



Ruth Yaple

January 1762–Deceased

Pennsylvania, United States

The Life Summary of Ruth

When Ruth Yaple was born in January 1762, in Pennsylvania, United States, her father, Philip Heinrich Yaple, was 36 and her mother, Susannah Vesqueau, was 35. She had at least 1 daughter with Chief Teunis Tunis. She died in Neversink, Sullivan, New York, United States.

Photos and Memories (0)



Do you know Ruth? Do you have a story about her that you would like to share? [Sign In](#) or [Create a FREE Account](#)

Activities



Heritage

Learn about Ruth's homeland.

Traditional Dress

Put your face in a costume from Ruth's homelands



Family Time

Parents and Siblings

Spouse and

Family Members



Spouse



Chief Teunis Tunis

1751–1849 • Male



Ruth Yapple

1762–Deceased • Female

Parents



Philip Heinrich Yapple

1725–1783 • Male



Susannah Vesqueau

1726–1785 • Female

Children (1)



Min or Mim Teunis

Deceased • Female

Siblings (8)



Johann Jacob Yapple

1760–1817 • Male



Ruth Yapple

1762–Deceased • Female



Anna Maria Yapple

1762–1816 • Female



Johann Nicholas Yapple

1764–1845 • Male



John Yapple

1766–1846 • Male



Christian Johann Yapple

1768–1855 • Male



Johann Philip Yapple

1770–1846 • Male



Elinor Yapple

1775–Deceased • Female

Family Group Record

Husband David Smith (L2C1-LXR)

Birth date 1751	Birthplace England
Christening date 28 December 1751	Christening place Dewsbury All Saints, Yorkshire, England
Marriage date	Marriage place
Death date	Death place Neversink, Sullivan, New York, United States
Burial date	Burial place
Husband's father David Smith (L28F-3QT) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decea	
Husband's mother (UNKNOWN) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decea	
Other parents and other spouses	

Wife Min or Mim Teunis (L28X-G1Y)

Birth date	Birthplace
Christening date	Christening place
Death date	Death place
Burial date	Burial place
Wife's father Chief Teunis Tunis (L28X-PH7) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decea	
Wife's mother Ruth Yapple (L28X-PYQ) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decea	
Other parents and other spouses	

Children

1	Name Jonathon Smith (LBJR-9ZL) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
	Birth date 1781	Birthplace Dutchess, New York, United States
	Christening date	Christening place
	Marriage date 10 January 1800	Marriage place Jamaica, Queens, New York, United States
		Spouse Elizabeth Betsy Anson (L2CZ-BDX)
	Death date 1855	Death place Neversink, Sullivan, New York, United States
	Other parents and other spouses	
2	Name David Smith (LYVM-WBD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
	Birth date 1792	Birthplace Delaware, New York, United States
	Christening date	Christening place
	Marriage date	Marriage place
		Spouse
	Death date 27 December 1877	Death place Wawarsing, Ulster, New York, United States
	Other parents and other spouses	

Family Group Record—continued

Family group record number _____, Page 2 of _____**Husband** David Smith (L2C1-LXR)**Wife** Min or Mim Teunis (L28X-G1Y)**Sources and Notes** Attach additional sheets as necessary.

David Smith (L2C1-LXR) (1751–Deceased): Sources

Title: #English Baptismal Record

Web page: [https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-](https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2256&h=8610025&tid=87455209&pid=110174426797&hid=100562342019&usePUB=true&phsrc=Fch3114&_phstart=default&usePUBJs=true)[bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2256&h=8610025&tid=87455209&pid=110174426797&hid=100562342019&usePUB=true&phsrc=Fch3114&_phstart=default&usePUBJs=true](https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2256&h=8610025&tid=87455209&pid=110174426797&hid=100562342019&usePUB=true&phsrc=Fch3114&_phstart=default&usePUBJs=true)

Citation: Ancestry.com. West Yorkshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1512-1812 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

Original data: Yorkshire Parish Records. Leeds, England: West Yorkshire Archive Service.

Notes: Name:David Smith

Event Type:Baptism

Baptism Date:28 Dec 1751

Baptism Place:Dewsbury, All Saints, Yorkshire, England

Parish:Dewsbury, All Saints

Father:David Smith

Title: David Smith, "England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975"

Web page: <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NLZ2-F5F>Citation: "England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975", database, <i>FamilySearch</i> (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NLZ2-F5F> : 20 March 2020), David Smith, 1751.

Notes: This extracted record was used to create this person in Family Tree.

Family Group Record—continued

Family group record number _____ Page 3 of ..

Husband David Smith (L2C1-LXR)

Wife Min or Mim Teunis (L28X-G1Y)

Contributor's Name and Information

Contributor's name

Birth date

Phone (with area code)

Address

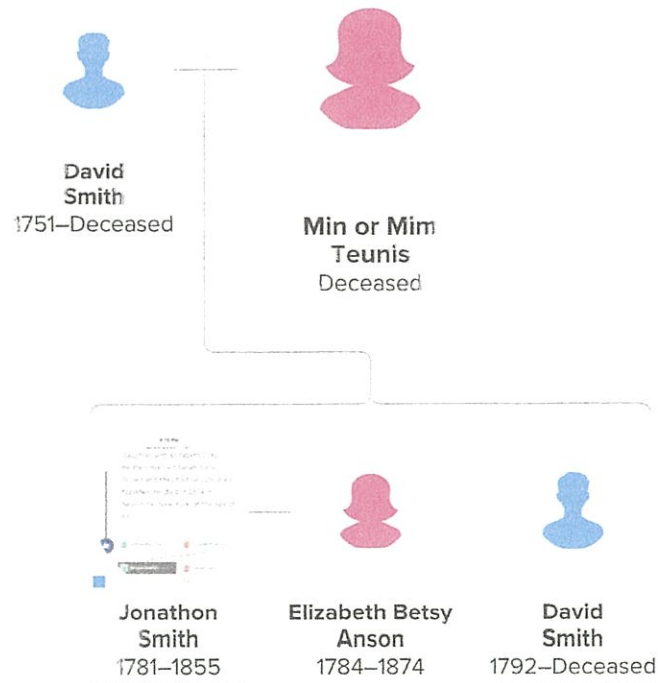
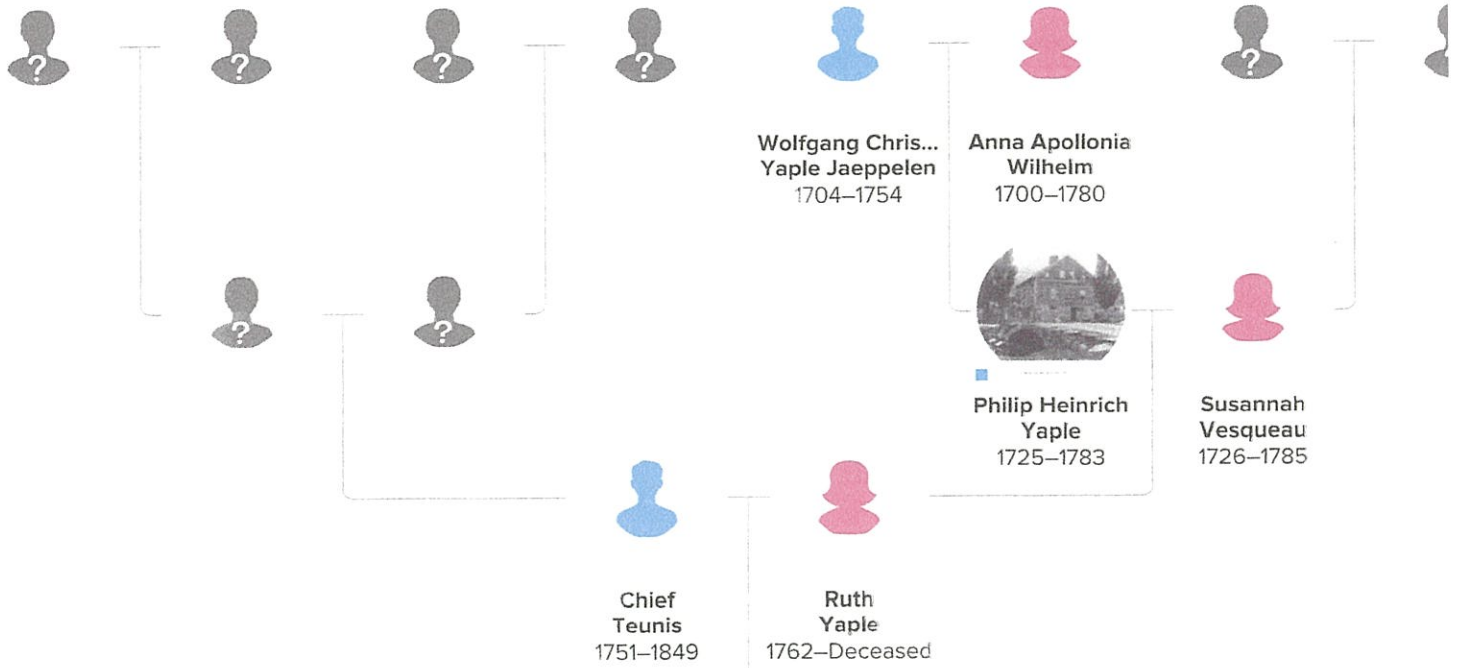
Email

Date prepared

Helper access number

Instructions

- Write all names as full, main, legal names in the order they are spoken. Write a woman's maiden name (birth name), not her married name.
- Write all dates as day, month, and year, such as 4 Oct 1996.
- Write all places in order of smallest to largest political jurisdiction, separated by commas, such as Tryon, Polk, North Carol USA, or Wymondham, Norfolk, England.
- List children in order of birth, whether living or deceased. Number each child (3, 4, 5, and so on).



Pedigree Chart

This is pedigree chart no. _____.

Name no. 1 on this chart is the same as name no. _____ on chart no. _____.

2 Chief Teunis Tunis (L28X-PH7)

Father

Birth date
1751

Birthplace
New York, United States

Marriage date

Marriage place

Death date
1849

Death place
Manhattan, New York (Manhattan), New

4

Father of no. 2

Birth date

Birthplace

Marriage date

Marriage place

Death date

Death place

5

8

Father of no. 4

Birth date

Birthplace

Marriage date

Marriage place

Death date

Death place

9

Mother of no. 4

Birth date

Birthplace

Death date

Death place

10

Father of no. 5

Birth date

Birthplace

Marriage date

Marriage place

Death date

Death place

11

Mother of no. 5

Birth date

Birthplace

Death date

Death place

12 Wolfgang Christian (Jappel) Yaple Jaepelen (L28X-PH7)

Father of no. 6

Birth date 1704

Birthplace Saarland, Germany

Marriage date 7 September 1724

Marriage place Saarland, Germany

Death date 1 August 1754

Death place Saarbrucken,, Saarland, Germany

13 Anna Apollonia Wilhelm (LVZ9-DXK)

Mother of no. 6

Birth date 1700

Birthplace Saarland, Germany

Death date 1780

Death place Germany

14

Father of no. 7

Birth date

Birthplace

Marriage date

Marriage place

Death date

Death place

15

Mother of no. 7

1 Min or Mim Teunis (L28X-G1Y)

Name

Birth date

Birthplace

Marriage date

Marriage place

Death date

Death place

Mother of no. 2

Birth date

Birthplace

Death date

Death place

6 Philip Heinrich Yaple (LVZ9-DMW)

Father of no. 3

Birth date
11 May 1725

Birthplace
Dudweiler, Saarbrucken, Saarland, Gerr

Marriage date
9 April 1747

Marriage place
Northampton Twp, Northampton, Pennsy

Death date
1783

Death place
, , West Virginia, USA

David Smith (L2C1-LXR)

Spouse

Birth date
1751

Birthplace
England

Death date

Death place
Neversink, Sullivan, New York, United St

3 Ruth Yaple (L28X-PYQ)

Mother

Birth date
January 1762

Birthplace
Pennsylvania, United States

7 Susannah Vesqueau (9N6P-1VR)

Mother of no. 3

Birth date
5 October 1726

Birthplace
Mühlacker, Enzkreis, Baden-Württember

Pedigree Chart—continued

Pedigree chart no. ____

Name (number 1 on this chart)

Min or Mim Teunis (L28X-G1Y)

Contributor's Name and Information

Contributor's name

Birth date

Phone (with area code)

Address

Email

Date prepared

Helper access number

Instructions for Using This Form

- Write all names as full, main, legal names in the order they are spoken. Write a woman's maiden name (birth name), not her married name.
- Write all dates as day, month, and year, such as 4 Oct 1996.
- Write all places in order of smallest to largest political jurisdiction, separated by commas, such as Tryon, Polk, North Carolina or Wymondham, Norfolk, England.
- If you need room to write additional information, use the "Notes" section below.
- When you fill out a family group record for a person, write the number of the family group record next to the "F" in the status block under the name (for example, F 6). If a person had multiple families and therefore has multiple family group records, write all family group record numbers (for example, F 6, 9, 41).

F

Family group records on which this person is listed

Notes Attach additional sheets as necessary.



Walden Jackson Smith

1863-1949

BIRTH DEC 5, 1863 • Glade Hill, Grahamsville, New York

DEATH APRIL 28, 1949 • Mamonides Hospital, Liberty, Sullivan, New York, USA

Facts

Name

Walden Jackson Smith

Name (Alternate)

Jackson Smith

Gender

Male

Age 0 — Birth

Dec 5, 1863 • Glade Hill, Grahamsville, New York

Age 4 — Birth of Brother Isaac Elsworth Smith (1868-1877)

20 Mar 1868

Age 6 — Birth of Brother Melvin Miles "Little Willie" Smith (1870-1889)

February 1870 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 7 — Residence

1870 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Residence Post Office: Woodbourne

Age 9 — Death of Brother James Lafayette Smith (1847-1872)

1872

Age 11 — Birth of Sister Mary E. Smith (1875-)

Abt 1875 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 11 — Residence

1 June 1875 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Relation to Head: Son

Age 12 — Birth of Sister Effie Smith (1876-)

Abt 1876 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 13 — Death of Brother Isaac Elsworth Smith (1868-1877)

3 Feb 1877 • Neversink Township, Sullivan, New York

Age 16 — Death of Brother George W Smith (1849-1879)

1879

Age 17 — Residence

1880 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Marital Status: Single; Relation to Head: Son

Family

Parents

John Smith
1819-1909

Nancy Ackerly Smith
1823-1903

Spouse & Children

Mary Theresa Tressie Veit Smith
1868-1908

Joseph William Smith
1889-1947

Carrie L J Smith
1891-1963

Emma M Smith Schultz
1894-1951

Sources

Ancestry Sources

1870 United States Federal Census

1880 United States Federal Census

1900 United States Federal Census

1910 United States Federal Census

Ancestry Family Trees

New York, County Marriage Records, 1847-1849, 1907-1936

New York, Death Index, 1852-1956

New York, State Census, 1875

Age 25 — **Marriage**

1888



Mary Theresa Tressie Veit Smith

(1868–1908)

Age 25 — **Birth of Son Joseph William Smith** (1889–1947)

7 Feb 1889 • Grahamsville, New York

Age 26 — **Death of Brother Melvin Miles "Little Willie" Smith** (1870–1889)

1889 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York

1889 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York

Age 27 — **Birth of Daughter Carrie L J Smith** (1891–1963)

6 July 1891 • Grahamsville, Sullivan County, New York, United States of America

Age 30 — **Birth of Daughter Emma M Smith Schultz** (1894–1951)

(1894–1951)

20 Feb 1894 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 37 — **Residence**

1900 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Marital Status: Married; Relation to Head: Head 3 of 4 children living

Age 39 — **Death of Mother Nancy Ackerly Smith** (1823–1903)

10 Jul 1903 • Grahamsville, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 42 — **Residence**

1905 • Denning, Ulster, New York, USA

Relationship to Head: Head

Age 44 — **Death of Wife Mary Theresa Tressie Veit Smith** (1868–1908)

(1868–1908)

28 October 1908 • United States of America

Age 45 — **Death of Father John Smith** (1819–1909)

4 Feb 1909 • Grahamsville, Sullivan County, New York, USA

Age 47 — **Residence**

1910 • Denning, Ulster, New York, USA

Marital Status: Widowed; Relation to Head of House: Father-in-law

Age 50 — **Death of Brother Charles B Smith** (1856–1914)

03 February 1914 • New York, USA

Age 62 — **Death of Brother Christopher C Smith** (1851–1926)

(1851–1926)

18 JAN 1926 • Sheeley's Cemetery, Sundown, buried

Age 65 — **Death of Sister Phoebe J Smith Conner** (1849–1928)

(1849–1928)

1928 • NY

Age 67 — **Death of Sister Betsy Analiza Smith Bevier** (1854–1931)

(1854–1931)

7 Jan 1931 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA



New York, State Census, 1905



U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current



U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007



U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007

Age 76 — **Death of Sister Mary Alida Smith**

Ackerley (1858–1940)

9 February 1940 • Grahamsville, Sullivan, New York

Age 83 — **Death of Son Joseph William Smith** (1889–1947)

21 July 1947 • Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York, United States of America

Age 85 — **Death**

April 28, 1949 • Mamonides Hospital, Liberty, Sullivan, New York, USA

Burial

Claryville, Sullivan County, New York, United States of America



Photo added by Jeanne Butler

Walden Jackson “Jackson” Smith

BIRTH 6 Dec 1863
USA

DEATH 28 Apr 1949 (aged 85)
USA

BURIAL Claryville Reformed Church Cemetery
Claryville, Sullivan County, New York, USA

MEMORIAL ID 156523882 ·

Son of John A. Smith and Nancy Ackerly Smith. Born on Glade Hill, Grahamsville, NY. He married Mary Theresa Smith and their children were: Emma (Smith) Schultz, Carrie (Smith Conklin), Joseph Smith, and William Smith.

Family Members

Parents



John A. Smith
1819–1909



Nancy *Ackerly* Smith
1823–1903

Spouse



Mary Theresa *Veit* Smith
1868–1908

Siblings



James Lafayette Smith
1847–1872



George W. Smith
1849–1879



Phoebe Jane *Smith* Conner
1849–1928



Christopher Columbus Smith
1851–1926



Betsy Analiza *Smith* Bevier
1854–1931

Charles B. Smith

Children



Joseph W. Smith
1889–1947



Carrie L. *Smith* Conklin
1891–1963



1856–1914

Mary Alida *Smith*
Ackerley

1858–1940



Isaac Ellsworth
Smith

1867–1877



Melvin Miles Smith

1870–1889

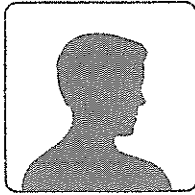
Created by: Jeanne Butler

Added: 30 Dec 2015

Find a Grave Memorial **156523882**

Find a Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com>
: accessed 14 March 2021), memorial page for Walden Jackson
“Jackson” Smith (6 Dec 1863–28 Apr 1949), Find a Grave Memorial
no. 156523882, citing Claryville Reformed Church Cemetery,
Claryville, Sullivan County, New York, USA ; Maintained by Jeanne
Butler (contributor 48207985) .

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William George

1883–1963

BIRTH 4 NOV 1883 • Denning, Ulster, New York, USA

DEATH 24 MAR 1963 • New York

Facts

Name

William George

Gender

Male

Age 0 — Birth

4 NOV 1883 • Denning, Ulster, New York, USA

Age 1 — Birth of Brother John Nicholas George (1885–1971)

2 May 1885 • New York

Age 5 — Birth of Brother Oscar George (1889–1952)

15 Sep 1889 • New York

Age 11 — Birth of Brother Herbert LeRoy George Sr (1895–1988)

5 June 1895 • Red Hill, Ulster, New York

Age 22 — Residence

1905 • Denning, Ulster, New York, USA

Relationship to Head: Son

Age 27 — Residence

1910 • Liberty, Sullivan, New York

Age 31 — Residence

1 JUN 1915 • Liberty, Sullivan, New York, United States

Age 37 — Residence

1920 • Liberty, Sullivan, New York

Age 40 — Death of Father Helwick Daniel George (1856–1924)

21 JUL 1924 • Red Hill, Ulster, New York

Age 41 — Residence

1 JUN 1925 • Liberty, Sullivan, New York, United States

Age 47 — Residence

1930 • Liberty, Sullivan, New York

Age 52 — Residence


1935 • Liberty, Sullivan, New York


Age 56 — Residence

1 APR 1940 • Liberty, Sullivan, New York, United States


Family

Parents

 **Helwick Daniel George**
1856–1924


 **Mary Magdalena Veit**
1862–1945

Spouse


 **Bertha E Bennett**
1879–1957


Sources


Ancestry Sources


 New York, State Census, 1905


Other Sources


 Unsourced Citation


 Unsourced Citation


 Unsourced Citation

 Unsourced Citation

 Unsourced Citation

 Unsourced Citation

 Unsourced Citation

 Unsourced Citation

Age 59 — Residence

1942 • Liberty, New York, USA

Age 61 — Death of Mother Mary Magdalena Veit (1862–1945)

14 AUG 1945 • Middletown, Orange, New York

Age 68 — Death of Brother Oscar George (1889–1952)

24 APR 1952 • Middletown, Orange County, New York, USA

Age 74 — Death of Wife Bertha E Bennett (1879–1957)

20 DEC 1957

Age 79 — Death

24 MAR 1963 • New York

Burial

Claryville, Sullivan County, New York, USA

Marriage



Bertha E Bennett
(1879–1957)



Un sourced Citation



New York State Archives; Albany, New York; State Population Census Schedules, 1905; Election District: E.D. 01; City: Denning; County: Ulster



New York State Archives; Albany, New York; State Population Census Schedules, 1915; Election District: 01; Assembly District: 01; City: Liberty; County: Sullivan; Page: 06



New York State Archives; Albany, New York; State Population Census Schedules, 1925; Election District: 01; Assembly District: 01; City: Liberty; County: Sullivan; Page: 2



Number: 066-28-9180; Issue State: New York; Issue Date: 1951-1952



Year: 1910; Census Place: Liberty, Sullivan, New York; Roll: T624_1072; Page: 8A; Enumeration District: 0140; FHL microfilm: 1375085



Year: 1920; Census Place: Liberty, Sullivan, New York; Roll: T625_1264; Page: 8A; Enumeration District: 127; Image: 862



Year: 1930; Census Place: Liberty, Sullivan, New York; Roll: 1653; Page: 2B; Enumeration District: 18; Image: 169.0; FHL microfilm: 2341387



Year: 1940; Census Place: Liberty, Sullivan, New York; Roll: T627_2790; Page: 15A; Enumeration District: 53-24



John Smith

1819–1909

BIRTH 2 MAY 1819 • New York

DEATH 4 FEB 1909 • Grahamsville, Sullivan County, New York, USA

Facts

Name

John Smith

Gender

Male

Age 0 — Birth

2 May 1819 • New York

Age 3 — Birth of Sister Jane Smith Brown (1823–1880)

1823 • New York, United States

Age 5 — Birth of Sister Catherine Smith

VanWagner (1825–1898)

1825 • New York, United States

Age 8 — Birth of Brother Anson Smith (1827–1926)


22 July 1827 • New York

Age 8 — Birth of Brother Thomas Smith (1828–1855)

1828 • Neversink, Sullivan County, New York, USA

Age 21 — Marriage

1840

 **Nancy Ackerly Smith**
(1823–1903)

Age 24 — Birth of Daughter Rosaline Smith Brown (1844–1860)

1844–1860

abt 1844 • New York

Age 27 — Birth of Son James Lafayette Smith (1847–1872)

1847–1872

abt 1847 • New York

Age 29 — Birth of Son George W Smith (1849–1879)

abt 1849 • New York

Age 30 — Birth of Daughter Phoebe J Smith

Conner (1849–1928)

11 November 1849 • New York

Age 31 — Death of Sister Matilda Smith Morrison (1814–1850)

1814–1850


29 November 1850 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 32 — Birth of Son Christopher C Smith (1851–1926)

09 Nov 1851 • __Denman Mt. Town of Neversink New York

Family

Parents

 **Johnathan Smith Jr**
1781–1855

 **Elizabeth Anson Smith**
1785–1874

Spouse & Children


 **Nancy Ackerly Smith**
1823–1903

 **Rosaline Smith Brown**
1844–1860


 **James Lafayette Smith**
1847–1872

 **George W Smith**
1849–1879

 **Phoebe J Smith Conner**
1849–1928

 **Christopher C Smith**
1851–1926


 **Betsy Analiza Smith Bevier**
1854–1931

 **Charles B Smith**
1856–1914

 **Mary Alida Smith Ackerley**
1858–1940

 **Walden Jackson Smith**
1863–1949

 **Isaac Elsworth Smith**
1868–1877

 **Melvin Miles "Little Willie" Smith**
1870–1889

 **Mary E. Smith**
1875–

 **Effie Smith**
1876–

Sources

Ancestry Sources

Age 34 — **Birth of Daughter Betsy Analiza Smith**

Bevier (1854–1931)

9 Jan 1854 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 35 — **Death of Brother Thomas Smith** (1828–1855)

before 1855

Age 36 — **Residence**

1855 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Relation to Head: Head

Age 36 — **Death of Father Johnathan Smith Jr** (1781–1855)

1855-1859 • Neversink, New York, United States

Age 36 — **Birth of Son Charles B Smith** (1856–1914)

Jan 1856 • Grahamsville, Sullivan County, New York, USA

Age 39 — **Birth of Daughter Mary Alida Smith**

Ackerley (1858–1940)

June 26, 1858 • Glade Hill, Grahamsville, United States

Age 41 — **Death of Daughter Rosaline Smith**

Brown (1844–1860)

1860-1865

Age 44 — **Birth of Son Walden Jackson Smith** (1863–1949)

Dec 5, 1863 • Glade Hill, Grahamsville, New York

Age 44 — **Death of Brother Charles Smith** (1804–1864)

22 February 1864 • Wawarsing, Ulster County, New York, United States of America

Age 44 — **Death of Brother Charles Smith** (1804–1864)

22 Feb 1864 • Montela, NY

Age 44 — **Death of Brother Charles Smith** (1804–1864)

22 Feb 1864 • Wawarsing, Ulster County, New York, United States of America

Age 47 — **Death of Brother David Smith** (1807–1866)

1866 • Sullivan County, New York, USA

Age 48 — **Birth of Son Isaac Elsworth Smith** (1868–1877)

20 Mar 1868

Age 50 — **Birth of Son Melvin Miles "Little Willie"**

Smith (1870–1889)

February 1870 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 51 — **Residence**

1870 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Residence Post Office: Woodbourne

Age 52 — **Death of Brother Jonathan Smith** (1807–1871)

1871 • Denning, Ulster, New York, USA



1870 United States Federal Census



1880 United States Federal Census



1900 United States Federal Census



Ancestry Family Trees



New York, State Census, 1855



U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current

Age 53 — **Death of Son James Lafayette Smith** (1847–1872)
1872

Age 55 — **Death of Brother Moses Smith** (1800–1874)
1874 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, United States

Age 55 — **Death of Mother Elizabeth Anson Smith** (1785–1874)
December 1874 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, United States

Age 55 — **Birth of Daughter Mary E. Smith** (1875–)
Abt 1875 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 56 — **Birth of Daughter Effie Smith** (1876–)
Abt 1876 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 57 — **Death of Son Isaac Elsworth Smith** (1868–1877)
3 Feb 1877 • Neversink Township, Sullivan, New York

Age 60 — **Death of Son George W Smith** (1849–1879)
1879

Age 60 — **Death of Sister Jane Smith Brown** (1823–1880)
bef 1880 • Sullivan Co., NY

Age 61 — **Residence**
1880 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA
Marital Status: Married; Relation to Head: Self

Age 70 — **Death of Son Melvin Miles "Little Willie" Smith** (1870–1889)
1889 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York

Age 78 — **Death of Sister Catherine Smith VanWagner** (1825–1898)
3 March 1898

Age 81 — **Residence**
1900 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA
Marital Status: Married; Relation to Head: Head

Age 84 — **Death of Wife Nancy Ackerly Smith** (1823–1903)
10 Jul 1903 • Grahamsville, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 89 — **Death**
4 Feb 1909 • Grahamsville, Sullivan County, New York, USA

Burial

Grahamsville, Sullivan County, New York, United States of America



Nancy Ackerly Smith

1823–1903

BIRTH 10 MAY 1823 • New York, USA

DEATH 10 JUL 1903 • Grahamsville, Sullivan, New York, USA

Facts

Name

Nancy Ackerly Smith

Gender

Female

Age 0 — Birth

10 May 1823 • New York, USA

Age 3 — Birth of Brother Uriah Akerley (1826–1901)

3 Aug 1826 • Eureka, Sullivan, New York, United State

Age 3 — Birth of Brother Uriah Akerley (1826–1901)

3 Aug 1826 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, United States

Age 4 — Birth of Sister Lucinda Akerly Burch (1828–1902)

8 Mar 1828 • Sullivan County, New York, United States of America

Age 4 — Birth of Sister Lucinda Akerly Burch (1828–1902)

8 Mar 1828 • Pennsylvania

Age 11 — Birth of Brother David Akerley (1834–1902)

16 Dec 1834 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 17 — Marriage

1840

John Smith
(1819–1909)

Age 20 — Birth of Daughter Rosaline Smith Brown (1844–1860)

abt 1844 • New York

Age 23 — Birth of Son James Lafayette Smith (1847–1872)

abt 1847 • New York

Age 25 — Birth of Son George W Smith (1849–1879)

abt 1849 • New York

Age 26 — Birth of Daughter Phoebe J Smith Conner (1849–1928)

11 November 1849 • New York

Age 27 — Residence

1850 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Family

Parents

James Akerley
1787–1871

Mary Mariah Mullin
1793–1866

Spouse & Children

John Smith
1819–1909

Rosaline Smith Brown
1844–1860

James Lafayette Smith
1847–1872

George W Smith
1849–1879

Phoebe J Smith Conner
1849–1928

Christopher C Smith
1851–1926

Betsy Analiza Smith Bevier
1854–1931

Charles B Smith
1856–1914

Mary Alida Smith Ackerley
1858–1940

Walden Jackson Smith
1863–1949

Isaac Elsworth Smith
1868–1877

Melvin Miles "Little Willie" Smith
1870–1889

Mary E. Smith
1875–

Effie Smith
1876–

Sources

Ancestry Sources

Age 28 — **Birth of Son Christopher C Smith** (1851–1926)
09 Nov 1851 • ___Denman Mt. Town of Neversink New York

Age 30 — **Birth of Daughter Betsy Analiza Smith Bevier** (1854–1931)
9 Jan 1854 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 32 — **Residence**
1855 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA
Relation to Head: Wife

Age 32 — **Birth of Son Charles B Smith** (1856–1914)
Jan 1856 • Grahamsville, Sullivan County, New York, USA

Age 35 — **Birth of Daughter Mary Alida Smith Ackerley** (1858–1940)
June 26, 1858 • Glade Hill, Grahamsville, United States

Age 35 — **Death of Father James Akerley** (1787–1871)
30 Dec 1858 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 35 — **Death of Sister Jemima Ackerly** (1814–1858)
30 Dec 1858 • Sullivan County, New York, USA

Age 37 — **Death of Daughter Rosaline Smith Brown** (1844–1860)
1860-1865

Age 39 — **Death of Brother Peter H Akerley** (1818–1863)
31 March 1863 • Baton Rouge, LA

Age 40 — **Death of Brother Peter H Akerley** (1818–1863)
18 Nov 1863 • Baton Rouge, LA

Age 40 — **Birth of Son Walden Jackson Smith** (1863–1949)
Dec 5, 1863 • Glade Hill, Grahamsville, New York

Age 42 — **Death of Mother Mary Mariah Mullin** (1793–1866)
30 Jan 1866 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 42 — **Death of Mother Mary Mariah Mullin** (1793–1866)
30 Jan 1866 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 42 — **Death of Mother Mary Mariah Mullin** (1793–1866)
30 Jan 1866 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 44 — **Birth of Son Isaac Elsworth Smith** (1868–1877)
20 Mar 1868

Age 46 — **Birth of Son Melvin Miles "Little Willie" Smith** (1870–1889)
February 1870 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 47 — **Residence**
1870 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA
Residence Post Office: Woodbourne



1850 United States Federal Census



1870 United States Federal Census



1880 United States Federal Census



1900 United States Federal Census



Ancestry Family Trees



New York, State Census, 1855



New York, State Census, 1875



U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current

Age 48 — **Death of Father James Akerley** (1787–1871)
1871-1875 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 49 — **Death of Son James Lafayette Smith** (1847–1872)
1872

Age 49 — **Death of Sister Anna Akerley Smith** (1816–1873)
7 May 1873 • Neversink, Sullivan County, New York, United States of America

Age 49 — **Death of Sister Anna Akerley Smith** (1816–1873)
7 May 1873 • Denning, Ulster, New York

Age 51 — **Birth of Daughter Mary E. Smith** (1875–)
Abt 1875 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 52 — **Residence**
1 June 1875 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA
Relation to Head: Wife

Age 52 — **Birth of Daughter Effie Smith** (1876–)
Abt 1876 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 53 — **Death of Son Isaac Elsworth Smith** (1868–1877)
3 Feb 1877 • Neversink Township, Sullivan, New York

Age 56 — **Death of Son George W Smith** (1849–1879)
1879

Age 57 — **Residence**
1880 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA
Marital Status: Married; Relation to Head: Wife

Age 66 — **Death of Son Melvin Miles "Little Willie" Smith** (1870–1889)
1889 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York

Age 69 — **Death of Brother Robert Akerley Pvt** (1819–1893)
30 January 1893 • Neversink, Sullivan County, New York, United States of America

Age 69 — **Death of Brother Robert Akerley Pvt** (1819–1893)
30 January 1893 • Eureka

Age 77 — **Residence**
1900 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA
Marital Status: Married; Relation to Head: Wife

Age 77 — **Death of Brother Uriah Akerley** (1826–1901)
15 Mar 1901 • Neversink, Sullivan, New York, USA

Age 78 — **Death of Brother David Akerley** (1834–1902)
21 Apr 1902 • New York

Age 79 — **Death of Sister Lucinda Akerly Burch** (1828-1902)

25 Aug 1902 • Lafayette, Gratiot, Michigan, USA

Age 80 — **Death**

10 Jul 1903 • Grahamsville, Sullivan, New York, USA

Burial

Grahamsville, Sullivan County, New York, United States of America

FRANK E. LOW

HENDERSONVILLE — Frank E. Low, 79, of Hendersonville, died Thursday, March 11, 2004, at the Elizabeth House in Flat Rock following a brief illness period.

He was born in Grahamsville, N.Y., on Aug. 27, 1924, to the late Francis Low and Beulah Sheeley. Two children preceded him in death.

He served in the Army Air Forces and was a veteran of World War II.

He had been a Buncombe County resident before moving to Henderson County three years ago. He was owner of Low's Classic Cars in Ellenville, N.Y., for 50 years. He was a member of his ancestral church, Low's Corners Baptist Church in Grahamsville, N.Y., and attended First Baptist Church of Hendersonville.

He was a member of the VFW, the American Legion and the Masonic Lodge of 50 years. Other memberships include the Antique Automobile Club of America, Great Smokey Mountain Region Antique Car Club of Hendersonville, Pierce Arrow Society Club and the Blue Ridge Packard Club Southeast Region.

He is survived by his wife of 14 years, Alma W. Low; one son, Keith Ward Low of Hendersonville; one daughter, Mia Low of Texas; seven grandchildren; and several great-grandchildren.

A memorial service will be held at 2 p.m. Tuesday in the Kirby Memorial Chapel of Shuler Funeral Home. Chaplain Joyce Hallberg will officiate. Military Rites will be conducted by Hedrick-Rhodes Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 5206, Hubert M. Smith American Legion Post 77 and Disabled American Veterans Chapter 14. Masonic Rites will be conducted by Kedron Lodge 387 AF & AM.

The family can be reached at the home.

Memorials may be made to the Frank E. Low Memorial Fund, P.O. Box 686, Hendersonville, NC 28793.

Shuler Funeral Home is in charge of arrangements.

Obituary for FRANK E. LOW, 1924-2004 (Aged 79)

Clipped By:



djnpi

Sun, Mar 14, 2021

Frank E Low

in the U.S., World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946

Name: Frank E Low
Race: White
Marital status: Single, without dependents (Single)
Rank: Private
Birth Year: 1924
Nativity State or Country: New York
Citizenship: Citizen
Residence: Ulster, New York
Education: 3 years of high school
Civil Occupation: Semiskilled chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor
Enlistment Date: 12 Sep 1945
Enlistment Place: Albany, New York
Service Number: 42201563
Branch: Military Intelligence
Component: Selectees (Enlisted Men)
Source: Civil Life
Height: 88
Weight: 666

Source Citation

National Archives at College Park; College Park, Maryland, USA; *Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946*; NAID: 1263923; Record Group Title: *Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, 1789-ca. 2007*; Record Group: 64; Box Number: 15188; Reel: 30

Source Information

Ancestry.com. *U.S., World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2005.

Original data: National Archives and Records Administration. *Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, 1938-1946* [Archival Database]; ARC: [1263923](#). *World War II Army Enlistment Records*; Records of the National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 64; National Archives at College Park, College Park, Maryland, U.S.A.

Description

This database contains information on about 8.3 million men and women who enlisted in the U.S. Army during World War II. Information contained in this database usually includes: name of enlistee, army serial number, residence (county and state), enlistment date and place (city and state), education, civil occupation, marital status, height and weight. [Learn more...](#)

REGISTRATION CARD (Men born on or after July 1, 1924, and on or before December 31, 1924)

(Also for the registration of men as they reach the 18th anniversary of the date of their birth on or after January 1, 1943.)

SERIAL NUMBER W 15	1. NAME (Print) Frank Eugene Low	ORDER NUMBER 11446
-----------------------	-------------------------------------	-----------------------

2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print)
Napamoch Ulster N.Y.

[THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON LINE 2 ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL]

3. MAILING ADDRESS
Same

4. TELEPHONE yes Ellen 103 F 4	5. AGE IN YEARS 18	6. PLACE OF BIRTH Napamoch N.Y.
--------------------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------------------

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS
Berlah Low Napamoch N.Y.

8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
Student

9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS
Ellenville High School Ellenville N.Y.

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.

Frank Eugene Low
(Registrant's signature)



Glode Milton Requa

1918–2011

BIRTH 8 AUGUST 1918 • Monsey, Rockland County, New York

DEATH 30 OCTOBER 2011 • Good Samaritan Hospital, Suffern, Rockland County, New York

Facts

Name

Glode Milton Requa

Gender

Male

Age 0 — Birth

8 August 1918 • Monsey, Rockland County, New York

Age 2 — Residence

1920 • Ramapo, Rockland, New York

Age 2 — Birth of Brother Robert William Requa (1921–1993)

15 April 1921 • Monsey, Rockland County, New York, United States

Age 12 — Residence

1930 • Ramapo, Rockland, New York

Age 21 — Residence

1 Apr 1940 • Ramapo, Rockland, New York, United States

Age 50 — Death of Mother Emma Anna Josephine Siebs (1891–1968)

14 October 1968 • Suffern, Rockland, New York, United States

Age 54 — Death of Father James Milton "Milton" Requa (1888–1973)

18 June 1973 • Woodcliff Lake, Bergen County, New Jersey



Age 59 — Requa Clan Reunited at Ancestral Home: The Journal News, Rocklan

Sat, Jun 10, 1978 • Rockland County, New York
Saturday, June 10, 1978, Page 5

Age 68 — Marriage

7 June 1987 • 98 Saddle River Rd, Airmont (was Monsey), NY, 10952-3638

They were married by the Justice of the Peace on the porch of Glode's home. Lynne and Bobby Requa, as well other family members were there.



Private


Age 75 — Death of Brother Robert William Requa (1921–1993)

4 October 1993 • Suffern, Rockland, New York, USA

Family

Parents

 **James Milton "Milton" Requa**
1888–1973


 **Emma Anna Josephine Siebs**
1891–1968


Spouse


 **Private**


Sources

Ancestry Sources


 1920 United States Federal Census


 1930 United States Federal Census


 1940 United States Federal Census

 Ancestry Family Trees


 Social Security Death Index

 U.S. Public Records Index, Volume 1

 U.S. Public Records Index, Volume 2

 U.S., Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970

Other Sources

 Newspapers.com - The Journal News - Sat, Jun 10, 1978 - Page 5

Age 75 — Residence

1993 • 98 Saddle River Road, Airmont, New York

Age 93 — Death

30 October 2011 • Good Samaritan Hospital, Suffern, Rockland County, New York

He was in critical care for almost a month trying to live.



Burial

3 November 2011 • Brick Church Cemetery, Spring Valley,
Rockland County, New York, USA
Section B, Division 11, Lot 3, Grave # 2



Obituary: The Journal News

14 November 2011 • Rockland County, New York
Funeral services were held 3 Nov 2011.

Civil

New York

Glode Requa 2011 Obituary Rockland News 13 Nov 2011

REQUA, GLODE



Glode M. Requa, a prominent Rockland Businessman, died on Sunday, October 30, 2011, at Good Samaritan Hospital in Suffern. He was 93 years old.

Mr. Requa was born on August 8, 1918, at home in Monsey, to James and Emma Siebs Requa. He was the great-grandson of Glode Requa, founder of the Glode Requa Coal & Lumber Co. in Monsey.

Mr. Requa owned and operated Requa Orchards with his brother Robert for many years. They also carried on Requa Lake, Inc. founded by their father, James Milton Requa.

As a lifelong resident of Monsey, Mr. Requa was also a real estate developer, as well as a well known Antique Dealer.


"My step-father was a gentleman in every sense of the word and known for his generosity," said Mr. Requa's step-son, Daniel.

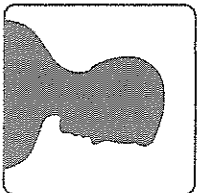
Mr. Requa was a member of numerous organizations including the Sons of the American Revolution Arms and Armour Society, Kentucky Rifle Association, Pennsylvania Antique Gun Collectors and various other clubs relating to Antiques and coins.

He is survived by his wife Rinah (Jody), one stepson Daniel Copeland of Monsey, niece, Lynne D. Everson and her husband Russell of Telford and his nephew, Robert G. Requa of Monsey.

Funeral Services were held on Thursday, November 3, 2011 at the WANAMAKER & CARLOUGH FUNERAL HOME in Suffern, with burial at Brick Church Cemetery in New Hempstead.

 **Date:** 14 November 2011

 **Place:** The Journal News, Rockland County, New York



Frank Eugene Low

1924-2004

BIRTH 27 AUGUST 1924 • Napanoch, Ulster County, New York, USA

DEATH 11 MARCH 2004 • Hendersonville, Henderson County, North Carolina, USA

Facts

Name

Frank Eugene Low

Gender

Male

Age 0 — Birth

27 August 1924 • Napanoch, Ulster County, New York, USA

Residence

1 June 1925 • Wawarsing, Ulster, New York, United States

Relation to Head: Son

Age 6 — Residence

1930 • Wawarsing, Ulster, New York, USA

Marital Status: Single; Relation to Head: Son

Age 11 — Residence

1935 • Wawarsing, Ulster, New York

Age 16 — Residence

1940 • Wawarsing, Ulster, New York, USA

Marital Status: Single; Relation to Head: Son

Age 21 — Military

12 Sep 1945 • Albany County, New York, USA

Age 52 — Death of Mother Beulah E. Sheeley (1895-1977)

June 1977 • Napanoch, Ulster County, New York, USA

Age 55 — Death of Father Francis Ira Low (1895-1980)

February 1980 • Napanoch, Ulster County, New York, USA

Family

Parents



Francis Ira Low
1895-1980



Beulah E. Sheeley
1895-1977

Spouse & Children



Private



Private



Private

Sources

Ancestry Sources



1930 United States Federal Census



1940 United States Federal Census



New York State, Birth Index, 1881-1942



New York, State Census, 1925



North Carolina, Death Indexes, 1908-2004



U.S. Public Records Index, 1950-1993, Volume 1



U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006



U.S. World War II Army Enlistment Records, 1938-1946



U.S., Department of Veterans Affairs BIRLS Death File, 1850-2010



U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current

Age 71 — Residence

1995 • Asheville, Buncombe, North Carolina, USA

Age 79 — Death

11 March 2004 • Hendersonville, Henderson County, North Carolina, USA

Burial

Grahamsville Rural Cemetery, Grahamsville, Sullivan County, New York, USA

Residence

Hendersonville, Buncombe County, Henderson County

Residence

Hendersonville

Residence

Ulster County, New York, USA

Residence

Hendersonville, Henderson, North Carolina, USA

Residence

Hendersonville, Henderson, North Carolina

Marital Status: Married



U.S., Social Security Applications and Claims Index, 1936-2007



U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014



United States Obituary Collection



United States Obituary Collection



United States Obituary Collection



Web: Obituary Daily Times Index, 1995-2012

precautions against exposing their children to possible contagion, even though temperatures have taken a drop. He said the weather had nothing to do with the spread of the disease.

Dr. Peemster said that despite the high number of cases in 1955 compared with 1954, the number of cases still is far below the 1916 record of 1,927 cases.

Massachusetts had only 86 polio cases as of this date in 1954.

In New England, polio has taken 34 lives this year. Reports from the six states showed it continues to increase with a total of 1,064 cases reported to date. Last year the area had 227 cases on August 8.

Thirty-one children have been stricken with polio in New England after receiving one or more shots of Salk polio vaccine. No deaths have been reported among those inoculated.

Other New England state totals to date with figures for the corresponding period last year:

Rhode Island, 46-12; Vermont, 18-6; Maine, 24-13; New Hampshire, 43-14; Connecticut, 114-94.

The Massachusetts cases reported today included 26 from Boston, 7 from Quincy, three each in Brockton, Brookline and Revere, 2 each in Agawam, Holybrook, Hudson, Hull, Lexington, Middleboro, Reading, Somerville, Waltham, Water-town and Westwood.

FOR LUE GUSE,

In other police Commission action, it was voted to extend police protection at Wemyss Acres for another month.

Traveling Gun

A Colt revolver presented to Lt. J. S. Sides by the old Portsmouth Common Council has turned up at Dodge City, Kan.

The revolver was purchased in June by Raymond M. Sides of Evanston, Ill., and the new owner has appealed to the city for assistance in tracing the history of the pistol.

In a letter addressed to the "Common Council," which was abolished 50 years ago, Sides said "To Lt. J. S. Sides from the Portsmouth Common Council" is engraved on the back strap and butt strap.

The Illinois man said he assumes the piece was presented to Sides sometime between 1850 and 1890. He had a great-grandfather named John Sides and is curious to learn if the Portsmouth man was a relative.

Police Commission Clerk Refinald E. Goldsmith is trying to trace the pistol and anyone having any clues should phone Goldsmith at 711.

CHIEF DEPARTMENT IN EVANSTON, ILL. has a "one of the most exhaustive disaster plans" it ever has formulated.

A Red Cross spokesman said an intensive effort was made because of the experience with 1954 hurricane Carol, Edna and Hazel and because of indications that changing weather patterns may have made the whole Atlantic seaward a hurricane belt.

The plan envisions a closer working relation with the Weather Bureau, the spokesman said, as well as closer coordination with the Army, Coast Guard private agencies such as veterans' groups and civil defense organizations.

Regional headquarters at Alexandria, Va., responsible for the area from Virginia north to Maine, has made arrangements with Army officials to have such supplies as cots, blankets and feeding units available in case of need, the official said.

In addition, he added, key alert points have been designated. In the event a storm appears to be headed for the New England area, trained staff workers would be dispatched to these points to work with local Red Cross chapters.

These points include Millford, New London and New Haven, Conn.; Newport, Portsmouth and Providence, R.I.; New Bedford, Fall River, Buzzards Bay and Boston, Mass.; Portsmouth, N.H.; and Portland and Rockland, Maine.

(Please turn to page three)



IN THE NICK OF TIME — At Owen's Trailer Theater Saturday, in Westbrook, Maine. Proceeds, more mouth Herald photo)

*Raymond M. Sides
The Portsmouth Herald
August 8, 1955*

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE BEAVERKILL VALLEY

[back to stories index](#)

Please note: These notes have been condensed from a "Special Commemorative Edition of THE PIONEER, Dedicated to the Opening of the New Livingston Manor Central School " on May 19, 1939 .

Please note that the following text, written in 1939, contains language which today can seem inappropriate.

White men first found their way into the lands of this district shortly after the American Revolution. Prior to their coming the red man was Lord of this savage paradise. The warm sheltered river banks provided excellent campsites and tillable soil where the squaws might grow maize and other cereals. Unconscious of his woodland wealth, he roamed through dense black forests of beech, birch, maple, hemlock, fir and ash, which were to become the raw materials for the white man's industry.

Both the Lenni-Lenape Algonquin and the Iroquois, the former being the majority, shared the land. The Tuscaroras, originally from the Carolinas were also present and from this group came a man named Tunis , a most colorful figure of Indian days.

Tunis grew up in the house of John Osterhout, an Indian scout and guide from Pepacton. Raised a Christian, he was named after Osterhout's grandfather, an early Dutch settler of the area. He fell in love with Ruth Yapple, a neighbor, but her family's prejudice prevented their marriage. Heartbroken, he took to the forest and lived the life of a hermit, but years later the White man who first rejected him would have cause to be grateful.

On one occasion, Indians captured John Osterhout and Silas Bowker, scouts employed by the Hudson Trading Company hired to report on the movements of the Indians on the East Branch of the Delaware , as they crossed the Willowemoc. While Bowker and Osterhout were crossing the Willowemoc, they were captured, spread-eagled and flayed. Their captors intended to torture them to death on the following day. Tunis cut them loose allowing for their escape. This act made possible the safe passage of valuable merchandise via the old Indian trail, which later became the Hunter Road .

Settlers from Ulster County and the East used Indian trails to find their way to Delaware and Sullivan Counties . The Hunter trail, called the Sun trail by the Indians since it went from east to west, connected the Esopus tribe with their stores of maize and beans at Warwarsing. It was on this trail where Captain Graham and his men were massacred in the battle of Chestnut Woods. Other important trails leading to settled areas were the Cross Mountain trail in Turnwood to the north, the Mary Smith trail to the west, and the Berry Brook trail running north to Pepacton.

interest on 100 acres, whereas after the fifth year the value of wheat would amount to at least \$20.00.

Other leases were much more onerous. The rents were low or non-existent for the first several years of the lease, after which time they usually increased heavily. In some instances, tenants were to lease the land forever, never to acquire title of property. They were obliged to pay an annual rent of wheat or some other commodity – sometimes “two fat fowls.” They were not allowed to erect mills on the land nor could they transfer the lease without permission of the landlord. The mineral rights of the property were reserved for the lord.

Around 1839 tenants throughout New York State became aroused at the prospect of remaining tenant farmers forever with no hope of ever becoming landowners. From Van Rensselaer County this discontent spread in an ever widening circle and the movement known as the Anti-Rent War was under way. The movement had two factions: one that saw perpetual rent as illegal and the other that reasoned that the king who gave grant and title to the land no longer ruled this country. In our school district the Union Church at Brown Settlement was one meeting place for the antirenters.

At first, peaceful measures were favored by the anti-renters who pressed their cause with vigor making strong demands for an opportunity to purchase their lands. Organized bands of tenant farmers went to the aid of their neighbors when the sheriff came to dispossess them. Dressed in grotesque masks and calico clothing, they were known as the Sheepskin Indians. These “Indians” would confront the sheriff who was ordered to destroy his papers and leave. If he refused, he was tarred and feathered. On one occasion a posse moving in on the vicinity of Shin Creek found that the anti-renters had cut the sleepers on the bridge over Shin Creek at Lew Beach .

A crisis erupted in 1845 when the Governor declared Delaware County to be in a state of insurrection. A sheriff's posse came to dispossess the property of Moses Earle of Andes whereupon several hundred Sheepskin Indians had gathered to prevent the sale. After forcing their way onto Earle's property, an under-sheriff was shot and later died of his wounds. Two men were sentenced to be hanged and many others to be imprisoned but were later given clemency by the Governor, Warren Scudder. The acting Indian “chief” was later arrested but never brought to trial. Subsequently, the New York State constitution was amended making perpetual rent illegal, and opening the way for tenants to eventually acquire title to their lands.

Early settlement in the Beaverkill valley began at Hardenburgh, Turnwood and Shin Creek. Hardenburgh derived its name from the original patentee, Johannes Hardenburgh. A small hand-turning mill situated near the covered bridge gave Turnwood its name. Shin Creek was later called Lew Beach to avoid confusing it with another community of the same name farther up the creek. Lewis K. Beach resided at Cornwall and was Congressman of the district of which this region was a part during President Cleveland's administration.

It is interesting to know the derivation of the names of some of the other early settlements. Beaverkill, both the river and the village, are so called because of the abundance of beaver found there. DeBruce is named after Elias Desbrosses, who also

Covered bridges also provided safe passage over streams during the last century. Fashioned from hand-hewn timber and fastened with stout wooden pegs, they have stood the test of time. A romantic symbol of the past, they are fast disappearing.

Farmers who were dependent upon them for outlets, each being responsible for a portion, at one time maintained local roads. Many were built by private enterprise such as the Pole Road , built by Stoddard Hammond in 1856 to link his DeBruce tannery with the toll road at Claryville. It was constructed of logs laid side by side with their tops hewn flat. The logs, now encased in rich green moss are still visible in many places and are in a good state of preservation.

The statistics below indicate the urgent needs of tanners to have well maintained roads to bring their products to market and bring in raw hides. The table shows the number of sides of leather tanned in Greene, Sullivan and Delaware Counties in several decades of sample years:

- 1827.....265,000 sides
- 1837.....665,000 sides
- 1847.....1,168,000 sides
- 1857.....3,248,000 sides
- 1867.....4,420,000 sides

Stoddard Hammond, in partnership with James Benedict, built one of the largest tanneries in the country at DeBruce when that region was still wilderness. It cost \$70,000 to build, employed 100 men and had a capacity of 60,000 sides per year, all imported from Argentina . Three main outlets extended from DeBruce: east on the Pole Road to Claryville, south over the hill to Parksville and later north to Roscoe and down the Gulf Road to the Erie Railroad at Callicoon. Benedict later withdrew and the company subsequently became known as Hammond and Son. Hammond also owned an acid factory at DeBruce and his son later built one at Willowemoc. Both Stoddard Hammond and Medad T. Morss, both having achieved great wealth, later suffered severe financial reverses and died poor men.

The thousands of acres of hemlock of which only the bark, offering a rich source of tannic acid, was used drew the tanning industry to this area. John N. Bailey, now of Gaines , Pa. , describes for us the tanning process, as he knew it before leaving DeBruce in 1881:

Tanning bark was first ground in a mill something like a huge coffee grinder. It was then mixed with boiling water and left to steep for a week. After this time, the liquor was ready to be piped to the tanning vats as needed.

Hides, some weighing up to 125 pounds, were first put in vats for about one week and thereafter taken out, pounded until soft and split down the middle to make sides. The sides were then taken to the sweat pits and left for between five and eight days, depending on the heat. Workmen rubbed a thumb over them to see how easily the hair separated to determine when they were ready. The odor of the sweat pits was horrific and made the eyes smart badly. Sides were again pounded and scraping tools were used to remove any remaining hair.

Beecher Lake is named after James Beecher, brother of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe. It is interesting to note that all eight of the Beecher brothers were clergymen. While at the Lake, James used to preach in the Hardenburgh schoolhouse where once he lost track of the days and surprised the neighbors by showing up on Monday to preach his weekly Sabbath sermon.

The most plentiful game of the area was once the passenger pigeon, a species now extinct; the last survivor dying at the Cincinnati Zoo during the summer of 1914. Audubon once described a flock estimated at over a billion birds that could consume more than eight and a half million bushels of food each day. It was a beautifully colored bird and its movements depended upon seeking plentiful food sources and in this area they were attracted by the abundance of beechnuts. They flew in such dense flocks – some up to 150 miles long darkening the skies as they passed overhead – and could occupy a single tree with more than 100 nests.

The mountains in back of DeBruce, up along Shin Creek, and the region that runs from Turnwood to Hardenburgh were favorite nesting grounds of the passenger pigeon in our area. Mrs. Ada Sprague has given us the following story of her recollection of these birds:

"When I was about thirteen (I am now seventy-nine) in about 1873, there came a great flock of pigeons to my father's farm (James Clayton) located on upper Shin Creek. They built nests looking like but somewhat larger than that of a robin. They were so numerous that when you approached their nests they would fly at you making a terrible noise and blacken the sky.

"In the middle of the summer, six men came to my father's log house to get board and lodging with intentions to catch pigeons. They built huge nets and baited them with buckwheat to attract them. At first, the pigeons were wary and did not come. The men then caught a few of them, sewed their eyelids closed and placed them on a high pole. When the flock would circle above, the pigeons would be jarred off the pole and fly into the net attracting many others who would then be trapped by another net thrown over them. They were then killed by crushing their heads, dressed and put in barrels for shipment to New York restaurants. Some hunters took only the breasts for shipment.

"The pigeons whose eyelids were sewed shut were called 'stool pigeons.' At night, the stitches were removed so they could see in order to eat. Roads were cut into the mountains to carry the immense loads of birds, some of which were delivered live to shooting clubs. Not content merely with the adult birds, some hunters even climbed the trees to take the young squabs from their nests."

The complete disappearance of a bird once so plentiful is almost unexplainable as it was sudden and no one has the least idea of where they went. It is proof of the fact that biological bankruptcy always follows any attempt to commercialize wild life.

Early industry developed around abundant forest resources. At first products were small and made in the home during the winter when farm work slowed down. Items such as shingles, scoops, trays, hoops and brooms were produced one at a time and were money products during this time. Scoops were carved by hand from cherry or maple in varied sizes and widely used in grocery stores for bulk goods and grain and later became the

On 12/4/2020 2:23 PM, David Geiger wrote:

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The Winterthur Decorative Arts Photographic Collection Online Resource

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Object Data - Accession # 2003.0227 Title: Kentucky Rifle

Folder Location: Base Metals--Iron--Rupp, John

Accession No. 2003.0227

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Category: Base Metals

Form: Firearm, rifle

Title: Kentucky Rifle

Maker: Rupp, John

Role: Gunsmith

Working Dates: 1812-1848

Relationship to object: Attributed to

Additional Maker:

Role: (none)

Working Dates:

Relationship to object:

Creation Date: ca.1824

City/Locale: Northampton City

State/Region: Pennsylvania

Country: United States

Note about date: Range of ten years w/ the end date being the presentation date.

Primary Medium: Iron

Secondary Medium: Wood

Techniques (#1): (none)

Techniques (#3): (none)

Techniques (#2): (none)

Style: (none)

Measurements: Barrel length 35 3/4 in.

Description: Iron, wood, and brass flintlock Kentucky rifle. For a complete physical description, see enclosed pages from Sotheby's Auction, # 1510. The rifle was presented by the Marquis de Lafayette to Chief Tunis of the Tuscarora Iroquois at Kingston, NY in 1824.

Condition/repairs/conservation: The rifle was altered and 'improved' early in its life, including the shortening of the barrel and fore-end, the conversion to percussion, and the addition of a modern back-sight. Tally of bear and deer shots added by TUnis himself.

Parts (#1): (none)

Parts (#2): (none)

Parts (#3): (none)

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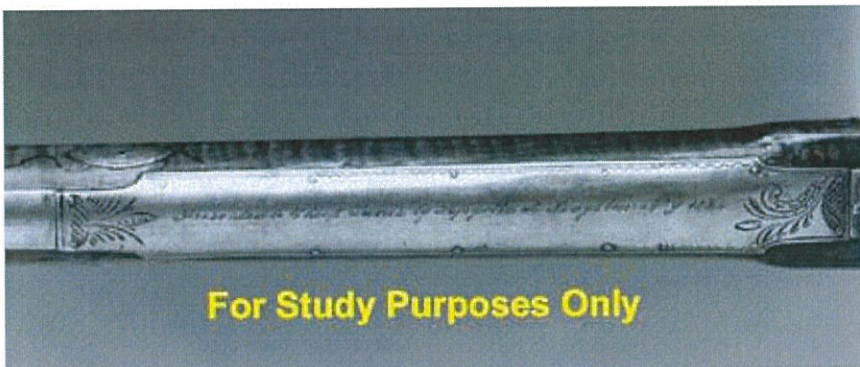
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late night is best
always up 'til 12:30



Mr. Jones

Enjoyed our phone conversation yesterday, as well as our meeting at the show!

Too bad Mr. Brooks' photographs were so small as they don't copy too well via xerox.

Using the Fayetteville rifle, # 362, as a starting point (the lowest gun on left when the photo is turned upside down) and counting up, the subject rifled-musket, (# 2126) Brooks' orig. (inventory #), is # 365.

If you look closely at the wrists of the guns you'll note a rectangular paper label upon which was each gun's inventory # in large printed-on numerals, I know this due

10-0-01-11/1994



LAFAYETTE COLLEGE

David Bishop Skillman Library

cc. From 2/Mike

December 21, 1994

Mr. William E. Simon '52
William E. Simon & Sons, Inc.
310 South Street
P.O. Box 1913
Morristown, NJ 07962-1913

Dear Bill:

I just wanted to write to let you know about an upcoming Sotheby's auction and an item that I thought might interest you. It is a Pennsylvania (Lehigh County) flintlock Kentucky rifle that was presented by the Marquis de Lafayette to Chief Tunis of the Iroquois in 1824. I enclose the Sotheby's catalog; the rifle is lot number 1510. The auction will be Friday, January 13.

Bill, the Simon Papers continue to be well used. We have just had our first international inter-library loan of some of the microfiche collection. A scholar from London Guildhall University working on American political economy, 1974-76, requested selected files. The system worked beautifully--we mailed him the fiche, he did his research, and then returned the fiche to us. In January we are expecting a researcher from CUNY Staten Island who is interested in the New York City fiscal crisis of 1975.

Let me take this opportunity to wish you and your entire family a wonderful holiday. Hope we will see you in the New Year.

Sincerely,

Diane Windham Shaw
Special Collections Librarian
and College Archivist

THURS - 1/12/95

- Calendar -

12	FRIDAY 1/13/95	SATURDAY 1/14/95
<p>Stay in New York Apt.</p> <p>8:00am Bkfst. Mtg. w/ Steering Cmte. for Cardinal Cooke Dinner @ Union League Club</p> <p>12:00pm Lunch w/Bob Farley @ Olin</p> <p>1:45pm Telephone interview w/Marilyn Mower (Showboat Mag) @ Olin</p> <p>2:30pm Mtg. with Sid Jones @ Olin</p> <p>FYI: 3:30pm Mike O'Grady arrives @</p>	<p>Stay in New York Apt.</p> <p>9:30am-11:00am Knights of Malta Bus. Mtg./Entire Membership @ Waldorf-Astoria</p> <p>(T) 12:00pm Lunch w/Mike O'Grady</p> <p>2:30-4:00pm Solemn Mass of Investiture/Entire Membership @ St. Patrick's Cathedral</p> <p>6:30-7:30pm Reception and Receiving Line @ Waldorf-Astoria</p> <p>7:30-10:30pm Dinner in Grand Ballroom</p>	<p>Knights of Malta/Spiritual</p> <p>9:00am</p> <p>Caregiver Symposium @ Waldorf-Astoria</p> <p>12:30pm</p>

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN NEWS

Serving the Communities of Allaben, Andes, Arena, Arkville, Belleayre, Big Indian, Denavr, Dry Brook, Dumraven, Fleischmanns, Grand Gorge, Halcott Center, Halcottville, Highmount, Kelly Corners, Margaretville, New Kingston, Olveras, Phoenicia, Pine Hill, Roxbury, Shandaken, Shavertown, Union Grove and Vega.

Vol. 22, No. 28. Established in 1863.

MARGARETVILLE, NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1944

\$2 Per Year

DECEMBER 29, 1944
MARGARETVILLE, N.Y.

NOV 1 1945

War Needs Put Many Foods Again Under Rationing

Shoppers Find Changes in Points, Some Coupons Cancelled

Butter 24 Points

There Is 'Ample Food for All' Says OPA. Meat Supplies Scarce

Housewives found more ration points were required and their supply of valid points diminished when they went for food Tuesday.

Ration points are required for six canned vegetables—peas, corn, green and wax beans, asparagus, and spinach—in addition to tomatoes, under new OPA regulations. A pound of butter was increased from 20 to 24 red points in value.

Beginning Dec. 31, about 95 percent of all meats will be back on the ration list.

Not all ration stamps the housewife may have on hand will be valid either. All red and blue stamps which became good before Dec. 1 and all sugar stamps and home canning certificates except No. 34 are canceled. That leaves Book 4 red stamps Q5, R5, and S5 and Book 4 blue stamps X5, Y5, Z5, A2, and B2 valid beginning Tuesday.

Five new red stamps—T5 through X5—and five blue stamps—C2 through G2—will become valid Dec. 31. Each will be worth ten points.

In announcing the changes, OPA emphasizes that "there is ample food for all," but said the action was taken to insure everyone a fair share of scarce items. Chester Bowles, price administrator, said civilian supplies of sugar, butter, and commercially canned fruits and vegetables are at the lowest point since the war began and meat supplies are declining.

Both meat and sugar allowances will be reduced under the new regulations. The four-week point allowance for meat a person will be 50 points while five pounds of sugar will be the quota a person for a three-month period instead of ten weeks.

Falls on Ice and Spills Boiling Water

Mrs. Eugene Eignor suffered a distressing accident last week Friday morning. She had carried a kettle of boiling water outside to thaw a frozen pipe. She slipped on ice and fell. The boiling water spurted over her face and arm, inflicting painful burns. There will be no permanent injury to her eyes, and that with rest there will be a complete recovery. She has the best wishes of the entire community.—Big Indian Cor.

Entertain #1 at Dinner

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Finch entertained 21 at dinner Christmas, including Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Avery and daughter, Vivian of Bragg hollow, Mr. and Mrs. Eber Cartwright and two children, Charles McVeigh, Mrs. Ida Simmonds, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Finch and son, Dick, Mrs. Ruth Gray and son, Harold, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Finch and family of Denver.—Roxbury Cor.

Seek Natural Gas in Phoenicia and Vicinity

The Catskill mountain area in the vicinity of Phoenicia may soon be the scene of oil drilling derricks and a natural gas pipe line if operations of a newly formed syndicate prove successful. On Dec. 18, 28 leases were filed at the Ulster county clerk's office in Kingston for the granting of drilling rights to Ralph B. Longyear of Phoenicia and George M. Botchford of Woodland Valley. Leases include property extending from Allaben down through Phoenicia to Mt. Tremper, Mt. Pleasant and Shokan and up the Chichester valley.

The owners of 4,630 acres of land have filed leases "for mining and operating for gas and oil," for laying pipe lines and building tanks, stations and structures to take care of same. The leases run for ten years.

Leases filed number 28 and are given to the syndicate by the following property owners:

David Ford, Emery and Bertha Okos, Charles Herdman, Aaron Van de Bogart and another, Archie Aley, Edward Hudier, Mrs. Grace Randall, Herbert and Nellie Shultis, Harry C. Shultis, Frederick L. Weidner, Roland A. Shultis, William Smith, Amasa J. Herdman, George M. Botchford, Mary J. Roe, Clara McDaniel, Martin MacDaniel, Louis Combi, Della Riseley, George W. Bedell and another, Adelia V. Riseley, Charles W. Frederick, Mary Johnson.—Mountain Star.

Farmhouse and Contents Burn to the Ground

The farmhouse and contents of Mrs. Albert Ruff burned to the ground Saturday afternoon. The farm is located on the opposite side of Palmer hill from Andes and occupied by Mrs. Ruff and her son, Albert, wife and children.

The fire was discovered by Mrs. Ruff from inside, around a chimney, and about the same time by Fred Ruff, her son, who lives near a. Call was phoned to the village fire department. Due to the snow conditions leading from the main road it was impossible to drive any vehicle to the buildings. Help responded and succeeded in taking out most of the goods on the first floor except the stove and a few heavy articles. Amount of insurance carried or the estimate of the loss is not known. The loss comes at a particularly hard time of the year. Future plans have not been disclosed. In an interview with one of the family they stated that they would not rebuild. Members of the household are at the home of Fred Ruff.—Andes Cor.

Mrs. Joseph Pedulla Dies

Mrs. Joseph Pedulla, 64, of this village, died at the hospital in Newburgh on Saturday, Dec. 23. Mrs. Pedulla has been in ill health for two years. She was taken to Newburgh two weeks ago to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Frank DiDonato. She became suddenly worse a week ago.

She is survived by her husband; two daughters, Mrs. DiDonato, and Mrs. of Margaretville; two sons, Sgt. Louis Pedulla, stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss., and Sgt. Joseph Pedulla, who is in Italy. Funeral services were held at Newburgh Wednesday.

Many Enjoyed Community Tree

The community Christmas tree was held at the Grange hall Saturday evening. There was a good attendance, all of whom enjoyed the program which the children gave, and at the close Santa arrived with gifts for everyone as per usual.—Halcott Center Cor.

County Should Gather Legends Of Early Days

Historical Society Is Suggested to Both Collect and Preserve Early History

Story of Teunis

Many Wonder What Indians Here and Where They Went

Discussion of the need of a Delaware county historical society and the publication of the Legend of Utsayantha have reawakened interest in the history of Delaware county. Many have wondered what tribes of Indians lived in the county, when the first white settlers came, and what became of the dark-skinned natives of the forest. What Indian legends, if any, may be gathered in the various towns of the county? Here is one aspect of the work of a historical society.

The town of Middletown in Delaware county has a legend that savors of the historical as well in Teunis, the last Indian to reside in Delaware county after the Revolution. He was a Mahican Indian, and when the first white men discovered the deserted Indian village of Pakatakan in 1762, just north of the present Margaretville village, he lived in a wigwam in the lower part of the Platte Kill valley. He remained and became very friendly with the white men. During the Revolutionary war, the Indians planned to massacre all the white settlers in Margaretville, as the British invited the Indians to make war on the Americans. But Teunis warned the white settlers of their impending danger, and there was but little bloodshed and few lives lost. The old Indian then retired to the seclusion of a lake that now bears his name lest his tribesmen should take his life for his aid to the settlers of Margaretville.

The story of Teunis and the lead mine is a part of the record of that time when myth and history were inseparable. A man named Bassett, a former resident of Andes, stated that he once saved Teunis from injury at the hands of a drunken white man, and for this act of kindness the appreciative Indian offered to blindfold his protector and lead him to a cave where large quantities of lead were hidden. Mr. Bassett consented, and when the blindfold was removed, saw in a cavern considerable quantities of lead ore. His eyes were again covered and after being led some distance from the cave, the blindfold was removed. Mr. Bassett and others vainly tried to locate the hidden riches but failed. Teunis died shortly afterwards, and his secret was buried with him, but his memory is preserved in the name of the popular resort lake.

The last Indian to live in the town of Halcott was named Froman. His wigwam stood near a spring in a meadow close by the present boundary line between Halcott and Middletown. He, too, was friendly with the white people. He hunted over the hills of Halcott and Middletown, but mysteriously disappeared about the time the pioneers settled in his vicinity. Perhaps others can give more information about these two last of the Mahicans of the Catskills.

Sgt. Dickman Commended For Work in Photography

In a letter of commendation signed by Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Sgt. Donald R. Dickman of Margaretville, was among the personnel of the photographic laboratory of this headquarters lauded for its outstanding photographic work in support of the ground forces.

The commendation cited the laboratory's ability and readiness to reproduce important photographs and photo-maps to exact specifications and with the speed necessitated by the rapid timetable of the war in Europe.

Sgt. Dickman is a laboratory technician and his duties include the printing of contact photographs.

Working round the clock, the laboratory is capable of reproducing some 128,000 photographs per day and is a part of the 8th Air Force Reconnaissance Wing commanded by Col. Elliott Roosevelt. During one such period the laboratory reproduced 72,000 photographs in 10 hours.

The laboratory, beginning operations in April, 1944, in an unheated building with windows not installed, is now probably the largest photo laboratory of its kind. The American knack of improvisation, plus some of the best photographic equipment available operated by air force experts, has developed the laboratory in spite of severe handicaps into the smoothly functioning organization it is today.

Sgt. Dickman entered the army in August, 1942, and after attending the Army Air Forces Photo School at Lowry Field, Colo., was assigned to the European Theatre of Operations. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Dickman of Margaretville.—Official Bulletin 8th Air Force Headquarters in England.

Severely Injured When Plank Smashes Leg

Robert Caswell of New Kingston was severely injured in the Gormley sawmill in Dry Brook on Wednesday. He was working behind the saw when a heavy plank swung and struck his leg below the knee.

Mr. Caswell was thrown about eight feet into the air. Mill hands went to his side at once when he struck the floor and he was hurried to the Margaretville hospital where Dr. Palen set the leg. The break is a bad one and needs the services of a bone specialist. Mr. Caswell will be taken to Albany this week for observation in a hospital there.

Andrew Ackerly Dies Suddenly

Andrew C. Ackerly died suddenly Tuesday, Dec. 26, from a heart attack. He was driving his car on the Livingston Manor road between Beaverkill and the top of Johnson mountain.

Mr. Ackerly was the son of the late William R. Ackerly and Mrs. Sarah Ackerly of Union Grove. He was born on Perch Lake hill. He was 76 years of age. Mr. Ackerly was married to Mrs. Margaret Davis and they have always made their home at Beaverkill and Livingston Manor.

Funeral services were held at Livingston Manor Thursday afternoon, burial at Livingston Manor.—Union Grove Cor.

Mrs. White Wins \$654,000

The will of Mrs. Minnie Marsh White, widow of George H. White of Cooperstown, provides for \$654,000 in money gifts to faithful servants, public institutions, relatives and friends.

Furious Wind Piles Up Snow Stops Traffic

Catskills Greeted by Worst Halt in Transportation in Years

Tractors Draw Milk

Mails Are Late, Snowplows Cannot Make Trips Enough

The light snow which began Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock increased in volume and velocity as the day ended and by midnight there was a howling blizzard throughout the Catskills. The mercury went down to around 20 above zero and the snow, by morning, was driven in every place where it seemed to stop traffic.

The only bus that got through the storm up to noon on Thursday was the Oneonta-Margaretville bus by the way of Delhi. The mail from Oneonta was helplessly stuck in the snow. Transport milk trucks were conspicuous by their absence yesterday. There was no through traffic.

Margaretville Main street saw a few local cars which were often hidden by a storm cloud of snow as the wind whirled up and down that thoroughfare.

Dairymen had great trouble in getting milk to the creameries. Some of them loaded the farm tractors with large stones to hold them down and drew the milk behind the tractor in the regular milk routes.

The mercury began to rise yesterday forenoon and it seems the storm would soon abate and normal traffic on the highways resumed. The night's snowfall in the village totaled eight inches. All the township and county snowplows were kept going all night, but they could not make trips enough to keep the roads open. The wind filled right behind them.

Friends Help Mrs. Ackerly Celebrate 100th Birthday

Mrs. Sarah Ackerly of Union Grove celebrated her 100th birthday on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Milo Weaver and daughter, Viola, who held open house in the afternoon. Mrs. Ackerly enjoyed the afternoon with her friends who called. She received many cards, letters and flowers. A lovely birthday cake was presented to her.—Union Grove Cor.

The next issue of The News will contain a photograph of the hundred-year-old lady and a sketch of her life which began nearly 20 years previous to the Civil war.

Blizzard Arrived Thursday

Winter came in with a bang last week Thursday and we have had real weather ever since. Christmas day's icy roads made going dangerous. At the DeSiva far ma car and truck collided, with damage to car mostly. No one was hurt. Thursday an old-fashioned blizzard arrived. No trucks moved.—New Kingston Cor.

Vacancies Worry Hotel Men

Miami Beach, Fla., hotel men are worried by vacancies and seek modification of ban against Florida travel.



THE PIONEER

A COMMEMORATIVE BOOK

PUBLISHED BY THE

LIVINGSTON MANOR CENTRAL SCHOOL
BOARD OF EDUCATION

ON THE OCCASION

OF THE

DEDICATION

OF THE

LIVINGSTON MANOR CENTRAL SCHOOL

LIVINGSTON MANOR, NEW YORK

MAY 19, 1939

See map last page

THE PIONEER

by
JOSEPH F. WILLIS

Art Sketches and Arrangement
MURRAY P. McKAIG

Map and Photographic Contributions
RICHARD W. LYKE

Historical Research
CHARLES S. HICK
District Superintendent

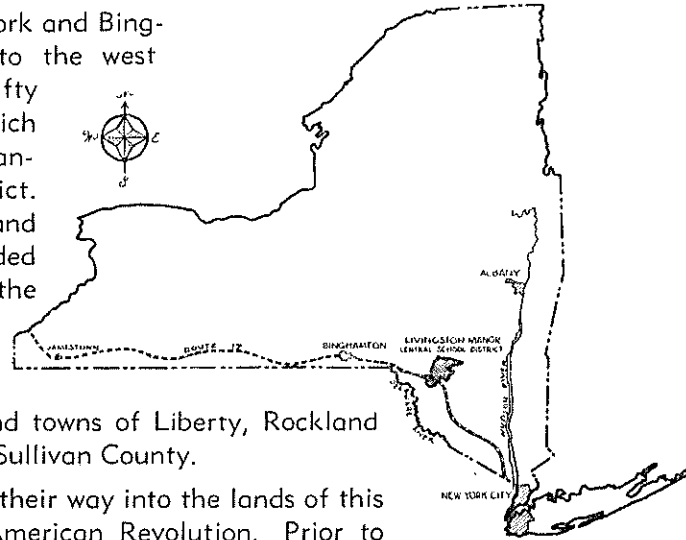
Acknowledgment

SOON after entering upon the preparation of this book it was found that considerable research was needed. I had access to histories and atlases of Sullivan, Ulster and Delaware counties. In addition to these I contacted local records, accounts and other available sources to get more definite information about the history of this particular area. I wish to acknowledge a debt to all who have contributed to my purpose. I mention in particular the following persons: Monroe H. Wright, W. H. McGrath, H. B. Spriggs, K. A. Sprague, Dr. John A. Miller, J. Emmett Decker, Merilla Morss, Mariette B. Willis, Margaret G. Engert, A. M. Scriber, J. L. Henry, A. B. Carney, William G. Birmingham, C. B. Ward, Joseph G. Cooke, Cathryn F. Smith, Louis DuBois, Roy Steenrod, Fred D. Shaver, Harry Hartig, David T. Williams, Sidney B. Kinne, William G. Johnston, Mrs. Ada Sprague, James Costello, Esther Karst, Josephine McGrath, Frank Hartig, Leonard Sherwood, C. Lloyd Mann, John N. Bailey, Wm. J. Morrissey, Moses Duryea, James Terwilliger, Everard K. Homer, Wilfred F. Smith, Martha W. S. Tobey, Irving Avery, Wm. George, Kenneth B. Curry, Carl Eugeni, Harry D. Moore, George B. Smith, Frank L. Fish, Harry Cole, Charles McGrath, Sidney Brown, Arthur Tyler, John Groesch, Mary N. Johnston, L. J. Welter.

JOSEPH F. WILLIS

The people of the Central School district and the Board of Education express appreciation to Public Works Administration for its participation in bearing forty-five percent of the cost of this building program. Appreciation is also felt for the cooperation of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, and all P. W. A. officials during the course of construction from Dec. 20, 1937 to February 20, 1939 when the building was first occupied by school children.

Halfway between New York and Binghamton on the highway to the west lie one hundred and fifty square miles of territory which comprises the Livingston Manor Central School district. Parts of three counties and seven townships are included in the centralization: the towns of Colchester and Andes in Delaware County; the town of Hardenburgh in Ulster County; and towns of Liberty, Rockland Callicoon and Neversink in Sullivan County.



White men first found their way into the lands of this district shortly after the American Revolution. Prior to their coming the red man was Lord of this savage paradise. The warm sheltered river banks provided excellent camp-sites and tillable soil where the squaws might grow maize and other cereals. This land was as popular a recreation ground for the Indian as it is for the modern pleasure seeker and sportsman. Unconscious of his woodland wealth, he roamed through dense black forests of beech, birch, maple, hemlock, fir and ash, which were to become the raw materials for the white man's industry.

Drawn to this district by an abundance of game, which included deer, elk, moose, wolves, bear, panthers and numerous other fur bearing animals, the Indian did appreciate a hunting ground which afforded him both sport and security. Wild geese, ducks and turkey provided ready food at all times. The numerous fresh water lakes and clear, swift-running streams furnished trout fishing which even today is unsurpassed in any other part of the world.

It is small wonder that the Indian was reluctant to leave this land to the white men. He received them coldly and even disputed their ownership after the land grants were claimed.

This region was the borderland between the Iroquois and Algonquin territories and was inhabited by members of both tribes. The Lenni-Lenapes, a branch of the Delaware tribe of Algonquins, were in the majority. This group had been conquered by the Iroquois, who, as a symbol of superiority took away the war hatchet and tendered to them the hoe that they might be regarded as squaws.

The Lenni-Lenapes, however, were not destined to be always in this ignoble position. During their later history they enjoyed the leadership of three great chiefs, Nanisimos, Teedyuscung and Tammany, all of whom did much to restore their honor as warriors and men. It was particularly in the French and Indian wars when the Lenni-Lenapes fought on the side of the French that they won back self respect by their displays of bravery in military exploits.



Tunis

A few Tuscorora Indians filtered into this section from the Carolinas. One of their descendents, Tunis, is perhaps the most colorful figure of Indian days which legend has preserved for us.

Tunis grew up in the home of John Henry Osterhout, an Indian scout and guide, living at Pepacton near the Pakatakan mountains. The young Indian presumably was brought up as a Christian and was named after Osterhout's grandfather, Teunis, a Dutch pioneer of Ulster County. He grew to manhood in a white man's world and came to love Ruth Yaple, the daughter of a neighboring pioneer. The protests of the girl's family made the marriage impossible. This tragic ending of his romance caused Tunis to live a hermit's life in the woods. In the course of later years the

white men often had cause to be grateful to this Indian whom they had refused to accept as an equal.

On one occasion he crept into an Indian camp and cut the bonds binding John H. Osterhout and Silas Bowker, two scouts whose business it was to report to a Hudson trading company the movements of the Indians on the east branch of the Delaware. In the pursuit of their duties these scouts used the Indian trail which later became the Hunter Road in traveling from their frontier station on the East Branch to the headquarters of their employers in the Hudson Valley. They were paid one bushel of wheat per day. These men must have settled in the Neversink territory because their descendents are still found in this section. The late Gabriel F. Curry was a descendant of Silas Bowker. While Bowker and Osterhout were crossing the Willowemoc, they were captured, spread-eagled and flayed. Their captors intended to torture them to death on the following day. The freedom granted them by the bravery of Tunis made it possible for them to prevent transportation of valuable merchandise into this region while the Indians were on the warpath.

Most interesting of the legends concerning Old Tunis is that of the knowledge he had of the location of a fabulously productive lead mine supposedly located near Tunis Pond, where he lived. Indians from the Berry Brook flats on the lower Beaverkill were reported to have returned after a two day journey into the hills laden with lead so pure that it had been cut from the mine with a hatchet. A round trip to Tunis Pond near the source of the Beaverkill would have occupied about that much time, but this is only conjecture, for the Indians kept the location of the mine a secret. The story of the lead mine persists to this day and still beckons an occasional prospector to try his luck in the search.



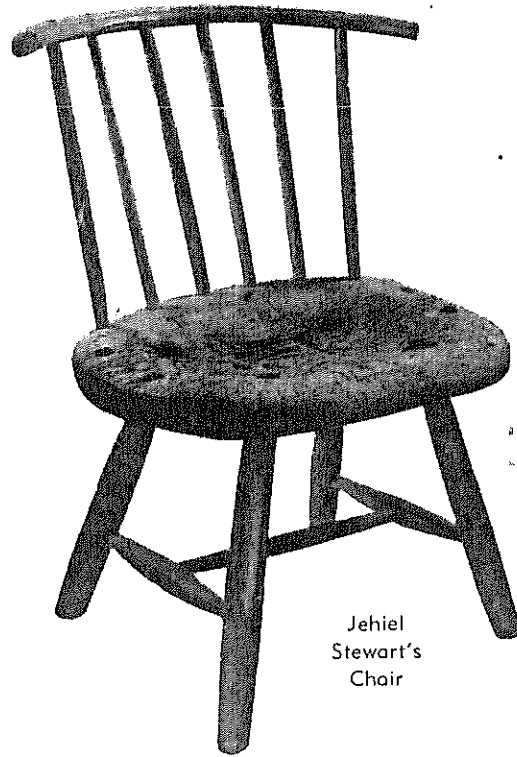
Rachel
Stewart's
Chair

Pioneers from Ulster County and the East found their way into the wilds of Delaware and Sullivan counties along Indian trails. The Hunter trail, known to the Indians as the Sun trail since it traveled from east to west, connected the Esopus tribe with their large reserve store of maize and beans at Warwarsing. Over this trail went the savages who massacred Captain Graham and his men at Grahamsville in the battle of Chestnut Woods. At Turnwood another trail known as the Cross Mountain Trail branched to the north. The Mary Smith trail was west of that. Even farther to the west was the Berry Brook trail running north to Pepaction. Delaware County pioneers followed these trails in going to their new homes.

Another important trail was

that which came over the hills from Lackawack, forded the Neversink, then ran to the headwaters of the Beaverkill after which it followed that river to where it joins the Delaware. It was over this trail that Jehiel Stewart, the first white settler in the region came.

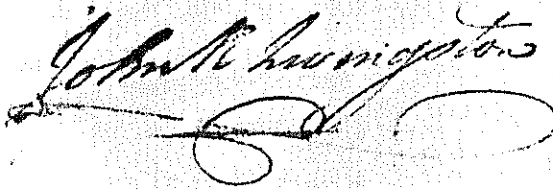
Jehiel Stewart moved to Warwarsing from Connecticut shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War. About a year later, accompanied by his family and his brother, Luther, he set out over the hills to the West and at the end of an arduous two-week journey arrived at the big flats at the foot of the Beaverkill where he decided to settle. He drove his farm stock ahead of him as he went. His furniture and household belongings were transported by ox-sled. Kenneth A. Sprague of Roscoe, one of Stewart's descendent's, has allowed us to reproduce on this page pictures of two chairs in his pos-



Jehiel
Stewart's
Chair

session which Jehiel brought in on the ox-sled one hundred and fifty years ago. The runners of the sled were hewn from stout logs and, on being broken or worn down, could be immediately replaced. Pioneers such as Stewart were expert wood choppers and the single bit axe was their most valued tool. On this particular journey Stewart found it necessary to cut his way through the woods with his axe. In an effort to find easier going he crossed and re-crossed the Beaverkill twenty-five times.

His first house was a temporary shelter of bark and poles, but it was not long before he was the owner of the first house and mill and the proprietor of the first inn of the town of Rockland. Within a year Robert Cochran, Thomas Mott, Peter Williams and Cornelius Cochran followed. Other New England emigrants were later drawn to Rockland by John R. Livingston's offer to sell farm lots for seventy-five cents per acre.



Signature of John R. Livingston as taken from an old deed.

These settlers had years of pioneering behind them. The opening of a new land held little terror for them, acquainted as they were with the woods and the farm, and skilled in the use of those tools necessary to carve out an existence. Born of sturdy Dutch, Irish or English parents, their only desire was to build homes where they and their families might be comfortable, secure and independent. They brought no industry with them but that of farming as it then existed. Money and trading meant little to them because the only necessities they could not provide for themselves were articles such as: powder, salt and tools with which to work. Their food came mainly from the woods and farm. By weaving and spinning, the mothers created the cloth from which clothes for the family were made. It was the task of the fathers and brothers to clear the land, to bring game from the woods and to provide other food for the table. A white flint variety of seed corn was obtained by some of the early settlers from some Susquehanna Indians. Crops of this corn are still raised in this county.

It was at first necessary for these early settlers to carry their grain to Warwarsing to be ground. There are stories on record of these men having made this trip of forty-five miles each way with a load of grist on their backs. One of these travelers, anxious to complete his journey, yet weary with his load, is said to have stopped frequently to rest. He discouraged any impulse to linger by sitting only on sharp rocks,

All of the territory of the Livingston Manor Central School District lies within the Hardenburg Patent, an immense tract of around two million acres originally granted to Johannes Hardenburg and his associates by Queen Anne in 1708. It is said by some that the original cost to them was less than one tenth of a mill per acre. In the passing years the ownership of this land continued to reside, for the most part, in the original patentees, but one new owner, Robert Livingston, soon entered upon the scene and in less than forty years he had acquired title to almost half of the entire patent, whereas Hard-

This Indenture

enburgh himself held only three-sixteenths of the property. Besides gaining title to this property by virtue of Queen Anne's grant the original patentees had to give satisfaction to the Indian landlord's by buying their interest from them. Hardenburgh made his purchase from Nanisimos. A violent dispute between the Indians and the white men sometimes grew out of such Indian sales. The red man, for want of a surveyor, designated the territory he wished to sell by pointing to the west and offering land in that direction as far as a man could travel in two day's time. The white man often abused these offers by hiring the swiftest runners and even posting them along the way so that they might spell each other and thereby cover the most land within the allotted time.

By various land transactions other well known landlords came to have title to large tracts of land in this area—John Hunter was one of these. John Hunter's wife was a daughter of James Desbrosses sometime owner of a good share of Great Lot Number Five of the Hardenburgh Patent. James Desbrosses died intestate and his lands were divided equally between his two daughters; Elizabeth Hunter and Charlotte Overing and conveyed on March 1, 1811 to their respective husbands. Soon after acquiring title to his 29,700 acres John Hunter employed Abel Sprague, one of the pioneers of the town, to cut out and make the Hunter Road over the old Sun Trail of the Indians. This was completed about 1815. This improvement brought the first real tide of pioneers to this territory. Early settlement had been somewhat slow for two important reasons.

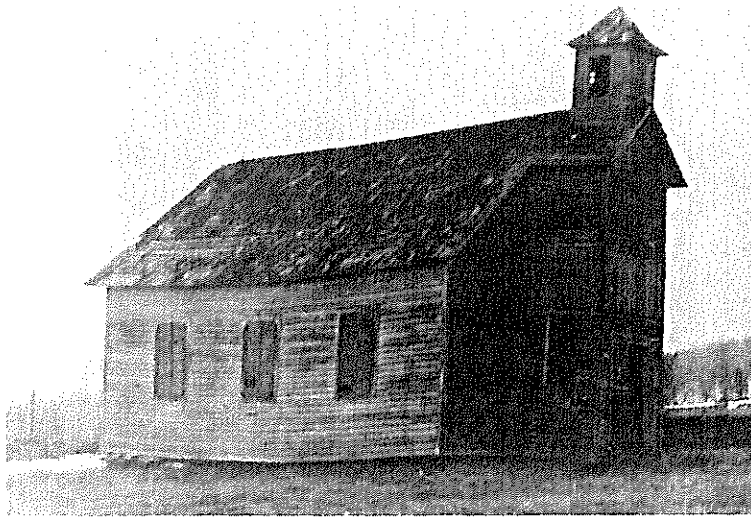
According to legend the white men were first told of the good flat lands along the rivers in Rockland by scouts who returned to Connecticut from here in 1776. No white men excepting trappers had attempted to pioneer in this area for a number of years because of the troublesome savages who camped here. When Jehial Stewart came in 1789 he was the first to surmount the other obstacle to settlement—that of natural barriers. The building of the Hunter Road did away, to a large extent, with the difficulty of travel and was perhaps the strongest encouraging factor to settlement.

Settlement was encouraged by the landlords who offered to sell their property at reasonable prices or to lease it on what, on the surface, appeared to be favorable terms. The Livingstons who owned a considerable part of these wild lands managed their affairs in such a way as to receive an income from them at the earliest possible moment. They sold a good deal of land outright at seventy-five cents per acre and offered much of their land on terms such as are indicated in this advertisement of 1808, published by John R. Livingston in the **Ulster Plebian**: "to be leased for three lives on the following terms, viz: Three years next after date of the lease, free—The fourth year at the rate of five bushels of wheat per hundred acres—Fifth year ten bushels per hundred acres—after which and during the continuance of the lease, fifteen bushels per hundred acres."

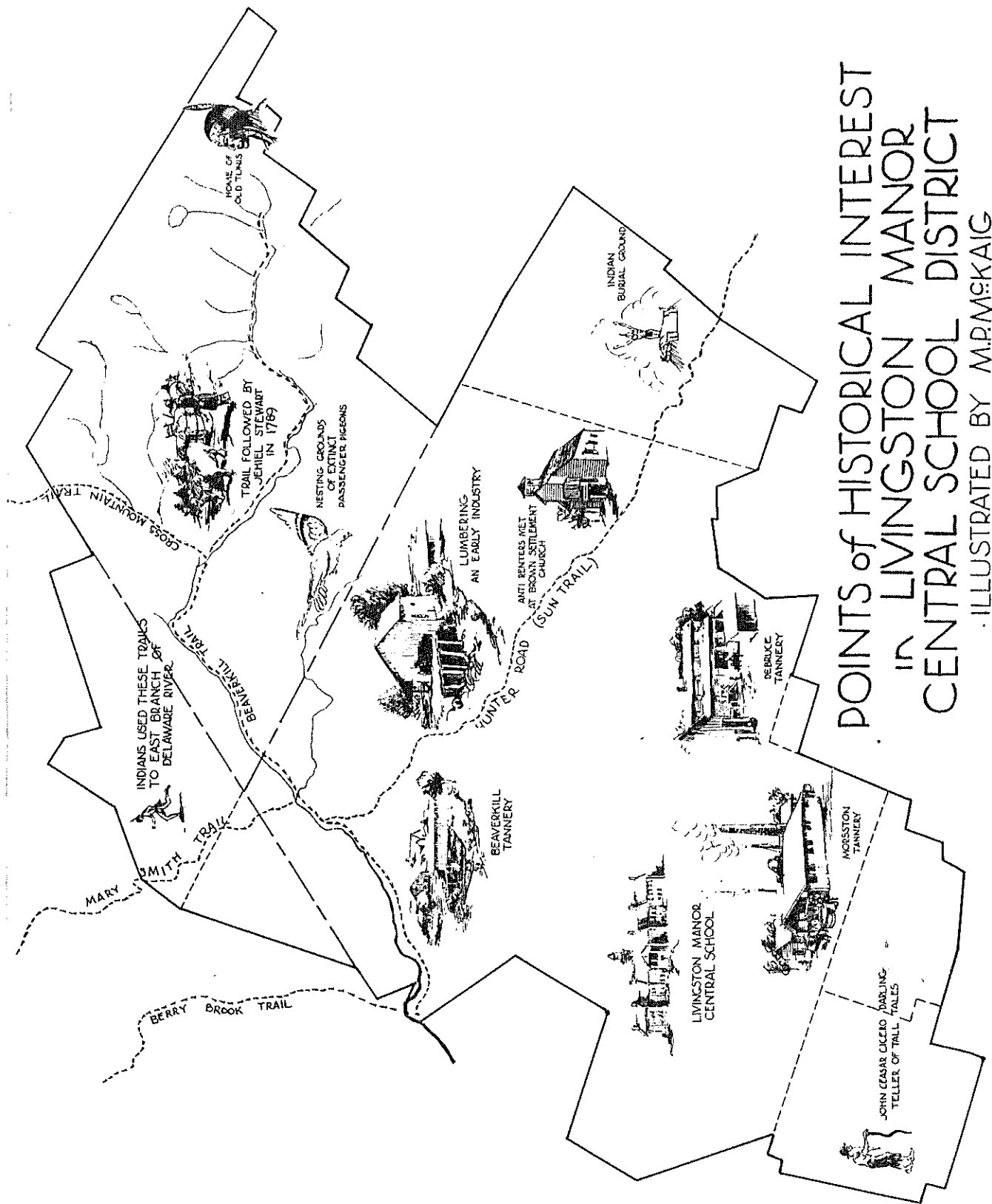
These terms seemed very favorable to the pioneer, who did not stop to reflect that \$5.25 per year would pay the interest on 100 acres, whereas after the fifth year the wheat rent would amount to at least twenty dollars each year.

Other leases were much more onerous. In some instances, tenants were to lease the land forever, never to acquire title of property. They were obliged to pay an annual rent of wheat or some other commodity—sometimes "two fat fowls." They were not allowed to erect mills on the land nor could they transfer the lease without permission of the landlord. The mineral rights of the property was reserved for the lord. It was the duty of the tenant in some cases to plant an apple orchard of "one hundred thirty apple trees of good fruit, set out at the distance of at least thirty feet from each other and fenced in the regular manner in the form of an orchard." The rents were low or non-existent for the first several years of the lease, after which time they usually increased heavily.

Around 1839 the tenants throughout the state of New York became aroused at this continuance of the ancient patroon system. From Van Rensselaer County this discontent spread in an ever widening circle and the movement known as the Anti-Rent War was under way. In our school district the Union Church at Brown Settlement was one meeting place for the anti-renters. The tenant farmers who wished the rent abolished so that some day they might own the land met frequently and took strong measures for the serving of their interests. Some of them refused to join the movement. They were scorned as Tories and looked upon as "up-renters." In the anti-rent group there were two factions; one which sought to prove that perpetual rent was in itself a bad and illegal thing; and another which reasoned that since the land grant was the original source of the landlord's title and inasmuch as we had won freedom from the king who gave these titles, they should not be bound to pay rent to landlords who profited by the bounty of a monarch who no longer ruled this country.



Union Church at Brown Settlement



POINTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST
 IN LIVINGSTON MANOR
 CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
 ILLUSTRATED BY M.P.M. KAIG

TOWN OF

ROCKLAND

SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW YORK

1809

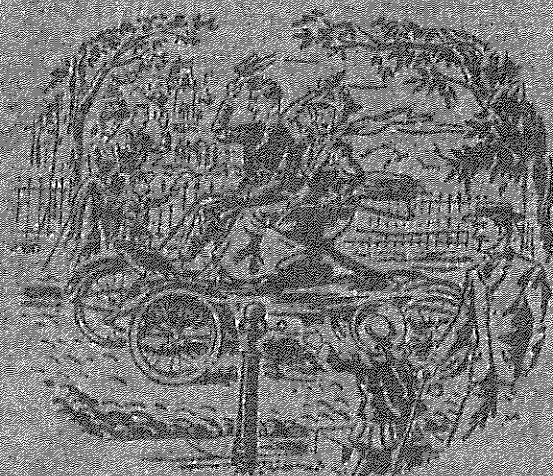
1959

Sesquicentennial

HISTORY

and

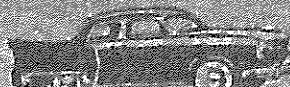
PROGRAM



SUNDAY

August 2, 1959

Price 50 Cents



Dedication

Dedicated to the memory of the pioneers and settlers who have worked together to make the blessings of this area available to all mankind.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Alfred Johnston

Floyd Darbee

Irving Avery

Herbert Mussman

Frederick Woelfle

The committee wishes to acknowledge the great help given them in writing this history by Mrs. Kenneth Osborn, Mrs. K. Sprague, the "Pioneer" of Livingston Manor, the Methodist Church of Livingston Manor, and the many others whom they consulted.

A History Of The Town Of Rockland

INTRODUCTION

The year of 1959 marks the 150th anniversary of the founding of Rockland Township in the County of Sullivan, State of New York. It is fitting that we take cognizance of this fact and celebrate the occasion in a manner appropriate to this milestone of our history. With this in mind, the five fire companies of the township have planned this celebration and program.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL TIMES

The history of this area is largely a history of the Beaverkill and the Willowemoc, their surroundings, and their gifts to the Indians and the white man. Earth upheavals had changed the original lake into mountains and this, with the streams from the melting glaciers brought the rushing water, the pot holes, and the waterfalls, the latter so important to the early settlers.

We know little of the Indian activities here. While they did raise some corn in the flat areas, the valleys served as fishing and game preserves and a natural fortress from their enemies. This was the border line between the Iroquois nations to the North and the Algonquins to the South. The Lenni-Lenapes, a branch of the Delaware tribes were in the majority. Though they had been defeated by the Iroquois, they still remained active and enjoyed the leadership of such chiefs as Nanismos, (who arranged the sale of land to Johannes Hardenburgh), Teedyuscung, and Tammany. A decimated group of Tuscaroras from the Carolinas took refuge in the valleys. One of their number has been closely associated with this area—indeed the section has often been called the “Land of Tunis”. Tunis had been brought up in the home of John Henry Osterhout, an Indian scout and guide living near Pepacton. Tunis was refused the hand of a white girl, Ruth Yapple, and took refuge in the woods. He became proficient as a guide and a man of the woods. Though spurned by the white man, he nevertheless appeared to be his friend. On one occasion he crept into an Indian camp and cut the bonds binding John Osterhout and Silas Bowker, two scouts who had been spread-eagled for reporting the activities of the Indians. Tunis had discovered a lead mine (whose whereabouts is still unknown) and supplied the white man with the lead he so sorely needed. Once when John Hunter was entertaining his friend, the Marquis de LaFayette, they hunted near the Beaverkill and had Tunis as a guide. For this service, LaFayette presented Tunis with a gun which is said to be now in the possession of



Tunis

William George of Liberty.

In its original state, Rockland was a savage paradise with an abundance of wild animals and fish and warm sheltered river bottoms. Trails abounded in the area, the most important ones being the Sun Trail, the Cross Mountain Trail, Berry Brook Trail, Beaverkill Trail and the Mary Smith Trail. Of these the most important one for this area was the Sun Trail. It was so called either because it went from East to West or more likely because an Indian or scout could start at sun-up and by running all day reach the other end by sun-down. This trail went from the Hudson to the East branch of the Delaware. Most of this is now grown over and is impassable. It was over this trail that the savages went who massacred Lieutenant Graham and his men at Grahamsville in the battle of Chestnut Woods. It was this trail that Jehiel Stewart followed. Early records mark him as one of the very first settlers. He, with his family, his brother Luther, and a sleigh of household goods worked his way down the Beaverkill crossing it some twenty-five times. When the runners wore out on the rocks he cut some more out of the woods. They worked their way down to the big flats at the junction of the Beaverkill and the Willowemoc called Westfield Flats where he settled about 1789. Westfield Flats was later confused with Westfield in western New York and changed to Rockland (which indeed it really was). The single bit axe was the pioneer's most valuable tool and to survive he had to be proficient in its use. Jehiel Stewart's first house was a temporary shelter of bark and poles but it was not long after that he was the owner of the first house and mill as well as the proprietor of the first inn.

Then came the renowned Hardenburgh Patent. Johannes Hardenburgh had settled with the Indians and petitioned for a royal grant. Queen Ann granted him this patent in 1709. While we are celebrating the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Township, we might well also be celebrating the 250th anniversary of the granting of this patent—an occasion which marks the first legitimate establishment of the white man in this section. In a short time, Johannes had lost all but three-sixteenths and Robert Livingston had acquired almost half of the original tract. This tract comprised parts of Orange, Ulster, Greene, Delaware and Sullivan counties.

A large part of the original Hardenburgh Patent later passed to Elias DesBrosses and upon his death, it was divided into two parts; one between the East branch of the Delaware and the Beaverkill going to one daughter (the Overings) and the other part East of the Beaverkill going to another daughter and by marriage to John Hunter.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP

A bill to take Rockland from Neversink was introduced in the legislature in 1809 and was made a law on the 29th of March of that year. It provided that the new town should have an existence on the first day of April 1810 and that its first meeting should be at the house of Isaac Worden. There had been some confusion before this as to where some of the area really should belong and some of it had been in several different districts before the founding of Rockland Township. It marks another step in the progress of this area and it is this date that the present celebration is commemorating.

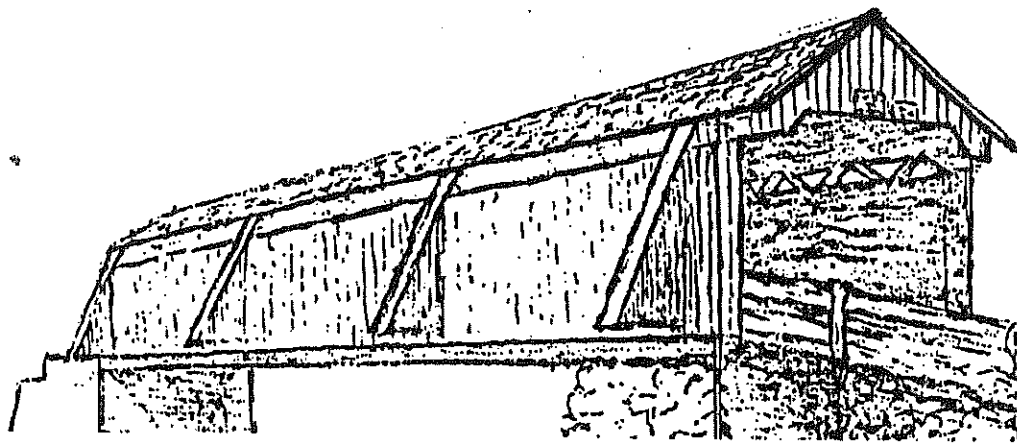
About this time John Hunter had the idea of making the old Sun Trail into a road and soon after acquiring title to his 29,700 acres he employed Abel Sprague to cut and make the road. This was finished about 1815 and with its opening, settlements began to flourish at Shinn Creek, Beaverkill, Craig-E.-Claire, Turnwood, and Rockland. Incidentally, the course of this road is approximately the same as that of the recent tunnel for New York City water supply.

Beauregard Valley

A Journey Through Time

by

Joan Howell and Irene O'Keefe Barnhart



BP
PUBLISHING
LEW BEACH, NEW YORK

of the Delaware. From the dates we find, Tunis and family preceded his tribe northward by about twenty years. Claims that Tunis discovered a lead mine near Tunis Pond up the Beaverkill Valley in Hardenburgh have hardly been dimmed by the fact that there have been many futile attempts to find it. Some stories of Tunis have a historical basis and we shall begin with those stories.

Tunis was a very young boy when found by John Henry Osterhout, while Osterhout was scouting during the French and Indian War. The Indian boy was starving and Osterhout took pity on him and brought him back to Papacton. Tunis was brought up as a Christian in the white man's home and named after Osterhout's grandfather, Teunis. Unfortunately for Tunis, he fell in love with a white girl named Ruth Yaple. The girl's family protested so much that no marriage was possible and Tunis, broken hearted, left the white man's world to live in the woods as a hermit. Other stories of Tunis depict him as a hero. One such tale from *The Pioneer* reads:

"In the course of later years, the white men often had cause to be grateful to this Indian whom they had refused to accept as an equal. On one occasion he crept into an Indian camp and cut the bonds binding John H. Osterhout and Silas Bowker, two scouts whose business it was to report to a Hudson trading company the movements of the Indians on the east branch of the Delaware. In pursuit of their duties these scouts used the Indian Sun Trail which later became the Hunter Road, in traveling from their frontier station on the east branch to the headquarters of their employers in the Hudson Valley. They were paid one bushel of wheat per day. These men must have settled in the Neversink territory because

their descendants are still found in that section. The late Gabriel F. Curry was a descendant of Silas Bowker. While Bowker and Osterhout were crossing the Willowemoc, they were captured by Indians, spread-eagled and flayed. Their captors intended to torture them to death the following day. The freedom granted them by the bravery of Tunis made it possible for them to prevent transportation of valuable merchandise into this region while the Indians were on the warpath".

Munsell, in his *History of Delaware County*, [1880] tells us another tale about Osterhout and Bowker being captured by Indians in the Fall of 1777 at the junction of the Beaverkill and Delaware rivers. A few days later the Indians raided the settlement for provisions and departed with their captives, planning to take them to Canada. Eventually, after a tedious journey which took its toll on the men, they drew near the Saint Lawrence River. They managed to escape and, after much suffering, made their way back to a log hut on the east bank of the Delaware, the home of an old friend Timothy Gregory. This entire story told by Munsell is too long to relate here, but may be worth reading as it tells of the unbelievable hardships these men were able to endure.

During the American Revolution Tunis acted as a guide to the Marquis de Lafayette [1757-1834], a French sympathizer with the Colonists who joined the American forces and fought beside General George Washington at Valley Forge. He was made a major general by an act of Congress. Lafayette had used Tunis as a guide when he and his friend John Hunter were hunting near the Beaverkill and remembered his skills. Lafayette wanted to reach the French Canadians to try to enlist them to fight

against the British in favor of the American cause and he needed a guide to take him through Iroquois country. Tunis fulfilled the mission so successfully that years later when Lafayette returned to America, [1824-5] he presented Tunis with a gun for his contribution. This presentation gun has been passed down through the generations and is said to still be in the possession of someone in a nearby area.

Munsell also refers to Tunis, the Indian, who afterward lived in Bovina and on the Platt Kill below Charles' Factory and who had always been particularly friendly with Mr. Yapple and his family. In 1778 some Indians under the leadership of Joseph Brant, an Indian who sided with the British, and some hostile white men planned to raid and pillage the homes of the Whig settlers along the East Branch between Pepacton and Pakatakan. [Pepacton was located below the dam and Pakatakan was between the present towns of Margaretville and Arkville]. Four Dutch families had settled at Pakatakan in 1763 and others followed, the Philip Yapple family arriving in 1771. Tunis warned the Dutch and other settlers in that area and they fled with what they could carry, knowing what disaster could befall their families when Tuscarora Indians and Tories were on the warpath. They fled from Pakatakan through the Beaverkill and Neversink eventually reaching Kingston. The following night twenty Indians and two Tories went as far as Shandaken but could not catch up with the settlers. They burned the houses and killed the livestock, but thanks to Tunis, the settlers were saved and eventually returned to their homes. Tunis paid the price for his disloyalty to the Indians. He was accused of warning the settlers and his sentence was that, "No Indian could give him fire or water, and no Indian maiden could be his squaw."

Lena Tiffany, who wrote the very interesting book *Pioneers of the Beaverkill Valley* in 1976, says she saw two Indian dugout boats, water logged and sunk in Tunis Pond in 1903. A paragraph from that book reads:

"Mrs. Jennie Weaver Shaver, aged 93, told me that the history of the Indian Tunis finding a deposit of lead was a well known fact in the pioneer days. She said that one day while hunting, his feet slipped and he slid down an embankment. When he stopped sliding he saw lead on the ground and he marked the location so that he could go back for more. Finding the lead was his secret. The small pond nearby was named Tunis Pond for him."

The Pioneer, a commemorative book published by the Livingston Manor Central School in 1939 tells us more about the lead mine.

"Most interesting of the legends concerning Old Tunis is that of the knowledge he had of the location of a fabulously productive lead mine supposedly located near Tunis Pond where he lived. Indians from Berry Brook flats on the lower Beaverkill were reported to have returned, after a two-day journey into the hills, laden with lead so pure that it had been cut from the mine with a hatchet." A round trip to Tunis Pond near the source of the Beaverkill would have occupied about that much time, but this is only conjecture, for the Indians kept the location of the mine a secret. The story of the lead mine persists to this day and still beckons an occasional prospector to try his luck.

Another story of the lead mine comes down to us from *The History of Ulster County* by Sylvester [1880] and extracted by a local writer unnamed.

The Town of Rockland

By Wilmer Sipple

Town of Rockland Historian

The Indian & Colonial Period

The History of the Town of Rockland is largely a history of the surroundings of the Beaverkill and Willowemoc river basins. This region was the borderland between the Iroquois nations to the North and the Algonquin of the South. The Lenni-Lenapes, a branch of the Delaware tribes, were in the majority. Although defeated by the Iroquois, they remained active under the leadership of their chief Nanismos and continued to enjoy the protective preserve with an abundance of fish and game which included deer, elk, moose, wolves, bear, panthers, and other fur bearing animals. Wild geese, ducks, and turkey provided ready food at all times.



Presbyterian Church, Roscoe, NY

A decimated group of Tuscaroras from the Carolinas took refuge in the area. A tribe member by the name of Tunis was brought up in the home of John Osterhout, an Indian scout and guide, living near Pepaction. Although Tunis was refused the hand of a white girl; he continued to be a friend of the white man. On one occasion he crept into an Indian camp and freed John Osterhout and Silas Bowker, caught spying for the Hudson Bay Company. He also discovered a lead mine and supplied the white men with the lead they sorely needed for bullets. Although located near Tunis Lake, the whereabouts of this mine still remains a mystery to this day. Tunis acted as a guide for the Marquis de Lafayette on a hunting trip into the Beaverkill valley. Lafayette presented him with a gun for his services.

From the beginning, Rockland was a savage paradise, difficult to penetrate except by the Indian trails in the area. The most important ones were the Sun Trail, Cross Mountain Trail, Berry Brook Trail, Beaverkill Trail and the Mary Smith Trail. The Sun Trail ran from Hudson River to the East Branch of the Delaware and was so called because an Indian or scout could start running at sun-up and reach the other end by sun-down.



Main Street in Livingston Manor around 1912

Part II

The First Settlers & Township Development

The renowned Hardenburgh Patent set the stage for the eventual development of the Catskills. Johannes Hardenburgh and associates petitioned for a royal grant. In 1709, Queen Ann granted the "Hardenburgh Patent," an immense tract of around two million acres, with the stipulation that the original patentees had to give satisfaction to the Indian landlords by buying their interest in the land. The entire tract of land comprised parts of Delaware, Greene, Orange, Sullivan and Ulster counties. Hardenburgh made his purchase from Nanismos, chief of the Lenni-Lenapes. In a very short time, a new owner, Robert Livingston, appeared on the scene and in less than forty years he acquired title to almost half of the entire patent leaving Johannes with only three-sixteenths. Livingston Manor, Roscoe and Rockland are located in Great Lot #4 containing 94,608 acres of land.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, scouts and land viewers from Massachusetts and Connecticut visited the Big Beaverkill Flats and reported the existence of 10,000 acres of rich level land covered with pine, hemlock and laurel. For a number of years, only trappers attempted to pioneer the area because of troublesome Indians and lack of passable roads.

The first settlers in the Town of Rockland were the Jehiel Stewart family and his brother Luther, who came from Middletown, Connecticut. They located and remained about a year in Wawarsing and in 1789 set out for Big Beaverkill Flats driving his livestock ahead of an ox-sled loaded with household goods. It was an arduous journey taking two weeks because they had to hack their way along the narrow trail to get the sled through. The Stewarts followed the well known Sun trail which was used by the savages who massacred Lieutenant Graham and his men at Grahamsville in the battle of Chestnut Woods. The trail followed the Lackawack up the hills of Neversink, then across the town of Liberty, and down the Beaverkill Trail to the Big Beaverkill Flats. Later on they continued to Lower Westfield and then Westfield

Flats now known as Roscoe, which was named after Roscoe Conklin, New York State Senator. Stewart bought from John Livingston, Lot No. 24 where he built the first log cabin

in the area. His farm occupied the area of Roscoe extending from Stewart Avenue (named after the founder) to School Street. Jehiel Stewart ran the first inn at Westfield Flats and brother Luther built the first sawmill. By 1800, all the lots from Beaverkill ford above Rockland to the forks, now named "Junction Pool", and up the Willowemoc to Buck Eddy were occupied. Most of the settlers were neighbors and relatives of the Stewarts.

The location was at the time a part of the town of Rochester in Ulster County. In 1798 it became a part of Neversink and in 1909 a bill was introduced in the legislature to cut off the western part of Neversink to form Rockland. The Town of Rockland was legally established on April 1, 1910 and Israel Dodge was its first Supervisor. In the early days the Roscoe-Rockland locality was known as lower Westfield, as distinguished from upper Westfield, now known as Livingston Manor. It was settled by Mr. Harrington in 1790. Before the establishment of Livingston Manor in 1882 there was Morsston to the East and Purvis to the West. Morsston was located near the South line of the Little Beaverkill stream. In the mid 19th Century it contained one tannery, a school, two blacksmith shops, one sawmill, and 250 residents. Purvis was located on the Willowemoc at the junction of the Little Beaverkill, now the center of Livingston Manor. The Village was named after Dr. Edward Livingston who lived in his manor house on upper Main Street where the present firehouse is located. With the influx of new settlers there was a great need for tools and the necessities of life. William Sprague and Heziah opened up the first store at Westfield in 1820.

About this time, John Hunter had an idea of making the Sun trail into a road soon after acquiring title to his 29,700 acres. He employed Able Sprague to cut and grade the road. When finished in 1815, it opened up settlements in Shin Creek, Beaverkill, Craig-E-Claire, Turnwood and Rockland.

Our first settlers were kept very busy clearing the forests which provided an early source of income because of the ready market for logs and lumber. Logs were lashed together to form pony rafts to float down the Willowemoc and Beaverkill rivers to the Delaware at East Branch, where they were made into larger rafts for the trip down the Delaware River to Trenton and Philadelphia.

Many of the new settlers were unable to purchase land or enter into lease agreements with any hope of ever owning the land. They were obligated to pay an annual rent of wheat or other commodities such as "two fat hens." There were also many restrictions on the use of the land and rents were low at first and then increased. This was a form of the ancient Dutch Patroon System which soon resulted in the "Anti Rent Wars." The Constitution of New York State was finally amended making perpetual rent illegal and opened the way for tenants to gain title to their lands.

With the improvement of roads into the area, the life of pioneers grew easier;

business began to boom and many new settlers came to share in the abundance of the area. The Delhi-Esopus Turnpike provided a transportation route to the North. Turnwood settlers were connected to this highway by taking the Cross Mountain road with easy access to Kingston, and settlers in the South used the Hunter Road. The stage was now set for the Railroads which opened the area and promoted the great boom of the resort area.

Town of Rockland Historian.

*This article was compiled with information from the
Roscoe Bicentennial booklets and Pioneer magazine.*

7/13/04

http://www.lake-maps.us/new-york/tunis-pond-seager-quad.shtml

Tunis Pond

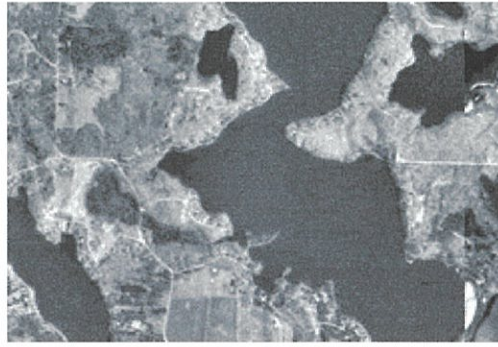
Ulster County

New York NY

Latitude: 42.018333 N

Longitude: 74.561667 W

Seager Quadrangle

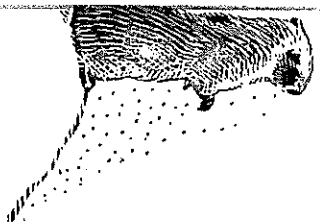


[Click Here to Build a Custom
Topo Map or Aerial Photo
of Tunis Pond](#)

Tunis Lake Prop.Own. % Dorothy McArdle Andes, NY

917, 87

358



PIONEERS of the

BEAVERKILL VALLEY

y

LENA O. B. TIFFANY



1

The boys carried two cubs home and went back the following day and brought the mother bear and other cub.

The weight of the cubs was a difference of ten pounds. The smallest weighed 24 pounds. There were no laws to protect cubs in those days and bear had carried away some of their father's flock of sheep.

In 1890 there was a \$10 bounty on bear in Ulster County.

The Indian Tunis

Mrs. Jennie Weaver Shaver, aged 93, told me that the history of the Indian Tunis finding a deposit of lead was a well known fact in pioneer days. She said, "One day while hunting his feet slipped and he slid down an embankment. When he stopped sliding he saw lead on the ground and he marked the location so that he could go back for more. Finding the lead was his secret. The small pond nearby was named "Tunis" for him."

Rafting

Daniel Skinner, born 1733 in Connecticut, was given the title of Lord High Admiral on the Delaware River. He floated the first raft of spar timber to the shipyards in Philadelphia. He was a sailor and lived at Millanville, New York.

Daniel's father was Joseph Skinner, Sr., who came just before 1755 to Damascas. He was killed by an Indian at Tyler's Eddy in 1759.

Daniel bought 25 acres of land known as "Ackhake" when he returned from the sea. He cut, trimmed and rolled several of the tallest pine trees into the river and followed them down the river in a canoe. The timbers became lodged in inaccessible places or were lost in the long eddies. This kind of rafting proved to be a failure.

The knowledge of boats, rudders and oars which he had gained at sea helped him make a plan to float the logs down the river in groups. After felling six large trees he cut them an even length, and cut a mortise four inches square through both ends of each mast, rolled them into the water and inserted a spindle through the mortises. He put a stout pin through the ends of the spindles to hold the logs from slipping. By using cross logs on each end of the craft, he hung a large oar in the center fore and aft. He called it a raft and hired Cudosh, a tall Dutchman, to steer the forward oar and Daniel Skinner himself steered the craft from the rear. It took the two men a week to reach the market, in Philadelphia, in 1764.

This first raft was 15 feet wide and 80 feet long and was run from St. Tammany's Flat. Daniel received four pounds for each log.

The second raft was five feet wider than the first and contained ten spars. It was floated down in 48 hours. "Boson" Parks, was the forehand. Quinlan wrote that Josiah Parks usually went with Skinner when he ran a raft.

Story tellers of the earliest rafting days refer to Tom Quick, "Boson" Parks, "Boney" Quillen, John Geer, "Rit" Appley, the scrapping Hawleys, the Adams and scores of other characters in Delaware County.

John Geer was known as the Rattlesnake man and Hersh Horton the renowned steersman. Aaron Bird was called the "Horse of the Delaware River."

Of Skinner, Cudosh, Parks and others, first timber dealers on the Delaware River, some were pirates who cut trees wherever they could get them into the river without being arrested.

Little real history is known of them who were bold and strong. They rode their crude rafts down on the flood waters and many walked the whole distance back home. Some rode and brought their supplies by poling up the river in Durham boats.

Mr. Leslie C. Wood has written a splendid history on rafting on the Delaware, entitled "Holli T'Other Way."

The steersman was an older man who knew every turn, rift, eddy, rock and cross current in the river and he stood at the rear right hand side of the raft. If he wished to go to the left he would shout "Jersey", if to the right, "Pennsylvania", to his oarsman pulling at the front. If he wished to stop he would shout "Holli", and for pulling the raft in the opposite direction he would order "Holli T' Other Way."

When the steersman wanted the craft held against the current he would shout his command, "Heave! O Heave!" Lemuel Rowland of Corbett said that the old steersmen had a language all their own and it was hard to understand them. It is claimed that Lemuel was the last man ever to steer a raft on the Delaware River.

Pine and hemlock trees were the first trees cut. Then hardwood came into demand and after the Revolutionary War mills, with their old-fashioned up and down saws, were built near small streams where water power was available. Millions of feet of all these trees were cut for market.

During the Second World War lumber was in great demand for ships and war supplies. There were a million feet of lumber sold by the Balsam Lake Club, to do their part, from their virgin forests. Since that time more trees have matured and lumbering is being done again on their properties, now by Zane Shaver, warden at the Balsam Lake Club, Gary Shaver and his father Edwin Shaver, of Turnwood.

1797

ILLUSTRATED



NEW YORK.

1880

1797.

HISTORY
OF
DELAWARE
COUNTY, N.Y.

WITH

Illustrations, Biographical Sketches

AND

PORTRAITS OF SOME PIONEERS AND PROMINENT RESIDENTS.

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THE TOWN OF BOVINA.

WHAT is now the town of Bovina was included in the townships of Delhi, Middletown and Stamford until February 25th, 1820, when an act was passed erecting the town, and providing that the first town meeting be held on the first Tuesday of March, 1820. This first town election was held at the house of John Hastings, who then kept an inn on the farm now owned by James M. Hastings, on the Little Delaware, about two miles above Brushland.

At this meeting Elisha B. Maynard and Thomas Landon, jr., justices of the peace, were superintendents.

The organization of the town government was completed by the election of the following board of officers: Supervisor, Thomas Landon, jr.; town clerk, Charles Leet; assessors, Peter Drummond, John Hastings and Robert Hamilton. The commissioners of highways were Robert Moscrip, John Hume, Peter Drummond; collector, John Seacord; overseers of the poor, John Hume and David Thompson; constables, James Palmer, John Seacord, Asa Landon and James McCune; fence viewers and damage appraisers, Joshua Hobbie, Adam Kidzie, Thomas Landon, jr., Jacob Brush, Robert Hamilton and Robert Ballantine; pound-masters (each of their barnyards to be a public pound), John Hastings, John Erkson, Elisha B. Maynard; commissioners of common schools, John Thompson, Hawley P. Mitchell, John Erkson; inspectors of schools, James Wetmore, jr., Robert Grearson and James Coulter; overseers of highways in the twenty-nine road districts of the town—Thomas Landon, jr., Solomon Tuttle, Gabriel Carman, James Woolsey, Jacob Brush, John Ormstron, John Hastings, David Ballantine, John Thompson, Walter Doig, Francis Coulter, John Rider, William Fields, Solomon Akins, Hugh Clark, Francis Conner, Elisha Light, Isaac Atkins, Elisha B. Maynard, Darius Adee, John McCune, William Jones, Thomas Nicholls, George Hume, John Archibald, Samuel Adee, Robert Hamilton, Thomas Liddle and James Hastings.

The name of the town, from the Latin word *bovinus* (pertaining to cattle—whence the word bovine), was suggested by Gen. Erastus Root, and alludes to the fact that it was the pioneer town in the dairying business.

The population of Bovina at the census dates during the last forty-five years has been as follows: 1835, 1,412; 1840, 1,403; 1845, 1,436; 1850, 1,316; 1855, 1,224; 1860, 1,242; 1865, 1,146; 1870, 1,022; 1875, 983; showing an almost uninterrupted decrease, amounting during the period mentioned to thirty per cent. of the population of 1835.

The general features of the town are similar to those of Andes, but the valleys are generally broader and the elevations not as abrupt.

The height of land between the Little Delaware and the west branch forms the boundary between this town and Delhi and Stamford on the west and north. Points on this ridge rise to an elevation of twenty-three to twenty-five hundred feet, and from several peaks can be seen the finest views afforded from any point of observation in the county.

The principal branches of the Little Delaware which drain and water this town are Mountain and Maynard brooks, in the northern part of the town, and Coulter and Grant brooks, in the central part, and Bush creek, the outlet of Teunis lake.

In the western part of the town is a lake of about one hundred and sixty-five acres surface. It was anciently known as Fish lake, but is more generally referred to now as Landon's lake, from Thomas Landon, who for years was agent for the Livingstons, who owned the land near it. The lake has no surface inlet, and its outlet is a stream of sufficient size to afford a valuable water power.

Teunis lake, at the foot of Mount Pisgah, is a muddy pond of a few acres, and is, in the name it bears, the only monument to the memory of Teunis, an old Indian who once lived near.

He was the last of his kind in this vicinity, and on several occasions gave the early white settlers friendly warning of danger from the more malicious of the tribe.

The early pioneers were chiefly Yankees, but a large part of the present population is of Scotch extraction. The town has no paupers, either at home or abroad. Its bounty debt was all paid by one tax, and there has been no liquor license in it for several years.

Besides the early settlers mentioned below were, Hezekiah Davis, 1794, whose death four years later was the first death in the town; Nathan Hilton, Robert Moscrip, Ebenezer W. Buckley, James Davis, Peter Scutt, William Ormiston, Samuel Ludington, James Kidzie, Andrew Chisholm, Ebenezer W. Buckley, D. Woolsey, John Lines, Benjamin Fuller, Eliphalet Jearoms, Walter Stott, John Tomlin, Benjamin Barlow and James Russell.

The marriage of the last named with Nancy Richie was the first marriage in the town.

TOWN RECORDS.

A few of the early by-laws, in the form of resolutions at the first town meeting, are worthy of a more conspicuous place:

"Voted, that the expenses of procuring ballot boxes, books, and other expenses shall be paid out of the first monies that may come into the hands of the supervisor or overseers of the poor.

"Voted, that the next town meeting be held at the house of David Ballantine.

"Atts. CHARLES LEET, Town Clerk."

At the next town meeting it was "voted, that the town pay John Seacord thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, being the one-half of the sum lost by him when collecting the taxes."

"Voted, to hold the next town meeting at the house of Jacob Brush."

A special meeting was held on the 5th day of April, 1821, at which the most important business transacted was the appropriation of \$10 to pay Walter Crozier for surveying the town.

"Resolved, that the collector have but three per cent. for collecting the taxes of this town."

The vote to pay the collector one-half of the money he lost was rescinded at this special meeting.

In 1827, at the annual town meeting, it was "voted that the supervisor shall levy whatever sum he shall deem necessary for the support of the poor."

"Voted, that John Johnson, a pauper, be sold to the person that will keep him the cheapest."

"John Johnson was sold to John Bennett for one year, at the rate of nine shillings and sixpence per week."

The electors of this town had then, as their descendants have now, very summary methods of dealing with those who were disposed to become a public charge. So enthusiastic had they become on the subject of taxation to support paupers, that they solemnly resolved at the town meeting on the 6th day of March, 1838, "that the county poor-house in the town of Delhi be abolished."

The following is the civil list for the town, exclusive of the names of those elected at the first town meeting, already mentioned:

Supervisors.—Thomas Landon, jr., re-elected in 1821; Robert McFarland, 1822, 1823; Thomas Landon, 1824; James Cowan (Judge), 1825-39; Walter Coulter, 1840; James Coulter, 1841; Walter Coulter, 1842; Alexander Storie, 1843; James Cowan, 1844; James Coulter, 1845; Walter Stott, jr., 1846, 1847; Alphonso Lee, 1848; John Calhoun, 1849; Isaac Aitkin, 1850, 1851; Thomas Brown, 1852-54; Andrew T. McFarland, 1855, 1856; James Archibald, 1857-59; James Elliott, 1860-62; David L. Thomson, 1863; Alexander Storie, 1864-66; James Elliott, 1867-69; Alexander Storie, 1870, 1871; D. L. Thomson, 1872; James R. Douglas (deceased), David Black to fill vacancy, 1873. Since then the present incumbent, David Black.

Justices.—The following is a list of all persons elected (or appointed) justice, with the number of terms of each one. The order in which they occur is the order of their first election.

Elisha B. Maynard, two terms; Thomas Landon; James Wetmore; James Coulter, four terms; Jesse Purdy; Duncan McNaught, two terms; John T. Wilber, two terms; James Cowan; John M. Landon; Robert Scott; John Seacord; Isaac Maynard, five terms; John Erkson, two terms; Alexander Storie, two terms; Adam Jones; Walter Coulter, four terms; John Armstrong; Alexander McEachron; John Scott;

Alphonso Lee; J. B. Wilber; William Lull, four terms; John Laughren; William Yeomans; Samuel Storie, two terms; Malcolm McNaught; James Dean; Andrew T. McFarland; William Renwick; William Boggs, two terms; John Thomson, five terms; Robert H. Sloan; James K. Douglas; John Phylfe, five terms; David Black; John Johnson; Peter Morton; Homer C. Burgin, four terms; John Hilson; Charles R. Lee, two terms; John Bigger; George Currie; John Currie; W. R. Stevens.

Town Clerks.—Charles Leet, re-elected in 1821-23; George Nesbit, 1824-33; Joel S. Brush, 1834-36; Samuel Gordon, 1837; Joel S. Brush, 1838, 1839; William Lull, 1840; John Erkson, jr., 1841-43; Seymour C. Wilcox, 1844; Edward McKenzie, 1845; Joel M. Bailey, 1846; Alphonso Lee, 1847; Samuel McCune, 1848; Robert Murray, 1849, 1850; Samuel McCune, 1851; Alphonso Lee, 1852, 1853; James Elliott, 1854-56; Thomas E. Hastings, 1857, 1858; James Elliott, 1859; D. L. Thomson, 1860, 1861. In 1862 Alexander H. Gill elected and resigned, and James Gill appointed. Michael Miller, 1864, 1865; Thomas E. Hastings, 1866; Charles M. Frisbee, 1867; Henry S. Murray, 1868, 1869; D. L. Thomson, 1870; Andrew T. Strange-way, 1871, 1872; T. E. Hastings, 1873, resigned. John Hilson, from Hastings's resignation until the present.

YEARS AND YEARS AGO.

The white man's knowledge of the territory which is now Bovina extends back over a period of about a century. The early residents of the town of Harpersfield knew of it as "over the mountain."

There was then an old tradition of the existence of lead mines known only to the Indians. It is known that the old Indian whose hut was on the shore of Teunis lake would take his hammer and sack and after a short absence would return with some pieces of rock, from which he obtained the metal to make his bullets.

The knowledge of this buried wealth died with him, for no pale face could ever obtain from him the secret. The apple trees he planted and a heap of stones mark the spot where his hut once stood.

The Indian trail crossed this town from the "big elm" on the turnpike, by the way of Robert Forrest's, over to the river, past J. E. Hastings's and up the valley to "the Notch," on J. Adee's farm, and on into Stamford. It was by this trail that in the year 1792 Elisha B. Maynard, with two yoke of oxen and a cart, reached the valley of the Maynard brook, where he made the first settlement in the town of Bovina. His farm was the one now owned by his grandson, Archibald F. Maynard. On this farm, in the year 1793, Elisha H. Maynard was born, and this was the first birth.

The first mill was built by Steven Palmer in 1796, for Governor Morgan Lewis. It was near the lake, and was afterward used by John Stewart for a store. In 1808 there was a fulling mill there, and at one time a Scotchman named Harvey ran a distillery in a log building near the lake.

The largest distillery was David Ballantine's, on Ferris J. McPherson's farm. Ballantine built a grist-mill there. Besides six others in the town at one time, there was a distillery at John R. Hoy's and one on widow Dean's farm.

the tories, and many were the insults which the rebels—as they were called—had to endure. The first open quarrel growing out of these opposing political affiliations is said to have originated between two school boys, who were attending the Dutch school that had been established at Pakatakan quite early in the history of the settlement. One of Peter Dumond's sons, Isaac, was called a rebel by a young man named Markle, and the rising ire of the young Dutchmen culminated in fist blows, in which others of the larger boys took part. The result was the discontinuance of the school.

During the following winter (1777-78) the Indians, seeing that the burning of Kingston October 17th, 1777, had created a sort of panic among the whigs, as those were called who favored the independence of the colonies, and being assured of the aid of the white tories, began a series of depredations upon the property of the settlers, who by this time had found homes along the river as far down as Colchester, or Pepacton, as it was then called.

A body of Indians and hostile whites had laid a plot to advance up the stream and burn the homes of the white settlers at Pakatakan. Teunis, the Indian who afterward lived in Bovina, then lived on the Platte kill, below Clark's Factory, and had always been particularly friendly with Mr. Yapple and his family. By the kind offices of this red man the lives of the settlers were saved; for his warning hints were taken, and hastily bundling together such effects as they could carry, and secreting such as they could not, those who were not in sympathy with the British made a retreat over the mountain to the eastward. The reader is under obligations to Hon. Orson M. Allaben, of Margaretville, for much that this section contains, which would have been lost had it not been for his thoughtfulness in committing to record, while they were living, the statements of some of the eye witnesses of the scenes of that eventful period. The warning was none too soon, nor the flight too hasty; for the next night the fiends made the attempt to massacre the settlers, but had to satiate their bloodthirstiness by killing such stock as was left behind and burning the houses that were tenantless. Twenty savages, guided by two tories, followed as far as Shandaken, and there gave up the chase.

The whigs having left the settlement, there remained only those who were in sympathy with the English, and Pakatakan thus became an uncontaminated tory community. No further attempt was made by the settlers to establish themselves here until after the Revolution, but the refugees made frequent visits to their former homes to secure other of their personal effects, or to gather the crops that they left growing. On one of these occasions Mr. Yapple was taken prisoner by a band of tories, among whom was Blanch, one of his former neighbors.

He was taken to Pepacton, and there detained in custody until the crops he had intended to gather were secured by the tories and Indians, when he was released and allowed to return with some few of his goods.

These outrages had so aroused the attention of the Americans that during the summer a company of militia was sent from Schoharie to scour the upper valleys of the Delaware and to arrest or drive out the disaffected persons, and to destroy certain Indian villages where aid and comfort were being given to the British enemy. While here they came upon John Burrow and Harmonus Dumond, and seeing

them armed and refusing to halt, the guards were ordered to fire. Dumond was mortally wounded, and died in Simeon Von Woggoner's hotel three days later, on the 29th of August, 1778; but Burrow made good his escape, by taking a pathless course up Dry brook and over the mountains into Shandaken. It is claimed by the descendants of these men that they were both whigs, but tried to escape supposing the soldiers were enemies of the colonists.

As the result of this campaign, the tories fled to the older settlements at Hurley, and the Indians retreated to the westward.

In the fall of the same year Peter Burgher, another who returned to secure his crops, was shot by an Indian named Abraham. He had incurred the particular displeasure of the Indians by acting as guide to the Schoharie guard on the occasion already mentioned.

In 1779 the governor was empowered to cause the destruction of the grain in the valley of the east branch, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. These same tories afterward asked the Legislature to pay them for their losses, but no act was passed in their favor.

ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS OF THE SOIL.

The town, as it now is, has an area of 57,080 acres, and embraces parts of great lots 38, 39 and 40 of the Hardenbergh patent west of the east branch, and lots 7 and 8 on the east branch of the river. Chancellor Livingston, as one of the heirs of Johannes Hardenbergh, was once the owner of all this section of the county. The Montgomery tract, on the eastern side of the town and north of the east branch, is so called from Mrs. Janet Livingston Montgomery, who was a daughter of the chancellor and wife of Richard Montgomery, who was killed at the battle of Quebec. Next west of this; on the same side of the river, is great lot 40. It is called the Livingston tract, from Edward P. Livingston, or William Livingston, who owned parts of it at the time of the Revolution. This tract is as wide as from Halcottsville west to Spruceville, and extends northward, including the New Kingston relief lands. Still further west is great lot 39. This lot is four miles wide, and includes the Governor Morgan Lewis or the Margaretville tract, and the Gulian Verplanck tract. Mrs. Morgan Lewis was a daughter of Chancellor Livingston, and inherited this tract. Their daughter, Margaret, finally became the owner, and hence the Margaretville tract; also the name of the village which is situated on it. Gulian Verplanck was also a son-in-law of Chancellor Livingston. South of this is a small part of the Samuel Verplanck tract (great lot 38), which is opposite Lumberville.

On the south side of the river and bordering on the town of Andes is the Verplanck and Allen tract, known as lots 7 and 10. It extends up the river as far as the Waterbury place, and south into Ulster county. The owners of this tract were Gulian Verplanck, before mentioned, and one Allen.

Up the river from this and extending as far as Arkville is the Garretson tract, known also as the Cunningham tract. Freeborn Garretson came to own this by marriage with another of Chancellor Livingston's daughters. He died without issue, and the estate descended collaterally to a nephew, who sold it to Walter Cunningham, and he sold the soil to the tenants soon after.

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 **Warning:** These citations may not always be complete (especially for serials).

Kittle, Yaple, Brugher, Slyter, Hinebagh, Green, Blanch, and others. Among the friendly Indians were Tunis and Canope, (the sad fate of the latter of whom is narrated in a future chapter.)

The disputes and strife which preceded the war of the Revolution, took early and deep root among the inhabitants of Pakatakan, attributable doubtless, in a greater or less extent, to the influence which the presence of a savage foe, exerted upon the fears and hopes of a frontier settlement, and consequently, it does not seem strange that a large portion of the settlers should have espoused the royal cause. There were a few whigs however, and among them, were Yaples, Peter Dumond, and Hinebagh. Hermanus Dumond and Peter Brugher, the former of whom was killed by the Americans, and the latter by the Indians, were said to occupy neutral ground.

The first open rupture, growing out of the political troubles of the times, among the settlers of Pakatakan, is said to have occurred at a school house within the precincts of the settlement, between Isaac Dumond, a son of Peter, and a boy by the name of Markle. Markle called Dumond a rebel, whereupon the latter in a fit of resentment, dealt the other a blow. A bout of fist-cuffs ensued, which finally broke up the school.

Early in the spring of 1778, or soon after the burning of Kingston, by the detachment of British troops, under Gen. Vaughn, the hostile Indians, emboldened by the terror which that act produced in the minds of the border revolutionists, advanced to Colchester or Pepacton, as it was then called, where they encamped, and commenced the perpetration of a series of depredations upon the whigs in the vicinity, stealing their cattle, goods, &c., and finally, they formed a plot with the cognizance of some of the tories, to murder or drive them out of Pakatakan.

This intended massacre was prevented by a timely notice

from Tunis, a friendly Indian, who informed Yapple of the impending danger, and advised him to leave the settlement. Yapple immediately spread the alarm among the whigs, who, after hastily collecting their cattle, and such of their goods as they could conveniently carry, and after burying or otherwise concealing the remainder, took a hasty leave of the settlement. On the same day that Yapple, Peter Dumond, and Hinebagh fled, the Indians made a concerted descent upon the settlement, and after destroying such of their effects as remained unconcealed, and reducing the buildings to ashes, sent a detachment of twenty Indian warriors under the guidance of two well known Tories in pursuit of the fugitives, who followed them as far as Shandaken, when they gave up the chase. Yapple subsequently returned after the remainder of his goods, and was taken prisoner by the Tories, among whom was Blanch. He was taken to Colchester, where he was detained in custody for several weeks, but finally allowed to return with his goods.

These outrages at Pakatakan, aroused the attention of the Americans, who sent a company of militia from Schoharie to drive the marauders from the frontiers. On the approach of the troops, the Tories fled to the older settlements of Hurley, while the Indians retired toward the Susquehanna.

No further attempts were made by the settlers to establish themselves at Pakatakan, until after the close of the war, but occasional visits were made to the place, by the settlers, for the removal of their property, or gathering in of their crops. It was on occasions like this that both Dumond and Burgher were shot. Dumond was killed on the twenty-sixth of August, 1778. He had returned with John Barrow from Hurley, to which place they had fled, as stated above, in order to secure a piece of grain. Having accomplished their purpose, they set out to return again to Hurley, and when about a mile from his place of residence at Pakatakan, they fell in with the Schoharie Guard, who took them prisoners. They were mounted

The Story of Kingston

FIRST CAPITOL OF NEW YORK STATE
1609-1952

By

ANDREW S. HICKEY, B.S.
Captain, U. S. Navy (Retired)

1952
STRATFORD HOUSE
52 VANDERBILT AVENUE
NEW YORK

CHAPTER XI

Social and Fraternal Organizations

FROM FATHER TO SON it has been handed down that the Ancient and Honorable Order of the Free and Accepted Masons had a lodge in the village of Kingston prior to the Revolution, but all the records were burned when the British destroyed the town in 1777. After the Revolution when life again became normal, Livingston Lodge, No. 23 was organized, as records as early as 1790 contain the name of John Addison, the first Master of this Lodge. On the 26th of December, 1805, by resolution of the Lodge, the warrant of the Lodge was returned to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and "Masonry in Kingston ceased to exist." The entire membership was about 125, although at the time it was disbanded there were only about thirty-one really active members. A period of three years elapsed before Kingston Lodge No. 23 was established on August 28, 1808, by several members of the Grand Lodge of the State who met at the house of Evert Bogardus. A regular charter which replaced the dispensation was granted on December 27, 1808 and Conrad Elmendorf became the first Master. St. John's Day was celebrated on June 24, 1809 and Dominic John Gossman so pleased the members by his address that the lodge voted to give him \$15. for his services, as well as paying one dollar to the chorister who led the singing in the Reformed Church, and one dollar to the sexton who rang the bell. On June 24, 1820 the number of the lodge was changed from twenty-three to twenty. The Lodge was prosperous and after many initiations from Milton and Marlborough Rising Sun Lodge No. 330 was organized at Marlborough, resulting in the loss of members from the Kingston Lodge. On the November 26, 1826 Kingston Lodge at the invitation of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company laid the cap stone of the tidewater lock of the dam at Eddyville, the Hudson River end of the canal a few miles from Kingston, west of Rondout. On the 17th of September, 1824, some members of this lodge visited Red Hook in Dutchess County, at the invitation of the Red

Hook Lodge, to meet General Marquis de Lafayette, who was touring America. This is as near as Lafayette got to Kingston. From the last regular meeting of the lodge on March 26, 1829, interest waned and after December 26, 1833, no further records have been found. On the date of the suspension of the lodge, John Van Buren was the Master.

Kingston Lodge No. 10 succeeded to the leadership of Freemasonry in Kingston on November 13, 1850, with John Van Buren as Master and the 160 members of the defunct lodge. In February, 1853 the lodge purchased the furniture of the "Huguenot Division, Sons of Temperance" which was on its last legs and moved from the court house to new quarters on Wall Street, Kingston. A number of members who lived in Rondout persuaded the Kingston Lodge to grant authority to form Rondout Lodge No. 343 on May 9, 1854. Meanwhile, the membership of Kingston Lodge increased to such an extent by the addition of members from the eastern part of Delaware County that another separation took place from the "Mother Lodge" and Margaretville Lodge No. 389 was organized in that county on December 20, 1855. During the Civil War many members joined the colors, among the most prominent being Colonel George W. Pratt, commanding officer of the 20th New York State Militia. When Colonel Pratt died of wounds suffered in the battle of Bull Run in Virginia, his funeral on September 11, 1862 was one of the largest Masonic funerals ever held in the State. On June 21, 1864 a group of members formed Warwarsing Lodge No. 582. The Kingston lodge continued in a routine way until the tragic loss of the United States Ship *Jeanette*, on which a native of Kingston, Lieutenant Charles W. Chipp USN, was lost in the Arctic. The lodge entered a record of Lieutenant Chipp's service in its archives stating, among other things, that he was "Master Mason at Shanghai in the Empire of China Naval Lodge. We cherish his memory here."

The local lodges now in existence in Ulster County are Kingston No. 10, Ulster No. 193, Rondout No. 343, Warwarsing No. 582 and Adonai No. 718, at Highland. Kingston and Rondout Lodges now occupy jointly the Masonic Temple, a former private brick residence of considerable size on a plot of land in the upper part of the City of Kingston, opposite "Academy Green".

A number of lodges of various types including Masonic orders for Masons of high rank were organized, commencing in 1843 with Kingston Lodge No. 86 I.O.O.F., Excelsior Encampment No. 21 I.O.O.F.

Anthology and Brief History of

The VALLEY Of The BEAVERKILL



Sponsored by the Beaverkill Valley Neighborhood and Historical Association of which Theodore Willich is President and Ken Osborn, is Secretary, and to either of whom Manuscripts may be sent. Contributions relating to specific areas should be presented to the following:

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Craig-E-Clair — Mrs. Harold Twiss

Rockland — Kenneth A. Sprague

But since tannic acid was essential to tanning, the tremendous traffic in hides and leather gravitated to where the hemlock was plentiful. A big forest was in Sullivan County, from Wurtsboro to Beaverkill.

The early 1800's found tanneries established near Bloomingburg and Wurtsboro.

As forests were depleted the industry moved along the ridges northward. By 1860 the Beaverkill Valley, because the most unaccessible and farthest away, became the area last to be tackled. So great had the business become, Sullivan County led the world as a tanning center.


By the turn of the present century tanneries and most of the owners and workers had disappeared. A number of home owners and farmers remaining took in summer boarders. In the winter time some were engaged in cutting second growth four foot cord wood for the acid factories between Livingston Manor and Horton. The Trout fishing, hunting and unsurpassed scenery brought vacationists from far and wide. Hotels were built, trout clubs were organized. Recreation business now leads farming and lumbering. Visitors were more and more becoming permanent residents. To overcome the damage of the sawyers, the tanners and acid wood cutters the State of New York has reforested miles of waste land and created flood control areas.

Conservation has restored much of the valley to almost the pristine happy hunting grounds of the Indian of the Alleghenies and the Tuscaroras.

The latter, the last of the valleys Red Men, seeking, it is said, Nature's last sanctuary for the Indian of the Alleghenies chose the land between the Beaverkill and East Branch of the Delaware and made the long trek from the mountains of the Carolines to the Beaverkill to take possession. The last to join a confederacy of tribes to halt the pale face, the Tuscarora's made a last stand in the valley.

Some call the Beaverkill Valley the Land of Tunis, because Tunis, a Tuscarora youth forms the link between the Red men and the early white settlers.

First, driven away from the white settlement by the frontiersmen for daring to propose marriage to a scout's daughter; later despised as a symbol of past Indian cruelty, the lad Tunis became a lonesome heart broken hermit. But when he discovered a lead mine which he successfully concealed from settlers his extracted product was much sought after along the valley. Now, instead of being despised, he was courted and on reacquaintance, found to be a fine neighbor and friend, helpful in teaching his white brother the crafts of his forefathers in forest and stream.



Just received, at No. 5, Cheapside,
Memoirs of La Fayette,
By General H. L. Villaume Ducoudray Holstein, who contributed under the fictitious name of Peter Feldman, to his liberation from the prisons of Olmutz. Translated from the French manuscript.

The work is peculiarly interesting; and particularly so at a time when La Fayette is the happy guest of the Republic.

La Fayette Medals.
A few of this elegant article for sale as above. It is the one adopted and worn by the Corporation of New-York—an excellent likeness of the General.

Oct. 2

Lafayette Mania: Lafayette Books and Medals.

Clipped By:



aubert_aurelia7370
Wed, Jun 3, 2020

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

On Tuesday evening, General La Fayette took an affectionate leave of Captain Allyn, of the ship Cadmus, at his apartments, City Hotel, and at the same time, presented him with a superb Writing Desk, (made by N. Smith Prentiss, of this city,) replete with every thing necessary for a gentleman's toilet, and bearing this inscription: "*General La Fayette to his excellent friend, Captain Allyn, August 15, 1824.*" The General also sent kind remembrances to such of the officers and crew of the Cadmus as remained on board, presenting the chief officer, Mr Daniel Chadwick, a very beautiful and rich case of instruments suitable to his profession.

The Cadmus sailed yesterday for Havre. —Passengers, Dr. Cox, lady, and 5 children, Messrs. L. Alberet, H. Levi, B. So-laesa, and Wotel.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of yesterday.

Clipped By:



djnpi
Fri, Mar 12, 2021

Every thing which flows from the pen of Lafayette is marked with patriotic feeling and ardent attachment to liberty ; and very many of his replies to the congratulatory addresses presented to him, exhibit admirable specimens of a chaste and finished style of composition. The following testimonial, in favor of Estwicke Evans, Esq. who recently left this country to join the cause of republican liberty in Greece, is copied from a N. Hampshire paper.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

“ The honorable testimonials of which Mr. Estwicke Evans is the bearer, would render any intimation on my part vain and superfluous, were it not, that I feel it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to recognize with approbation the most marked, the peculiar and laudable zeal with which he is actuated by the holy and glorious cause of Greece. I repeat then with my respected friends, whose names I delight to recognize in his several documents and attestations, that Mr. Estwicke Evans, a citizen of the United States of America, and formerly a member of the Legislature of New-Hampshire, enjoys in his own country, a highly merited consideration : that he is entitled to assume the high and dignified character of a republican defender of liberty ; and the personal considerations that I feel in his favor, are united to ardent feelings of admiration for the heroic nation whose cause he espouses.”

Done at Washington, 17th Jan. 1825.
LA FAYETTE.

Clipped By:



djnpi

Fri, Mar 12, 2021

The American Friends of Lafayette

27 Reasons Why We Should Honor General Lafayette:

1. He began his American military career at the precocious age of nineteen in Philadelphia on July 31, 1777 when Congress awarded him the commission of major general in the American Continental Army. As a volunteer he agreed to serve without pay. He thus became the youngest general of all others who fought on both sides of the War of Independence, and he would serve on active duty until the end of the war. In this point in time, he became a teenage role model.

2. General Washington, impressed with the youthful general's zeal and courage, officially accepted Lafayette as his aide-de-camp while at the Moland House Headquarters near Hartsville, Bucks County, during August where the Frenchman took part in a council of war. This resulted in a stand made by the Americans at the Battle of Brandywine on September 11, 1777 in defense of the capital city of Philadelphia from a British invasion.

3. Here, Lafayette fought with dash and courage by risking his life. Coming to the aid of General John Sullivan and rallying his men during a fierce onslaught by the British and Hessian forces on their way to invade Philadelphia, the youthful general braved musket fire and bayonets, was shot in the leg, dismounted his horse, and kept on leading and fighting for as long as he was able. During his baptism of fire at this battle, he spilled his blood in the defense of the city of Philadelphia.

4. After the battle he was sent to a military hospital, today the Sun Inn, at Bethlehem where he recovered from his wound thanks to the Moravians who cared for him and nursed him back to health. His fellow officers, most of all General Washington, and all other soldiers expressed their admiration for his daring and courage. He had earned their respect that would last the entire war and even beyond.

5. Under General Nathanael Greene's command, he was sent to lead a reconnaissance mission. He ran into Hessians who outnumbered him and his men and drove them reeling into defeat at Gloucester, New Jersey, November of 1777.

6. He became General Washington's favorite foreign officer because of his fierce loyalty to the Commander-in-Chief especially during the Conway Cabal when some disgruntled American generals wanted to replace Washington. He also became the most popular foreign officer in the Continental Army.

7. He served with distinction at Valley Forge during the terrible winter of 1777-1778 when General Washington sent him on a reconnaissance mission to Barren Hill (now Lafayette Hill). It was here that the young lion and his 2200-man detachment on May 20, 1778 were completely surrounded by British Generals Grant, Grey, Howe, and Clinton, and Hessian General von Knyphausen with 16,000 of their crack British and Hessian troops. With the coolness of a superbowl quarterback, Lafayette--outnumbered 8-to-1--outfoxed the enemy and returned to Valley Forge with a minimum of casualties. His mission accomplished, the youthful general had pulled off one of the most astonishing escapes in the annals of military history. The enemy was stunned by their failure to capture him with the most powerful army on Earth. At Barren Hill Lafayette was the first Continental officer to trust, test and prove the value of General Baron von Steuben's masterful training and discipline of Washington's troops at Valley Forge by virtue of this stunning escape.

8. He again fought with courage and distinction at the Battle of Monmouth, New Jersey on June 28, 1778 where Washington and his forces attacked the British who had recently evacuated Philadelphia.

9. His generosity to his American troops--many of them Pennsylvanians-- was legendary. He spent \$200,000 of his own money to pay for their much-needed items such as clothing and weapons at a time when the American economy was on the verge of collapse.

10. He encouraged the French government to accede to Ben Franklin's brilliant diplomatic skills that led to the signing of the French Alliance on February 6, 1778.

11. Realizing Washington's dangerous military dilemma by late 1778 and still awaiting the military and financial help promised the Americans by his country, he returned to France and argued for a speedy delivery. He arrived in Paris and Versailles January 1779. Using his diplomatic skills, he made strong appeals to three influential ministers: Vergennes, Maurepas, and Montbarey and King Louis XVI himself to send Washington a French Expeditionary Force complete with all supplies as soon as possible. The king sent him back to General Washington at Morristown, New Jersey on March 1780 with a secret message: the Expeditionary Force was on its way. Thousands of crack French troops, marines, and battleships with massive aid arrived at Newport, Rhode Island July 1780. All historians agree that without this help, Washington would have lost the War for Independence. Washington and Franklin credit Lafayette with

the effort behind the delivery of these desperately needed supplies.

12. Because of his proven military ingenuity, Lafayette was chosen by Washington in 1781 to command American troops for the purpose of preventing British General Cornwallis from ravaging the state of Virginia and driving a strategic wedge between the American forces already deployed in the South and the North. An outnumbered Lafayette, with the valuable aid of Generals Anthony Wayne and John Peter Muhlenberg and their Pennsylvanians, cleverly used guerrilla tactics to harass and corner the British commander and pin him down at Yorktown until he was defeated on October 19, 1781 by French and American armies under General Washington's supreme command. Lafayette had become one of the key players and a hero of Yorktown. Washington's patient yet brilliant military strategy paid off; he won the War of Independence.

13. After the American war, Lafayette became America's greatest foreign political supporter when he adopted The Declaration of Independence as a model for political reform in France and proposed his own version, with Thomas Jefferson's advice, which he called The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen. Lafayette vehemently argued for its adoption in the French National Assembly July 11, 1789. Using American style democracy as his moral and political compass, he thus became a leader in another rebellion: the French Revolution of 1789. Knowing that if taxation without representation was tyranny to Americans, it was no less tyrannical to Frenchmen and women. He therefore defied the greed of his fellow noblemen whose riches accumulated over the centuries because they were seldom required to pay any taxes. Lafayette's Declaration would relieve this heavy burden on the backs of the common people by requiring everyone, including all noblemen and royalty, to pay their fair share.

14. He helped Thomas Jefferson in commercial ventures such as French importation of farm products from American farmers such as corn, flour, and tobacco.

15. President James Monroe invited him to America as the nation's guest of honor from August 1824 until September 1825. During those thirteen months he visited every state in the Union—all twenty-four of them. Americans treated him as though he were a superstar everywhere he went. He took Philadelphia by storm from September 8 until October 6, 1824. Inside the State House where the Declaration and the Constitution were signed forty-eight years ago, he gave a speech that became one of the most important in American history.

16. To honor this legendary figure and his visit, Congress, at the Capitol Building, placed a portrait of Lafayette on the right side of the rostrum of the House Chamber with Washington's portrait on the left side of the rostrum. The American flag is displayed between the portraits behind the Speaker's Chair. No other foreign dignitary has ever been so honored in any of the two Congressional chambers.

17. He named his son George Washington Lafayette to honor his spiritual father and military hero and named his daughter Virginie after Washington's home state.

18. Lafayette returned to France after his thirteen-month visitation in America with barrels of earth taken from Bunker Hill. Nine years later his son George scattered the earth around his casket when he was interred in 1834 at the Picpus Cemetery in Paris. His love for America was so great that his wish was to be buried in American soil.

19. An American flag has flown at his graveside since World War I when General John Pershing visited Lafayette's tomb with a large military entourage to show continued respect for America's greatest foreign volunteer.

20. As a result of his American influences such as Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson, Lafayette had spent the rest of his life in a political crusade fighting for the rights of man and the rule of law. He generously gave active financial and moral support to the Poles, Greeks, Irish, English, Scots, Italians, Portuguese, black slaves, women, South Americans and anyone else who needed refuge at his place at LaGrange near Paris, and he gave many speeches at the National Assembly on their behalf. He was especially vehement in denouncing the persecution of Protestants and Jews in France.

21. American pilots who fought with French air aces during World War I named their air force squadron The Lafayette Escadrille in honor of Lafayette's military reputation in America.

22. No other foreign dignitary has ever had so many places named after Lafayette. He ranks with Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson in the number of places named after him in the entire United States.

23. Lafayette College, founded 1826 at Easton, Pennsylvania, is a testament to the brilliant achievements of General Lafayette's successes as a soldier and diplomat. Thousands of Lafayette memorabilia are housed at the college library and its archives. The original intent of the founders of the college was to educate

the citizens of Eastern with the thought of America's greatest foreign volunteer, but when they traveled to Philadelphia to see Lafayette in person during his 1824 visit, they were so impressed that they decided to name the college in his honor. It was therefore resolved "That as a testimony of respect for the talents, virtues and signal services of General Lafayette in the great cause of Freedom, the said institution be named, 'Lafayette' ".

24. Guided by Lafayette's record in racial equality and civil rights, Lafayette College set the standards for the integration in Pennsylvania Colleges by permitting Aaron Huff, an African American who was Lafayette's first black student, to enroll in 1832.

25. Fayette County in Pennsylvania is named as a tribute to Lafayette's crucial aid to the American cause.

26. The American Friends of Lafayette was founded at Lafayette College in 1932 by Stuart Wells Jackson and Judge Walter P. Gardner both of whom were admirers of Lafayette and who had collected many of this Frenchman's letters. These founders were inspired by Lafayette's career as an international humanitarian leader. To them, Lafayette stands also as symbol of the close ties between the United States and France.

27. The University of Pennsylvania, another great Pennsylvania college during the 18th century, awarded Lafayette an honorary doctorate in 1787 as a timely reminder of his service to the American cause.

Unfortunately, however, many of our present generation of young Americans have lost sight and interest in the foundations or the historical significance of American Revolutionary War history. We therefore need to remind them and future generations of this millennium that America for many good reasons is still the leader of the free world and that the freedoms we cherish today resulted from the sacrifices of our founding fathers and our foreign volunteers like Lafayette.