

Cornelis Barentsen and Tryntje Slecht

Prepared by: David F. Ladely, 18305 59th Avenue SE, Snohomish, WA 98296 Seattle, WA (206) 354-0857. e-mail: DaveLadely@aol.com at present. information, corrections, comments are Welcome!

See endnotes for sources information.

Note: the name "Slecht" in old Dutch, contrary to the modern meaning of "bad", was not negative in inference: it meant "smooth, level, inconsiderable". For example: "een Slechte zee" translates to "a quiet sea", not "a bad sea" and: "een ridder arm en slecht" is "a man of nobility but humble". Later, the connotations of "humble" and "inconsiderable" were converted to mean "bad" in modern Dutch. Another source, in Holland, says that "slecht" can also refer to a type of hammer used in leather work and wood carving. In fact, the Sleight crest shows such hammers as well as bull's heads, indicating the first Slechts may have been workers in leather, such as leather bookcovers for illuminated manuscripts, etc. or perhaps wood carving. Cornelis Barentszoon Slecht was born and raised in the Snell district, a portion of land extending from the city wall of the town of Woerden, Holland, which is located on the Oude Rhine (Old Rhine) River about 30 miles south of Amsterdam. The River Rhine enters Holland from Germany, splitting into different rivers about halfway through, the largest being the Waal, second largest being the Lek, then smaller rivers, including the Oude Rhine, which is about 10 meters across, all of which spill into the North Sea.

Records show that the Slecht family were substantial land owners in the Woerden area. In 1640, Cornelis took over the land of his father in Snelle and in adulthood lived in a house near his parents.

Court records indicate that, on one occasion, Cornelis Slecht had to rescue his parents from being murdered by their son-in-law, Cornelis Dirckszoon, the husband of his sister, Marritgen. According to the Woerden court record, "Cornelis Dirckszoon, did not always enjoy good relations with his father-in-law. The register of the bailiff notes that on the court day of Nov. 30, 1649, when Cornelis Dirckszoon, shipbuilder, was in custody, that, at an earlier date [February 1649], he had 'very willfully and unbecomingly, misbehaved himself all night and all day, causing trouble, such as making threatening and evil remarks, and acting aggressively, and continued to act in that matter, even in jail he allowed his anger and devilish ways to be out of control. That he, by evidence, was not taking back anything he had done on February 11, 1649. between 9 and 10 in the evening, when he very violently broke down the back door of his father and mother-in-law's house with heavy blows of an axe, breaking the hinges and locks off, all of which only seemed to increase his upset behavior, his devilish intentions, and his ire. It was in this state that he went to the bedroom where both his in-laws were sleeping. He struck the bedroom door with his axe. After many heavy blows, a panel fell off in the center of the door and he tried to attack the old people in their bedroom and kill them, so that the old man was forced out of his bed in his nightshirt and, with his wife, tried to prevent the door from breaking and to protect themselves from the oncoming madness, they began to yell, "'murder!'" and "'help!'" . Whereupon Cornelis Barentszoon Slecht, son of this elderly couple, who lived in the same house [at that time], tried to stop the attacker, but in his attempts to rescue his parents, he was seriously wounded by the attacker in three distinct places and badly bruised, but he was able to stop the attacker from accomplishing what he intended to do in his angry, violent mood. [The old Dutch here is rambling and difficult to make sense of].

The bailiff demanded that the defendant should be punished at the court of justice and be "'beaten over his head with a sword'" and then "'beaten on the back with a glowing [hot] sword'" and to pay the council the court costs and a fine. The council decided that "'taking into consideration his confession of guilt and his sincere begging of mercy and justice'" that mercy was justified and "'there will be an end to the behavior or further stricter punishments will follow'" and sentenced him to appear on his knees with a bare head to ask God and the court for forgiveness and thereafter spend fourteen days in the jailhouse on bread and water."

Cornelis B. Slecht

In 1645, Cornelis Slecht paid 500 guilders for a bordering parcel of land on one morgen, 47 rods. A few tile makers had purchased the rights to remove the clay (NW 8514, Sept. 22, 1645)²⁹. In July, 1649, he sold the feudal rights to the land to the orphanage in Amsterdam (Government Archives, Utrecht, Heren Monfort, 292 f 357)²⁹. In January, 1650, he paid 2100 guilders for a house in the Voorstraat in IJsselstein, paying half in May, 1650, after taking possession, the rest in 1651 (NW 8514, Jan. 29, 1650), but he resided in Woerden. In Dec. 1651, Cornelis "brewer and distiller of brandy in this city" gave an IOU of 612 guilders 10 stuivers with the brothers Rietvelt against the delivery of 29 pigs he now "op sijn schodt" had fattened. Likewise, he held a claim that he had from a resident of Lieden for the delivery of 11 fat pigs (NW 8509, Dec. 12, 1651)²⁹.

Cornelis made arrangements with a solicitor in Lieden on March 19, 1652, giving him power of attorney to collect his claim from this buyer of his pigs (NW 8510, Mar. 9, 1652). The last record of Cornelis Slecht in Holland is a power of attorney, signed on March 17, 1653 (now in Dutch Archives), authorizing Jan Corszoon Rievelt, one of the brothers mentioned earlier, to collect the proceeds and titles from the sale of property from his wife's inheritance from the estate of her father, an indication that she was not going to be around to collect it herself as the family was planning to emigrate to New Netherland.

New Netherland History

On September 19, 1609, the East India Company ship Halve Maen, commanded by Henry Hudson, an Englishman working for Dutch businessmen who were seeking a passage to the Orient, reached the present-day Albany area. It was not until 1624 that the first colonists arrived in New Netherland to settle at Fort Orange (present day Albany), the mouth of the Connecticut River, and High Island (Burlington Island) in the Delaware River. English colonists were in Virginia and Plymouth, and England was claiming the northeastern Atlantic Coast. They both laid claim to Long Island, where the Dutch took hold of the western end and, later, the English settled on the eastern end.

By 1626, groups of settlers (Walloons and others) were consolidated on Manhattan Island which was purchased for 60 guilders by Peter Minuit from the local natives. A tiny community was built on the southern tip of Manhattan Island and called New Amsterdam. By 1631 the Patroonships of Rensselaerswyck (Upper Hudson), Pavonia (Jersey City), and Swaenendael (Lewes, Delaware), among others, were founded in New Netherland.

The court of Fort Orange and the village of Beverwyck (present day Albany) was proclaimed by Stuyvesant in April of 1652. Needing land to raise food and other crops, such as tobacco, the Dutch soon looked further to western Long Island, a land much better suited for homesites. Soon, small villages cropped up - New Utrecht, Breuckelen, both named after towns in the Netherlands, and Gravesend.

In 1664, an English naval force captured New Netherland in a surprise attack during peace time. New Amsterdam became New York (City). In 1673 New York was recaptured by Dutch naval force and New Netherland restored as a Dutch colony. New York City became New Orange, Kingston became Swanenburgh, Albany was called Willemstad and Fort Albany became Fort Nassau. In 1674 New Netherland was restored to the English and became the province of New York as a result of the Treaty of Westminster. The names of cities reverted to English names.

Cornelis Slecht family emigrates to America

Not long afterward, in the spring of 1653, Cornelis Barentszoon Slecht left Woerden for America with his wife, Tryntje Tysse (Tysen) Bos (Bosch), and at least four of his children. The Slecht family may have sailed from Holland in May, 1653, on the sailing ship "The Graeff". The Pieter Quackenbush family is recorded to have emigrated on this ship in May, 1653. In 1661, a relative, relationship unknown but may have been his father, by the name of Barent Cornelisen Slecht sailed on the ship "Purmerlander Kerck", captained by Dirck Jacobszoon, and this man is often confused with Cornelis Barentsen Slecht.

The Slecht family arrived in New Amsterdam, where they stayed in Flatbush for a short time, probably at the home of a carpenter that Cornelius was associated with, Jan Roeloffsen, who helped to build the new Dutch Reformed Church at New Utrecht, in Flatbush. Apparently, other close relatives had arrived earlier, as marriage records of New Amsterdam show several Slechts: Bata Hendrikje Slecht, born in 1625 in New Amsterdam, married in New Amsterdam in 1646 to Adrian van Acmaer, who was born in Holland in 1622 Hendrikje Sussex Slecht, born in Holland in 1628, married Low Kinney Andriessen in New Amsterdam in 1647 Hermans Hendrickje Slecht, born 1630, married in New Amsterdam in 1650 to Unknown Focken, born 162. Engetje Hendrikje Slecht, born 1624, married to Breested Wyberss Elyse in New Amsterdam in 1643, then to Hendrick Schle Hendricus (born in 1624) in 1653, then to Cornelis Elmen Ten Broek in 1684, all in New Amsterdam.

Move up the Hudson River to Esopus

The Slechts then moved to the lowlands on Esopus Creek, in Ulster County, as one of the first to settle there. Cornelis Slecht's name first appears in records in early 1656, during the Indian trouble, when he was said, incorrectly, to be serving in the capacity of a cook at the house of Thomas Chambers where some settlers had gathered for protection during a skirmish with the Indians.¹ Actually, Pieter Bruynen was the cook. A closer reading of the record [see below] shows that Cornelis provided supplies to Thomas Chambers and the settlers at Chamber's house.⁽¹²⁾

Thereafter, Slecht's name appears frequently in the records of Esopus. From the beginning, Cornelis took a prominent and active part in the affairs of the New Reformed Dutch Church and the new settlement. Though known to be quick tempered and resentful and troublesome to the civil authorities, he was a good, respected man of his word. He was a vigorous, stern, courageous man with high moral principles, willing to defy unjust authority, who held positions of honor in the community until his death. He and his wife were among the first ten communicants of the New Reformed Dutch Church they attended in Kingston and their names are inscribed on a marble plaque located in the church vestibule. Cornelis was the town brewer and was appointed as a commissioner by Director-Governor Peter Stuyvesant. He was one of the few settlers who was educated and could read and write. Some of his descendants reside in Ulster County today, the family name now usually spelled Sleight in that area. On the south side of the creek once crossed by a ferry run by a Sleight lies an area known as Sleightsburg.

Cornelis Slecht rented and farmed part of the Ebbingh de Hulter tract.⁽²⁾ In a record dated November 12, 1661, reference is made to Slecht's "own claimed land, for which he has neither survey nor patent, estimated at 25 morgens."⁽³⁾

Cornelis began a brewery at least as early as the spring of 1662, according to court minutes.⁽⁴⁾ At this time, besides the various dwellings and the church, there was a small grist mill in the neighborhood of where the tannery now stands in North Front Street, near the Corner of Washington Avenue. The mill pond extended up the low grounds toward the south, west of Green Street. The mill was owned by Cornelis, the schepen [a magistrate], and his house was near it.⁽⁵⁾ Slecht's home stood next to the mill gate.⁶ Two years later, Wallerand Dumont built a home next to Slecht's. According to Jonathan W. Hasbrouck, the brewery was located on the south side of the mill gate, and continued in operation into the early nineteenth century.⁷ According to Sylvester, for the next one hundred and fifty years good beer was made in the brewery founded by Cornelis Slecht, with as good a reputation as the highly regarded Albany ale had later.⁸

Despite claims by some historians that the log cabin was the typical dwelling at Esopus during this early period, the evidence does not support this and instead suggests that the bark-lined dugouts of earliest days were replaced with rough frame houses, covered with crude boards. The roofs consisted of planks covered by a thatch of reed or straw. These frame houses were eventually replaced with the stone houses so familiar in Ulster County today.

Tryntje Slecht's name first appears as Tryntje Tysse Bos in 1655 as being licensed by Gov. Peter Stuyvesant as a midwife for the settlement of Esopus (later Kingston). Jonathan W. Hasbrouck states that Tryntje Slecht was licensed as a midwife for Esopus.⁹ Although there is a documentary reference to her practicing midwifery in 1663,¹⁰ and she is mentioned as practicing midwifery as early as 1655, there is no confirmation of her being licensed that early.¹¹

Indian Trouble

In September, 1655, most of the Indian tribes on both sides of the Hudson became engaged in a war with the settlers of New Amsterdam and vicinity. When news of the outbreak reached Esopus, the few inhabitants fled as they were living scattered on their farms without even a blockhouse for protection. Some Esopus Indians were involved in the war at Manhattan, but all the violence was confined to the vicinity of New Amsterdam and no harm came to the settlers at Esopus and it did not appear they were ever in any danger. A court record during the Indian trouble, concerning the occasion when the settlers gathered at the house of Thomas Chambers for protection, dated April 4, 1656, reads as follows:

" There appeared in court Cornelis Barentse Slecht, hereby to certify at the request of Joffrou Johanna de Hulter, widow of the late John de Hulter, that it is true that he, the appearer, during the late troubles with the savages, on the part of the aforesaid Joffrou, has delivered, on account and for the behest of Thomas Chambers, first, 150 lbs. of butter, 5 schepels of flour and four traces. Also that one Pieter Bruynen, also appearing here, served as a servant at the house of the said Joffrou, and he, have attended and served at the house of the said Chambers, as is confirmed and corroborated by the aforesaid Bruynen, also appearing here, and that he served in the capacity of a cook at the house aforesaid. May God Almighty help him, the appearer. Done on the date above written."⁽¹²⁾ Evidently, misreading of this record caused some family researchers and even professional historians to say that Cornelis Slecht was a cook for Thomas Chambers on that occasion, but a close reading of the document shows that Pieter Bruyen attested he was the cook for Thomas Chambers and that Cornelis Slecht attested that he provided supplies for Thomas Cook and the besieged settlers. Running supplies past the Indians was no doubt a very dangerous undertaking.

After several skirmishes with the Indians, usually after the Indians obtained "fire water" from the settlers, the settlers asked the director general for a guard and also organized themselves into a militia corps numbering 69 men. Of the organized militia, Thomas Chambers was made captain and Hendrick Jochem Schoonmaker, lieutenant. Roeloff Swartwout, Hendrick Jansen, Cornelis Berentse Slecht, and Peter Jacobsen were minor officers.¹³ An occasional drill kept them ready in case of threat or attack.

Anxious over the Indian trouble, the settlers sent a letter, dated May 18, 1658, signed by Cornelis Slecht and others, asking the council of New Netherland for assistance in protecting the citizens. Director-General Peter Stuyvesant, who, wanting to ensure a permanent settlement, made an agreement with the Indians for them to sell all the Esopus and then move further into the interior away from the settlers, whose cattle ate the Indian maize. Stuyvesant promised the settlers that if they would remove their scattered dwellings and contain their settlement within a stockade in a defensible location that he would choose, he would send soldiers to protect them and help with the construction of the stockade. Cornelis Slecht and eight others made the following written agreement¹² on behalf of the other inhabitants to remove their dwellings that were scattered through the area and form a village as directed by the Director-General:

" We, the undersigned, all inhabitants of the Aesopus, having from time to time experienced very distressing calamities and felt and discovered, to our loss, the unreliable and unbearable audacity of the savage barbarous natives, how unsafe it is to trust to their promises, how dangerous and full of anxiety to live at separate places away from each other among so faithless and mischievous tribes, have resolved (upon the proposition and promises made by the Director-General, the Honble Petrus Stuyvesant, that he will give us a safe-guard and further help and assist us in future emergencies) and deemed it necessary for the greater safety of our five wives and children, to pull down our scattered habitations in the most convenient manner immediately after

signing this agreement and to move close to each other to the place indicated by the Honble General, to inclose this place with palisades of proper length with the assistance provided thereto by the Honble General, so that we may protect ourselves and our property by such means, to which the All-Good God may give His blessing, against a sudden attack of the savages while we bind ourselves, after imploring God and His devine blessing on all lawful means, to carry out directly unanimously and without opposition the foregoing agreement and to accomplish it as quick as possible under a penalty of one thousand guilders [\$400.00] to be paid for the benefit of settlement by him, who should hereafter make any opposition by word or deed. To insure this still more, we have signed this agreement with our own hands in presence of the Honble Director-General and Sr Goovert Lookermans on board of the ship "Stede Amsterdam" ["The City of Amsterdam"] in New Netherland.

Done the last [31st day] of May Ano 1658.

It is signed: Jacob Jansen Stoll, Thomas Chambers, Cornelis Barentsen Slecht, Willem Jansen

Present: Pieter Dircksen, Jan Jensen, P. Stuyves [Director General Pieter Stuyvesant], Jan Broerse Govert Loocke, Jan Lootman, Dirck Hendricksen Graaff

Town of Esopus

Stuyvesant wisely selected the site of the town on the bluff above, on the tract of land having the present North Front Street on the north, Main Street on the south, Green Street on the west, and Clinton Avenue (formerly East Front Street) on the east. The site was protected by very steep banks on three sides, exposed on a level only on the south.

The settlers appear to have been agreeable to the Director General's choice and proceeded at once to remove their dwellings and built the stockade. Board by board, they took their houses and barns down, carted them uphill, and rebuilt them behind the stockade.

Cornelis Slecht is said to have supervised the solders building the wooden stockade of tree trunks pounded into the earth which surrounded the town. The palisades stood eight feet above the ground and protected an area of about 1,200' by 1,300', comprising about eight square blocks. From the day of the agreement, May 31st, the palisades were nearly completed, the building removed, a bridge thrown over the creek over the brook beyond the gate near the northwest corner of the stockade, and a guard-house and temporary barracks built. The location of the stockade was such that on the north, east, and west sides it ran along the steep bank which had small streams of water running down to marshland below. On the north and east sides beyond the bank was an extensive flat prairie. Beyond the west bank lay a valley with a brook running through the center, bordered by an extensive marsh. This brook was soon used to power a mill. On the south side of the stockade there was an extended sandy flat which ended in the narrow neck encompassed by the stockade. The stockade was left standing until the late 17th century though it was no longer needed. Archeological excavations in 1971 found remains of stockade poles under sidewalks on East Front Street, now Clinton Avenue. The streets of the original village, however, remain just as they were laid out in 1658, and today they are a National Historic District and the heart of uptown Kingston.

This first settlement comprises the present uptown district. The exact location of the old stockade can be seen today in the streets which follow its perimeter some remains of the wooden palisades were recently found when some workers were digging and moving some rocks. The lower downtown district was not settled until much later, beginning in 1825.

More Indian Trouble

On October 15, 1658, proposals were made by the settlers to the Esopus Indians in an effort to end the troubles with them. The settlers listed several grievances in the proposals, among them that the Indians had compelled

Slecht to plow their land for corn and had threatened to burn his house if he refused, taking a firebrand and running up under the roof to fire the barn.¹⁴

In September, 1659, several settlers, among them Jacob Jansen Stoll, came upon several drunken Indians and fired on them, killing one. After this outrage, the Indians declared war and besieged the settlers who were defending the fort. When about 18 settlers, guarded by a detachment of eight soldiers, left the fort to dispatch a letter to General Stuyvesant with a plea for help, they were intercepted by Indians on their way back to the fort and some were taken prisoner. Relying on poor early translations of the Dutch records, some historians incorrectly claimed Jan Slecht was among the prisoners and say that he was tortured and killed while a prisoner. Jan was at the fort and was killed while defending the stockade against Indian attacks. Jacob Jansen Stoll was among those captured by the Indians and he was the one tortured and killed. Stoll was one of the men who had fired on and killed some Indians without apparent provocation, thus starting the war.

The following is a letter written by Cornelis Barentsen Slecht to Director-General Peter Stuyvesant and signed by other inhabitants of Esopus who were in the Fort under siege by the Indians, asking for relief:

" Does your Honor, Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New Netherland, know that we are in great danger to be surprised by the savages at any hour, for they have kept us in the Fort full eight days, so that nobody dares to go out, and they make great endeavors to fire the Fort.

Jacob Jansen's house has been burned down, but his grain sack and barn have been saved by us with great trouble and danger and there are already taken and still kept as prisoners among the savages eleven men, five soldiers with the Sergeant and Jacob Jansen with four others and Loowies has been killed with my son Jan. Therefore we sincerely request your Honor that you please to leave the Ensign here with us, for if he had not been here, we would all have been murdered and the Ensign has given no orders to create this mischief, but I believe, that it was brought about by nobody else but Jacob Jansen and the Sergeant therefore we sincerely ask your Honor, that you will please to assist us, for else it is impossible to hold out here

Three of your Honor's horses have also been killed, which were shot below the Fort and eleven belonging to other farmers, also several cows and I might write more of the situation here, but your Honor shall hear it soon. I beg of your Honor not to think ill of my writing, if I should not have shown you the proper respect, please receive it in good part. No more in regard to this, than to commend you to God's grace and to greet you sincerely

Cornelis Barentsen Slecht - Jan Jansen - this is the mark X of Jan Broersen - this is the mark X of Wilm Jansen - this is the mark X of Heyndrick Cornelis - this is the mark X of Jurian Westval this is the mark X of Matys Roeloffsen -this is the mark X of Dirck de Graeff -this is the mark X of Jacob Stoutenburgh - Paulus Jurcksen -Jan Aersen - this is the mark X of Barent Hermens

This letter is to be delivered to the Honorable Gentlemen, to wit His Honor the Director General of New Netherland, Petrus Stuyvesant, at the Manatis."

Some histories, including Smith's "History of Dutchess County"¹⁶, incorrectly give the name of Slecht's son as Abram Vosburg Slecht when naming the person killed by the Indians after being captured and tortured. However, Abram Vosburg, correctly identified by Van Laer in an article in the Dutch Settler's Society of Albany, N.Y.¹⁷ was the name of the man, likely a hired hand of Cornelis, who was among those captured and killed, by being burned at the stake according to Smith. Jan Slecht was killed, as his father states, by he was killed while defending the stockade, not by torture. Eventually the inhabitants made peace with the Indians.

Esopus Developments

The settlement at Esopus was in need of a minister, so a petition, signed by Cornelis Slecht and twelve others on August 17, 1659, was sent to Director-General Peter Stuyvesant requesting the appointment of Rev. Hermanus Blom. The post was accepted on March 4, 1661.¹⁸ Cornelis Slecht had been among the first accepted into the church and participated in the first administration of the Lord's supper on December 26, 1660.¹⁹ The new minister boarded with the Slecht family until the parsonage was built.

Cornelis Slecht may have had interests in New Amsterdam as well as at Esopus where he resided. A record in charge of Francois Boon shows that he owed a debt of 2011 florins [\$204.40] as of September 3, 1659 and payable in May 1660.²⁰

As the settlement grew, it became necessary to establish a bench of justice. On the 5th of May, 1661, 21 Director-General Peter Stuyvesant chose Evert Pels, Cornelis Barentsen Slecht, and Albert Heymanse Roose, to take the oath as schepens [magistrates], with the schout [sheriff] to administer law and justice, to maintain order, to maintain exclusively the Reformed church service, under the authority of the Director-General. It should be noted that Cornelis Slecht and the others constituted the first court of justice in Ulster County, New York. The court records show he held the office for one year. He was nominated for the same office in March, 1663²² and on March 27, 1664.²³ On May 16, 1661, the village was granted a charter and named Wiltwyck.²⁴

Cornelis Slecht was taxed 160 guilders [\$64.] for the 64 morgen farm of Madame de Hulter, and 62 guilders, 10 stivers [about \$5.] for his own unsurveyed land as his share of the total tax which was raised to pay for the new parsonage built for the new minister. Payments were made in wheat, half "directly" and half "next summer". The tax was based on 2 1/2 guilders per morgen [two acres] or all plow and pasture land.²⁵

A survey of the court records shows that the Dutch settlers quarreled often and were quite litigious. Cornelis Slecht was mentioned, both as plaintiff and defendant a number of times. For example, Cornelis was arrested for a debt on December 12, 1662 on order of Jacobus Vis, who charged that Slecht owed him 64 guilders [\$25.60] for which he demanded payment in beavers [pelts] or corn at beaver prices. Cornelis admitted the debt, requesting time until next harvest, but Vis demanded immediate payment because he intended to leave for Holland, so Slecht was ordered to pay.²⁶

On March 28, 1662, Cornelis Slecht brought suit against Geertruyt Andrisse for payment of 146 guilders, 10 stivers [\$58.60] in "heavy money" which he had advanced for building a bridge. Geertruyt admitted the debt but stated she had a counter claim and was ordered to produce it at the next court session. In another suit, dated April 18, 1662, Slecht demanded payment of 107 guilders, 10 stivers [\$43.] which may have been the balance owed him after deduction of the counter claim. The defendant was ordered to pay within six weeks.²⁷ Slecht brought suit against Jurien Wesveelt in April 18, 1662 for 114 guilders [\$45.60] in "heavy money" to secure payment for wages earned for brewing.²⁸ Slecht was sued on November 28, 1662 by Peiter Oouwenhoven for 437 guilders [\$174.80] in corn for wages earned per an obligation made out to Albert Jansen. Slecht declared that he had paid, that it was not canceled, and asked the plaintiff to show his assignment and power of attorney for the same. The court ordered Slecht to furnish written proof of his having paid the obligation²⁹

In consequence of a recent sentence (not identified) against Slecht, Tyrick Classen de Wit and Sergeant Christiaan Nissen, who had become sureties for him in the amount of 1900 guilders [\$760.] in beavers, instituted an action against him on January 9, 1663 by authority of power of attorney from Governor Stuyvesant. They had found no compensation forthcoming and asked the court to appoint one or two guards to watch the corn. They were appointed to watch the quantity threshed and delivered and also to receive and store the same, and if it did not then suffice, they were authorized to appoint two men to watch the corn

The population of the village had rapidly increased and a new settlement had been started at what is now called Hurdley, about three miles further from the Hudson. In the autumn of 1662, Cornelis Slecht was granted a

parcel of land near the new village. In 1662, a militia was formed, with Cornelis as an officer, under Captain Thomas Chambers.

On March 31, 1663, Cornelis wrote the following letter petitioning Director-General Peter Stuyvesant and the Council of New Netherland to grant him title to land at the Esopus that he had purchased earlier from the Indians:

"Discreet, their Honors the Director-General and Council of New Netherland. Humbly shows with due reverence the undersigned Cornelis Barentsen Slecht, an inhabitant of the village of Wiltwyck, that your Honble Worships have graciously granted and given me last autumn a certain parcel of land at the Esopus, lying near the New Dorp (new village, now Hurley), which said piece of land is very good soil, but too far for my convenience as we are now old people, we would prefer living near to the church, the more so as my wife is the midwife for the village of Wiltwyck. I therefore humbly and respectfully request, that your Honble Worships will graciously give and grant to me as my own the remainder of the lands, which are laid out for Thomas Chambers to complete his number of acres out of the land, formerly bought by me from the savages, for which I have been obliged to pay the tax to build the minister's house: a little piece of land is lying close to it, called in the savage tongue Wichquanis. I would like to get during the year out of this remainder of the land, bought by me, my subsistence for next winter by breaking and cultivating it and from the other piece of land, called Wichquanis, the hay and fodder for my cattle. If your Honble Worships should be pleased to grant me for the benefit and advantage of my children the aforesaid piece of land lying near the new village on the Esopus, then I would accept it gratefully, while I have no doubt, that your Honble Worships will please to grant me the foregoing petition, whereupon awaiting your Honble Worship's decision I remain Actum Wiltwyck,

Your Honorable Worships' servant, this 31st of March 1663. Cornelis Barentsen Slecht"

"The foregoing petition was taken up and read and after the question had been put, it was ordered, That disposition shall be made of the aforesaid land, as requested in the petition, after the same has been surveyed and a report made by the surveyor. Actum at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, the 12th of April 1663.

"Taking up the preceding order, it was decided to direct Thomas Chambers and he is hereby directed, not to take possession of or use the land, petitioned for by petitioner, without our special order and consent. On the 19th day of April 1663."

Indian Attack

The Indians were dissatisfied with the results of an earlier skirmish and desired revenge. Thursday, June 7, 1663, a warm, cloudless, and peaceful day. Most of the men of the settlements of Wiltwyck and Nieuw Dorp (later Hurley) were working their corn fields taking advantage of the fine weather, suspecting nothing. The gates of the stockade were left open and unguarded. Shortly after eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Indians began entering all the gates in small bands which immediately divided and dispersed.

The Indians approached the wives and the few men in a friendly manner, bearing maize and beans to sell. The villagers were thus duped into staying in their houses while the Indians went from place to place as spies to discover the strength in men. Few men were in the village. Near the mill gate were Albert Gysbertsen with two servants, Tjerck Claesen De Witt. The sheriff was in his office with two carpenters, two clerks, and one thresher at the Domino's home was himself, two carpenters and a laborer. A few soldiers were at the guardhouse. Cornelis Slecht was at his brewhouse with his son. Hendrick Jochemsen and Jacob, the brewer, were at the gate towards the river.

A quarter hour hardly passed when some settlers on horseback rushed through the mill gate of crying out, "The Indians have destroyed the new village!" The instant the cry was heard, the Indians, who were scattered through Wiltwyck, began a general attack, murdering wives and children in their homes with axes and

tomahawks and firing on them with muskets and pistols. Hendrick Jochemsen was very severely wounded in his house by two shots.

The farmers left their fields to defend the town. The Indians had been in the town about a half hour, had commanded all the streets, and were continuing to shoot at the inhabitants. The few men left in the village, including Cornelis Slecht and his son, probably Hendrick were given the alarm by the sheriff and, without guns or sidearms, they courageously chased the Indians and put those to flight. Thomas Chambers, wounded as he entered the town, issued immediate orders with the Sheriff and Commissaries to secure the gates, clear the cannon, and to drive out the savages remaining in the town. In their flight from the town, the Indians seized whatever women and children they could catch and carried them prisoner outside the gates. They plundered the houses and set the village on fire to the windward, the wind at the time blowing from the south. Had not the wind changed to the west, the fire would have been devastating. Twelve houses in Wiltwyck were burned. Eighteen men, women, and children were killed. Ten were carried away as prisoners.

The new village of Nieuw Dorp (Hurley), about three miles away, was burned to the ground and most of its inhabitants were killed or taken prisoner. A new uncovered barn, one rick, and a little stack of reed was all that remained. Only a few made it back safely to Wiltwyck. That evening, people from both villages gathered together. They counted sixty-nine men remaining as able-bodied. They rebuilt the burned palisades in Wiltwyck and kept watch along the bastions. Over the ensuing days the villagers had skirmishes with the Indians, but suffered few losses.

The attack had been carefully planned and efforts made to avoid suspicion, but the Indians attacked the village of Nieuw Dorp too soon and allowed a rider to race the three miles to warn Wiltwyck before the Indians there were quite prepared.

An ordinance was passed on August 4, 1663 forbidding anyone from leaving the fort to mow in their fields without consent of the Captain Lieutenant and a sufficient convoy. On October 9, 1663, Hendrick Slecht, a son of Cornelis Slecht, was brought into court for violating the decree. Representing his son, Cornelis maintained that he was not obliged to obey the local court and asked permission to take the case to the Supreme Council. Over-ruling him, the court ordered Cornelis to pay his son's fine. On the same day, the schout [sheriff] cited nine of Slecht's farm hands for the same violation and again Cornelis put up the same argument in their defense that the local court did not have jurisdiction. The men were ordered to pay, but evidently did not do so as they were jailed. They were freed on November 1, 1663 when Cornelis settled for them with the schout.³¹

The sheriff accused Tryntje Slecht, in the pre sense of Johan De Decker, of defaming him by calling his honor a bloodsucker. The lady did not deny the charge, but said it came "through hastiness and ill will over their losses by the Indian attack."⁷, p 54

Since the Indians had not made any attempt to capture the unarmed men in the fields at Wiltwyck, it seems evident that, had not their plans miscarried, the Indians would have captured the women and children in the village, set fire to the place, and departed with their prisoners. Though held prisoner for three months, those women and children they did capture were not harmed or mistreated. There can be but one explanation - the Indians were attempting to obtain hostages in order to force the return of the Indians from their nation who had been sent to the West Indies as slaves.

Over the next several months, arrangements were made to effect exchange of prisoners. By the 28th of December, all the captives had been returned except Barent Slecht's daughter. ³² She had married a young warrior and chose to remain with him. The tradition is that years afterward she and her Indian husband, called Jan, who she civilized, settled on the Esopus Creek near Marbletown, but it is not known whether they left any descendants or not.⁷ p 58 The militia was increased to about one hundred able-bodied men, while the Indians

had been reduced to not more than twenty seven effective men. During the rest of the winter, the Indians remained quiet.

Dutch Colony vs. England

Many of the inhabitants of Wiltwyck were cited on January 29, 1664, for failure to pay the balance of the minister's salary for 1661-1662. Cornelis was in arrears the sum of 108 guilders [\$43.20] in "heavy money" and was ordered to pay as he agreed that he owed the debt.³³

In 1664, the British were at war with Holland and when Governor Richard Nichols won control of New Amsterdam, the subjugation of the whole of the Dutch colony was a foregone conclusion, though not in the eyes of some of the valley settlers, including Cornelis Slecht. On March 31st, 1664, Cornelis and others signed credentials for two delegates elected from Wiltwyck to the General Assembly, convening on April 10, 1664.

In September, 1665, soon after New Netherland had become a province of Great Britain, the British Governor, Richard Nichols, visited Kingston and placed Captain Daniel Brodhead in command. On October 7, 1665, a treaty was made with the Indians by Governor Nichols, and the articles of peace were renewed on January 24, 1671, and signed by Cornelis Slecht and the other Sachems. 7, p 59. After Governor Nichols left the town to the authority of Captain Brodhead, the captain ignored and violated the governor's orders and behaved as a martinet, abusing the Dutch community with his soldiers. His tyrannical conduct and the many acts of oppression and cruelty by the English soldiers caused the inhabitants to rise in open hostility in 1667.

Cornelis Slecht was a leader of the community and strongly supported their complaints.

"Esopus Mutiny"

The so-called "Esopus Mutiny" began on February 4/14, 1667, when the people of Esopus marched on the British garrison after Captain Broadhead and a small detachment of English soldiers entered the establishment of Cornelis Slecht, who was sergeant of the Dutch burghers, and proceeded to heap abuse upon those present, threatening to throw a dish at Cornelis and to draw his sword upon him, whereupon Cornelis, though unarmed, defended himself by attacking and striking Captain Broadhead, drawing blood.³⁴ A man at the brewery, Andrias Peiterson Van Leuven, was killed by a Sgt. Christopher Berrisfort, who beat him with his halberd during the altercation. Another soldier, William Fisher, wounded Hendrick Cornelissen Lynrayer, the village ropemaker, without reason. Gerret Foechen, who later became the second husband of Jacomyntje Slecht, was also wounded. The English soldiers then proceeded to beat the brewer unmercifully and Captain Broadhead had him imprisoned in the guardhouse on trumped-up charges. This abuse of Cornelis Slecht and the others in his brewery and his imprisonment after defending himself moved the Dutch burghers to action in support of the brewer. They took to the streets and gathered at the British garrison, loudly protesting the abuse and imprisonment of Cornelis and demanding his immediate release. Captain Broadhead refused, implying he would wreak violence upon the town. When the English militia began beating their drums and threatened to burn the town, the townspeople responded by taking up arms to defend themselves, whereupon the soldiers accused them of a mutiny.

Shortly afterward, the court commissioners ordered Slecht's release. But Captain Broadhead defied the court, saying he would keep Slecht prisoner as long as he pleased. Slecht was apparently released shortly afterward on order of Governor Nichols.

The British characterized the riot as a "mutiny" and attempted to claim it treasonous. The commission held proceedings on the so-called "mutiny" at Esopus on the 25th, 26, and 27th days of April, 1667. The following are portions of the court record, in the original English:

"Sheweth, the underwritten general Inhabitants of the Towne of Wiltwyck, that since the Honoble Governor Richard Nichols, is departed from hence, we have suffered so much Injurie & Violence not only from the

Souldres [soldiers] in General, But alsoe from the Captn. Broadhead in particular, whoe ought to be punished [for] the wrongs which the [said] Souldrs [soldiers] have done unto us, Videllezto.

Broadhead's] Souldr [soldier] George Porter, and after this by the other Souldrs [soldiers] forced to prison, and was by some souldrs [soldiers at his imprisonment used very hard [brutalized]."

[A list of other complaints of abuse of other Dutch inhabitants and of threats by Capt. Broadhead to burn the town and murder the inhabitants follows, through 13] 14. " Cornelis Barentsen Sleght, beinge by Capt. Broadhead verry ill Treated, in his owne house, was afterwards by the said Capt. forced to prison [guardhouse], and his armes by force taken out of his house, which[Cornelis] still does Remaine [imprisoned] by the saidCapt. Broadhead."

There was testimony at court about the abuses of Cornelis and his family by Captain Broadhead, as shown by the following extract 36, in the original English, from the Register of the Town of Esopus: "The wife [Tryntje] of Cornelis Barnson Sleight and her daughter complained to ye Court, that Capt. Broadhead had grievously cut, beate, and wounded Cornelis Barndson her husband in his owne house and yet he had alsoe comitted his body close confined to ye guard and would not release him.

"Upon which ye Court ordered [that] ye Courts messinger should bee sent, to request Capt. Broadhead to come to ye court and the said messinger received the following answer, That is ye comissary would speake with him they might come to him, then ye Burgers being in armes, the court endeavored...in them lay to prevent any further danger, and thereupon ordered ye Guard & if ye said Cornelis Barnson had any wise offended him,hee shold according to ye Governor's order complaine to the Maiestrates Magistrates], who would see that hee make satisfaction or be punished according to the merit of his crimes. Broadhead, hee made them his answer, that he would keepe the said Cornelis as long as hee pleased and if they would fetch him, he would be ready to waite for them. The Court also used many arguments to ye Burgers were in armes to goe quietly home to their houses and went personally themselves to persuade them, [that] they should not doe anything against ye Militie, but told them they would adress their cause to ye honorable Governor. Then the burgers told them ye Magistrates, that Captaine Broadhead more of ye soldiers had many tymes threatened to burne the Towne and that with other reasons moved them to appeare in their armes and therefore they requested to bee empowred by their Maistrates to continue in their armes. But the said Maiestrates uterly denied the same.

The townspeople testified to the abuse by Captain Broadhead of Cornelis and of other inhabitants and of the militia's threats to burn the town, causing the inhabitants to arm themselves for their own protection. The townspeople testified that Cornelis was harassed and threatened by soldiers in his own home and was thus only defending himself, incurring further the ire of Captain Broadhead, who had the soldiers beat him severely and ordered Cornelis imprisoned, where he was further brutalized, and testified that the Captain had defied the court, saying he would keep Cornelis prisoner "as long as he pleased."

The Burgers provided the Court with a written statement admitting arming themselves and stating their reasons for doing so: "Wee whose names are here underwritten, inhabitants of the Towne of Esopes doe certifye & acknowledge that on the 4th day of February last upon the doleful cry & lamentation of the children of Cornelis Barndson Sleight, that their father was miserably beaten and wounded by Capt. Broadhead and [that] another person named Andreas Peitersen van Lewen was killed in ye browhouse [Slecht's brewery], at which account Some of us being witnesses we gathered together in an assembly at ye first and through the threatening of ye millitia formerly to burne up the Towne and through their beating their drumm and their further saying they would burn ye Town and [that] was therein, the aforesaid motives and resons moved us, that every one of us without order of Burger or officer did take our Weapons in hand, not knowing otherwise but this might be the beginning or forerunner of the utter Ruin of the towne by ye militia and that they would doe with us what they pleased, as they had done with several persons since ye Governor went from hence, as is particularly mentioned in our remonstrance to his honour dated this 28th Aprill 1667 In ye towne of Wildwycke.

Tyerck Clausen de Witt -Peter Helibrantzen - Cornelis Ffinchard, Peter Arienson -John Williamzen - Corn. Hoghborne, Lambert Hubertson-Hendrick Martensen -John Jacob Burhans, Gerratt Fowker -Ard Martinsen - Henr. Arianson, Tunis Jacobson -Paulis Paulsen - Walrav De Mont

The British version of the altercation between Cornelis Barentsen Slecht and Captain Broadhead admits only that Captain Broadhead had entered Cornelis' home and brewery, where he accosted Cornelis, threw a dish at the brewer, and threatened to draw his sword upon him, whereupon Cornelis is said to have set upon the Captain and struck the first blow.

Captain Brodhead admitted violating the order of Governor Nichols not to harass the Dutch townspeople, the truth of the charges against him of imprisoning Cornelis and defying the orders of the Commissioners to release him he was suspended from his command (Annual Report of the State Historian, New York, p. 192, 202). Less than three months later he died at Esopus on July 14, 1667, leaving his widow and three sons, Daniel, Charles, and Richard.

The British version³⁸, in part, is as follows:

"LONDON DOCUMENTS: I

Private Instructions to the Commissioners to Esopus (Plantation Papers, III, 250) Private Instructions to Mr. Needham, Mr. De la Vall & Mr. Van Ruyven. 3. When yow examine the rising in Armes begin with the first occasion and yow will find that Broadhead did onely offer to fling a dish at the brewer but did not, that he offer'd to drawe his sword but neither did nor could, yow will find also that the Brewer presently ran in upon him, made the first blow, after which many abuses follow'd, upon which beginning of the quarrell yow are to declare that the King's officer is not of so meane a quality to be struck by a Burger, and further enlarge yr discourse as yow shall find fitt."

Contrary to some histories, no record exists of any punishment meted out to Cornelis Slecht likely he was never actually tried for his defense of self and home against aggression and threats made by British soldiers in violation of the orders of Governor Nichols. The court record shows that Captain Broadhead was the person punished for the incident. Contrary to some family histories and even scholarly histories, the person who was banished for his part in the "Esopus Mutiny" was not Cornelis Barentsen Slecht, but Cornelis Brantsen [AKA Barnson] Vos, who apparently was a farm hand of Cornelis Slecht.³⁹ In fact, later in the same year, Cornelis was made sergeant in the local militia unit of 21 men. Although he did buy a property in Flatbush soon after the trial, it was probably for the use of his son Hendrick, who moved there soon afterward.

Early translations of the old Dutch were rife with inaccuracies and omissions, causing errors by historians who read them. The later translation by Oppenheim establishes the separate identities of these men and also clears up other errors, such as the claim that Cornelis' son Jan was said to have been captured, tortured, and killed by Indians when he was actually killed while defending the town stockade during an Indian attack. Jan Stoll, the person most responsible for starting the war, was captured by the Indians, tortured, and burned at the stake.

Also, all histories that I have seen claim that Cornelis B. Slecht was the cook for the men who were defending against a major Indian attack. However, a close reading of the court record reveals that another man, Peter Van Bruyen, was the cook, whereas Cornelis B. Slecht provided supplies to the defenders, which no doubt was a dangerous undertaking, since he would have had to get through the attackers.

On the 21st day of July, 1667, the Dutch government ceded the province of New Netherland to the English in the Treaty of Breda. Govenor Stuyvesant spent the rest of his days in New York. On the 9th of September, 1669, the military garrison was disbanded. On the 23rd of September, a new commission ordered the swampish land around the town drained by the last day of November. On the 25th day of September, the name of the town was changed from Esopus and Wiltwyck to Kingston.]

Death of Tryntje Slecht

Apparently Cornelis did move from Kingston for a short time after the death of Tryntje in September, 1664. Flatbush deeds (A-64) show he bought property in Flushing, New York in 1669, and sold it three years later.

Cornelis married his second wife, Elsje Janse Van Bresteede, the widow of Hendrick Jochemsen Schoonmaker, of another prominent family, on September 26, 1684.

Cornelis Slecht made out his will (Anjou wills V 1 191) and died in Kingston on November 5, 1697.

Tryntje Bosch (AKA Bos)

The ancestors and kin of Tryntje Matthisdochter Bosch lived in Woerden and around the countryside to the north and east of Woerden in the 15th and 16th centuries. The connections are not always reconstructed, yet are evident by the frequency of the first name Matthijs. Already in the fifteenth century people apparently spoke about a person with the name Matthijs Bosch shortened to Bosch, so that one Matthijs Janszoon Bosch is interchangeable as Bosch Janszoon in the sources came out and a Matthijs Matthijszoon Bosch as Bosch Tijsz. Her immediate family came from Indijk, made a part of Harmelen in 1820, and were known to be living there in 1602 because Bos Tijss, her grandfather, lived there and in June of 1602 was taxed for 20 pounds, imposed based on "capital loans" he made.

On March 17th, 1563, her husband gave power of attorney to Jan Corszoon Rietvelt in Woerden for him to collect the proceeds and titles from the sale of her share of the inherited property from the estate of her father.

She, her husband, and children, emigrated from Holland shortly afterward, arriving in New Amsterdam, where they stayed awhile, then traveled up the Hudson river to settle in what was then known as Esopus, now Kingston. In 1655, Trijntje is recorded as being a midwife in Kingston, though not licensed by the Governor at that time. In 1663, the sheriff accused Tryntje for defaming him by calling him a bloodsucker. The lady did not deny the charge, but said it came "through hastiness and ill-will over their losses by the Indian attack."

Some of Cornelis and Tryntje's descendants remain in Ulster County under the spelling Sleight, etc., others left for New York City, and descendants eventually moved on to Pennsylvania and points west and south. Some moved to Virginia, and reside in West Virginia and other areas of the south, and then throughout the country as the west opened up for settlement. The spelling generally changed to Slegt, Slaght, and Slack.

A number of Slecht's descendants served in the Revolutionary War and in the Civil War. James Henry Slack, then a lad of 20, helped row General George Washington across the Delaware in the Battle of Trenton, the boats embarking from Slack's Landing, owned or rented by the Slacks. James eventually moved to Licking County, Ohio.

Another Slecht descendant, John Slack, Jr., played the fife for the troops going into battle. He moved from Pennsylvania to Virginia, then to Muskingum County, Ohio, where many of his descendants and relatives live today. A number of contributors to The World Family Tree project of Broderbund software company list Cornelis and Tryntje Slecht as their ancestor, and some reference disks include information on the Slechts, Slachts, Slaghts, etc.

Many family histories have Cornelis Slecht as an ancestor of the Roosevelt presidents, and the Dutch government commissioned a genealogy of the Slecht family, believing, in error, that Hilletje Kunst, who married Nicholas Roosevelt, was the natural daughter of Jacomyntje, Cornelis' daughter. However, Kingston Court Records 1668-1675, volume 2, p 443, 444, concern the guardians chosen by her father after her mother's death, thus proving that Jacomyntje was not Hilletje's mother, but was the child of Jans Kunst's first wife, Jannetje Ariens and was therefore Jacomyntje's stepdaughter. A likely relative of Tryntje's, Cornelis Teunissen Bos, arrived in New Amsterdam about 1631. Another, Han Bos, arrived between 1630-1646. Hendric Bos arrived in 1659 with a wife and two children, one 16 and the other 2 years old. Jans Willemszoon Bos, 25 years old, arrived about 1646.

Other Slecht relatives in Holland, Abraham Slecht/Slack, William H. Slecht/Slack, and another brother, emigrated in about 1740, settling in the Makefield area of Pennsylvania, probably joining their relatives there, and some Slacks descend from these brothers, according to "History of Bucks County, PA" by Battle.

Prepared by: David F. Ladely, 18305 59th Avenue SE, Snohomish, WA 98296 Seattle, WA
(206) 354-0857. e-mail: DaveLadely@aol.com at present. information, corrections, comments are
Welcome!

Slecht family history sources:

1. Dorothy Exley, 2447 N. Quantico St., Arlington, VA 22207, phone 703-534-5931, e-mail
Dexley@aol.com or 70544.723@CompuServe. She has an immense amount of family history on the Slecht
(Slack, etc.) family.
2. David J. O'Connor, 5543-N. 14th Road, Arlington, VA, 22205 phone: 703-532-3124, e-mail:
Slacknews@aol.com. Mr. O'Connor provided extensive family histor
3. "6,474 Slack Relatives" by Roscoe Keeney, P.O. Box 5519, Charleston, West
Virginia 25361, phone: 304-346-2036. Essential reference on Slacks.
4. " A History of Ulster Under the Dominion of the Dutch" by Augustus Van Buren. Good history, with some
errors due to reliance on poor translation and omissions. Available at Hope Farm Press & Bookshop, 1708 Rt.
212, Saugerties, New York 12477, phone: 914-676-6809
5. "Cornelius Barentse Slecht and Some of his Relatives" by Rev. Lawrence Slaght, an essential reference on
the early Slack ancestors.
6. "Early History of Kingston and Ulster County, New York" by Mark Fried, which may be purchased directly
from the author by sending \$12.50 plus \$2.00 shipping to: Marc Fried, Sand Hill Road, Gardiner, New York
12525. This history corrects many earlier errors that had been perpetuated by histories based on poor
translations, and from assumptions.
7. Olde Ulster, an Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. 1, January-December, 1905, Published by the
editor, Benjamin Myer Brink, Kingston, New York

Footnotes:

1 Fort Orange Court Min.I. 262

2 Samuel Oppenheim, ed., "The Dutch Records of Kingston, Ulster County, New York," New York State Historical Assoc. Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting, XI (1912), pp. 26 (March 28, 1662), 142 (April 1, 1664) (hereafter cited as "Oppenheim, 'Dutch Rec.' ")

3 O'Callahan, ed., Laws and Ordinances of New Netherlands, 1638-1774, p. 414 (hereinafter cited as Laws and Ord.).

4 Oppenheim, "Dutch Rec.", pp.13, 28.

5 "The History of Kingston," by Schoonmaker, p. 29.

6 "History of Ulster County, New York" by Sylvester, p 44.

7 "History of Ulster County, New York," by Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester. Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1880. (Note: Chapters 8-15 rely heavily on the unpublished work of Jonathan W. Hasbrouck, deceased.)

8 Ibid, p. 44.

9 Sylvester, pp. 31, 47.

10 New York Colonial Documents., XIII, 241

11 O'Callahan's "New Netherland's Register", p. 128 Sylvester's "History of Ulster County" part 1, p. 31 Schoonmaker's "History of Kingston, N.Y.", p. 6.

12 Van Laer's "Minutes of the Court of Fort Orange and Reverwyck", vol. 1, p. 262.

13 "Early History of Kingston and Ulster County, New York" by Marc Fried, p. 31

14 NY Col. Docs., vol XIII, pp. 93-95 Schoonmaker's "History of Kingston", p. 10

15 Dutch MSS, v. XIII, p 40 NY. Docs, vol. XIII, pp116-119.

16 "History of Dutchess County" by James H. Smith, p. 47

17 Article in Dutch Settler's Society of Albany, N.Y., yearbook for 1924-25, pp.6-7.

18 NY Docs. vol. XIII, pp. 103-104 Dutch MSS vol. 14, p. 12 Cal. vol. 1, p 295 Brink's "Olde Ulster" vol. 2, pp 16-17,

19 NY Docs. vol. XIII, pp. 103-104 Dutch MSS vol. 14, p. 12 Cal. vol. 1, p 295 Brink's "Olde Ulster" vol. 2, pp 16-17,

20 N.Y. Docs., vol. XIII, pp 196-198 O'Callahan's "Register of New Netherland", p. 71 also Sylvester's "History of Ulster County, N.Y.", part 1, p. 46 Brodhead's "History of the State of New York", p. 690.

21 N.Y. Docs., vol. XIII, pp 196-198 O'Callahan's "Register of New Netherland", p. 71 also Sylvester's "History of Ulster County, N.Y.", part 1, p. 46 Brodhead's "History of the State of New York", p. 690.

22 Ibid, pp. 238-239 vol. 11, 1912.

23 Ibid.

24 Sylvester's "History of Ulster County, N.Y.", part 1, p. 62.

25 Fernow's "Records of New Amsterdam", vol. 4, p. 170.

26 Proceedings of New York State Historical Association, vol. 11, p. 25-29

27 Ibid, p. 29

28 Ibid, p. 52

29 "Jaarboek", etc

31 Ibid, pp. 75, 76-77, 99-100.

32 "Early History of Kingston and Ulster County" by Marc Fried, p 42 Schoonmaker's "History of Kingston, N.Y.", p. 42

33 NY State Hist. Assoc. Proceedings, vol 11, pp. 117-118

34 newly published "Translation of Dutch Records" vol. II, of 92 volume set, corresponding approximately to "Translation of Dutch Records", pp. 414-15, 423, 428, 434-5, 438 see "Early History of Kingston", by Fried, p. 120.

35 N.Y. Col. Docs., Vol. XIII, p 406-407

37 Ibid., p. 413

38 N.Y. Col. Docs. V, III, p. 14

39 "Early History of Kingston and Ulster County" by Marc Fried, p 122. Book may be obtained for \$12.50 + \$2.00 shipping from Marc Fried, Sand Hill Road, Gardiner, New York 12525 Excellent and indispensable reference