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OLD^E VLSTER



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# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

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VOL. VI

JULY, 1910

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## *The Disbanding ❁ ❁ of the Army Under Washington*

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UPON the breaking out of hostilities between the patriots and the troops of the British the former were almost entirely what were known as "Minute Men." This name sufficiently describes them. They were ready to respond to service upon the summons to defend homes, family, property or the State. They were ready to retire to their homes as soon as the danger had passed. While they were thus ready to come to such defense they were of no value in an aggressive campaign ; they would not submit to severe drill nor learn the lesson of military obedience. The militia were but little better. They could be called out for service for a specified term of three months outside of their State and no longer. They protested against lying in camp and drilling.

Out of the militia regiments were drawn the Levies. These could be compelled to render service out of the State, if needed, during their entire term of service. But the reliance of Washington, and of those to whom the military operations of the war were committed, was upon the Line—the Continentals. By the time the British under Cornwallis surrendered in 1781 they were thoroughly drilled and seasoned troops. They had been brought to a state of high efficiency by Baron Steuben and other foreign officers, under Washington, and had given a good account of themselves on many a bloody battlefield.

The negotiations for peace between the successful patriots and the British ministry were long and tiresome. For months after that ministry had yielded to the Americans their independence the negotiations necessary between Great Britain and the other powers of Europe involved pursued their weary way. Meanwhile the army of Washington was lying in this old county of Ulster, at Newburgh and New Windsor, awaiting events. In the number of *OLDE ULSTER* for January, 1910 (Vol. VI., pages 1-11) the story was told of what was bred during that period of idleness among the unpaid and hungry troops. The discontent that resulted in the "Newburgh Addresses," and a mutinous spirit among many of the troops were allayed by the efforts of Washington to secure from Congress the settlement of the just claims of the army. When this had been effected the faithful troops awaited the intelligence of the conclusion of the treaty of peace. In April, 1783, official notification was received. On the 18th of that month Washington issued an order announcing the glad tidings in these words :

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*The Disbanding of the Army under Washington*

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“The Commander-in-Chief orders the cessation of hostilities, between the United States of America and the King of Great Britain, to be publicly proclaimed at the new building, to-morrow at twelve o’clock ; and that the proclamation which will be communicated herewith, be read to-morrow evening at the head of every regiment and corps of the army ; after which the chaplains, with the several brigades, will render thanks to Almighty God for all his mercies, particularly for His over-ruling the wrath of man to His own glory, and causing the rage of war to cease among the nations.”

The morning of April 19th was bright. It was the eighth anniversary of the battle of Lexington where

“Once the embattled farmers stood,  
And fired the shot heard round the world.”

No more joyful day ever arose upon the soil of this old county. The army encamped upon its bosom gave way to an exuberance of rejoicing under the discharge of the heaviest artillery of which that army could boast. Washington has been called cold and undemonstrative. Whether so or not he gave way that day to the emotions that stirred every heart. In the orders he issued on the occasion he said :

“The Commander-in-Chief, far from endeavoring to stifle the feelings of joy in his own bosom, offers his most cordial congratulations on the occasion, to all the officers of every denomination, to all the troops of the United States in general, and in particular to those gallant and deserving men who have resolved to defend the rights of their invaded country so long as the war should continue.”

There is no detailed record of the celebration of the

day. From notes made by officers present it was an elaborate affair. Imposing civil and military ceremonies were conducted; the troops out on dress parade; the worn out uniforms, the torn and riddled flags floating proudly in triumph above the veterans, the arms burnished brightly for the smiling April sun were long remembered by every participant and onlooker. Then the proclamation of peace was read from the public building erected by the troops and called "The Temple," after which thirteen guns, fired from the fortifications at West Point, announced to all the tidings of peace and independence; huzzas and shoutings on every hand gave vent to feelings that could no longer be controlled until the music of fife and drum summoned all to "The Temple" to the reading of the proclamation of peace. Chaplain John Gano led in prayer. All bowed the knee. At its conclusion heart and voice joined with the instruments in rendering the anthem of William Billings. It was the song of triumph of the patriots and familiar to the army, having been rendered on many occasions when victorious during the long conflict. It is given as the poem for the month in this issue. It has a right here as it was thus sung within the bounds of this old county upon this culminating occasion.

The troops returned to quarters and informally celebrated the remainder of the day. As the sun set the guns at West Point once more called the soldiers to the ranks. As in the morning a *feu de joie* ran down the line and was three times repeated, accompanied by the discharge of every cannon in the army. The story told was that "the mountain sides resounded and



echoed like tremendous peals of thunder, and the flashing from thousands of fire-arms in the darkness of evening was like unto vivid flashings of lightning from the clouds." As darkness settled over all the beacon fires, so often lighted during the long war to proclaim the advent of an enemy under arms, sprang into a blaze to proclaim the advent of peace. Over the hills and mountain tops to the eastward the brightness rolled until the plains of Lexington and Concord caught the radiance.

Many of the soldiers sought furloughs almost immediately. The resolutions of Congress were communicated to Washington and by him to the troops by order on June 2nd. Baron Steuben greatly desired that the disbanding of the army be formal and impressive. He suggested that the men "be marched to the Temple in regiments and battalions" to be dismissed "that they might return to their States with that honor and dignity which their services merited." But both the men and Congress were too poor. They could not afford any formal display. Quietly withdrawing, the ill-clad, ill-conditioned and ill-paid military servants of the colonies, which had secured their independence as states by the efforts of these men, turned, without ceremony, to depart to their homes. A badge was bestowed for their meritorious service. It consisted of a "narrow piece of white cloth of an angular form to be fixed to the left arm on the uniformed coats." Six years of honorable service entitled the soldier to "two pieces of cloth set in parallel to each other in a similar form," while, for "singularly meritorious action" the hero was entitled to "the

figure of a heart in purple cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or binding." Privates were permitted to carry home the muskets with which they had fought.

The first regiment to depart was the Maryland battalion. It marched June 5th, followed by the regiments of New Jersey on June 6th, the New York regiments on the 6th and 8th, New Hampshire on the 8th, Massachusetts on the 9th, with the remainder on following days. Even the old guard of Washington was furloughed. Only one regiment marched away escorted, and with drums beating. It was the First New York Line, commanded by Colonel Goosen Van Schaick. Baron Steuben, through whose careful drilling the American soldiers had at last been brought into efficiency, had often complimented this regiment upon its appearance and discipline, and as it departed it received an escort of its comrades in arms. It crossed to Fishkill and stopped to present a set of resolutions to Steuben and then marched to Poughkeepsie to give up its flag to Governor George Clinton. By June 23rd there were remaining at the encampment but a few short term men. On that day these were marched to West Point, leaving the field but a deserted camp of huts, barracks, wagons and old public stores. These were sold at auction by the Quartermaster General on September 2nd and 3rd, together with the building called the Temple, the meeting place for the army. Washington had bidden good-bye to his old guard on June 7th, and withdrew from Newburgh on August 18th and the connection of Ulster county with the great events of the Revolution ceased.

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# *The New Paltz Patent*

## *and its Boundmarks*

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*By the late Edward M. Rutenber*

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THE relations between Newburgh and New Paltz have been intimate. The Palatine immigrants who were located here in 1709 were attached to New Paltz for civil government and remained in that relation for over thirty years, and one of the first roads leading from the Palatine Parish of Quassaick into the wilderness was the Indian path to the New Paltz settlement.

You can scarcely have failed to learn, also, that the patent was a large one; it covered 144 square miles, or by computation, 92,126 acres, including in its limits the present towns of New Paltz, Lloyd and part of Esopus. Its purchase was negotiated by Louis DuBois at his store in Old Hurley, or what was known in 1663 as "The New Village," as distinguished from Wildwyck, the first palisaded settlement, at what is now Kingston. DuBois's store was substantially a trader's establishment, and around its doors gathered the red men of the adjacent country—Delawares, Mahicans or Mohegans, and especially what were known locally as the Esopus Indians. A long story could be recited about DuBois and his "store," and the capture of his

wife and three of his children by the Indians in 1663, but my purpose now is to say something about the boundmarks of the lands which were purchased—the places called *Moggonck* on the southwest, *Magaat-Ramis* on the southeast, *Raphoes* on the northeast and *Tawarataque* on the northwest. The principal forms of the name of the first place are *Maggonck*, and *Moggonck*, now preserved in Mohonk, as the name of one of the most conspicuous and most remarkable terminal points of rock formation on the Shawangunk range of hills. It rises about 1,000 feet above the plain below and is crowned by an apex about 400 feet above the brow of the hill, to which has been given the name of "Sky Top." The boundary description of the tract, as translated by the late Dr. Edward B. O'Callaghan from the Dutch-Indian deed reads :

"Beginning at the high hill called *Moggonck*, thence southeast to *Juffrouw's Hook* in the Long Reach, on the Great River (called in Indian *Magaat-Ramis*), thence north to the island called *Raphoes*, lying in the *Kromme Elbow* at the commencement of the Long Reach, thence west to the high hill to a place (called) *Warachoes* and *Tawarat-aque*, along the high hill to *Moggonck*."

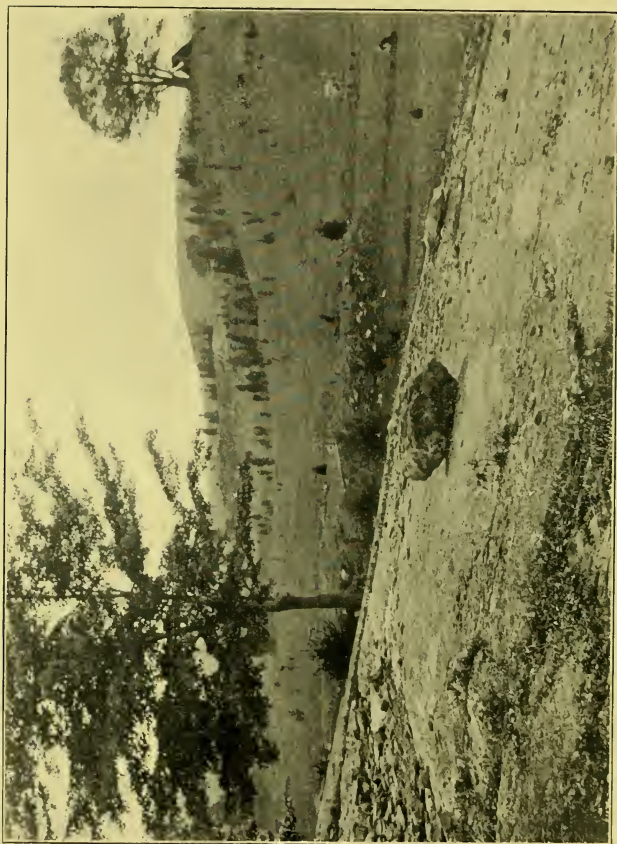
The translation in *Colonial History* is substantially the same except in the forms of the names. "Beginning from the high hill, at a place called *Moggonck*," is a translation of the deed by Rev. Ame Vennema, in "History of New Paltz." It seems to be based on a recognition of the location of the name as legally established by the surveyor in 1709, rather than on the original manuscript. In the patent the reading is :



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*Olde Ulster*

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*Tawarat-ague, the Northwest Corner*

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*The New Paltz Patent and its Boundmarks*

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“Beginning at the high mountain called Moggonck,” and the southwest line is described as extending from Tawarat-aque “to Moggonck, formerly so called,” i. e., in the Indian deed, indicating that between the purchase of the land (May) and the issue of the patent (September) the purchasers had discovered that the hill was not the locative of the name; certainly they had discovered that a line drawn from the apex of the hill on a southeast course to Juffrouw’s Hook on the Hudson would divide a certain fine piece of land which they called the *Grote Stuk* (Great Piece) lying between the foot of the hill and the Wallkill, and fertilized by that stream, which they would have included as a whole in the grant. So it came about that they hurried to Governor Andros and secured in the patent an amended reading of the description, and when Surveyor-General Graham came to run the patent lines, in 1709, he found the location of the name “fixed,” and wrote in his description,

“Beginning at a certain point on the hill called Mogonick . . . . . thence south, thirty-six degrees easterly to a certain small creek called Magonck, at the south end of the Great Piece of land, and from thence south fifty-five degrees easterly to the south side of Uffroe’s Hook.”

Thereafter “the south end of the Great Piece,” became the “first station,” as it was called. Graham marked the place by a stone which was found standing by Cadwallader Colden in a survey by him in 1729, and was noted by him as at

“The west end of a small gulley which falls into Paltz

River. . . . . from the said stone down the said gully two chains and forty-six links to the Paltz River."

The "west end of the gully," was the east end of the certain "small creek," noted in Graham's survey. The precise point is over three miles from the hill. In the course of the years, by the action of frost or flood, the stone was carried away. In 1892, from the actual survey by Abram LeFevre, surveyor, assisted by Capt. W. H. D. Blake, of New Paltz, to whom I am indebted for the facts stated, it was replaced by another, bearing the original inscription. By deepening the gully, the swamp, of which the stream is the drainage channel, has been mainly reclaimed, but the stream and gully remain, as does also the Grote Stuk. This record narrative is more fully explained by the following certificate which is on file in the office of the clerk of Ulster county :

"These are to certify that the inhabitants of the Town of New Paltz, being desirous that the first station of their patent, named Moggonck, might be kept in remembrance, did desire us, Joseph Horsbrouck, John Hardenburgh and Roeloff Elting, Esqs., Justices of the Peace, to accompany them, and there being Ancrop, the Indian [See OLDE ULSTER, Vol. V., pages 257-263] then brought us to the High Mountain, which he named Maggeanapogh, at or near the foot of which hill is a small run of water and a swamp, which he called Maggonck, and the said Ancrop affirmed it to be the right Indian names of the said places, as witness our hands the nineteenth day of December, 1722."

Ancrop, or Ankerop, as otherwise written, was a sachem of the Esopus Indians in 1677, and was still serving in that office in 1722. He was obviously an



old man at the latter date. He had, however, no jurisdiction over or part in the sale of the lands to the New Paltz Company in 1677. His testimony, given forty-five years after the sale by the Indians, was simply confirmatory, in general terms, of the location which had been made in 1677, and the interpretation of what he said was obviously given in terms to correspond with what his employers wished him to say. In the early days of the location of boundmarks his testimony would have been regarded with suspicion. Locations were frequently changed by patentees who desired to increase their holdings, by "taking some Indians in a public manner to show such places as they might name to them," wrote Sir William Johnson, for many years Superintendent of Indian Affairs, adding that it was "well known" that an Indian "would show any place by any name you please to give him, for a small blanket or a bottle of rum." Presumably Ankerop received either a blanket or a bottle of rum for his services, but it is not to be inferred necessarily that the location of the boundary-stone on the Wallkill was established by a similar process. The patentees are to be given the benefit of the doubt. They obviously secured the location that they desired, and it is also obvious that the name would not have been removed from the hill had not the Grote Stuk been situated as it was with reference to the southeast line.

Indian names, as they are called, awaken, from their quaint orthographies, the attention and the curiosity of most people. There is nothing like them in the world of geographical nomenclature; they are the only names that are peculiarly American. They

are not strictly Indian—the Indian has no written languages—but phonetic combinations of letters employed to represent the sounds of the Indian words. In writing the combinations the German, the Frenchman, the Englishman, the Spaniard and the Italian employed the alphabetic sounds of his own tongue, and clerks and traders had forms of their own, with the result that uniformity in orthographies of the same word is exceptional. The Indian tongues are misrepresented by these orthographies. Their words were very precise in their grammatical forms and meaning; in their corrupted 'forms they are frequently without meaning except as a clue to their composition, compared with missionary standards, is found in the features of the places to which they were applied. The names which have been read to you to-night are no exception to the rule stated. In all of them, except Moggonck, the key to their meaning is clearly found in the location from which they have never been removed, and their equivalents may be read from missionary vocabularies.

The meaning of Moggonck has not been ascertained with entire satisfaction. Students of the Lenape or Delaware dialect, which is claimed to be radically the same as that spoken here, regard the combination Mogg-onck as incomplete, the suffix *onck* (ongh) being, in that dialect, a locative "at, in, on," etc., and hence that some word or syllable was lost between the prefix *Mogg* and the suffix. This analysis is probably correct from the standpoint of the presumed dialect spoken. In the Mohegan and Natick dialects, however, we meet this word Moggonck, com-

plete in itself. The late Dr. Trumbull wrote in his "Indian Names on the Connecticut," "Magonck, Magunk (Mohegan), a boundmark on the Great Neck in Waterford, Ct., a little to the east of a gully of water by the sea; probably for Mog-unk, 'great tree,' from Mogki, great, and unk, a tree while standing in the ground." He also quoted from Eliot's Natick (Mass.) dialect, "Mogk-unk-ak-auke, 'Place of great trees.'" The suffix auke means "land or place unlimited," as a continuous forest. Changing this suffix to kamick, a specified place (limited) is described, and this combination is met on the east side of the Hudson, within forty miles of the locative of the name here, in Moghongh-kamigh. There is no satisfactory reason apparent why this word Mogk-unk was not in the dialect spoken here. If anything was dropped from the name it was obviously the plural ok and the suffix auke or kamick. There may have been a particular tree or a place of great trees at or near the hill from which the name was extended to the hill, as well as to the swamp, the hill being undoubtedly the positive objective. It cannot be said that the tree or trees did not exist from the fact that there are none there now. Capt. Blake writes me that "at the south end of the hill of which Paltz Point is the apex is a place that would have been a place for great trees, or an especially great tree." Assuming that the tree or trees did exist, the Mohegan Mogh-unk explains the name fully. It would not be profitable to pursue the inquiry further. Surveyor Graham's Magonick, "a great formation of rock," is a sufficiently clear identification of the hill, corresponding with Ankerop's Mag-

geanapogh. The name certainly never described "a small run of water and a swamp." Those features were introduced by the Justices for the purpose of identifying the place where the boundary stone had been located, and have no other value; and it is equally safe to add that the name never meant "Sky-Top." That interpretation is a fanciful creation, "not consistent with fact or reason," but sounds very well in an advertisement.

Passing from the uncertain to the certain: "Maggean-apogh," which Ankerop gave as the name of the hill, has the merit of being reasonably pure Delaware. The first word, "Maggean," is obviously a form of "Meechen" (Meechin, Zeisb.), meaning "great," and as Zeisberger used "Meechek" for "great," as well as for "big," we have "great in space, occupying chief position, elevated, lofty," etc. The second word, "apogh," in a form of "apughk" ("apuchk," Zeis.), meaning "rock," the combination reading, literally, "a great rock."

The equivalent Chippeway combination is "Mashkan-ick," from "Mashkan," "great," hard, strong, high, lofty, etc. The Delaware equivalent of "Mashkan" is "Maskan," and its equivalent is "Meechin." In Chippeway the word for rock is "bik," and the radical "ik" or "ic," of which Dr. Schoolcraft wrote, "Rock or solid formation of rock." No particular part of the hill was pointed out by Ankerop. The text reads, "There being Ancrop, the Indian, then brought us to the High Mountain, which he named Maggeanapogh." From the use of the word "High" by the Justices, it may be inferred that Ankerop's

reference was to the battlement of rock which crowns the hill—the “Mohonk” of to-day, the “Moggonck” of 1667, the High Point and the Paltz Point of history, from which the place of beginning was never removed.

Magaat-Ramis, the southeast boundmark of the patent, located in the deed at “Juffrouw’s Hook, in the Long Reach, on the Great River, called in Indian Magaat-Ramis,” has never suffered change. Juffrouw’s Hook is now known as Blue Point. It is about two miles north of Milton-on-Hudson, and takes its modern name from the color of the rocky point which projects from a blue-stone bluff or promontory, and runs for some distance under the water of the river, deflecting the current to the northwest. The primal appearance of the promontory has been changed by the cut of the West Shore Railroad, but the submerged extension of it remains. The Dutch name, “Juffrouw’s Hook,” was obviously employed by the purchasers to locate the boundmark by terms which they understood. “Juffrouw,” the first word, means “Maiden,” one of the meanings of which is “Haairog;” “rog” means “skate,” or angel fish, of special application to a species of shark, but in English “shad,” or any fish of the herring family, especially the female. Hook means “corner, cape or angle,” hence “Maiden Hook, an angle or corner noted as a resort for shad, etc., by metonymie, a well known fishing place or resort for shad.

The first word of the Indian name Magaat is an equivalent of Delaware Meechek, Mohegan Maghaak, meaning “great, large, extended,” as already

noted. The second word, "Ramis," is another sample of Louis DuBois's orthographies. It probably stands for "Kamis" or "Gamis," meaning "water," limited, as a lake, a sea, a stretch of water in a stream or river. "The Great Water" would probably be a satisfactory reading. In the application of the compound here we have the Indian name of the "Lang Recht" (Long Reach) of the Dutch navigators, the straight sailing course extending from Pollepel's Island to Little Esopus Island, a distance of forty miles—substantially, the Hudson as we see it from our homes.

"Whose waters in their brilliant path hath seen  
The desperate strife that won a rescued world."

The forms of the substantive differ widely. In Chippeway "Keechegumme" "the greatest water," was the name of Lake Superior.

Raphoos, which formed the northeast boundmark of the patent described in the deed as an island "lying in the Kromme Elbow (crooked elbow) at the commencement of the Long Reach," is now known as Little Esopus Island. It takes that name from Little Esopus Creek, which flows to the Hudson in proximity. The Indian name was not that of the island, but of the strait or narrow passage or channel between the island and the main on the east side of the river, which it describes as "The Narrows," or specifically, "The Small Passage." Raphoos, Raphoes, Whaphose, Warpoos, Wabose, Warpose are forms of the name. The root Wab, or Wap, means "a light or open place between two shores," wrote Dr. Brinton and is sustained by the locative.

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*The New Paltz Patent and its Boundmarks*

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Tawarat-aque, now written and pronounced "Tower-a-tauch," the name of the northwest boundmark of the patent is described in the deed as a place on the high hills "called Warachoes and Tawarat-aque," the names evidently referring to one and the same place substantially. Surveyor Graham, however, found it convenient to regard them as referring to two separate places, and in running his line south of directly west, very much to the disgust of the patentees, placed Warach-oes on the east side of the Wallkill and from thence, by a sharp angle, located Tawarat-aque "on the point of a small ridge of hills," where he marked a flat rock, which, by the way, is not referred to in the name. The precise location was at the south end of the ridge at an opening now known as Mud-Hook.

Warach-oes, by dialectic exchange of l and r, stands for Walach or Walak (agh, eek, ek), meaning "Hole;" "a hollow or excavation," not a hole that penetrates, and "oes" means "small," the combination meaning literally "a small opening," the reference presumably being to the opening in the side of the ridge at Mud-Hook leading to the clove beyond. The second name, Tawarat-aque, embodies the word "Walak," the mutes t and k exchanged, prefixed by the root "Ta" or "Taw," meaning "opening" as an open space, a hollow, clove, etc. and "aque," formative, stands for "place." The reference probably was particularly to the clove between the two ridges of hills at Mud-Hook. Mud-Hook is about half a mile west of the Wallkill Valley Railroad station at Rosendale. The "flat rock" marked by Surveyor Graham is still in place, I am told. It is of the character known as Esopus millstone, a white or gray conglomerate.

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*Olde Ulster*

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It is not often that we meet with four boundmarks that stand out with the distinctness of those of the Paltz patent, or that are clothed with deeper interest. As we look upon them and their geological features, and upon the "lethargy of uncivilized nature" round about them, we are taken back to the domain of ages of unwritten history, and in their years of written history we see again the Great River of the Mountains in its primal robes as Hudson saw it in 1609, and on its breast

———"With tawny limb,  
And belt and beads, in sunlight glistening,  
The savage urge his skiff like wild bird on the wing."

The songs of wild birds are again with us and the riches of wild flowers, and in the shadows of the trees we trace the advancing footprints of European settlement. Forever will those boundmarks point to a history of evolution of more interest than the brightest fable—forever will they sentinel the pathway of future development.

———

The author of the above paper sent it to this magazine some five years ago, but because of its length it was not published. Three years ago Mr. Ruttenber proposed to the editor that he either accompany him to look up the location of Tawarat-aque or that the editor make the attempt to find the rock at the north-west corner of New Paltz patent. On October 2nd, 1907, the editor, accompanied by Mr. Cornelius I. Le Fevre, of Rosendale, spent the afternoon in a search without avail. On Monday, June 13, 1910, with the



assistance of Mr. Le Fevre, Mr. L. P. Clark, of Tillson and Mr. C. B. Howard of Rosendale, as photographer, the rock was located. It lies on the east side of the Walkill Valley Railroad, about one-half mile south of the Rosendale station, on the farm of the late Nathan Keator. Some of the letters of the inscription cut by Surveyor Graham in 1709 may yet be distinguished. It has always been claimed by the people of New Paltz that the acute angle in the north boundary of the patent, occasioned by the divergence by which Dashville Falls was thrown into the lands of Johannes Hardenbergh, was made by the surveyor designedly. From the rock, when the line is traced across the country, the claim seems a just one.

The letters still distinguishable are cut in two lines. In the upper or north line there is first an "N" broadly distended. Then follows "H B" in a monogram. Then what seems "J H D B," The H D B being a monogram also. The H does not appear plainly. It shows that this north side was the land of Johannes Hardenbergh. The lower line shows the following letters: "S K W A K W N U P." To what the letters refer is conjecture. Possibly the N U P (another monogram) refers to New Paltz.

We present with this a view of Tawarat-aque taken along the line from Dashville to the rock as one stands with his back to Dashville Falls, some two miles away. The inscription is directly in front of the loose stone which lies on the rock. Through the courtesy of Mr. Ralph Le Fevre of the *New Paltz Independent* we also give the map of Surveyor Graham, as he made the New Paltz patent to be in 1709.

*THE OSTRANDER FAMILY*

*Contributed by De Witt W. Ostrander*

The Ostrander family of Ulster county, New York, is descended from Pieter Pieterzen and Tryntje, his wife, who came to this country from the Netherlands in 1660. He was one of a company of soldiers that embarked in the ship *Bontekoe* (Spotted Cow) April 15, 1660 for Nieuw Amsterdam. The record on the passenger list of the vessel reads: "Pieter Pieterszen, from Amsterdam, with his wife and two children." He is said to have been a cadet in the army under the States General of the Netherlands. He seems to have come to the Esopus with the troops sent to suppress the Indian outbreaks. We find him afterwards in 1680, signing the petition of the inhabitants of the Esopus to Governor Andros for a minister "that can preache bothe English and Dutche, wch will bee most fitting for this place, it being in its Minoritty." The two children who accompanied him to this country must have been his son, Pieter, and one of his two daughters as at the marriage of that son January 19, 1679 he is recorded as "j. m., from Amsterdam." The children of PIETER PIETERZEN (OSTRANDER)<sup>1</sup> and TRYNTJE, his wife were:

- (2) Pieter Pieterzen<sup>2</sup>: Born before 1660.
- (3) Tryntje<sup>2</sup>: Born before 1660. She married Hendrick Albertse Ploeg at Kingston and was the mother of ten children.
- (4) Geestje<sup>2</sup>: Born after 1660; married Jan Pier and had a number of children.

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*The Ostrander Family*

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(II.) PIETER PIETERZEN (OSTRANDER)<sup>2</sup> (Pieter Pieterzen<sup>1</sup>) was born in Amsterdam, and married at Kingston January 19, 1679 REBECCA TRAPHAGEN, daughter of Willem Janzen Traphagen and Joostje Willems Nooltruyck of Amsterdam. Willem Janzen was a native of the City of Leunichor, Holland. Rebecca was baptized June 19, 1662, at Bushwick, Long Island, where her parents resided. Children :

- (5) Pieter<sup>3</sup>: Bap. in 1680; married in Kingston Jan. 4, 1704, Rachel Dingman of Kinderhook.
- (6) Willem<sup>3</sup>: Bap. Sept. 24, 1682; married Maritje de Hooges.
- (7) Arent<sup>3</sup>: Bap. Oct. 5, 1684; married Geertrug Maasen Van Bloomendahl.
- (8) Catriena (Tryntje)<sup>3</sup>: Bap. Sept. 5, 1686; married —.
- (9) Johannes<sup>3</sup>: Bap. Sept. 23, 1688; married Eliz. Van Den Berg Feb. 22, 1715.
- (10) Tunis<sup>3</sup>: Bap. in 1690; married Maritje Suyland of Hurley March 21, 1718.
- (11) Hendrick<sup>3</sup>: Born Sept. 18, 1693; married May 12, 1724 Elizabeth Van Bommel of Kingston, New York.
- (12) Harmanus<sup>3</sup>: Bap. Nov. 10, 1695; married —.
- (13) Lea<sup>3</sup>: Bap. May 1, 1698; married —.
- (14) Rachel<sup>3</sup>: Bap. May 1, 1698. Twin of preceding. Married July 8, 1720, Solomon Terwilliger of Shawangunk.
- (15) Geestje<sup>3</sup>: Bap. May 19, 1700; married Feb. 9, 1722, Arie Roosa, Jr. of Hurley.
- (16) Rebecca<sup>3</sup>: Bap. —.

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*Olde Ulster*

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(17) Jacob<sup>3</sup>: Bap. Jan. 13, 1706; married Nov. 11, 1726 Maritje Roosa of Hurley.

(XI.) HENDRICK OSTRANDER<sup>3</sup> (Pieter<sup>2</sup>, Pieter Pieterzen<sup>1</sup>) was born September 18, 1693 and married May 12, 1724, ELIZABETH VAN BOMMEL (WAMBOOM), daughter of Pieter Van Bommel and Debora Davids, his wife. Elizabeth was born May 24, 1701. Children:

(18) Pieter<sup>4</sup>: Born Feb. 4, 1725; married (1st) Feb. 19, 1740 Deborah Deyo and (2nd) Nov. 11, 1759, Christine Ronk.

(19) Debora<sup>4</sup>: Born Sept. 18, 1726; married (1st) Nov. 4, 1750, Frederick Fort and (2nd) May 6, 1758, Petrus Burhans.

(20) Rebecca<sup>4</sup>: Born May 14, 1728; married Dec. 3, 1749, Johannes Fort.

(21) Gideon<sup>4</sup>: Born Dec. 13, 1730; married Feb. 4, 1758, Helena Burhans.

(22) Wilhelmus<sup>4</sup>: Born Nov. 19, 1732; died in infancy.

(23) Marcus Jacobus<sup>4</sup>: Born Dec. 3, 1735; married Oct. 29, 1763, Elizabeth De Graff.

(24) Christoffel<sup>4</sup>: Born Sept. 23, 1757; married Altje Romeyn.

(25) Yonatan<sup>4</sup>: Born Oct. 1, 1740; married March 17, 1769, Lydia Terwilliger.

(26) Wilhelmus<sup>4</sup>: Born April 29, 1743; married Saartie (Sarah) Relyea, born Feb. 18, 1751, daughter of Denysius Relyea.

(27) David<sup>4</sup>: Born March 20, 1746; married May 23, 1768, Engeltje Cowenhoven.

(XXVI.) WILHELMUS OSTRANDER<sup>4</sup> ( Hendrick<sup>3</sup>,

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*The Ostrander Family*

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Pieter<sup>2</sup>, Pieter Pieterzen<sup>1</sup>) was born at Plattekill, Ulster county, New York, April 29, 1743, and died July 12, 1818. He married November 2, 1771, SAARTJE (SARAH) RELYEA, daughter of Denysius Relyea and — —, his wife. Saartje was born February 18, 1751 and died October 31, 1814. Children:

- (28) Elisha<sup>5</sup>: Born July 17, 1772; died Dec. 2, 1854; married Sarah Simpson.
- (29) Gideon<sup>5</sup>: Born Oct. 8, 1774; married Elizabeth Dusenberre.
- (30) Denysius<sup>5</sup>: Born July 1, 1776; died July 14, 1861; married at New Paltz March 21, 1803, Maria Clearwater.
- (31) Ezekiel<sup>5</sup>: Born Oct. 28, 1778; died May 23, 1860; married Sarah Creed, of Jamaica, Long Island, New York.
- (32) Henry<sup>5</sup>: Born March 11, 1781; died Nov. 22, 1872. He was an alumnus of Union College in 1799, entered the ministry of the Reformed Church in 1800; was pastor of the church of Coxsackie 1800-10; Catskill 1810-12; Katsbaan 1812-62. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Rutgers College in 1844. He married Jane Nottingham May 7, 1801, who died May 22, 1846.
- (33) David<sup>5</sup>: Born March 24, 1784; died April, 1866.
- (34) Wilhelmus<sup>5</sup>: Born Sept. 17, 1786.
- (35) Cornelius<sup>5</sup>: Born Jan. 9, 1789; married Elenor Everitt. Died Jan. 24, 1864.
- (36) Maria<sup>5</sup>: Born Jan. 9, 1789. Twin of preceding. Died Dec. 26, 1859; married John Warner.
- (37) Reuben<sup>5</sup>: Born Nov. 27, 1792; died Aug. 14,

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*Olde Ulster*

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1866, Married Jan. 14, 1815, Dina Traphagen, who died Aug. 11, 1879.

(XXX.) DENYSIUS OSTRANDER<sup>5</sup> (Wilhelmus<sup>4</sup>, Hendrick<sup>3</sup>, Pieter<sup>2</sup>, Pieter Pieterzen<sup>1</sup>), was born at Plattekill, Ulster county, New York, July 1, 1776, and died July 14, 1861. He married at New Paltz March 21, 1803, MARIA CLEARWATER. Children:

(38) Elisha<sup>6</sup>: Born September 20, 1804.

(39) Maria<sup>6</sup>: Born August 17, 1805.

(40) Peter<sup>6</sup>: Born September 4, 1807.

(41) Charles<sup>6</sup>: Born October 6, 1809.

(42) William<sup>6</sup>: Born July 1, 1811.

(43) Eliza<sup>6</sup>: Born January 18, 1816.

(44) Harvey<sup>6</sup>: Born February 2, 1824.

(XLII.) WILLIAM OSTRANDER<sup>6</sup> (Denysius<sup>5</sup>, Wilhelmus<sup>4</sup>, Hendrick<sup>3</sup>, Pieter<sup>2</sup>, Pieter Pieterzen<sup>1</sup>) was born at Plattekill, Ulster county, New York, July 1, 1811, and married at Rochester, Ulster county, N. Y., November 27, 1857, HANNAH M. HARP. Children:

(45) DeWitt W. Ostrander<sup>7</sup>: Born Dec. 20, 1859.

(46) Violetta M. Ostrander<sup>7</sup>: Born August 27, 1861.

*Clintondale, N. Y.*



*LINEAGE OF THE CHRISTIAN MEYER FAMILY*

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*Continued from Vol. VI., page 26*

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(CCXL.) RACHEL JANE MYER<sup>5</sup> (Ephraim P.<sup>4</sup>, Peter T<sup>3</sup>, Tobias<sup>2</sup>, Christian<sup>1</sup>) was born at Cockburn, N. Y., 24 Aug. 1824: married 24 Nov. 1842, CORNELIUS LEGG born 4 Apr. 1821; son of William C. Legg and

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*Lineage of the Christian Meyer Family*

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Catherine Kieffer. Rachel Jane died 17 May 1881. Cornelius died 30 Dec. 1905. He resided at Cockburn, N. Y. Children:

- b (330) Marietta<sup>6</sup>: B. 25 June 1844; mar. 8 Feb. 1870, John Van Buskirk; b. 20 July 1837, son of Hezekiah Van Buskirk and Mary Jennings. John d. 14 Nov. 1902.
- b (331) Katherine R.<sup>6</sup>: B. 9 June 1846; mar. 17 May 1876, Tjerck Huyck; b. 28 Apr. 1843; son of Henry Huyck and Maria E. Schoonmaker. Tjerck d. 29 Sep. 1898.
- b (332) Ephraim M.<sup>6</sup>: B. 28 Feb. 1848; mar. 24 July 1876, Inez Van Etten; b. 25 Feb. 1850; dau. of Henry S. Van Etten and Margaret Rossman. Ephraim M. d. 14 July 1882.
- b (333) Sarah M.<sup>6</sup>: B. 18 Apr. 1850; mar. 5 Sep. 1871, William F. Snyder; b. 15 July 1849; son of Philo Snyder and Celina Ann Burhans.
- b (334) Amelia M.<sup>6</sup>: B. 5 Aug. 1852; mar. 29 Jan. 1877, Seaman Ellison; b. 28 Aug. 1842; son of Thomas Ellison and Julia Ann——. Seaman d. 25 Feb. 1886. Amelia d. 8 May, 1887.
- b (335) William Francis<sup>6</sup>: B. 20 Nov. 1854; mar. 20 Nov. 1885, Carrie S. Graves; b. 13 Feb. 1864; daughter of Dr. J. H. Graves and Marietta Worden.
- b (336) Alfred D.<sup>6</sup>: B. 5 June 1857. Unmarried.
- b (337) Cornelius Jr.<sup>6</sup>: B. 9 Nov. 1860; mar. (1st) 30 Sep. 1885, Lydia Cramer Shultis

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*Olde Ulster*

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(widow); b. 14 May 1852; daughter of Hiram Cramer and Jerusha C. Nash. Lydia d. 28 July 1890. Cornelius Jr., mar. (2d) 14 Sep. 1892, Elizabeth E. Stevens; b. 13 June 1865; daughter of John Stevens and Mary Ann Dixon. Cornelius Jr., d. 22 July 1904.

b (338) Arthur<sup>6</sup>: B. 20 Oct. 1864; d. 30 Mar. 1868.

(CCXLI.) FRANCIS MYER<sup>5</sup> (Ephraim P.<sup>4</sup>, Peter T.<sup>3</sup>, Tobias<sup>2</sup>, Christian<sup>1</sup>) born at Cockburn, N. Y., 21 Oct. 1826. Married 1851 at Hurley, N. Y. MARGARET A. NEWKIRK born 17 January 1830, daughter of Benjamin Newkirk and Blandina DeWitt. Francis died 5 Oct. 1898. Margaret died 22 February 1910. Children:

b (339) Alice<sup>6</sup>: B. 19 Nov. 1852; d. 10 Dec. 1856.

a (340) William S.<sup>6</sup>: B. 11 Feb. 1854.

a (341) Ephraim H.<sup>6</sup>: B. 25 Aug. 1857.

a (342) TenEyck N.<sup>6</sup>: B. 19 Aug. 1859.

a (343) Francis F.<sup>6</sup>: B. 14 Oct. 1861.

b (344) Mary C.<sup>6</sup>: B. 17 Jan. 1864.

a (345) Carrie<sup>6</sup>: B. 21 Oct. 1867.

(CCXLII.) SARAH A. MYER<sup>5</sup> (Ephraim P.<sup>4</sup>, Peter T.<sup>3</sup>, Tobias<sup>2</sup>, Christian<sup>1</sup>) was born at Cockburn, N. Y. 5 March 1830; married 1 October 1850, at Cockburn, N. Y., ABRAM HENDRICKS MARTIN, born 13 March, 1829 at Flatbush, N. Y., son of Henry D. Martin and Hannah Catherine Hendricks. Abram Hendricks died 15 January 1889, at Glasco, N. Y. Children:

b (346) Kate<sup>6</sup>: B. 22 Apr. 1851; mar. 19 May 1880, James S. Dockstader; b. 22 Oct. 1850;



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*Lineage of the Christian Meyer Family*

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- son of Oscar Dockstader and Arabella Van Deusen. James S. d. 27 June 1901.
- b (347) Mary L.<sup>6</sup>: B. 22 July 1853; d. 28 June 1873.
- b (348) Henry L.<sup>6</sup>: B. 7 March. 1856; mar. 29 May 1879 Hannah L. Addis; b. 28 Oct. 1860, dau. of David D. Addis and Rebecca Depuy. Henry L. d. 27 Sep. 1902.
- b (349) Serena S.<sup>6</sup>: B. 27 Sep. 1858; mar. 27 May 1880 Thomas P. Ostrander; b. 10 Oct. 1851; son of James H. Ostrander and Eunice Birch.
- b (350) Frank<sup>6</sup>: B. 3 Oct. 1861; d. 29 Aug. 1898.
- b (351) Dwight L.<sup>6</sup>: B. 28 Apr. 1864.
- b (352) Jennie<sup>6</sup>: B. 4 Jan. 1867; d. 17 Oct. 1871.
- b (353) Sarah E.<sup>6</sup>: B. 27 June 1871; d. 4 June 1896.

(CCXLIII.) MARY C. MYER<sup>5</sup> (Ephraim P.<sup>4</sup>, Peter T<sup>3</sup>, Tobias<sup>2</sup>, Christian<sup>1</sup>) was born 3 Nov. 1837 at Cockburn, N. Y.; married (1st) 10 Dec. 1856 at Saugerties N. Y., JOHN H. FIELD; born 10 May 1830, son of John Field and Maria Krows. John H. died 21 Dec. 1880. Resided at Saugerties, N. Y. He served as ensign in the United States Navy during the civil war, and was on the Sciota under Admiral Farragut at the capture of New Orleans and Vicksburg. Children:

- b (354) Alice S.<sup>6</sup>: B. 18 Oct. 1859; d. 10 June 1863.
- b (355) Frank A.<sup>6</sup>: B. 14 Feb. 1861.
- b (356) Ella M.<sup>6</sup>: B. 6 Feb. 1866; mar. (1st) 22 Jan. 1885, William Mould; b. 28 July 1844; son of William Mould and Ellen Moore. William d. 25 Jan. 1905. Ella M. mar. (2d) 1 June 1909, Benjamin M. Brink; b.

- 12 Dec. 1847, son of Cornelius P. Brink and Louisa Myer.
- b (357) John M.<sup>6</sup>: B. 2 Apr. 1867; mar. 24 Dec. 1889, Ella See; b. 16 Aug. 1871, dau. of Peter T. See and Mary A. Van Tassell.
- b (358) Ida<sup>6</sup>: B. 22 May 1869; mar. 20 June 1900, Jay F. Whitaker; b. 2 Apr. 1870, son of William T. Whitaker and Persis T. Campbell.
- b (359) Jennie M.<sup>6</sup>: B. 20 Jan. 1872; d. 19 Aug. 1884.
- b (360) Marion L.<sup>6</sup>: B. 13 July 1875.
- b (361) Julia<sup>6</sup>: B. 7 Aug. 1877; mar. 3 June 1903 J. Frederick Schwarmann; b. 14 Aug. 1878, son of J. Frederick Schwarmann and Cora Masten.
- b (362) Jessie S.<sup>6</sup>: B. 28 Feb. 1879; mar. 17 Apr. 1901, Everett Hugh Taylor; b. 13 Apr. 1878, son of William Taylor and Fannie Cargill.

MARY C. MYER married (2d) 23 Dec. 1884, JOHN KEARNEY; b. 6 Aug. 1855.

*To be continued*



*INDEPENDENCE ANTHEM*

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The States, O Lord, with songs of praise,  
Shall in Thy strength rejoice,  
And blest with Thy salvation raise  
To Heaven their cheerful voice.  
To the King they shall sing : Hallelujah !

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*Independence Anthem*

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Thy goodness and Thy tender care  
Have all our foes destroyed ;  
A covenant of peace Thou mad'st with us,  
Confirmed by Thy word ;  
A covenant Thou mad'st with us,  
And sealed it with Thy blood.  
To the King they shall sing : Hallelujah !  
And all the continent shall sing  
Down with this earthly king ! No king but God !  
To the King they shall sing : Hallelujah !  
And the continent shall sing :  
God is our rightful King ! Hallelujah !  
And the continent shall sing :  
God is our gracious King : Hallelujah !  
They shall sing to the King : Hallelujah !  
Let us sing to the King : Hallelujah !  
God is the King ! Amen !  
The Lord is His name ! Amen !

Begin and never cease  
And may the strength increase  
Of the continent.  
May American wilds be filled with His smiles,  
And may the nations bow  
To our royal King.  
May Rome, France and Spain,  
And all the world proclaim, the glory and the fame  
Of our royal King.  
God is the King ! Amen !  
The Lord is His name ! Amen !  
Loudly, loudly sing that God is the King !  
May His reign be glorious :  
America victorious ;  
And may the earth acknowledge  
God is the King ! Amen. Amen. Amen.

WILLIAM BILLINGS

# OLD<sup>E</sup> VLSTER

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THIS MAGAZINE HAS OFTEN SPOKEN of the number of the present counties of the State of New York which were carved out of Old Ulster. All are on the west side of the Hudson. Its original bounds covered the territory "on the West Side of Hudsons River from the Murderers Creeke neare the Highlands to the Sawyers Creeke." Across the Hudson the county of Dutchess was erected on the same day, November 1st, 1683, reaching from Westchester county north along the Hudson "to Roelof Jansens Creeke and Eastward into the woods twenty miles." While the two counties were thus both erected on the same day, and both were of the original counties of the province, the county of Dutchess was not fully organized. For many years the county officers of Ulster were the officials of Dutchess and the courts of Ulster were the courts of the sister county across the river. The story of their relation during that period would be a narrative worthy of the telling and worth preserving. This magazine would be glad to publish such an article.

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FORD HUMMEL  
*Teacher of the Violin*

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

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