewis K. Brown, son of Chester and Adeline (Kingsley) Brown, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1843, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Geo. E. Burrows, son of Geo. S. and Sarah (Burdick) Burrows, b. in New London, Conn., s. 1855, Druggist; P. O., Chatham Village.
 J. O. Best, son of David and Margaret (Lape) Best, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1815, Druggist; P. O., Chatham Village.
 J. W. Boright, son of Ralph and Sally (Hunt) Boright, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Lumberman; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Samuel Boright, son of Ralph and Sally (Hunt) Boright, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Lumberman; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Wm. C. Bailey, son of Wm. and Harriet (Cady) Bailey, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Chas. H. Bell, son of Aaron and Celotia (Osborne) Bell, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1847, Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.
 R. W. Beech, son of Samuel and Clarissa (Pratt) Beech, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1868, Proprietor Hotel; P. O., Chatham Village.
 John Cadman, son of Wm. J. and Ruhamy (Burrows) Cadman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, County Judge; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Homer Crandell, son of Solomon and Mary E. (Wheeler) Crandell, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Albert H. Clark, son of Jos. D. and Julia (Bowe) Clark, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1844, Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Warren Decker, son of Peter and Elizabeth Ann (Pulver) Decker, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.
 H. M. Ford, son of Judge Hiram D. and Sarah A. Ford, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1837, Dealer in Hats, Caps, and Manufacturer of Shirts; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Thomas E. Finch, son of David L. and Eliza (Coffin) Finch, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1840, Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Alanson G. Ford, son of Alphonso and Jane (Clark) Ford, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Carpenter and Joiner; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Wm. B. Howland, son of Harrison D. and Hannah O. (Bailey) Howland, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1871, Editor and Publisher; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Uriah Harmon, son of Corodon and Mary (Jenkins) Harmon, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Dentist; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Charles Hawley, son of Ezra and Ann (Knapp) Hawley, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1847, Hardware Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.
 H. C. Hamer, son of Henry C. and Abigail (Wheeler) Hamer, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1842, Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.
 D. W. Herrick, son of Calvin L. and Antoinette (Hall) Herrick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1848, Coal Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.
 J. C. Hollenbeck, son of Charles and Mary Ann (Dakon) Hollenbeck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822, Engineer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 R. J. Lake, son of Henry K. and Mariah (Vulsburgh) Lake, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1870, Coal Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.
 H. W. McLellan, son of Dr. Samuel and Laura H. (Cook) McLellan, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1846, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Geo. L. Morris, son of John and Esther (Woodruff) Morris, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Banker; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Daniel J. Mickle, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Mickle, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer and Carpenter; P. O., Chatham Village.
 J. D. Shufelt, son of David and Sophia (Harder) Shufelt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1827, Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 James T. Shufelt, son of John P. and Maria (Harder) Shufelt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Chatham Village.
 H. D. Simpson, son of James and Harriet (Kline) Simpson, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1829, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Gloves and Mittens; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Charles Smith, son of John and Elizabeth Smith, b. in England, s. 1831, Marble Dealer; P. O., Chatham Village.
 Chester J. Seymour, son of John and Mercy F. (Ashley) Seymour, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1851, Dealer in Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods; P. O., Chatham Village.
 L. A. Tyler, son of Moses and Ediza (Alger) Tyler, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1870, Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.
 E. M. Thomas, son of William and Emma (Halsey) Thomas, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1812, Retired Carpenter and Joiner; P. O., Chatham Village.

- Wm. H. Tenbroeck, son of Jacob L. and Elizabeth M. (Clum) Tenbroeck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1840, Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.
 J. T. Wheeler, son of J. T. and Mary Ann (Backus) Wheeler, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1856, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Chatham Village.

NEW LEBANON.

- David Ashby, son of Wm. and Mary (Osborne) Ashby, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Carpenter; P. O., New Lebanon.
 Joseph Adams, Jr., son of Joseph and Mary B. (Clark) Adams, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., Dec., 1833, Merchant and Custom Miller, P. O., New Lebanon Centre.
 Geo. W. Bagg, son of Jedediah and Clarissa (Newton) Bagg, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1865, Merchant and Custom Miller; P. O., Mt. Lebanon.
 A. B. Boughten, son of Smith A. and Mary E. (Bailey) Boughten, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1870, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.
 John C. Botwick, son of Elijah and Sarah (Buckley) Botwick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1809, retired Carpenter; P. O., New Lebanon.
 Jos. H. Cornwell, son of Abram D. and Eliza (Snyder) Cornwell, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1851, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Centre.
 Silas T. Cummings, son of Russel D. and Sophia (Thoma) Cummings, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1817, Farmer; P. O., West Lebanon.
 E. J. Crego, son of Jonathan and R. (Conant) Crego, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Lebanon Centre.
 Silas P. Campbell, son of John and Effarica (Herrick) Campbell, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1872, General Merchant and Postmaster, New Lebanon Centre.
 Simeon B. Carpenter, son of Joel and Charlotte Carpenter, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Centre.
 Wm. B. Cole, son of Joseph and Ruth (Gaston) Cole, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Springs.
 Andrew R. Clark, son of Rodman and Mary (Hunter) Clark, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon.
 E. G. Finch, son of Smith and Margaret (Brown) Finch, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1825, Farmer; P. O., West Lebanon.
 Elias D. Gillett, son of Jeremiah and Fauny (Day) Gillett, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon.
 Misses C. and M. A. Gale, daughters of Nehemiah and Susanna (Lyon) Gale, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1826 and 1828, Residents; P. O., West Lebanon.
 D. H. Hoag, son of Obadiah and Mary (Husted) Hoag, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1859, Carpenter and Joiner; P. O., New Lebanon Springs.
 Isaac T. Haight, son of Amos and Maria (Tanner) Haight, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1839, Farmer and Justice of the Peace; P. O., New Lebanon.
 Horatio B. Hand, son of Horatio and Hannah E. (Gardner) Hand, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1844, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Centre.
 John Henry Hatch, son of John and Polly (Tyler) Hatch, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1846, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Springs.
 Franklin Hand, son of Ira and Martha (Roe) Hand, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer and Supervisor; P. O., New Lebanon.
 S. B. Hemenway, son of Justice and Maria (Russell) Hemenway, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1869, Merchant; P. O., New Lebanon.
 Frederick Hand, son of Ira and Martha (Roe) Hand, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer (deceased); P. O., New Lebanon.
 Washington Hitchcock, son of A. P. and Hannah (Eddy) Hitchcock, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1818, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon.
 Samuel Hand, son of Ira and Martha (Roe) Hand, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer (deceased); P. O., New Lebanon Springs.
 Geo. W. Hatch, son of John and Polly (Tyler) Hatch, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Springs.
 James Jackson, son of James and Isabella (Suggen) Jackson, b. England, s. 1864, Blacksmith; P. O., New Lebanon.
 Erutus B. Jones, son of Justice and Anna (Young) Jones, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer (deceased); P. O., New Lebanon Centre.
 Matthew J. Jones, son of Matthew and Elizabeth Jones, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1849, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon.
 Wm. A. Knapp, son of Ezekiel and Esther (Merrill) Knapp, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Springs.
 John Kendall, son of Thomas, Jr., and Olive (Crane) Kendall, b. Worcester Co., Mass., s. 1820, Thermometer Manufacturer; P. O., New Lebanon.
 Clarissa Murdoch, daughter of Jonathan and Lucretia (Casey) Murdoch, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1796, Resident; P. O., New Lebanon.
 Thomas Mott, son of Thomas and Rhoda (Musher) Mott, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., West Lebanon.
 The Misses S. and B. Peabody, daughters of Benj. and Julia (Botwick) Peabody, Columbia Co., N. Y., Residents; P. O., New Lebanon.
 J. E. Rowley, son of Judah and Civiah (Hatch) Rowley, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Springs.
 Joseph K. Royce, son of Ira and Lucy Ann (King) Royce, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Springs.
 Henry A. Royce, son of Ira and Lucy Ann (King) Royce, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Springs.
 C. H. Spencer, son of Allen and Lucy (Brad) Spencer, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon.
 Wm. Sherman, son of Abner and Elizabeth (Norton) Sherman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1815, Farmer (deceased); P. O., New Lebanon.

Susan M. Snyder, daughter of Nicholas and Susanna Snyder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Resident; P. O., West Lebanon.

Wm. R. Scott, son of Wm. B. and Lovina (Haight) Scott, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

Samuel J. Tilden, son of Elam and Polly Y. (Jones) Tilden, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1814, Lawyer; P. O., 15 Gramercy Park, New York City.

Henry A. Tilden, son of Elam and Polly Y. (Jones) Tilden, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Chemist; P. O., New Lebanon.

Geo. H. Tilden, son of Henry A. and Susan (Gould) Tilden, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1852; P. O., New Lebanon.

Samuel J. Tilden, 2d son of Henry A. and Susan (Gould) Tilden, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1853; P. O., New Lebanon.

A. B. Ticknor, son of P. A. and Olive (Kendall) Ticknor, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836; P. O., New Lebanon.

Egbert S. Tanner, son of Nelson and Prudence (Lovejoy) Tanner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1846, Dealer in Sausage, Lard, and Hams; P. O., New Lebanon Springs.

Daniel C. Warner, son of Elijah and Lydia (West) Warner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1829, Gardener; P. O., New Lebanon.

Ebenezer Wadsworth, son of John and Rachael (Wheeler) Wadsworth, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1802, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

John W. Wadsworth, son of John and Sarah Ann (Phillips) Wadsworth, b. Columbia County, N. Y., 1841, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

Mixes B. M. and H. P. Wood, daughters of Arvin and Maria E. (Shout) Wood, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1875, Principals of Wyomanoek Seminary; P. O., New Lebanon.

CANAAN.

Rev. A. W. Ashley, son of Wm. W. and Hannah (Kempston) Ashley, b. Milton, Nova Scotia, 1838, s. 1871, Clergyman; P. O., East Chatham.

H. C. Bradley, son of Seth and Sully (Curtis) Bradley, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1844, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

Caroline M. Belding, daughter of Almon Hunt and Eliza (Spier) Hunt, b. 1832, Resident; P. O., Flat Brook.

A. S. Beebe, son of C. E. and Prudence W. (Starks) Beebe, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1835, Dealer in Lumber; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

D. D. Barnes, son of Thomas and Polly (Hunt) Barnes, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1809, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

Leroy L. Brown, son of Geo. W. and Minerva (Tobey) Brown, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Centre.

G. M. Blinn, son of Zelotus and Harriet (Dickinson) Blinn, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1865, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

A. C. Bradley, son of Norman and Betsey (Curtis) Bradley, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Farmer; P. O., Canaan.

Allen Barstow, son of Samuel A. and Betsey (Douglas) Barstow, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

Samuel A. Barstow, son of Allen and Olive (Foster) Barstow, b. Sharon Township, Conn., s. 1779, Farmer (deceased).

Samuel A. Curtis, son of Samuel A. and Patience (Smith) Curtis, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1806, Resident; P. O., Flat Brook.

Wm. H. Cady, son of Allen and Elvira (Parish) Cady, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Section-Master of Albany and Boston Railroad; P. O., East Chatham.

Charles H. De Groff, son of Samuel and Paulina (Beebe) De Groff, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1835, Blacksmith; P. O., Red Rock.

Wm. L. Drowne, son of Ann and Ruth (Olussted) Drowne, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

R. S. Ford, son of Russell and Miranda (Parsons) Ford, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1842, Carpenter; P. O., Red Rock.

Dr. Lorenzo Gile, son of Asa and Nancy (Monroe) Gile, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1838, Physician and Surgeon (retired); P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

Amos Herrick, son of Calvin and Hannah (Haight) Herrick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

Henry B. Hatch, son of John N. and Hannah (Brown) Hatch, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer (deceased).

Im S. Johnson, son of Jason H. and Sally (Sherman) Johnson, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1834, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

Charles H. Jenkins, son of Edward and Charlotte (Parke) Jenkins, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1844, Farmer and Cattle-buyer; P. O., Red Rock.

Wm. P. Kirby, son of Wesson and Betsey (Wadsworth) Kirby, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

Edward Kellogg, son of Asa and Anelia (Noyce) Kellogg, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1800, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Centre.

Geo. W. Lovejoy, son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Beebe) Lovejoy, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1804, Retired Butcher; P. O., Canaan.

Dr. John Lusk, son of Wm. and Elizabeth Lusk, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1791, Retired Physician; P. O., Flat Brook.

F. H. Lamphear, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Richmond) Lamphear, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1839, Farmer; P. O., Red Rock.

C. J. Parsons, son of David and Emily (Jones) Parsons, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Centre.

James J. Powell, son of John and Phoebe B. (Smith) Powell, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Merchant and Postmaster; P. O., Red Rock.

Eliert O. Patrick, son of Larry and Susa (Knapp) Patrick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Merchant (deceased).

James Hawling, son of John and Frances Hawling, b. Cornwall Co., England, s. 1850, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

Cyrus T. Smith, son of Franklin and Polly (Ford) Smith, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

Hunting Sherrill, son of Isaac and Mary (Martin) Sherrill, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1830, Farmer; P. O., Canaan.

Rev. Geo. W. Warner, son of Charles E. and Sarah (Perkins) Warner, b. Caldonia Co., Vt., s. 1808, Minister of Gospel; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

Charles P. Woodworth, son of Wm. S. and Matilda G. (Graves) Woodworth, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1835, Farmer; P. O., Flat Brook.

Miss Sarah Warner, daughter of Daniel and Olive (Douglas) Warner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1803, Resident; P. O., Canaan Centre.

Albert Wilcox, son of John and Betsey (Cady) Wilcox, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1805, Farmer; P. O., Canaan.

Henry J. Whiting, son of John and Rhau (Ayisworth) Whiting, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

John Wagner, Jr., son of John and Elizabeth (Bowman) Wagner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1842, Farmer; P. O., Canaan.

John G. Wilson, son of Harvey H. and Margaret Wilson, b. Lee Co., Iowa, s. 1873, Dealer in Lumber; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

GHENT.

William W. Angell, son of Ephraim and Mary (Thorn) Angell, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Ezekias Arnold, son of Jacob and Maria A. (Haynor) Arnold, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer and Speculator; P. O., Chatham.

Jacob Arnold, son of Robert and Sophia (Tipple) Arnold, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1801, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Augustus Angell, son of E. and Mary (Thorn) Angell, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1813, s. 1817, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Charles Browning, son of Jeremiah and Martha (Foster) Browning, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer and Milk Dealer; P. O., Chatham.

Jeremiah H. Browning, son of Jeremiah and Martha (Foster) Browning, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1813, Farmer; P. O., Chatham.

David Crapser, son of David and Elizabeth (Traver) Crapser, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

Elisha Clark, son of Wm. and Clara (Pratt) Clark, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Chatham.

John B. Drury, son of Alfred and Maria A. (Shultz) Drury, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1838, s. 1864, Pastor First Reformed Church, Ghent.

Wm. G. Foland, son of Henry and Elizabeth Ann (Finkle) Foland, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Elliot N. Garner, son of Thaddeus R. and Lonina (Nooney) Garner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1834, Farmer and Miller.

Aaron C. Garner, son of Christopher and Helen (Hauyck) Garner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Cyrus Groat, son of Wm. P. and Anna (Shufelt) Groat, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer and Loan Commissioner; P. O., Mellenville.

John T. Hogeboom, son of Tobias L. and Eliza (Power) Hogeboom, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Lawyer and Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

William D. Harris, son of Wm. and Semantha (Webber) Harris, b. Madison Co., N. Y., 1832, s. 1862, General Merchant; P. O., Ghent.

William Harder, son of Peter and E. (Garner) Harder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Nathan Herrick, son of Nathan and Eve (Ham) Herrick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Stuyvesant.

Charles E. Halstead, son of Isaac and Harriet H. (Lacy) Halstead, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1849, Farmer and Gardener; P. O., Chatham.

Phillip M. Harder, son of Jacob N. and L. (Shufelt) Harder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Mellenville.

John H. Jacobia, son of Henry J. and Betsey (Snyder) Jacobia, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer; P. O., Mellenville.

Andrew H. Kittle, son of John H. and Maria (Vanhuizen) Kittle, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1810, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Stephen L. Lane, son of John and Elizabeth (Heal) Lane, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer and Brewer; P. O., Ghent.

Catharine M. Link, daughter of Peter and Sarah E. (Stuppelbeen) Harder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1824, Farming; P. O., Ghent.

George G. Macy, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Coleman) Macy, b. Columbia Co., 1805, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Saml. B. Macy, son of Saml. B. and Angelina (Morris) Macy, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1839, Station Agent D. & A. R. R.; P. O., Ghent.

Perry C. Miller, son of George L. and Catharine L. (Dedrick) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1850, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

George L. Miller, son of Christopher S. and Anna Maria (Teal) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Cornelius Moul, son of John and Appolonia (Esselstyn) Moul, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1803, Farmer; P. O., Mellenville.

Mrs. C. I. Miller, daughter of George A. and Sophia (Miller) Shufelt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1804, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Martin P. Nash, son of Charles B. and Caroline (Rogers) Nash, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1850, Proprietor of Columbia Springs; P. O., Hudson.

John M. Ostrander, son of Peter and Maria (Mesick) Ostrander, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1810, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

- George T. Powell, son of Townsend and Catharine (Macy) Powell, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1845, Horticulturist; P. O., Ghent.
- Hosea B. Parsons, son of Jabez and Lydia (Birge) Parsons, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1817, Farmer; P. O., Chatham.
- Dilaway F. Philip, son of Peter, Jr., and Sarah (Fowler) Philip, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1805, Farmer; P. O., Stockport.
- John H. Rivenburgh, son of Jacob M. and Charlotte (Tippie) Rivenburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., Hardware Merchant; P. O., Ghent.
- Cornelius Shufelt, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Miller) Shufelt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1796, Farmer; P. O., Chatham.
- Franklin Snyder, son of Henry T. and Helen (Fredenburgh) Snyder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.
- Jacob Stuppelbeen, son of Jacob H. and Eliza (Groat) Stuppelbeen, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1841, General Merchant; P. O., Ghent.
- Jacob H. Stuppelbeen, son of George A. and Christina (Kittie) Stuppelbeen, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1834, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.
- Charles E. Smith, son of John R. and Silva (Sheldon) Smith, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Keeper Columbia County Almshouse; P. O., Ghent.
- Jacob Shaver, son of John I., Jr., and Elizabeth (Chien) Shaver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1815, Merchant; P. O., Ghent.
- Wm. Smith, son of Leonard and Mary (Potts) Smith, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer and Manufacturer; P. O., Mellenville.
- George T. Snyder, son of Henry T. and Helen (Fredenburgh) Snyder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer and Supervisor; P. O., Ghent.
- Walter V. Ten Broeck, son of Wm. and Margaret (Becker) Ten Broeck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1817, Farmer; P. O., Mellenville.
- Stephen Van Valkenburgh, son of Bartholomew and Jane (Skinkle) Van Valkenburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer and Excise Commissioner; P. O., Stockport.
- Abram Vosburgh, son of Wm. P. and Maria (Fredenburgh) Vosburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.
- Isaac Van Valkenburgh, son of James C. and Catharine (Emerick) Van Valkenburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, County School Commissioner; P. O., Ghent.
- John Winyard, son of Wm. and Mary (Fenn) Winyard, b. England, 1816, a 1835, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.
- Michael I. Waltermire, son of Jacob and Margaret (Brogus) Waltermire, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1799, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.
- Tobias Waltermire, son of Michael I. and Maria (Harder) Waltermire, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1824, Carpenter; P. O., Ghent.

STOCKPORT.

- James A. Hoyer, son of Jacob and Anna (Ostrander) Hoyer, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Manufacturer Cotton Goods; P. O., Stockport.
- Abram Martin, son of Thomas I. and Anna (Thomas) Martin, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1804, a 1824, Farmer and Carpenter; P. O., Stottsville.
- Rosman Philip, son of Peter and Catharine (Rosman) Philip, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Miller and Machinist; P. O., Stockport.
- Jeremiah Rundell, son of Isaac and Hannah (Scott) Rundell, b. Albany, N. Y., a 1857, Farmer; P. O., Stockport.
- Benasaer Reynolds, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Gillette) Reynolds, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1807, Inventor and Manufacturer Empire Loom; P. O., Stockport.
- Jacob W. Rosman, son of Nicholas and Catharine (Boyce) Rosman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Stockport.
- Frank H. Stott, son of Jonathan and Julia (Bennett) Stott, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Wooden Manufacturer; P. O., Stottsville.
- Wm. H. Toby, Jr., son of Wm. H. and Caroline (Wild) Toby, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1850, Farmer; P. O., Stuyvesant Falls.
- Vrooman Van Rensselaer, son of Henry P. and Jane (Fort) Van Rensselaer, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Merchant; P. O., Stottsville.
- Henry S. Van de Carr, son of Henry and Mary (Skinkle) Van de Carr, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1827, Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Stockport.

STUYVESANT.

- Charles E. Ham, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Thorn) Ham, b. Stuyvesant, Columbia Co., N. Y., April 14, 1822, Farmer; P. O., Coxsackie Station.
- Wm. Mandeville, son of Jeremiah and Cynthia (Vosburg) Mandeville, b. Kinderhook, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1807 (retired); residence, Stuyvesant Falls.
- Levi Milham, son of Mathias and Gertrude (Dedrick) Milham, b. Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., April 12, 1813, Grape-Grower and Farmer; P. O., Kinderhook.
- Dolavan Miller, son of J. and Ellen (Greetsinger) Miller, b. New Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y., a May, 1837, Superintendent Ice Co.; P. O., Stuyvesant.
- Eliza Miller, daughter of John and Dorcas (Van Alstyne) Albertson, b. Stuyvesant, Feb. 5, 1840.
- H. B. Salmon, son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Bogardus) Salmon, b. Kinderhook, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1817, Physician; P. O., Stuyvesant Falls.

- Abram W. Van Hoesen, son of Wm. and Gertrude (Van Volkenburg) Van Hoesen, b. Kinderhook, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1807, Manufacturer; P. O., Stuyvesant Falls.
- Stephen H. Wendover, son of John Thompson and Cynthia (Van Slyke) Wendover, b. Stuyvesant, N. Y., July 29, 1831, Farmer; P. O., Stuyvesant.

GREENPORT.

- Richard Becker, son of Tunis and Maria (Gardner) Becker, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Humphreysville.
- William Brockbank, son of Matthew and Mary Ann (Dickson) Brockbank, b. England, 1805, a 1832, Nurseryman and Florist; P. O., Hudson.
- John W. Coon, son of John H. and Margaret (Miller) Coon, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer and Supervisor; P. O., Hudson.
- Philo Couse, son of Benj. and Catharine (Shultz) Couse, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.
- John Hall, son of Isaac and Abigail (Richardson) Hall, b. England, a 1830, Glue Manufacturer; P. O., Hudson.
- Mrs. Michael J. Hollenbeck, daughter of Francis F. and Percies (Wright) Salisbury, b. Greene Co., N. Y., a 1844; P. O., Hudson.
- Lorenzo Higgins, son of Saml. and Elizabeth B. (Buckley) Higgins, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1834, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.
- Deerick Hollenbeck, son of Mathias and Sarah (Pias) Hollenbeck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1835, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.
- Ambrose Hollenbeck, son of George and Christina Hollenbeck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1840, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.
- John W. Kipp, son of John P. and Caroline (Smith) Kipp, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.
- Philip H. Lambert, son of Andrew G. and Eliza Maria (Fruileigh) Lambert, b. Dutchess Co., 1828, a 1848, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.
- Daniel H. Link, son of Wm. H. and Martha M. (Jackson) Link, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1850, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.
- Matthew Marshall, son of Orling and Elizabeth (Cooking) Marshall, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Carriage Manufacturer and Blacksmith; P. O., Humphreysville.
- Neal McNeill, son of Neal and Mollie (Mathews) McNeill, b. Ireland, 1806, a 1826, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.
- Robert McKinstry, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) McKinstry, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1812, Horticulturist and Fruit-Grower; P. O., Hudson.
- Gilbert Plass, son of John Emerick H. and Sarah (Vannumber) Plass, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.
- Mrs. Peter Van Deusen, daughter of Walter T. and Elizabeth (McKinstry) Livingston, b. Columbia Co., N. Y.; P. O., Hudson.
- John W. Van Deusen, son of Wm. and Anna (Elmeendorf) Van Deusen, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.
- Wm. J. Wiswall, son of Saml. and Mary (Latham) Wiswall, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1804, Retired Steamboat Captain; P. O., Hudson.

HILLSDALE.

- Charles M. Bell, son of James and Lillias (Thompson) Bell, b. Livingston Co., N. Y., a 1861, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Hillsdale.
- J. H. Buckeley, son of Oliver and Sophia (Foot) Buckeley, b. New London Co., Ct., a 1840, Merchant; P. O., Hillsdale.
- Geo. M. Bullock, son of Major M. and Sarah A. (Rodman) Bullock, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Lumberman; P. O., Hillsdale.
- Owen Bigsby, son of Aaron and Julia (Duness) Bigsby, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Retired Commission Merchant; P. O., Hillsdale.
- Sterling Burton, son of Henry and Eliza (Doane) Burton, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1838, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.
- Major M. Bullock, son of Comfort and Bethiah (Bowen) Bullock, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1805, Retired Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.
- Richard Bartlett, son of Dr. Richard H. and Mary (Jackson) Bartlett, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.
- E. W. Bushnell, son of John and Loxea (Lay) Bushnell, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.
- Moses Becker, son of John L. and Cornelia (Miller) Becker, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1843, Farmer; P. O., Philmont.
- P. O. Becker, son of Benjamin and Nancy (Lamphear) Becker, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.
- John F. Collin, son of John and Ruth H. (Johnson) Collin, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1802, Retired Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.
- Henry Cornell, M.D., son of John and Margaret (Eber) Cornell, b. Schoharie Co., N. Y., 1819, a 1855, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Hillsdale.
- James E. Cristie, son of David and Polly (Tiffany) Cristie, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.
- Eliphalet Dimmick, son of Theophilus Dimmick, b. Greene Co., N. Y., a 1828, Merchant and Tailor; P. O., Hillsdale.
- J. P. Dorr, M.D., son of Russell and Polay (Ball) Dorr, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1805, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Hillsdale.
- Allen B. Downing, son of Silas and Margaret (Allen) Downing, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1810, Retired Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

Oregon Fuller, son of Samuel Z. and Sally (Jones) Fuller, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1845, Produce and Commission Merchant; P. O., Hillsdale.

Lorenzo Gilbert, son of Geo. and Martha (Palmer) Gilbert, Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer and Teacher; P. O., Hillsdale.

Egbert House, son of Benjamin and Polly (Stiever) House, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

Peter B. Hollenbeck, son of Matthew and Sarah (Ploss) Hollenbeck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

John Q. Johnson, son of Quincy and Abigail (Cook) Johnson, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

S. W. Jones, son of Wm. M. and Parmelia (Patrie) Jones, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1848, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

Abraham I. Jordan, son of John and Sarah (Allen) Jordan, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1807, Retired Farmer; P. O., Martindale.

Grosvener A. Knox, son of Geo. and Sarah (Bollock) Knox, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Freighter; P. O., Hillsdale.

Austin Morey, son of Steven S. and Asenath (Sawyer) Morey, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1822, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

Wm. A. Mallery, son of Anson U. and Sarah A. (Sawyer) Mallery, b. Troy, N. Y., s. 1851, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

Augustus Michael, son of Jacob A. and Hannah (Snyder) Michael, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

D. L. Nash, son of Francis and Charlotte (Morey) Nash, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1815, Farmer; P. O., Philmont.

Allen Sheldon, son of Henry and Selina (Cook) Sheldon, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1842, Farmer and Supervisor; P. O., Hillsdale.

T. W. Strachan, son of Thomas and Margaret (Windium) Strachan, b. Canada, s. 1809, Merchant; P. O., Hillsdale.

D. Strachan, son of Thomas and Margaret (Windium) Strachan, b. Canada, s. 1871, Merchant; P. O., Hillsdale.

Geo. Sornberger, son of Uriah and Betsey (Hooker) Sornberger, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1830, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

Harvey E. Terrey, son of Jesse and Esther (Gray) Terrey, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

A. D. Van De Boe, son of David and Betsey (B-gley) Van De Boe, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

Casper Williams, son of Peter C. and Dorothy (Loomis) Williams, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1827, Hardware Merchant; P. O., Hillsdale.

H. G. Westlake, M.D., son of Thomas and Sophia (Goodwin) Westlake, b. Litchfield Co., Conn., s. 1850, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Hillsdale.

AUSTERLITZ.

Ephraim Angell, son of Ephraim and Mary (Thorn) Angell, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

Matthew K. Beale, son of Matthew and Phoebe (Keeler) Beale, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1805, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

F. D. Bailey, son of William and Harriet (Cady) Bailey, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Dan Clark, son of Wm. P. and Rhoda (Niles) Clark, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1815, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Wm. J. Cadman, son of John and Phoebe (De Wolf) Cadman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1796, Retired Farmer; P. O., Red Rock.

Joseph P. Downing, son of Elias and Anna (Parks) Downing, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1823, Farmer; P. O., Harlemville.

Elizabeth A. Downing, daughter of Solomon and Nancy (Perris) Meade, b. Westchester Co., N. Y., 1826, s. 1837; P. O., Harlemville.

W. S. Fowler, son of Geo. E. and Margaret (Sherrill) Fowler, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1840, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

James S. Griswold, son of Sherman and Lydia (Deane) Griswold, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1817, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

Lucian S. Griswold, son of Robert F. and Lydia (Beckwith) Griswold, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1837, Farmer and Teacher; P. O., Spencertown.

Harvey C. Goot, son of Hawen W. and Polly (Huwes) Goot, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1848, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

John C. Gaul, son of Conrad and Mary (Waltermise) Gaul, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1817, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

Wesley Hogeboom, son of Jacob and Catharine (Winn) Hogeboom, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1840, Farmer; P. O., Harlemville.

Edward Hamlin, son of Jabez and Esther (Stowe) Hamlin, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1808, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., State Line, Mass.

James W. Jones, son of John W. and Nancy (Burtis) Jones, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1838, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

James M. Lauphere, son of Hamilton and Luffa J. (Shaw) Lauphere, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1823, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

Isaac Meade, son of Amaziah and Abigail (Jacop) Meade, b. Westchester Co., N. Y., 1808, s. 1845, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

Abram S. Morehouse, son of David and Jane (Belding) Morehouse, b. Remsen Co., N. Y., 1795, s. 1803, Retired Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

John S. Moore, son of Tunis and Hannah (Shepard) Moore, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Farmer; P. O., Green River.

Geo. C. Mercer, son of Daniel and Lydia (Boyce) Mercer, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Green River.

Thomas P. Nolan, son of John and Judith (Egan) Nolan, b. Ireland, s. 1865, Farmer; P. O., Red Rock.

J. M. Niles, son of Harvey and Rebecca (Clark) Niles, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1815, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

Henry C. Pierson, son of Charles E. and Marietta (Halsey) Pierson, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1842, Farmer and Supervisor; P. O., Chatham Village.

Wm. G. Palmer, son of Ira and Leah (Green) Palmer, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1841, Merchant; P. O., Spencertown.

Thomas Slocum, son of Samuel and Phoebe (Temage) Slocum, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1810, s. 1838, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

H. L. Smith, son of Jeremiah and Mary (Beale) Smith, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

Wm. Sweet, son of Wanton and Sarah (Worthington) Sweet, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, Farmer; P. O., Red Rock.

COPAKE.

I. and A. Anderson, sons of Henry and Anna M. Anderson, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830 and 1831, Farmers; P. O., Copake.

Zenas Burch, son of Hiram and Betsey (Waldorff) Burch, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Copake.

Jonas B. Bushford, son of Peter and Eva L. (Rockefeller) Bushford, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1846, Farmer; P. O., Copake.

Peter N. Campbell, son of Robert and Dorcas (Munde) Campbell, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1860, Agent for Copake Iron Works; P. O., Copake Iron Works.

Calvin Conklin, son of James and Martha (Covert) Conklin, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Commission Salesman New York City; P. O., Craryville.

Wm. Dinehart, son of John W. and Elizabeth (Snyder) Dinehart, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1838, Farmer; P. O., West Copake.

Malcolm Douglass, son of Alfred, Jr. and Josephine (Cheeseman) Douglass, b. Boston, Mass., s. 1866, Resident; P. O., Copake Iron Works.

Gilbert A. Deane, son of Adliam and Wealthy Deane, b. Litchfield Co., Conn., s. 1807, Bookkeeper; P. O., Copake Iron Works.

Joseph Decker, son of Peter and Katie (Spade) Decker, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

Wm. A. Fick, son of Wm. and Hannah (Albert) Fick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

Marin Knickerbocker, daughter of Jacob I. Strever and Maria Hoyeralt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1791 (resident); P. O., West Copake.

John Lyke, son of George and Anna (Scoville) Lyke, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Treasurer of Van Amburgh & Co.'s Circus; P. O., Copake.

Theodore Lammman, son of John C. and Sarah (Miller) Lammman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1838, Produce Dealer; P. O., Craryville.

William Link, son of Joseph and Hannah (Dinehart) Link, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., West Copake.

John P. Marshall, son of Joseph K. and Lydia S. Marshall, b. Hillsborough Co., N. H., 1827, s. 1865, Merchant; P. O., Craryville.

Benj. B. Miller, son of Benjamin and Anna (Keefer) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., Copake.

Walter D. McArthur, son of Peter and Mary McArthur, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1852, Farmer and Miller; P. O., Copake.

Wm. A. Miles, son of Frederick and Emily (Plumb) Miles, b. Litchfield Co., Conn., s. 1873, Manufacturer of Pig-Iron; P. O., Copake Iron Works.

Peter McArthur, son of Charles and Olouline (Fountney) McArthur, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Copake.

Henry Niver, son of Christian and Polly (Rector) Niver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1808, Farmer; P. O., West Copake.

Geo. R. Niver, son of Geo. and Talitha (Holdinson) Niver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer and Miller; P. O., West Copake.

Palman Niver, son of Geo. and Talitha (Holdinson) Niver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer and Miller; P. O., West Copake.

Peter Niver, son of Henry and Polly (Cassel) Niver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., West Copake.

Silas Niver, son of Peter and Betsey (Miller) Niver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1839, Farmer; P. O., West Copake.

Norman Niver, son of Christian and Polly (Rector) Niver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

Philip Niver, son of Phillip and Christiana Niver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1840, Farmer and Superintendent of Columbia County Almshouse; P. O., West Copake.

Wm. N. Northrop, son of Isaac and Rhody (Cutler) Northrop, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1824, s. 1846, Farmer; P. O., Copake Iron Works.

Jacob I. Oakley, son of Isaac and Mary (Couns) Oakley, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

William Plemley, son of Peter and Jane (Whitmore) Plemley, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

Geo. Sheldon, son of Henry and Salina (Cook) Sheldon, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1852, Farmer; P. O., Copake.

W. D. Swain, M.D., son of Levi and Salome (Hull) Swain, b. Mass., s. 1868, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Copake.

Wm. R. Snyder, son of John P. and Margaret (Moon) Snyder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer and Speculator; P. O., Copake Iron Works.

Rosanna Turner, daughter of Aaron and Phoebe Van Dusen, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822 (resident); P. O., Hillsdale.

Egbert Vosburgh, son of Cornelius and Catharine (Whitbeck) Vosburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1823, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.