

FIFTH GENERATION

21. JACOB⁵ VANDERBURGH (Richard⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of Richard Vanderburgh and _____, was probably born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, NY.¹ He is probably the "Jacob V D Burgh" who is listed among the "Associators" of Jun & Jul 1775 in Poughkeepsie who sided with the colonists at the beginning of the Revolutionary War.²

He is probably the Jacob "Vandeburgh" who enlisted on 3 Jul 1775 and served to 28 Sep 1775 as a member of Capt. Lewis Dubois Company, 3rd Regiment of New York Forces of the United Colonies under the command of Colonel James Clinton. This means Jacob would have served in military action at Fort Ticonderoga in Sep 1775.³ He is probably the same Jacob who reenlisted on 15 Nov 1775, this time in Capt. Elias Van Bunschoten's Company, 3rd Regiment of New York Forces, still under the command of Colonel James Clinton. This means he accompanied the American Forces in their campaign against Canada. He was specifically with "Taylor in Montreal" and probably participated in the failed assault against Quebec in Dec 1775/Jan 1776.⁴

Jacob was a resident of Poughkeepsie when, on 2 Nov 1788 in the Reformed Dutch Church of New Hackensack, he married CORNELIA (NELLY) SWARTWOUT [SWARTWOUD/SWARTOUTS] also from Poughkeepsie.⁵ She was the daughter of Johannis Swartouts of Poughkeepsie,⁶ and born about 1753.⁷

In 1794, Jacob and Nelly lived in Poughkeepsie on 3 1/4 acres bordered by the road leading to John Swartouts' mill, and lands of Methias Cook and John Bailey. Jacob mortgaged this property for £28 to Richard Everitt of Poughkeepsie on 1 Jan 1794. The mortgage was cancelled on 1 Jun 1802.⁸ Once this mortgage was paid off, Jacob once again mortgaged the same property for \$200 to Myndert Swartout on 9 Nov 1802 until 1 May 1806. This time the property was described as being bordered by Mill St. and lands of Joseph Bowman.⁹

Jacob, an innkeeper in Poughkeepsie, appeared on 1 Mar 1797 before Dutchess County Justice of the Peace, Teunis Tappen, and acknowledged himself indebted to the State of NY for \$500.00. "The condition of this recognizance is such, that if the bounden Jacob Vanderburgh will not, during the time that he shall keep an inn or tavern, keep a disorderly inn or tavern, or suffer or permit any cock fighting, gaming or playing at cards or dice, or keep any billiard table, or other gaming table, or shuffle board, within the inn or tavern by him to be kept, or within any out-house, yard or garden belonging thereto, then this recognizance to be void; otherwise to remain in full force."¹⁰

On 7 Mar 1798 in the Court of Common Pleas, Jacob faced a charge of indebtedness. On 19 Oct 1786, he had signed a promissory note owing £6, six shillings, and one penny (\$15.76) to Henry DuBois. Jacob was to make payment to Henry during Henry's lifetime. However, Henry died before the note was paid. On 7 Mar 1798, William Bailey, Nelly DuBois, and George Trimble, executors for Henry Dubois, sued Jacob to collect payment of the debt.¹¹

Jacob died prior to 13 Apr 1815, when his wife is listed as a widowed member of the Poughkeepsie Reformed Dutch Church.¹² Cornelia (Nelly) died on 2 May 1819 in Poughkeepsie. Children¹³:

- i. Eleanor/Nela or Nelly, b. 17 Aug 1789, 14 m. 21 May 1809 in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, John Bayeux. Both resided in Poughkeepsie at the time of their marriage.¹⁵
- 69. ii. Richard, b. Nov 1792, m.(1) 24 Sep 1814 Maria Stanton, m.(2) 8 Sep 1832 Christina Still, m.(3) Jan 1834 Nancy Stanton, d. 14 Aug 1850.
- iii. John, b. 1 Mar 1794, bapt. 13 Jul 1794 in the Reformed Dutch Church in Poughkeepsie.¹⁶

22. MAGDALENA⁵ VANDERBURGH (Henry⁴⁻³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of Henry Vanderburgh and Sara Van Kleeck, was born about 1740, probably in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York and was baptized there in the Reformed Dutch Church on 8 May 1740.¹⁷ She married JACOBUS (JAMES) YOUNG, son of Johannes Jung [Yung, Young] and Eva Brill.¹⁸ The marriage occurred on 8 Jun 1760 in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Fishkill, NY.¹⁹ James "was in 1764 and 1766 a resident of Fishkill, but in 1778 was in Huntington, New York, where his name appears on the second list of persons who took the oath of loyalty to the King of England. He is supposed to have removed to St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada."²⁰ Child:

- (YOUNG surname)
- i. Jannetje, bapt. 6 Mar 1766.²¹

(Perhaps others)

23. AELTJE⁵ VANDERBURGH (Henry⁴⁻³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of Henry Vanderburgh and Sara Van Kleeck, was born on 7 Dec 1741,²² probably in the town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. On 16 Sep 1758, she married WINES MANNEY.²³ Wines was born on 22 Mar 1730.²⁴ Both appear to have lived in Poughkeepsie all their lives. Wines died on 26 Nov 1811 at the age of 81 years, eight months, and four days. Aeltje (Alida) died on 18 Feb 1817 at the age of 75 years, two months, and 11 days. Both were buried in the Dutch Churchyard, on land of the Poughkeepsie Reformed Dutch Church.²⁵ Children:

- (MANNEY surname)
- i. Wines, bapt. 15 Jun 1766, 26 m. pre Jun 1809 Sophia Pells.²⁷
- ii. Sara, b. 4 Sep 1768, bapt. 30 Oct 1768, 28 m. Nathan Deyoe.²⁹
- iii. Alida, b. 15 Jun 1774, bapt. 10 Jul 1774.³⁰
- iv. Elizabeth, bapt. 1 Dec 1776.³¹
- v. John, m. Elizabeth Collins. John lived in Columbia Co., NY circa 1808-1812.³²
- vi. Richard, b. 12 Dec 1779, bapt. 23 Jan 1780.³³
- vii. James, b. 20 Mar 1785, bapt. 5 May 1785.³⁴
- viii. Henry³⁵

24. HENRY⁵ VANDERBURGH, JR. (Henry⁴⁻³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of Henry Vanderburgh and Sara Van Kleeck, was probably born in the mid 1740s,³⁷ in the town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. As a young man, Henry found himself in trouble with the Dutchess County authorities regarding his liaisons with Antje Hageman. On 31 Oct 1768, "Henry Van DerBurgh Junr. of poghkeepsie precinct Mason" faced a bastardy suit in front of Lawrence Van Kleeck, a Dutchess County Justice of the Peace. Thomas Pooley and Lewis DuBois appeared with Henry in court. In the suit, Henry "... is charged by ANTJE HAGEMAN, single woman of Charlotte Precinct.... That he had the Carnall Knowledge of her body at several times, and that the said Antje Hageman is now with Child by him the said Henry Van Der Burgh, which when born will be a bastard" Because of this offense, Henry was assessed 150 pounds which he paid at court on the first Tuesday of January 1769.³⁸

Henry appears on the town of Poughkeepsie's tax rolls for 4 Jun 1771. His assessment was one pound, and his tax was four shillings and nine pence.³⁹

Like his father and brothers, Henry remained loyal to the British during the Revolution. He probably resided within the British lines in the New York City area from late 1777 to 1783.

In the Spring of 1783, Henry was prepared to evacuate New York with many other Loyalists for New Brunswick [then Nova Scotia]. Before embarking in the Spring 1783 Fleet from Sandy Hook, New York for St. John, Henry was recorded as the only one in his family and proposing to take two horses and two cows with him. Upon arrival at St. John in June 1783, Henry was still recorded by himself.⁴⁰

Henry quickly settled upriver from St. John in Sunbury County. He was definitely there in the town of Burton on 24 Feb 1785 when, along with Joel Murray and six others, he petitioned Thomas Carleton, the Governor of New Brunswick, stating that they:

"... arived here in June 1783 and have not as yet received their Boards and Shingles having often apply'd for them but without Effect, the answer was at last that no further orders would be given and now we suffer for the want thereof more than others who obtained them being unable to build any shelter for want of them.

Your Memorialists thinks themselves highly aggrieved and hopes your Excellency will take their condition into your consideration ..."41

During that same month or early March 1785, Henry and his father, along with two others, jointly appealed to Gov. Carleton for lots of land. They stated that they:

"... arived in this Province near two years ago with their Families expecting to draw lands but have received none. Your Memorialists Prays for Lotts no. 22 belonging to Isaac Stickney no. 23 belonging to Jacob Barker and 25 belonging to Joseph Barker, who have their Lands all assigned them in Maugerville and no. 36 in possession of Doctor Lalley an old

inhabitant of Burton who has two Lotts in Burton aforesaid."

They requested that these lots, which they understood had been taken back by the government, would be granted to them. Henry requested lot #22. On 25 Mar 1785, the Land Committee of the Executive Council decided that the "lots appear to be in the possession of persons whose Title Government have not been able to examine the validity of -." On 12 Aug 1785 the Council decided that Henry would receive lot #23.42 This transaction was confirmed in a grant dated 30 Jan 1787. In this grant, Henry, his father, and brother, Richard, and 51 others were granted lots numbered 1 through 51 in Burton, Sunbury County. Lot #23 containing 80 acres fell to Henry.43

On 6 Apr 1786, Henry, now living and employed as a bricklayer at the City of St. John, sold his lot to his brother, John, for £75. At the time of the sale, lot #23 in Burton contained 150 acres with 40 rods frontage on the St. John River.44

How long Henry remained in New Brunswick is not certain. However, he was evidently back in Poughkeepsie early in 1788. Here, on 14 May 1788, he was in court filing two indebtedness claims. The first one was against the estate of Nicholas Brewer, deceased, for £54, 15 shillings, and 5 pence. The second was for £60 against William Forman and Joshua Owen.45

Henry married about 1792 RACHEL YERRY.46 Rachel was the daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Yerry who were living in Dutchess County in as early as 1770.47 Henry and Rachel lived in Poughkeepsie where Henry was again employed as a mason.48

On 16 May 1795, "Henry Vanderburgh, mason," and Rachel for £66, 13 shillings conveyed their interest in three tracts of land to John Yerry, farmer, of Poughkeepsie. Rachel and her brother, John Yerry, and sister, Mary Polmatier (wife of John) had inherited this property from their parents. The property consisted of three tracts, all located in Poughkeepsie. One tract was 40 acres that their father had obtained in a 13 May 1770 indenture from the heirs of Simeon Freer. The other two tracts of 9 1/2 acres and 1 1/2 acres, 30 perches had been purchased by Michael Yerry from John Freer on 10 Feb 1771.49 Apparently, Henry and Rachel did not reside on any of this property, but actually lived as tenants on an acre of property owned by Col. John Freer. After Col. Freer died in 1807, his executors, on 4 Apr 1810, sold this acre to Henry Vanderburgh for \$500.50

In early 1800, Henry was involved in property litigation regarding losses that may have resulted from his or his father's loyalty to England during the Revolutionary War:

"Court of Common Pleas. Friday, 17 Jan 1800:

James Jackson ex dem	\	On reading and filing affidavit of
Stephen Paten	\	the service of a declaration in this
vs		cause with a notice to the defendant &c
Henry Vanderburgh	/	And on like motion Ordered that the
tenant	/	tenant appear enter into the consent
		rule or that judgement be entered
		against the casual ejector by default."

At common law, ejectment was a suit used as a method of trying titles to land and was an action to restore possession of property to the person entitled to it. In the suit, the plaintiff must

establish a right to his own possession, and must also show that the defendant is in wrongful possession. As a casual ejector, Henry was a defendant because by a fiction of law peculiar to ejectment, he supposedly came casually or accidentally upon the premises and ejected the lawful possessor.

After this first court appearance, Henry is not found in the court records until nine months later:

"Court of Common Pleas. Saturday, 18 Oct 1800:

John Johnston \
Henry Livingston / Esquires Judges
Daniel Verplanck Esqr. Asst. Justice

The Court opened &c.

James Jackson ex. dem. \ Ejectment on trial
Stephen Paten \ L.H. Thompson Atty for the Plaintiff
vs.
Henry Vanderburgh / Radcliff Atty for the Defendant
Tenant /

On motion Ordered that this cause be brought to trial and that the sheriff return the venire &c."

The jurors were sworn and the trial commenced. The following witnesses and evidence were entered:

"Zachariah Hill \ \\
Lodwick Miller \ \\
Magdalen Van Dewater Sworn \ Plaintiff's evidence
James Thorn / /
John Cain / /
Will of T. Lewis - read /

John Frear [Sw. on VD & chief?] \ \\
Deed from J. Tietshout to \ \ Defendant's evidence
H. Vanderburgh / read /
Elias VanBunschooten sworn /

Constable sworn and the Jury left the bar

The Jury having returned to the Bar by their formen say that they find the Defendant guilty. Ordered Judgement."⁵¹

Even though the jury found Henry guilty and judgement was ordered by the court, the court minutes are silent as to any action against Henry.

Henry was still living at Poughkeepsie in 1810.⁵² However, by 1820, his family had relocated to Fishkill.⁵³ Since Henry is not found with his family in 1820, he probably died prior to that date. No will, probate or death information has been found concerning him. His wife, Rachel died in Poughkeepsie on 6 Aug 1825.⁵⁴ Children:

- i. Child by Antje Hageman
[Unidentified], b. between Nov 1768 and Jun 1769.⁵⁵
- ii. Children by Rachel Yerry⁵⁶
Henry, b. 14 Dec 1792,⁵⁷ bapt. 7 Apr 1793 Poughkeepsie Reformed Dutch Church,⁵⁸ d. 20 Feb 1797.⁵⁹
- 70. iii. Elizabeth, bapt. 29 May 1796 Poughkeepsie Reformed Dutch Church.
- 71. iv. Henry H., b. 26 Feb 1798, m.(1) 1 Jan 1825 Jane Low, m.(2) Nov 1828 Sarah Miller, d. 1 Oct 1885.
- 72. v. John H., b. 15 May 1800.
- 73. vi. Sarah, b. 4 Sep 1802, m. pre 1829 Charles Bloomer.
- 74. vii. Richard H., b. 17 Aug 1805, m. 3 Sep 1830 Maria Davis, d. 27 Feb 1864.

25. JOHN⁵ VANDERBURGH (Henry⁴⁻³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of Henry Vanderburgh and Sara Van Kleeck, was probably born in the town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York.⁶⁰

During the Revolutionary War, John's pro-British attitude matched those of his father and brothers. As a result, like his father and brother, Peter, he provoked attention from the Dutchess County Committee for Detecting Conspiracies. When the Committee met at Fishkill on 17 Oct 1776 and identified 114 Dutchess County residents who it felt were "notoriously disaffected and inimical to the measures pursuing for the safety and defence of the United of America," John was included among the "notorious." Along with his father, he was sent as a prisoner to Exeter, New Hampshire.⁶¹

John did not adapt well to his confinement at Exeter. In a letter of 27 Dec 1776 from Meshech Weare, President of the Council of New Hampshire to William Duer, Weare discussed the prisoners who were sent from New York to New Hampshire. In it, he states: "Some of the persons who had the liberty of providing their own lodgings have eloped, the number and names we cannot transmit ... However, one John Vandeburgh, Esq., is among the number."⁶² This same information found its way back to the Dutchess County Committee. In their meeting of 7 Mar 1777, a letter dated 21 Feb 1777 from New Hampshire was produced stating that: "Several of the prisoners who were allowed to take Lodgings in a limited space on their parole, have absconded without leave: Among whom is Major Ross, and John Vandeburgh, Esq."⁶³

Evidently, John "absconded" back to Dutchess County, because he was among 25 persons who faced the Committee during its meeting of 20 Mar 1777. He was allowed six days to consider taking their oath of allegiance to New York State, but evidently declined to do so.⁶⁴

When the Committe met on 24 Jun 1777, John is probably the "James Vanderburgh" recorded among others, who was directed to "be conveyed to Esopus to be confined on board the

Fleet Prison there til the further order of this Board or until they shall be thence otherwise delivered by due Course of Law."65 This action came barely one week before the same confinement order was issued to his father, Henry.66

John was probably banished to the New York City area, just as his father had been. There, he apparently entered the British military as a private where he served in Lt. Col. George Turnbull's Company of New York Volunteers. On a muster roll of 29 Nov 1779 taken at Savannah, GA, John is recorded as being with the Light Dragoons.67 On the roll of 24 Apr 1781, and again for the period 25 Oct to 24 Dec 1781, he was at New York.68

John is probably the "Private Vanderberg" was a member of 5th Regiment of New York Volunteers under Lt. Col. Turnbull for the periods 25 Jun-24 Aug 1782 and 25 Oct-24 Dec 1782. For each of these periods of service, he was paid a subsistence of £1, 10 shillings, and 6 pence.69

John may also be the "J.H. Vanderburgh" who was paid a refugee allowance of .10, 12 shillings, and 4 pence for 1 Apr-30 Jun 1782 while within the British lines at New York City.70

On 16 Jan 1783, John was recorded on the muster rolls as "sick at Bushwick."71

After the Revolutionary War, John was among the refugees who left New York for New Brunswick. His three brothers had already preceded him there. John probably sailed from New York on 4 Oct 1783 and arrived at the River St. John on 17 Oct 1783. Eight ships carried refugees in 11 militia companies. The ship, JOHN and JANE contained two militia companies, #40 headed by Robert Campbell containing 43+ persons, and #46 headed by James Thorne containing 134 persons. John was a member of James Thorne's company but he was not recorded as a passenger on the "JOHN and JANE." This means that he probably sailed on another ship, possibly on private passage as opposed to a government sponsored vessel.72

In May 1784, John's family consisted of himself, one adult woman, and two children under 10 years of age.73 On 14 Jul 1784, John Parr, Captain General governor and Commmander of Nova Scotia, granted to John "Vanderburg" and 43 others 34 tracts of land totalling 6,800 acres in the township of Conway then in Sunbury County of Nova Scotia. The grant consisted of lot numbers 3 through 39 (excepting lots 20, 22, and 24). Each lot contained 200 acres. The entire tract laid on the western side of the Grand Bay above the falls on the St. John River. Lot number 30 fell to John Vanderburgh and was known as 30 Bonnell Lake.74 On 15 Mar 1785, this transaction was recognized and recorded in New Brunswick.75 Another New Brunswick record states that this lot was in the Parish of Lancaster in St. John County. John evidently conveyed this lot and perhaps 1/2 of lot 29 to his father and his brother, Henry. A record of this transaction has not been found. However, in St. John, New Brunswick deed #1200 signed on 20 Apr 1803 and recorded on 27 Jun 1803, John Wiggins, on behalf of Henry Vanderburgh Esq. Senr. and Henry Vanderburgh Junr., sold to William Fairweather and John Dunham the lot #30 that John had purchased on 15 Mar 1785. This sale was made for .45 and included 1/2 of lot #29. The transaction comprised 300 acres and fronted 90 rods on the Grand Bay.76

On 6 Apr 1786, John received land in Burton, Sunbury County from his father, Henry, and brother, Henry Jr. To his father, he gave .75 for lot number 22, containing 150 acres with 40 rods fronting on the St. John River. He also gave his brother .75 for lot number 23 which also contained 150 acres and had 40 rods frontage on the river.77 The following year on 22 May 1787, John, recorded as a farmer in Burton, sold for .80 to John Pickard, a farmer, of the town of Sheffield, the land that John had purchased from his father and brother the previous year. John held Pickard's mortgage.78

On 18 Mar 1788, John purchased from John H[M]ayter for .25 one half of lot number 33, containing 100 acres, in St. John County lying on the Grand Bay.⁷⁹

John was supposedly married to KEZIAH HIGBY,⁸⁰ but no proof of this marriage has been found; however, in May 1784 it appears that he had a wife and two children under 10 years of age.⁸¹

John is probably the "John Vandeborgh" who is mentioned in the 30 Sep 1791 "St. John Gazette" as follows:

"Est. John VANDEBORGH, deceased; Admin. John DUNHAM, Saint John 3rd June."⁸²

There is no probate record existing in New Brunswick that corresponds to the announcement of the administration of the estate. Probable children:⁸³

- i. child, b. 1774-1784, under 10 in 1784.
- ii. child, b. 1774-1784, under 10 in 1784.

26. RICHARD⁵ VANDERBURGH (Henry⁴⁻³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of Henry Vanderburgh and Sara Van Kleeck,⁸⁴ was probably born in the town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York.

As a young Dutchess County adult in the mid 1770s, Richard was caught in the political strife of the revolutionary times. As his neighbors became divided among those loyal to the British Crown and those sympathetic to American independence, Richard was approached by those with Tory leanings. Jacob Ostrum and Barent Lewis, Richard's cousin, engaged with Peter Harris to enlist men to form a Company for Harris in the "Kings Troops." Ostrum and Lewis persuaded Richard to join the service.⁸⁵ Richard shared his father's sympathies with the British cause, and "perceiving that the measures of the Congress then newly erected were calculated to introduce a general revolt, he left his Parents" in Oct 1775 "and being determined to shew his attachment to his Sovereign by taking an active part in his service, he went on board his Majesty's Ship the ASIA then lying in the harbour at New York, there he remained until sometime in the winter."⁸⁶

While among the British forces, Richard's personal effects were confiscated by the Commissioners for Sequestration in Dutchess County. Among his items sold at public auction were "one mare and suckling colt, the property of Richard Vanderburgh, on the farm of Wines Manny."⁸⁷ Wines Manney was Richard's brother-in-law.

Toward the end of the winter, Richard received New York Royal Governor William Tryon's "permission and approbation" and accompanied Captain Grant of the New York Volunteers with some recruits to Boston.⁸⁸ When Richard arrived there, he joined Captain Grant's Company as a Sergeant. He accompanied Grant to Halifax, Nova Scotia and then returned with the Company and the Army under General Howe to New York City. He continued as a Sergeant in the Company until the Battle of Long Island on 27 Aug 1776 in which he "received seven severe and dangerous wounds." However, he recovered sufficiently to participate in military action at White Plains, NY on 28 Oct 1776, where he was also wounded. These wounds rendered him incapable of serving for a considerable time. After recovery, "he

was advanced to be an Ensign in Brigadier General Brown's Corps, and afterwards to a Lieutenancy in the ... Regiment."89

Subsequently, by the order of William Tryon, a Major General in the British Forces, he was removed out of Brown's Corps into a company commanded by Captain Andreas Emmerick. After having served a considerable time as a Lieutenant in that Company, Major General Vaughan became Richard's patron. When Captain Emmerick was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel Commandant in the Corps of Chasseurs, the General requested that Emmerick promote Richard. Emmerick complied by appointing him Captain in the Corps in 1778.90

Being ambitious to complete the manning for the Company to which he was appointed, Richard "spared no pains, time, or expence for accomplishing that end, and accordingly, at a very great expence to himself obtained or inlisted upwards of sixty Men, By which means ... [his] ... Company was allowed to be the fullest and best in the said Corps." Richard led his Company in "... a considerable Share in the many shirmishes and Re-encounters with the Enemy in that part of the Country, having been engaged in the greatest part and wounded in two of them."91

In 1779, Richard was still a Captain in Emmerick's Chasseurs Provincial Corps, now under the command of Sir Henry Clinton. But later that year the Corps of Chasseurs was drafted into another Regiment. The draft made no provision for the officers, so Richard was "... left unprovided for, altho he was then of leave of absence sick of the wounds he had then lately received in his Majesty's Service."92

Now suddenly out of the army and incapacitated by numerous wounds, Richard found moral support from Major General Tryon. In a certification written on Richard's behalf at New York on 16 Dec 1779, Gen. Tryon wrote that:

"... Richard Van Derburgh has on all occasions conducted himself as an active Officer with the utmost approbation. And for his Bravery and Zeal in his Majesty's Services I look on him as worthy of the Publicks notice."93

The following day Tryon sent Richard with an accompanying letter to Gen. Amherst. The letter stated in part:

"I beg your protection to Capt Vanderburgh who will deliver this with his Memorial of Services. Wounds and suffering he is worthy giving man and of an excellent spirit ..."94

In June 1780, Richard left New York and sailed to England, principally to get cured of his wounds. These wounds rendered him incapable of serving any further in the military. On reaching London, Richard immediately petitioned the British Government for financial relief. Based no doubt upon the recommendations of Gen. Tryon and others, Richard received an annual pension of £100.95 He remained in England until the following Spring, when his wounds had evidently healed sufficiently so that he could return home. On 5 May 1781, Richard wrote the following plea:

"To the Right Honble. the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury

The Memorial of Richd. Vanderburgh, most Humbly shewed That your Memorialist earnestly Prays for leave to draw for his allowance in America where he conceives his presence may be of greater service to Government than remaining here inactive, Having always preferred an active life he now humbly begs to be recommended to some line where he may have opportunity of exerting himself in the Service of his King and at the same time chance of promotion, whereby he may secure future provision.

and Your Memorialist as in Duty Bound
Shall ever pray
Richard Vanderburgh⁹⁶

The Lords of the Treasury received Richard's request on 7 May 1781. From 5 July 1781, they agreed "... to pay his allowce. of £100 to his atty & he permitted to go to America."⁹⁷ Richard left England that year and returned to New York where he probably settled on the property that his wife had inherited in Bushwick, Nassau County, Long Island, NY.

Two years later, many American Loyalists from the New York City area began their evacuation to Nova Scotia. Richard was among them.

Before embarking on 16 Jun 1783 from New York for St. John, Richard's family consisted of himself, his wife, and two children, plus one servant.⁹⁸ The Agency for the Bay of Fundy Adventurers divided refugees for this June Fleet into companies of 30 households, averaging 125 souls. Each unit elected a Captain and two lieutenants.⁹⁹ Richard and his family were in Militia Company 21, headed by Peter Berton on the ship LITTLEDALE.¹⁰⁰ There is no Captain Certificate for this company, so there is no actual accounting for Richard and his family on board the ship.¹⁰¹ A Victualler List says that 81 persons were in this company on the LITTLEDALE.¹⁰² Upon arrival at St. John on 5 Jul 1783, Richard was recorded as having four servants.¹⁰³

After arrival at St. John, Richard and his family soon went up the St. John River as far as Maugerville. Richard was a resident of Maugerville when on 7 Oct 1783 he leased land from Joseph Howard, Esquire of Montreal. In the lease, Richard is mentioned a "Captain in Colonel Emericks Chassuers." Under the terms of the lease, Richard rented lot number six in Burton, Sunbury County containing 100 acres, bounded on the SE by lands leased to John "Lailie," and running NW on the banks of the St. John River, 10 chains, and extending back on a SW course, 100 chains. Richard received the property rent free for the first 10 years. The following 10 years he was to pay three pence per year per acre, and after that six pence per year per acre.¹⁰⁴

Richard stayed in Maugerville through the winter. From this remote location, Richard first heard, around February 1784, of the Act of Parliament that allowed Loyalists from the United States to submit claims to London for their losses suffered during the Revolutionary War. At that time, "he prepared for a voyage to England to pursue his own Claim as that of upwards of one hundred Claims of other poor unfortunate Loyalists settled on the River Saint John. However, he was not fortunate enough to meet with a Passage until the beginning [4th] of April." Then, he embarked at Parr Town [City of St. John] and arrived about the last of May in London. He "immediately waited upon the Commissioners appointed by act of Parliament for enquiring into the losses and Services of the American Loyalists accompanied by His Excellency Governor

Tryon with a view not only to present his own but the Claims of his Constituents, when he the Deponent was informed by the Commissioners that the time was Expired for receiving such Claims ..."105

Richard's claim effort concerned two issues. First was the war injuries he received during the conflict. The English Treasury granted Richard an annual allowance of £100. However, in 1784, Richard stated that he "received only one year and a quarter of it." At the time he defended his claim in June 1784, he stated that he had no means of support and at times he was "obliged to keep his bed for a Month together on account of the Pains he suffers by his Wounds." In appealing the loss of his pension, Richard while in London wrote to the Commissioners that he:

"... had a Pension of one hundred Pounds American, which he had been deprived of since October 1782 in consequence of his Neglecting to attend by himself or Agent, during the last Revision, which has subjected him to many inconveniences, besides having his Bills Protected, which will operate against him in Nova Scotia. Your Memorialist therefore prays that his case may be taken into your consideration, & that you may be favorably pleased to order his Pension to be continued from the Month of Octbr. 1782."

London 3d June 84

Richard Vanderburg¹⁰⁶

He followed up the next month with another plea:

"I beg the favor of troubling you, in respect to my suspended pay allowed me, as I have a Bill to that amount standing against me, which I drew for the support of my family, and as I wish to return to Nova Scotia in the next ship that sails, I request your friendship in the above order as I cannot return without discharging this obligation, having no temporary relief allowed me

No. 13. St. Martins St. Leicesters field
July 10 1784

Richd. Vanderbergh¹⁰⁷

The second part of Richard's claim effort centered on the confiscation and sale of his wife's property at Bushwick, Long Island, NY. In 1782, Richard had married widow, CICHEY (BOGAERT) RAPALJIE,¹⁰⁸ the daughter of Abraham Bogaert and Margaret [Mary] Van der Bild. She was born on 9 Aug 1751 and had married on 23 Nov 1767, her first husband, Abraham Rapaljie.¹⁰⁹ Abraham had been a staunch Loyalist and "aided and assisted as much as in his power lay his Majesty's cause on Long Island until the time of his death which happened in the year 1781, having served as Captain of Militia on Long Island."¹¹⁰ Abraham had died between 1779 and 1781¹¹¹ [accounts vary] and left a wife, two children, and a considerable estate. By Jul 1786, Abraham's son, Abraham Jr., at age 12, had left his mother and step-father in New

Brunswick and was living in New York with his uncle, Gilbert Bogart. He was trying to recover his father's estate.¹¹² However, by Jan 1787, Richard had received a letter from Gilbert saying that he and Abraham Jr. had failed in their attempts to reclaim the estate. Abraham, Jr.'s sister, Wineford, was married to Henry Van Allen and was living in New Brunswick in Jan 1787.¹¹³

In a 3 Jun 1784 statement, Richard estimated his wife's confiscated Long Island property to be worth "£3,000 New York currency."¹¹⁴ On 19 Jul 1784, he produced certificates assessing "his wife's Property being worth £675 Sterling and that they believe the same has been confiscated."¹¹⁵

The British Government rendered its judgement on both of the claim issues. In its decision, the Government representatives acknowledged the payment of Richard's annual £100 allowance. However, they stated that:

"It appears to us to have been too large in its commencement and probably arose from the circumstances of the Treasury giving full credit for the loss of Property as stated in the Memorial [claim]. We now find upon Enquiry that his Wife's Property was not more than one fourth of what he has stated - However as he has received several wounds in the Service of his Country and is represented to be in a very infirm state in consequence of those wounds, we think that he is well entitled to half of what was formerly given to him, and notwithstanding we do not think ourselves justified in giving him that for the last 3 years (as it is clear to us that he must have supported himself by some other means whilst he was at New York) yet we think we may with great propriety recommend an allowance of 50 pounds a year to be given to him from that time."¹¹⁶

This final determination was made by the British Government on 19 Dec 1788. The property settlement was for £310. Sixty of this went to Richard and his wife, and the remaining .250 went to Richard as trustee for his stepson, Abraham Rapaljie, Jr.¹¹⁷

Before the close of 1784, Richard had returned from London, England to Burton, Sunbury County, New Brunswick. Now, Richard directed his energies toward acquiring land and getting involved in Burton's community affairs. In 1785, at the first election in New Brunswick, the members elected for Sunbury were William Hubbard and Richard Vanderburgh.¹¹⁸

In the early months of 1785, Richard commenced his quest for lands granted to refugee Loyalists. On 2 Feb 1785, Richard Vanderburgh and Gysbert Bogart of Burton petitioned Gov. Thomas Carleton for New Brunswick land. They stated that they had "... been in this province near two years, and have not drawn any lands." They further related that they had "... found three Lotts of Land at Burton aforesaid called - No. 21, 22 and 23 containing one hundred Acres each, neither of said Lotts have ever been leased or Granted to any person whatsoever." They requested that the lots be granted to them.

The New Brunswick Council that reviewed such matters received the request on 22 Feb 1785 and reviewed it on 2 Mar 1785, but referred it for consideration. On 7 Mar 1785, the Council examined the request again and rendered a finding that the "government, in the present

condition of the Burton Lands, cannot determine respective these Lotts - and therefore it is recommended to the Petitioners rather to look out for lands elsewhere."119

On 12 Aug 1785, Richard's father was ultimately granted lot #22, and his brother, Henry, Jr., granted lot #23. On this same date, Richard received lot #38.120

On 13 Aug 1785, Richard Vanderburgh, William Hubbard and two others wrote from Burton to Gov. Carleton. Both had purchased "... the Leases & improvements of Lots No. 38, 39, 40 & 45 in the Town - parish of Burton, which Lots they have been sometime in possession of have added considerably to the improvements thereon, & are continuing to make farther improvements ..." Because of their efforts, they requested that "... grants may come out in the names of your Excellency's Memorialists for the Lots above mentioned."

On 16 Nov 1785, their petition was "registered conformably to their request." As a result, Richard was officially granted lot number 38 by the New Brunswick Government.121 On 30 Jan 1787 a grant officially confirmed Richard's purchase. Ultimately, Richard, his father, Henry, and brother, Henry, Jr., and 51 others were granted lots numbered 1 through 51 in Burton, Sunbury County. 1/2 of Lot number 38 containing 68 acres fell to Richard.122

Richard's involvement in other land petitions raised the concern of other Sunbury County inhabitants because his claims encroached on their property. In one case, Doctor John Lally of Maugerville wrote on 3 Feb 1786 complaining that nine rods of land that belonged to him would be lost if Richard's request was granted.123

On 11 Feb 1786, Richard and William Hubbard addressed Dr. Lally's concerns versus their claim to Gov. Carleton. After reviewing the issue for both sides, the Council on 14 Feb 1786 decided in favor of Vanderburgh and Hubbard and stated that they could "... be registered for 9 rods of No. 37 Burton in the room of Doct. Lally."124

Later that month on 21 Feb 1786, Richard and William Hubbard, on behalf of the inhabitants of Burton, petitioned Gov. Carleton for public lands. They were concerned that no land in Burton had been reserved for any public use and that the community had no capability to construct a "... House of Public Worship [that] in all christian Societies is necessary ..." They proposed that lot number 42, which was ungranted but registered to Thomas Smith be granted to the use of the Church of England. They recommended that Smith be granted land elsewhere.125

Thomas Smith of Maugerville was not pleased with this recommendation and addressed his concerns to the Council on 8 May 1786. He stated that he had every intention of retaining and improving the land. In a 17 May 1786 letter supporting Smith, Thomas Burden of Burton stated that he knew that Smith was planning to build a house on the property during the Summer and eventually settle there. As a result, on 19 May 1786, the Council ruled in favor of Smith.126

Continuing their involvement in the civic development of Sunbury County, and particularly the town of Burton, Richard, along with Joshua Upham and William Hubbard again petitioned Gov. Carleton for community lands. On 24 Feb 1786, they wrote:

"That it being found necessary that a Court House, Gaol &c. be erected in that County for the accommodation of the Public, certain ground will be wanted in some convenient, central place there for that purpose.

No such ground has yet been reserved by Government. The Land on the Maugerville side of the River is all taken up and under actual improvement in Lots of forty and twenty rods front,

which leaves little prospect of ground being to be obtained unless at a great expence on that side of the river. The wearing away of the Banks and the frequent inundations must also be confessed to be substantial objection to erecting public buildings on that side.

Your Petitioners beg leave to propose the reservation, for the above purpose, of the eminence on the Burton side of the River formerly occupied by the French as a Fort ..."127

On 18 Apr 1786, Richard, still living in Sunbury County, petitioned Gov. Carleton for additional lands. This time he applied for lands joining the upper part of the block allotted to the New York Volunteers on Madame Keswick Creek. He stated that to date he had "only drawn one hundred acres of Land in this Province of New Brunswick out of seven hundred and fifty acres being a Captain's proportion." He requested "that a Grant may issue for six hundred and fifty acres of Land at the place above described to make up the deficiency of Land your Memorialist is entitled to as a Captain lately serving in the British Army."

The Council reviewed the request on 12 May 1786 and again on 1 Sep 1786. It considered a 9 Aug 1786 report from the Surveyor General's Office which confirmed Richard's statement that vacant lands were available, but no survey of the lands above those allotted to the New York Volunteers had been made. The Council decided that Richard's application "should be referred until Mr. Allan makes his return: Capt. Vanderburgh should then point out on the map the situation he asks for."128

The land that Richard wanted may be the same that he addressed in a 21 Jun 1787 letter to Lieutenant Governor Thomas Carleton. In this letter, Richard gave his address as York County and expressed concern "respecting his improvements at the mouth of Madam Kirwie Block No. 3." He stated that he had "lately purchased three Lots of Land (with the Improvements thereon) near the Madam Kirway, from a certain Berties Cormie, a French Inhabitant for which he paid two hundred pounds." He went on to say:

"That said Land is adjoining a Mr. Benjamin Davis, who have likewise lately purchased and have employed a Mr. Biddle to Survey the Same, and in consequence of said Survey your Memorialist is deprived of about eight acres of Land lately occupied and Improved by the said Berties Cormie, and purchased by your Memorialist. He therefore most humbly prays that your Excellency will issue no grant to the said Mr. Davis untill he shall have paid your Memorialist for the Improvements, ..."129

This last request appears to close out the recorded land acquisitions that Richard pursued in New Brunswick.

On 10 Apr 1787, Richard and his wife "Syche" still living in Burton, sold for £225 to William Hubbard lot number 38 containing 155 1/2 acres. This transaction also included one half of nine rods granted to Richard and William Hubbard on the upper or NW side of lot 37 containing 44 1/2 rods on a line from the SE to the NW. This deed was not recorded until 27 Sep

1788, at which time Richard and his wife were still in Burton and acknowledged the deed.¹³⁰

By Oct 1788, Richard disposed of all his property in New Brunswick and returned to the United States with his wife and family. He went there in an effort to try again to recover the estate of his stepson at Bushwick, Long Island.¹³¹ This time, he found success.

After New York State confiscated the Rapaljie 23 acres of property, the Commissioner of Forfeitures sold it to Alexander Whaley. Induced no doubt through the efforts of his stepfather now back in New York, Abraham Rapaljie, Jr. hired Richard Harison as his attorney and sued Whaley on a "plea of Trespass and Ejectment of Farm." As a result, Abraham won back his property. As part of the settlement, Richard Vanderburgh received on 17 Feb 1792 a three-acre parcel of salt meadow from the total 23 acres.¹³²

Evidently Richard left Long Island and returned to the Maritime Provinces and settled in Nova Scotia. He did not remain there very long. Around 1796, Richard and his family, consisting of himself, wife, and four children returned to the United States and spent a brief time at Albany, New York. Here, after a three year illness¹³³, Richard's wife, Cichey, died on 8 Mar 1799¹³⁴ and left him with four children.¹³⁵

By 1800, Richard and his children, settled at Dover Mills [Port Dover], Norfolk County, Upper Canada [Ontario]. Here, Richard petitioned the Council for a grant of military lands as a Loyalist Captain. An Order-in Council of 25 Jun 1800 ruled that he had come too late for military lands, but recommended him for 1,000 acres under the new regulations.¹³⁶ Richard never took advantage of the land offer, and subsequently left the Province.¹³⁷ However, Richard was still living near St. Catherines, Upper Canada when on 16 July 1800 Thomas Merritt wrote to his brother, Nehemiah at St. Johns, New Brunswick and stated that: "Capt. Vanderburgh and many others of your acquaintance are living here."¹³⁸

About the year 1804, Richard found that "he could not labour and render the land available for his support, and being desirous to procure education for his children returned to the State of New York to his friends."¹³⁹ Richard was in Queens County, New York by 4 Nov 1804 when he was a witness at the will prepared by William H. Burroughs of Newtown.¹⁴⁰

Richard married, second, SARAH (BETTS) WARNE, the daughter of William and Mary (Betts) Betts of Newtown, Queens Co., New York; and former wife of Hezekiah Warne of Newtown who had died in May 1797.¹⁴¹ In 1810, it is probably Richard and his family who are found residing at Newtown. Besides himself at age 45 +, Richard's household contained three males between 16 and 20; 1 female under 10; 1 female between 10 and 16; 1 female between 16 and 20; and 1 female 45 or older.¹⁴²

During the War of 1812, Richard attempted to pass into Canada, but was stopped by the United States authorities and placed under surveillance during the continuance of the war.¹⁴³

In 1820, it is probably this Richard who is found still living at Newtown. Richard was apparently involved in commerce at this time. Within his household, he had 1 female under 10, and another female between 16 and 26. One of the two females, was not born in the United States.¹⁴⁴

Richard was still living in Queens Co., New York on 18 Sep 1826 when he executed an instrument signing all his interest in the lands granted to him in Canada by the Order in Council to his daughter, Sarah. Subsequent to that, having become old and very infirm Richard finally died on Long Island in poverty leaving his daughter, Sarah, wholly dependent on the kindness of friends for support.¹⁴⁵

Richard died in Newtown between 4 Aug 1828, when he wrote his will and 11 Mar 1829

when it was probated. He was survived by his wife Sarah and three children.¹⁴⁶ He may have had a fourth child.¹⁴⁷ Children:

Child, probably by Cichey (Bogaert) Rapaljie

i. Sarah [Sally], was a spinster on 9 May 1856 living in the Township of Charlotteville, Norfolk Co., Ontario, Canada. At that time she stated that she was the “sole surviving daughter of the late Captain Richard Vanderburgh; who served during the entire Revolutionary War with the United States of America in the service of His late Majesty George the 3d ...” She confirmed that her father in June 1800 had applied too late for a grant of military lands from the Canadian Government. However, an order in Council was passed granting him a thousand acres on paying the fees.

Even though Richard had executed an instrument signing all his interest in the lands granted to him in Canada to his daughter, Sarah; when Sarah applied to the Government for these land, she was informed that owing to some representations erroneously made, the original order in council was rescinded, and a grant of five hundred acres out of the original grant was made to the step son of Richard who had come into Canada with Richard.

Sarah resided for the last thirty years [1856 or 1863 statement?] in Canada with some relatives. Now “in very advanced age destitute,” she appealed to the Canadian Government for some of the lands originally granted to her father. Neither Sarah or her father ever received any portion of the land in the order in council.

Sarah was living in Woodhouse Township, Norfolk Co., Ontario in March 1863.¹⁴⁸

ii. [unknown]

Children, mother(s) unknown.

iii. “John Van Derbergh Frost, natural son.”

iv. “Elizabeth Van Derbergh Verity, natural daughter.”¹⁴⁹

27. TRINTJE⁵ VANDERBURGH (Henry⁴⁻³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of Henry Vanderburgh and Sara Van Kleeck, was probably born in the town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York.¹⁵⁰ She married before 1775 WILLIAM FORBES.¹⁵¹ Children:

(FORBES surname)

i. Richard Vanderburgh, b. 26 Jan 1775, bapt. 26 Feb 1775.¹⁵²

28. PETER H.⁵ VANDERBURGH (Henry⁴⁻³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of Henry Vanderburgh and Sara Van Kleeck, was baptized on 23 Feb 1755 in the Dutch Reformed Church

of Rhinebeck Flats, NY.¹⁵³ On 25 Aug 1774 in the Dutch Church at Poughkeepsie, he married NEELTJE/NELLY DUTCHER.¹⁵⁴

During the Revolution, Peter remained loyal to the British cause. Like his father, he was also included among the 114 persons identified on 17 Oct 1776 by the Dutchess County Committee for Detecting Conspiracies as being "notoriously disaffected and inimical to the measures pursuing for the safety and defence of the United States of America."¹⁵⁵ However, the Committee did not consider him as threatening to the colonists' cause as his father and brother, John. Peter was not arrested and sent as a prisoner to New Hampshire like they were.

By Jan 1777, Peter and 10 others had decided to join the British. However, their attempt to do so failed. In a deposition made on 6 Jan 1777 to the Committee at Connor's Tavern in Fishkill, Lieutenant Adiel Sherwood said that on the previous Saturday he and several others "pursued after a Company of Men who it was said had just then entered the Mountains, and were supposed to be on their way to join the enemy." After the pursuers got a short way into the mountains, the road split and the party divided. Robert Wood, Joseph Bachus, and Israel Shepherd took the correct fork and soon overtook the loyalists. Armed with only a hatchet, they apprehended the eleven who were ultimately sent to a "Guard House." Robert Wood stated "That they said they were going to New York to live in Peace, and that they did not mean to fight."¹⁵⁶

What became of Peter after his incarceration until Oct of 1777 is not known. When Ft. Montgomery was taken by the British in that month, Peter was "... obliged to fly to the British in New York for protection ..."¹⁵⁷

Safe within the British lines, Peter, his wife and probably two children, found refuge in King's County with Abraham Van Ranst or Randt who, as a proprietor, provided Peter with 1 room and 5 acres.¹⁵⁸ As a refugee, Peter was also provided an allowance of £15 for the period 1 Apr - 30 Jun 1783.¹⁵⁹ After residing in this environment for about six years, Peter and his family made plans to depart for the St. John River in New Brunswick [then Nova Scotia].

Peter sailed from New York for St. John on 2 May 1783 and arrived in the [Spring Fleet] 1st fleet at St. John about 18 May 1783.¹⁶⁰ Just before embarking, Peter's family included himself, one adult woman, one child 10 or older, one child under 10, and one servant.¹⁶¹ Upon arrival at St. John his family no longer included the servant.¹⁶² Peter immediately went up the St. John river to Burton in Sunbury County where he resided through at least March 1784.¹⁶³

In 1785, Peter Vanderburgh was granted 1/2 of Lot No. 3 on the Oromocto River in Sunbury County.¹⁶⁴ This grant contained 100 acres and had also been claimed by William Carrie. Carrie petitioned the council regarding the lot. On 14 May 1785, the council considered Carrie's petition. Carrie stated that he:

"... was informed (by a Ticket) that he drew 1/2 Lot No. 3, Welch's Survey - Oromocto - where he has been at Work great part of the Winter and is lately informed it is registered to Peter Vanderburg & another ... prays no Grant may pass to Vanderburg without a hearing."¹⁶⁵

If there was a hearing, Peter's claim evidently won out over Carrie's, for on 12 Aug 1785 at the City of St. John, Peter petitioned Gov. Carleton for the other half of Lot No. 3. Peter stated that he:

"... came to this province in the first fleet and hath obtained but one hundred acres on the Oromocto No. 3 the other part of the Lott was Drawn by Nathaniel Wright who left the Province Last fall and hath not Returned neither hath improvements been made thereon as your Excellency's Petitioner hath a family he thinks himself intituted to two hundred acres.

Do Humbly beg that the whole of said Lott may be registered in his name ..."166

On the same day, the council granted permission to "... advertise half no. 3 Oromocto registered to Nathl. Wright." Nathaniel discovered the advertisement and responded to Gov. Carleton on 31 Aug 1785:

"I have found Advertised in Saterdays paper Dated August 27th 1785 half a Lott of land Lying on the River Oromocto No. 3 formerly Drawn by Nathaniel Wright [Micheans?] Survey by Peter Vandeburgh.

Do humbly beg leave to inform your Excellency that I am the Nathaniel Wright that Drew Said land and am preparing to Settle on it amediately and beg leave to Stand Tryal with Mr. Vandeburgh Your Excellency Compliance will cause me to pray."

On 27 Sep 1785 the Council met and concluded that Mr. Wright could keep his half of the lot.167

By Mar 1786, Peter was settled in Conway Township, St. John County, New Brunswick. That same year, he submitted claim #728 to the British for his losses during the revolution. In his supporting evidence, he stated that he "never served" in the military. His claim was delivered on 15 Apr 1786, deferred until 22 Apr 1786 and received on 17 Jan 1787 when it was heard and entered. The Honorable Thomas Dundass and J. Pemberton Esquires, who the commissioners appointed by act of Parliament to inquire into the losses and services of American Loyalists, reviewed Peter's claim in which Peter stated:

"That your Memmorilist at the Commencement of the Late Rebellion Retained his firm alegiance and was obliged to fly to the British in New York for Protection in the year 1777 and hath Rendered his Service as much as in his power Lay During the war the Losses Sustained by your Memmorilist you will please to observe in the Schedule and Estimate of the Estate hereunto Annexed.

Your Memorilist therefore Prays that his Case may be Taken into you Honours consideration in order that your Memmorilist may be Enabled under you Honours Direction to Receive such aid and Relief as his Losses and Services may

be found to Deserve and your Honours Memmorilist - as in
Duty bound will ever Pray.

City St. John the 16th of
March 1786

Peter VDburgh

Peter claimed the following losses:

"Three Cows	£18 0 0
one Breeding Mare	30 0 0
one young Horse English blood	35 0 0
Nine sheep	4 10 0
Seven hogs	7 0 0
Sundry articles of Household furniture	9 0 0
	103 10"168

In another statement, Peter wrote at Saint John:

"Saint John ss: March the 16th 1786 Peter Vandeburgh Late
of the Precinct of Poughkeepsie in the County of Dutchess
in the Province of New York Maketh Oath and Saith that he
Resided in New York and in the Province of New Brunswick
from the 15th of July 1783 to the 25th of March 1784 only
Excepting his passage on the seas between the two Provinces
and further saith that he was utterly unable of Delivering
or presenting to the Commissioners appointed by act of
Parliment passed in the Twenty third year of His Present
Majestys Reign an act intituled an act appointing Commissioners
to inquire into the Losses and Services of all Such persons
who hath Suffered in their Rights Properties and professions
During the Late unhappy Dissensions in America in Consequence
of their Loyalty to their King and firm attachment to the
British Constitution or at their office any Memmorial Claim
or Request for aid or on account of this Deponants Losses

Sworn before
J. Putnam Jud. Sup Court"169

Peter Vanderburgh

While in New Brunswick, Peter's first grant of land was lot 3, Oromocto, Sunbury
County.¹⁷⁰ How long he remained in New Brunswick is not certain. However, it was not more
than several years. Peter then left New Brunswick and returned to the United States. He settled,
probably by 1788, south of his former Poughkeepsie home, at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., NY.

While living at Fishkill, Peter was employed as a farmer and a weaver.¹⁷¹ He
accumulated a little over 100 acres of land, though land records do not say how he obtained
it.¹⁷² He may have received the land through his wife, Nelly. This land was probably part of the

property Isaac Hagaman had received from his father-in-law, Abraham DeGraft [DeGraav]. When Isaac died, around 1796, he mentioned his grand daughter, "Nelly Van De Burgh," in his will probated on 15 Jun 1796.¹⁷³ In 1796 and 1799, Peter divested himself of this property.¹⁷⁴ Evidently, this was part of Peter's preparation to move himself and his family to Canada.

By 1800, Peter had settled at Richmond Hill, 14 miles north of York [Toronto]. He was one of the earliest settlers of Markham township. Soon, he presented a petition for land to the Lieutenant Governor. The petition, dated at York, 1 Mar 1800, is in the Public Archives of Canada. It states that the "petitioner has always been loyal to His Majesty, as is well known to many in this Province, that he is lately arrived with his family, & son's family..... The Petitioner's family consists of a wife & ten children (six sons & four daughters), all with him excepting one son, whose apprenticeship is not yet expired."

On 7 Mar 1800, Peter purchased lots 38 and 39 in the first concession of Markham township. Other property which he owned included: Gwillimbury East, concession III, lot 14 (1805-1809); Vaughan, concession I, lot 37, N1/2 (1807-1808); and Vaughan, concession I, lot 40 (1815-1820). In 1801, he was Collector for the townships of Vaughan, Markham, King, and Whitchurch.

Peter died on 27 Oct 1839.¹⁷⁵ His wife, Nelly, predeceased him on 28 Oct 1829 at the age of 74 years. At the time of her death she was residing at Yonge Street in Markham.¹⁷⁶ Children:¹⁷⁷

- i. Sarah, bapt. 30 Jul 1775 in the Poughkeepsie Reformed Dutch Church.¹⁷⁸
- ii. Henry, b. ?. On 29 Sep 1815, Peter Vanderburgh, then a yeoman of Markham, in the Home District, Province of Upper Canada petitioned the surrogate regarding his son, Henry. Henry had died on 13 Aug 1815. Peter was entitled to "take and Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels Rights and Codicils which were of the said Henry Vanderburgh at the time of his death."¹⁷⁹
75. iii. John, b. 4 Oct 1781, m. 29 Dec 1805 Sarah Leroy, d. 22 May 1838.
76. iv. Barnet, b. Dec 1786 or Jan 1787.
77. v. Isaac, b. ca. 1789, m.(1) Margareta Frederica Summerfelt, m.(2) pre-1823 Hannah _____, m.(3)(?) 9 Apr 1834 Eliza Dillon, d. 5 Jul 1867.
- vi. Hester, b. 30 Jun 1791, bapt. 31 Jul 1791, 180 m. 14 Jul 1807 Hiram Kendrick.
- vii. Elizabeth, b. 20 Oct 1793, 181 m. 24 Feb 1810 William Wilson.
78. viii. James, d. 8 or 9 Jul 1816.
- ix. Amelia, b. 16 Dec 1795, 182 m. 17 Jun 1816 Isaac Arnold.
79. x. Richard, b. 17 Dec 1797, m.(1) 17 Oct 1816 Elizabeth Fulton, m.(2) Phoebe Vernon, d. 26 Jan 1869.
80. xi. Peter, bapt. 3 Feb 1800, m.(1) 12 Sep 1822 Elizabeth Mulloy, m.(2) 17 Jul 1839 Hannah Backus.
81. xii. Stephen, m. 1 Dec 1825 Elizabeth Marven.
- xiii. Jacobus, b. 5 Mar 1802, bapt. 14 Aug 1802 in the Poughkeepsie

Reformed Dutch Church.¹⁸³ In 1822 he was a witness at his brother Peter's marriage.

29. ELIZABETH⁵ VANDERBURGH (Henry⁴⁻³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of Henry Vanderburgh and Sara Van Kleeck, was born on 13 Oct 1759,¹⁸⁴ probably in the town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. On 23 Aug 1775, in the Reformed Dutch Church at Poughkeepsie, she married TUENIS VANBENSCHOTEN¹⁸⁵ who was born on 9 Oct 1755 and died on 22 Dec 1835. He was the son of Elias VanBenschoten and Jacomyntie Covenhoven. Elizabeth died on 31 Dec 1819. She and Teunis are buried in the Dutch Church Cemetery at New Hackensack, NY.¹⁸⁶ Children:

(VAN BENSCHOTEN surname)

- i. Jacomina, b. 18 Jul 1776, bapt. 18 Aug 1776.¹⁸⁷
- ii. Henry, b. 30 Aug 1778, bapt. 13 Sep 1778.¹⁸⁸
- iii. Elias, b. 27 Dec 1783, bapt. 1 Feb 1784.¹⁸⁹
- iv. Sarah, b. 8 Jan 1786, bapt. 26 Feb 1786.¹⁹⁰

30. HESTER⁵ VANDERBURGH (Henry⁴⁻³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of Henry Vanderburgh and Sara Van Kleeck, was probably born in the town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. She accompanied her father when he was forced to go within the British lines during the Revolutionary War.¹⁹¹ She married ENOS BUSSEY, sometime prior to 1792.¹⁹² Both died prior to 1 Feb 1836 when both their wills were probated.¹⁹³ Children, all baptisms occurred in the Reformed Dutch Church in Poughkeepsie:

(BUSSEY surname)

- i. Henry, b. 6 Mar 1792, bapt. 22 or 28 May 1792.¹⁹⁴ Evidently he died prior to Feb 1798 since another son of the same name was born during that month.
- ii. Hester, b. 1 Jun 1793, bapt. 30 Jun 1793.¹⁹⁵
- iii. Enos, b. 30 Jun 1795, bapt. 23 Aug 1795.¹⁹⁶
- iv. Henry, b. 17 Feb 1798, bapt. 20 May 1798.¹⁹⁷
- v. Betsey, b. 4 Dec 1799, bapt. 16 Jan 1800.¹⁹⁸
- vi. Peter, b. 9 Jan 1801, bapt. 21 Feb 1801.¹⁹⁹
- vii. Alida, m. pre Dec 1834 Samuel Foster.²⁰⁰

31. SARAH⁵ VANDERBURGH (Henry⁴⁻³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of Henry Vanderburgh and Sara Van Kleeck, was probably born in the town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. She accompanied her father when he was forced to go within the British lines during the Revolutionary War.²⁰¹

32. JOHN⁵ VANDERBURGH, JR. (John⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of John

Vanderburgh and Elizabeth Low, was probably born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, NY.

On 12 Jul 1772, John, Jr., in company with Henry Everitt, John Holley, and Thomas Willikson were caught in the act of stealing items from on board the boat of Beverly Robertson [Robinson], Esq. At the time of the felony, the boat was at Robertson's dock on the Hudson River in Phillipses Precinct. Taken from the boat were: 1 pair of silver shoe buckles; small books; 1 knife, fork, and raiser [razor]; and coat, vest, breeches, shirt, stockings, and a great coat. Other items removed included: 2 pair of breeches; "a linnen stocken"; 3 vests; 2 "cheek shirts"; 2 pair of wollen stockings; one "sattoo" coat; and an ink horn with a skull. John and his companions were jailed the following day by order of James Duncan, Justice of the Peace, based on the "oaths" of Albert Swim, Jr. and Joseph Garrison, Jr.202

John may be the "John Vandeburgh" who served briefly in the Revolutionary War as a member of "Capt. Wm. Radclift's Company of militia in Coll. Morrass Graham's Rigmint in the Torry Alarm for May 5 to 10, 1777." For his one day of service, John received £1, 9 1/4.203

John apparently died prior to 1801. He is not mentioned among his father's heirs when his father's real estate was divided among his children in 1801.204

33. SARA5 VANDERBURGH (John4, Henry3, Dirck2, Lucas1), daughter of John Vanderburgh and Elizabeth Low, was probably born in the 1740s in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, NY.205 She married in one of the Presbyterian churches in the Rombout Precinct on 3 May 1762, HENRY PELLs.206 Sara died before 1801.207 Henry subsequently married Charity _____ before 1806 and then resided at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., NY.208 Children of Sara and Henry Pells:

(PELLS surname)

- i. Geertje/Gertrude/Charity, bapt. 22 Sep 1765 in the Reformed Dutch Church at Poughkeepsie.209 She m. prior to 1801 Theodorus Platt. They were living in Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., NY in 1801.210
- ii. Simon, b. 20 Jul 1767, bapt. 23 Aug 1767 in the Reformed Dutch Church at Poughkeepsie.211 He was living in Poughkeepsie in 1801.212
- iii. Johannes/John, b. 25 Jan 1769, bapt. 12 Feb 1769 in the Reformed Dutch Church at Poughkeepsie.213 He was living at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., NY in 1801.214 He m. Mariah _____, who d. 27 Apr 1842, age 65 years, 8 months, and 16 days. John d. 17 Mar 1814, age 45 years, 1 month, and 22 days. Both are buried in the community ground on the Robinson Farm at Fishkill Plains, NY.215 Child:

(PELLS surname)

- i. John, Jr.; d. 22 Mar 1852, age 43 years and 9 months. Married Letitia _____, who died on 26 Aug 1833, age 20 years, 2 months, and 6 days. Both are buried in the community ground on the

Robinson Farm at Fishkill Plains, NY.216

iv. Petrus/Peter; b. 10 Jan 1771, bapt. 10 Feb 1771 in the Reformed Dutch Church at Poughkeepsie.²¹⁷ He was in Fishkill, Dutchess Co., NY in 1801.²¹⁸ He m. Mary _____, who d. 19 Sep 1843, age 64 years, 9 months, and 2 days. Peter d. 14 Feb 1845, age 74 years, 24 days. Both are buried in the Reformed Dutch Churchyard, New Hackensack, NY.²¹⁹

v. Hester/Esther, b. 1 Jul 1773, bapt. 29 Aug 1773 in the Reformed Dutch Church at Poughkeepsie.²²⁰ She married prior to 1801 William I. Woolley. They were living at East Town, Washington Co., NY by at least 1796 and were still living there in 1801.²²¹

vi. Sara/Elizabeth, b. 19 Nov 1779, bapt. Jun 1780 in the Reformed Dutch Church at Poughkeepsie.²²² She m. prior to 1801 Thomas Casey, Jr. They were living in Poughkeepsie in 1801.²²³

vii. Zephaniah; b. 30 Apr 1787, bapt. 21 Jun 1787 in the Reformed Dutch Church at Poughkeepsie.²²⁴ He was living at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., NY in 1801.²²⁵ He d. 2 Feb 1842, age 54 years, 9 months and 29 days and is buried in the Presbyterian Churchyard, Pleasant Valley, NY.²²⁶

34. PETER⁵ VANDERBURGH (John⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of John Vanderburgh and Elizabeth Low, was born on 22 Mar [1745?],²²⁷ probably in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, NY.²²⁸ He married ELIZABETH MESEROLE who was born on 17 Oct 1748 and died on 24 Apr 1842 at the age of 96 years, six months, and seven days.²²⁹

Peter received his father's farm on the eastern boundaries of Poughkeepsie in deed 294:315, 1 May 1801 from the heirs of his father.²³⁰ A portion of this land became subject of a dispute between Peter and Thomas Fenner in 1809. It resulted from the variances that occurred from land surveys. Fenner claimed a portion of Peter's land that had originally been in the possession of Peter's father since at least the 1760s.²³¹

Peter's farm was composed of two parcels. The eastern and northern part he held by the 1801 deed. The southeast corner of this tract contained the the disputed 1/2 acre and 29 perches. The other parcel Peter had more recently purchased from Stephen Burton. This latter parcel contained about 110 acres. The first parcel contained between 83 and 84 acres at the time of the 1809 dispute, but the deed of 1801 mentioned 91 acres.²³² In 1810, Peter's livestock consisted of three horses, 13 cattle, and 19 sheep.²³³

Peter probably lived in the building that in 1996 is occupied by "McAuley's Tavern" located on the southeast side of the intersection of Hooker Avenue and Cedar Avenue in Poughkeepsie.²³⁴ Peter probably died on his farm prior to 9 Jun 1827.²³⁵ Peter and Elizabeth are buried in the Vanderburgh Family Ground on their farm.²³⁶ Children:

82. i. Abraham, b. 14 Nov 1780, m. Rachel Burton, d. 23 Nov 1840.
 83. ii. Henry P., b. 15 Dec 1787, m. 10 Apr 1817 Maria Yerry.

35. HESTER⁵ VANDERBURGH (John⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of John Vanderburgh and Elizabeth Low, was born and lived in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY.²³⁷ On 17 Nov 1770 in the Poughkeepsie Reformed Dutch Church, she married her first cousin RICHARD EVERITT.²³⁸ Richard was born on 16 Jul 1749 in Poughkeepsie, the son of Clear Everitt and Magdalen Vanderburgh.²³⁹ Hester died after Jun 1780²⁴⁰ but prior to 1788.²⁴¹

Richard Everitt and his family resided at 547 Main Street in Poughkeepsie.²⁴² He married, second, ABIGAIL DEGRAAF, who was born in Jun 1770 and died on 12 Dec 1826 at the age of 56 years, five months, and 28 days.²⁴³

Richard was living in Poughkeepsie when he made out his will on 13 Jan 1818. The will was probated on 8 Dec 1824.²⁴⁴ Richard died on 21 Sep 1824 at the age of 75 years, two months, and five days. Richard and Abigail are buried in the Reformed Dutch churchyard on the east side of the New York Albany Post Road, immediately north of the corporation line of the city of Poughkeepsie.²⁴⁵ Children:²⁴⁶

Children of Hester Vanderburgh and Richard Everitt

(EVERITT surname)

i. Elizabeth, b. 28 Oct 1775, bapt. 26 Nov 1775. Sponsors at baptism were Francis Crannel, Elizabeth Snediker, and Peter Everitt.²⁴⁷ Elizabeth died prior to 1801.²⁴⁸

ii. John; b. 26 Sep 1779; bapt. 18 Jun 1780 at the Reformed Dutch Church in Poughkeepsie;²⁴⁹ m. Mary/Polly Arden, b. ca. 1785 the daughter of John and Judith Arden, d. 27 Feb 1811. John d. 7 Nov 1817 at the age of 38 years, one month, and 11 days. Both are buried in the same churchyard as John's father.²⁵⁰
 Child:

(EVERETT surname)

i. Helen Maria, b. Sep 1805, d. 17 May 1806 at the age of six months and 24 days. She is buried with her parents.²⁵¹

Additional Information

Children of Richard Everitt and Abigail DeGraaf

(EVERITT surname)

i. Peter, b. ca. 1788, d. 7 Jan 1837 at the age of 49 years. He is buried in the churchyard where his parents are buried.²⁵²

ii. James Carr, living in New York City in 1836.

iii. Samuel Slee, b. 6 Jan 1801, d. 13 Oct 1827 at the age of 26 years,

nine months, and seven days. He is buried in the churchyard where his parents are buried.²⁵³

- iv. William Henry, living in Ohio in 1836.
- v. Stephen Hendrickson, living in Missouri in 1836.
- vi. Philip, b. ca. 1809, d. 1 Dec 1825 in his 16th year at

Poughkeepsie.²⁵⁴

- vii. Alexander F., living in New York City in 1836.
- viii. Richard T.
- ix. Catherine, m. 19 Aug 1815 Davis Johnson who was a bookseller in

Poughkeepsie. In 1836, they were living at Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Kings Co., NY. By 1844, they were living at Poughkeepsie.

- x. Gertrude, m. Benjamin B. Frost. Living at Fort Edward, Washington Co., NY in 1836.
- xi. Susan, m. Alexander Gilchrist. Living at Ft. Edward Washington Co., NY in 1836.
- xii. Hester, m. 9 Dec 1810 at Poughkeepsie John Clarke. In 1836, Hester was a widow living in New York City.

36. MARY⁵ VANDERBURGH (Peter⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), probable daughter of Peter Vanderburgh and Elizabeth Taber, was born on 13 Nov 1745, probably at or near Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY.²⁵⁵ By late 1762 or early 1763, she married REZIN GEER.²⁵⁶ Rezin was born on 3 Jul 1737 at Norwich, CT, the son of Oliver Geer and Elizabeth Newberry.²⁵⁷ Rezin had arrived in Dutchess County by 1 Jun 1762 when he witnessed deed 6:174.²⁵⁸

Rezin was a cordwainer and settled just north of Poughkeepsie in the town of Charlotte [now Hyde Park]. On 11 May 1763 for £5, Henry Hegeman of Charlotte, Gentleman and Elizabeth sold to Rezin one acre of land in the town of Charlotte [previously Crum Elbow].²⁵⁹ This was the first recorded purchase by Rezin in Dutchess County and it appears that the land had belonged to his wife's mother and stepfather. The land was located in Water Lott #1 of the original Nine Partners Patent and was bounded by William Vanderburgh, east of the Post Road and along the King's Road [presently US Route 9].

During the next nine years Rezin was involved in several more land transactions, all within Water Lott #1, and near or adjacent to Hendrick Hegeman.²⁶⁰ The last land transaction for Rezin in Dutchess County occurred on 8 Sep 1772. For £100, Rezin Geer of Charlotte, now referred to as a "gentleman" sold to John Michael Rutsell of Poughkeepsie 26 acres of Water Lott 1.²⁶¹

With this last sale, Rezin and Mary were divesting themselves of all their Dutchess County property and planning to move southward. They may have moved originally to Brooklyn, Susquehanna County, PA,²⁶² but subsequently removed to the Wyoming Valley. By 1774-5, they were in Westmoreland, Litchfield County, Connecticut which after the Revolutionary War became Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.²⁶³

The Wyoming Valley covers an area three miles wide and 20 miles long on the north bank of the Susquehanna River. Settled in the Wilkes-Barre region, Rezin acquired property in

Luzerne County, PA.

On 7 Jan 1775, Anderson Dana of Westmoreland, Litchfield Co., CT [presently Wilkesbarre, Luzerne Co., PA] sold for £7, 10 shillings to Rezin Geer of Westmoreland, lot number 29 in the 4th division of Wilksbarre in Westmoreland.²⁶⁴ One week later on 14 Jan 1775, for £4, 10 shillings, Rezin purchased, from Seth Marvin, lot #36 containing 5 acres in the same division.²⁶⁵ On 10 Jul 1777, Anderson Dana sold to Rezin for £7, lot #45 in division four.²⁶⁶ That same day, Rezin also purchased property from Jabez Fish.²⁶⁷

Now permanently relocated in the Wyoming Valley, Rezin and his family found themselves in the midst of the Pennamite-Yankee War. This conflict pitted the colonists of Connecticut against Pennsylvania for possession of the Wyoming Valley. In 1778, the valley still remained part of the colony of Connecticut. At that time, most of the inhabitants of the valley believed in the American cause of independence from Great Britain. But, as in other parts of the country, some of the residents were Tories and remained loyal to Great Britain. As the Revolutionary War progressed, the Tories were driven out of the community, and joined other Tory and Indian bands. In the summer of 1778, these bands attacked the Wyoming Valley. The inhabitants fled for safety to Forty Fort, near present day Wilkes-Barre. About 300 men defended the fort against a British force of 800 which included 600 Indians.

On 3 July, the attackers defeated the settlers, and killed more than two thirds of them at Forty Fort. Rezin, a Captain in Connecticut's "24th Militia Regiment, Westmoreland,"²⁶⁸ was among those killed in what became known as the "Wyoming Massacre." The survivors struggled their way to the nearest settlements, many dying enroute. The attackers left the valley in ruins.

Rezin's death left his young family among the survivors that had to shift for themselves. In a letter written at Elyria, Ohio on 15 Apr 1879, Mrs. Anna N. Finn, a granddaughter of Rezin's daughter Jane Geer, related what she had been told of the family's plight:

"At the time her father was killed she (Jane) was a child 8 years old and I can well remember the account she used to give of her poor mother's flight with her seven young children to the hills or mountains near Wyoming Valley. So sudden was the surprise attack of the Indians in the Valley that the husband went to the front door to see what caused the alarm and it is supposed was almost instantly killed as he never returned to the house. The widowed mother and her children were concealed for many days in the woods. Her home and contents were burned by the savages and nothing was saved except the clothing they wore. After a time, with some of her children, the mother found her way to Poughkeepsie. She received a kind welcome from friends on the Hudson River and her surviving daughters married well."²⁶⁹

Ten years after his death, Rezin's estate remained unsettled. The Luzerne County, PA Orphans Court appointed Peter Geer, Rezin's son, as the first administrator of Rezin's estate. At an orphans court held at Wilkesbarre on 1 Dec 1788, Peter set "forth that the debts due from said estate exceed the amount of the personal estate by seventy three pounds six shillings and ten

pence 1/2." The court ordered that Peter "be allowed to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be sufficient to satisfy the debts due therefrom & the charges of administration."²⁷⁰

Failing to carry out his responsibilities as administrator, Peter Geer's letters of administration were revoked at a meeting of the Orphans Court 25 days later.

On 26 Dec 1788, "Ebenezer Bowman Esq. in behalf of Daniel Gore and John Staples bondsmen for Peter Geer administrator of Rezin Geer deceased, moves the court That the letters of administration to said Peter Geer may be revoked; suggesting that the said Peter had committed waste on said estate, and that he has now left the county ..." John Staples swore under oath "That the said Peter has disposed of debts due to said estate for his private benefit, that he has also sold the rail fence inclosing part of said estate, & the boards & shingles of the dwelling house thereon & that the rails & boards & shingles were drawn away by Charles Abbot."

The court ruled that Peter Geer "committed waste on said estate, & that there will be danger of the embezzlement or misapplication of the residue of the estate in the hands of said Peter ..." As a result, the court ordered that the letters of administration to Peter Geer be revoked; and additionally ordered that the order passed on 1 Dec 1788 authorizing Peter "to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as should be sufficient to pay the debts due therefrom and the charges of administration be cancelled."

Daniel Gore became the new administrator of Rezin's estate. The court ordered that he "sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be sufficient to satisfy the debts and charges of administration."²⁷¹ This he did and presented his results to the Luzerne County Orphans Court:

"The Account of Daniel Gore, Administrator of the Estate of Rezin Geer deceased was presented wherein

The administrator charges himself	\$165.33
Allowance of Disbursements	\$180.33
Balance in favor of the Administ	\$15.--

Which was ordered to be confirmed by the Court."²⁷²

Mary survived her husband by about 35 years. Where she lived and died after her return to New York State is uncertain. Family tradition holds that she returned to the Poughkeepsie area immediately after leaving the Wyoming Valley. She may have ultimately settled and died at or near Waterford, Saratoga County, NY where some of her children had settled. Mary (Vanderburgh) Geer died on 12 Mar 1814.²⁷³ Children:²⁷⁴

(GEER surname)

- i. Jane; b. 3 Oct 1763, bapt. 15 Apr 1764 in the Poughkeepsie Presbyterian Church; m. 23 Sep 1784 Richard Davis of Poughkeepsie, NY; d. 1837. Richard was born on 22 Sep 1761 and died on 24 Nov 1835. They had six sons and five daughters and lived at Waterford, Saratoga County, NY.
- ii. Peter; b. 13 Sep 1765; m. ca. 1787 Maria Deyo, daughter of Christian Deyo; d. 17 Jan 1842 and is buried in the New Paltz

Rural Cemetery, town of New Paltz, Ulster County, NY.²⁷⁵
Maria was born in 1770 and died about 1814. They had three sons and six daughters.

iii. Elizabeth, b. 16 Oct 1767.

iv. Jeremiah; b. 24 Dec 1769; m. 23 Nov 1794 Martha Morgan;

d. after 1815. Martha died in Jun 1853. They had three sons and six daughters.

v. Stephen; b. 26 Sep 1772; m.(1) 13 Aug 1793 Martha Weed, who died on 1 Mar 1802; m. (2) 16 Jan 1817 Abigail Olney, who died on 27 Feb 1849; d. 25 Jan 1847. Stephen had two daughters and one son by Martha Weed and one son and two daughters by Abigail Olney.

vi. Mary, b. 13 Apr 1775, d. 10 May 1782.

vii. Rezin, b. 5 May 1777, d. 21 Sep 1778.

37. JOHN⁵ VANDEBURGH (Peter⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), probable son of Peter Vanderburgh and Elizabeth Taber,²⁷⁶ was born about 1750-1752²⁷⁷ and baptized on 14 Apr 1754 in the Presbyterian Church, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York.²⁷⁸ His birth probably occurred in the Poughkeepsie area.

When the Revolutionary War broke out, John sided with the American cause and enlisted on 1 Apr 1776 at Rhynebeck Flats, Dutchess Co., NY. Captain Childs was his company commander, and Colonel Henry Livingston commanded the regiment of the New York Line. John served continuously in the corps until his term expired on 11 Mar 1777. He received his discharge at Fort Montgomery, NY from Brigadier General James Clinton.

Sometime prior to 1780, John married ELIZABETH GARDENER²⁷⁹ who was born on 11 Nov 1752.²⁸⁰ They were apparently living around Gallatinville, Rensselaer County in 1780 when their son, Peter was baptized there.²⁸¹ From around 1787 to 1804, they appear to have lived near Kinderhook, Columbia County where they had children baptized and also appeared as witnesses at baptisms.²⁸² They may have actually lived in Chatham where John is probably the "John Vanderburgh" who in 1801 lived on a road described as Beat No. 23 "from Manor Line by Jacob Schermerhorn's to Kinderhook Line, half the bridge at Schermerhorn's & from John I. Miller to the crick west by Thomas Garner."²⁸³ His property is mentioned as being located on Beat No. 33 "from the fish lake south of John Vanderburgh's by Peter Pulver's, Jn. R. Bullis, widow Rouse, to the Great Road by Peter P. Van Slyke's."²⁸⁴ John may have still been living in this area when he witnessed John I. Miller's will on 9 Mar 1810. Miller's will also included several members of the "Gardenier" family.²⁸⁵

Around 1811-1813, John and Elizabeth settled permanently at Lexington, Greene County, NY.²⁸⁶

Around 1815, John was evidently befebled by financial difficulties. To resolve his problems, his sons, James J. and John J. engaged in some land transactions with him. On 21 Mar 1815, James J. purchased 40 acres from his father for the sum of \$600. On 3 Jan 1816, John J. purchased 40 acres adjoining his brother's purchase for the same amount. Both of these 40 acre farms were paid for through conveyances of land of equal value by the sons to their father. All these lands were subsequently sold within three years to Darius Briggs.²⁸⁷

On 3 Jan 1816, James J. and John J. also jointly purchased 69 additional acres from their father for a thousand dollars. The thousand dollars was paid through a note with Peter Vandeburgh. The money was to be paid to Peter in yearly installments over ten years.

At the same time, John J. and James J. made a written agreement with their father to support him and his wife during their natural lives. However, sometime during 1817, John got into serious debt and was likely to be sued. To rectify this situation he made a bargain, about 24 Dec 1817, with his sons whereby he would negate his and his wife's maintenance agreement with them if they would pay all his debts. This the brothers agreed to do.

In 1818, the United States Congress passed an act allowing pensions for certain Revolutionary War participants. John felt that he qualified for one and applied the following year. In his application, he stated that due to age and infirmity he needed support from the United States. He gave his age as 66 years and his wife, Elizabeth's age as 64 years.

John originally applied for a pension on 25 Jan 1819. At a court hearing held on 5 Sep 1820, John again pursued his pension claim when he stated that:

"I do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the eighteenth day of March 1818, and that I have not since that time by gift, sale, or in any way manner whatever disposed of my property or any part thereof with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress entitled an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the Land and Naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war passed on the eighteenth day of March 1818 and that I have not nor has any person in trust for me any property in securities contracts or debts due to me nor have I any income other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed and by me subscribed."

John further stated that he had "... no deed or lease of any real property in my own or wifes right or otherwise."

The personal property inventory annexed to John's claim included:

One old Horse Cutter	\$ 3.00	
One olde Horse Harness	5.00	
One old saddle		1.25
One old Bridle		.25
One old mare lame & colt	30.00	
Two axes	1.13	
One whip	.25	
One Knife	.25	
One rake	.25	
Amount	41.38	

By 1820, John and his wife, Elizabeth, were totally dependent on their children for

support. John stated "my wife is a lame person has no use or very little use of one of her arms which has been broken[.] I now have no trade or occupation, am unable to do but very little labour for my support and think I stand in need of the assistance of my country for support."

John was not long a pensioner when one of his neighbors felt that John was fraudulent in his pension claim. On 4 Feb 1821, Chester Hall of Lexington Heights wrote to the Honorable J. C. Calhoun:

"Sir,

Having just learned that John Vandeburgh, an inhabitant of this town, is continued on the Pension Roll, I deem it my duty to submit to your Honor a brief statement of the circumstances of the said Vandeburgh, by which it will be perceived that the War Dept. has been imposed upon. The property of John V. a few years ago was estimated at \$4,600. This property he divided among his children, & took a bond from his son James J. Vandeburgh, who had the largest share of his estate, for the support of him & his wife. This Bond it is strongly suspected has never been surrendered; or if it has, the surrender is only conditional, to enable Vandeburgh to avail himself fraudulently of the provisions of the pension act. This above statement may be relied on. The facts are notorious & hundreds may be found ready to attest to their accuracy.

I am your obt. servt.
[signed] Chester Hall"

The pension claim was sustained by Munson Birch, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Greene County, when he also wrote to the Honorable John C. Calhoun on 9 Apr 1821 defending John's pension entitlement. He explained the circumstances and dates regarding John's land transactions and support agreement with his children. He also related that "... I would not willingly Impose on your honor or the Law of Congress by giving you Incorrect Information - there are some persons here that appear very hostile not only toward him [Vandeburgh] but every other person who has obtained [a pension]."

John and Elizabeth were probably living with their son, James, in 1820.²⁸⁸

John died on 14 Mar 1838 at the age of 88 years. His wife, Elizabeth had predeceased him on 6 Sep 1833 at the age of 80 years, 9 months, and 25 days. Both are buried in the Lexington Cemetery.²⁸⁹ Children:²⁹⁰

84. i. Peter J., bapt. 21 May 1780, m. by 1803 Hannah Sherzey,
d. probably after 1840 but before 1850.
85. ii. James J., b. ca. 1785, m. by 1811 Hannah Steinhart, d. May 1870.
iii. Steven, bapt. 21 Oct 1787 in the Reformed Dutch Church at
Kinderhook, NY.²⁹¹
86. iv. Sarah, b. 21 Oct 1790, m. pre 1812 Daniel Rowley, d. 9 Dec 1860.

87. v. John J., b. ca. 1793, m. Ollive Eunice Rowley, d. 23 Nov 1868.
vi. Elizabeth, bapt. 17 Dec 1797 in the Reformed Dutch Church at Kinderhook, NY.²⁹²

38. STEPHEN⁵ VANDEBURGH (Peter⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), probable son of Peter Vanderburgh and Elizabeth Taber,²⁹³ may be the Stephen who is listed among the "Associators" of Jun & Jul 1775 in Poughkeepsie who sided with the colonists at the beginning of the Revolutionary War.²⁹⁴

Stephen married ANN DOUGHTY on 24 Aug 1783 in the Dutch Reformed Church at Poughkeepsie, NY.²⁹⁵

Most likely, it is this Stephen who is recorded in the 1790 census for the town of Clinton, Dutchess County, NY. He is the head of a household that included one male under 16 years of age, and four women.²⁹⁶ Children:

- i. Elizabeth, b. 14 Jan 1784, bapt. 13 Jun 1784.²⁹⁷
- ii. Mary, b. 21 Jul 1786, bapt. 26 Jan 1787.²⁹⁸
- iii. Magdalane, b. 24 May 1789, bapt. 14 Jun 1789.²⁹⁹
- ? iv. son³⁰⁰

39. LEWIS⁵ DUBOIS (Susanna [Vanderburgh]⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of Elias DuBois and Susanna Vanderburgh, was born on 16 Aug 1744,³⁰¹ and baptized on 2 Sep 1744 in the First Reformed Church, Fishkill, Dutchess Co., NY.³⁰²

In 1762, "Lewis DuBois, aged 18, born in Dutchess County, carpenter, stature 5 ft., 7 in.," joined Captain Isaac Ter Bush's company, Dutchess County Militia.³⁰³ Two years later on 31 Dec 1764 [marriage license], he married, first, ALIDA VAN KLEECK.³⁰⁴ Alida was the daughter of either Johannes Van Kleeck and _____ or Baltus Van Kleeck and Anna Maria Vanderburgh.³⁰⁵

Lewis settled in Poughkeepsie and owned a large tract of land along the post road, now Market Street. From 1768 to 1773, he had a tavern, on the 1935 site of the Bardavon theatre in Poughkeepsie, which he sold to Thomas Poole in 1773. In 1774, he was one of the subscribers to Christ Church in Poughkeepsie, giving "the Land to sett the Church on" and, in 1766, he gave .10 toward the purchase of a glebe.³⁰⁶ Around 1773 or 1774, Lewis built a brick and stone house on his farm near Wappinger's Creek, which in 1935 was the residence of the Honorable A.B. Gray.³⁰⁷

With the approach of the Revolutionary War, Lewis was one of the first signers of the Association Pledge, in which the signers bound themselves to assist and defend the liberties of the colonies. On 28 Jun 1775, he was commissioned captain and ordered to raise a company for the Third Continental Regiment of the New York Line, "for the defense of American liberty." The colonel of the Third was James Clinton, brother of Governor George Clinton of New York.³⁰⁸ Captain DuBois' Company was ready on 21 Jul 1775, and mustered into service on 3 Aug 1775 by Captain Jacobus Swartwout, Muster-master, and was known as the Dutchess County Company.³⁰⁹ There were three Dutchess County companies in this regiment. This regiment immediately became part of General Montgomery's army for the invasion of

Canada.310

Major Henry Livingston, another Poughkeepsian in Clinton's Regiment, kept a journal and recorded the story of this regiment's march to join General Montgomery's Army. They joined Montgomery at the north end of Lake Champlain, near the enemy's forts. Here, on 11 Oct 1775, at a council of war, it was decided to erect a battery on the east side of the lake opposite the forts. "The Gen'l ordered Col. Clinton and 200 of his men to go upon the business ... Capts. Nicholson, DuBois, Billings & Denton were pitched upon to go with us." The enemy fire was too severe for any advantageous work, but Major Livingston says: "At night Capt. Dubois with a party of 40 men cut off all the Bushes & Trees between our Battery & the water edge & made the Embrasures somewhat narrower." Again, on 18 Oct, when ordered on another undertaking, he said: "Col. Clinton gave me leave to choose any 2 Companies to accompany me that I could confide in most out of his Regiment & I pitched upon those of Capts. Nicholson & DuBois; all of us together made 108 men." On November 17, Major Livingston, owing to illness, was obliged to leave the regiment and make his way slowly homeward. General Montgomery appointed Capt. Lewis DuBois to fill the vacant place on 25 November. As a result, Lewis was promoted to the rank of major.

Lewis' military performance in Canada must have been exemplary for on 25 Jul 1776, he "in Canada service" was commissioned colonel by the Continental Congress, although there was some opposition in the New York Provincial Congress.³¹¹ He was ordered to raise a regiment for three years' service or duration of the war. Some of the trials and difficulties he overcame in recruiting a complete regiment in so short a time as he wished are explained in a letter he sent to General Washington:

Poughkeepsie, Augt. 5, 1776.

May it please your Excellency ---

We are as Industrious as Possible Recruiting men for my Regiment but we find it very Difficult Inlisting men now as the one fourth part of the Millitia is to turn out and such Large Bounty Given for a bout 4 or 5 months though we earn as Good speed as I Cold Exspect. I would have sent a Return of the men Already Inlisted by my Brother only I have been Very unwell for some time and am now Getting Better and as soon as I am able to Ride I intend Going down to New York when I shall Bring Return of them with me. We are purchasing Arms for those we Inlist and wold be Glad to Know where to send them as fast as we Raise them. As my Regiment is to be Enlisted (for) During the war Perhaps your Excellency may allow me to Raise men out of the Millitia if so I think I Cold fill My Regt. and go into Immediate Service which wold be very agreeable to me. I wold be Glad if Your Excellency wold send me By my Brother, the Bearer, some Money for Recruiting as with out that we Can do but little.

I am Your Excellencys Most Obedt. & Huml. servant.

Lewis Duboys Coll.312

To Colo. Lewis Dubois

Poughkeepsie

Headquarters New York August 9th 1776

Sir

Your Letter of the 5th by your Brother is received, by him I forward you 800 Dollars, Would have you order your Regiment to march for this place, as fast as an Officer's party are

enlisted. You will make a return to me immediately, of the number of men already embodied, and continue to make your returns, by which you may call for money as wanted. I conceive that taking men from the 4 or 5 months' Militia, will not answer our present necessity, as it will not add to the number in Service; but of the Militia, which is only ordered in for a few days or weeks, you have an undoubted right to take such as have mind to enlist with you. Previous to your men arriving in this City, you will order a field Officer here, to take charge of them, as they come in.

I am Sir

Yours &c

G. Washington.³¹³

The brother that Lewis referred to in the preceding correspondence was Henry Dubois who became adjutant and captain in this regiment and was of great assistance in its recruiting and outfitting. This regiment became the Fifth New York Continental Line and was part of the force sent to the defense of the Highlands along the lower Hudson River. Colonel DuBois with his regiment was at Ft. Montgomery as early as 8 Jan 1777. Early in Sep 1777, he commanded the right wing or the force that made an expedition to Kingsbridge.³¹⁴ He was appointed 30 Apr 1777 president of Court Martial "for the trial of all such persons as should come before them charged with levying war against the State of New York, &c." Many individuals were tried by this court and nine were condemned to death for various offenses.³¹⁵

In Oct 1777, when the British came up the Hudson River in great force with fleet and army, Colonel DuBois's regiment comprised an important part of the garrison at Fort Montgomery. In the assault and capture of the fort on 6 Oct 1777, the regiment was badly cut up with many of the men and officers killed or captured.³¹⁶ Colonel DuBois was at first supposed to have been among those taken prisoner, but he escaped. On 8 Oct, General Putnam, in his report to General Washington says: "Col. DuBois who is one of the number, has this day collected near 200 of his regiment that got off after the enemy were in the fort." During this altercation, Colonel DuBois received a bayonet wound in his neck.

On 8 Apr 1779, General James Clinton sent to General Washington an arrangement of Colonel DuBois's 5th New York Regiment. This arrangement states that "Colonel Lewis Dubois" was a "prisoner of war."³¹⁷

The following year, Colonel DuBois and his regiment formed a part of General Clinton's brigade and took an active part in the Sullivan-Clinton campaign against the Indians and Tories through central New York. He commanded the right wing of General Sullivan's army and was highly commended for his action in the battle of Newtown and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy.³¹⁸ On 5 Aug 1779, Governor George Clinton, in a letter written from Poughkeepsie, to his brother General James Clinton, says: "Your family and Colo. Dubois's are well."³¹⁹

During 1779 an argument arose about the seniority rank among Colonels Van Cortlandt, Gansevoort and DuBois, and each had sent a memorial to Congress. On 22 May 1779, General Washington, in a letter to General James Clinton, wrote: "The affair between Col. Cortlandt and Ganesvoort and Dubois has been sent by Congress to me. It is probable they will send a copy of Col. Dubois's Memorial, when the Point will be considered. In mean time, I flatter myself the Gentlemen from a spirit of accomdation and their Zeal for the Service, will not suffer it to be impeded in any instance by their Claims."³²⁰

On 13 Jun 1779, Washington wrote to General Clinton again: "The Honorable the

Congress have decided the affair of rank between Colonels Van Courtlandt, Ganesvoort and Duboys upon their Memorials, against Col Duboys."³²¹ Therefore, when the five regiments were consolidated, Colonel Ganesvoort became colonel of the first and Colonel Van Courtlandt of the second. Colonel DuBois was, however, commissioned 1 Jul 1780 to raise a regiment of levies and sent into a very active service to the frontier in the Mohawk Valley. With this regiment, he took an active part during 1780 and 1781 in clearing up the Mohawk Valley of the Tories and Indians under Sir John Johnson, Butler and Brandt.³²² He was second in command to General Robert Van Rensselaer. He had an important part in the Court of Inquiry that exonerated that officer from the charges of cowardice and inefficiency.³²³

After the war, Lewis returned to his home at the present day site of 25 Market St. in Poughkeepsie. Lewis was a member of Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, F.& A.M. Many lodge meetings were held at his house. It is most probable that during the lodge meeting of 27 Dec 1782 that George Washington attended, Lewis hosted him in his home.³²⁴ After the war, Lewis was referred to at various times as "Innkeeper," "Merchant," and "Farmer."

On 17 Apr 1787, he was appointed Brigadier-General of Militia in Dutchess County.³²⁵ He served until 13 Jun 1793 when he was succeeded by David Van Ness, inasmuch as he had "removed to a distant part of the State."³²⁶ He was appointed High Sheriff of Dutchess County on 22 Mar 1781 and served until 9 Mar 1785.³²⁷ He represented Dutchess County in the State Assembly in the 9th session of the legislature from 12 Jan to 6 Mar 1786, and also in the 10th session at New York from 12 Jan to 27 Apr 1787.³²⁸ He was a supervisor at Poughkeepsie from 1786 through 1789.

In 1791 or 1792, Colonel DuBois seems to have gotten into financial difficulties, as his farm and most of his other real estate was sold under mortgage foreclosure. Sometime in 1792, or prior to Jun 1793, he and his wife removed to Maysfield, Montgomery County. He represented Montgomery County in the 19th session of the legislature from 6 Jan to 11 Apr 1796.³²⁹ How long he remained away from Poughkeepsie is not clear, but on 28 Mar 1805, he was again living there when a special act of the New York State legislature was passed. This act was known as Act LIII, Laws of 1805 - An Act for the Relief of Lewis DuBois:

"Be it resolved by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, that it shall be lawful for the commission of the land office, and they are hereby required to grant to Lewis DuBois, late a Colonel in the Line of the late Army of the United States during the revolutionary war, and his heirs and assigns forever, by letters patent, the number of acres of land which have been granted to officers of the same grade in Western District in a tract set apart for the Line of this State serving in the Army of the United States."

Lewis' wife, Alida, died sometime after 1793, probably during their residence in Montgomery County. Lewis married, second, CATHARINE VAN DE BOGART who survived him.

Lewis died in Poughkeepsie on 4 Mar 1824. Children, by first wife:

- (DuBois surname)
- i. Cathrina, b. 21 Sep 1775, bapt. 15 Oct 1775.³³⁰
 - i. Elias L.; bapt. 16 May 1766; m. 10 May 1787 Jacomyntje Van Benschoten, dau. of Col. Elias Van Benschoten.
 - ii. Johannes, bapt. 16 May 1769.³³¹

40. HENRY⁵ DUBOIS (Susanna [Vanderburgh]⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of Elias DuBois and Susanna Vanderburgh, was born at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY on 26 Jul 1755.³³² He was 20 years old when the Revolutionary War began and on 21 Nov 1776 was appointed adjutant with the rank of lieutenant in the Fifth New York Regiment, commanded by his brother, Colonel Lewis DuBois. He was active in the recruiting for this regiment and served as messenger between his brother and General Washington.³³³ In 1777, he served with his regiment through the disastrous campaign in the Highlands and in the defense of Fort Montgomery. His regiment remained on duty in the Highlands and around Peekskill and Newburgh until the summer of 1778, when it was on duty at Albany and Schenectady. On 1 Sep 1778, he was promoted to the rank of captain-lieutenant. Throughout the summer and fall of 1779, the regiment did strenuous and efficient service as a part of General Clinton's Brigade in the Sullivan-Clinton expedition through New York State against the Indians and Tories.³³⁴

As adjutant of his regiment, Henry frequently appeared before courts martial to testify for or against men accused of drunkenness or other delinquencies. In the fall of 1779, when the five New York Line regiments were combined to form the First and Second, he became a captain in the Second New York Regiment.

On 25 Sep 1780, Henry was the bearer of a letter from Col. Van Cortlandt to Governor Clinton, suggesting a way to procure clothing and equipment for the regiment.³³⁵ He was at various times active as recruiting officer for his regiment through Dutchess and Ulster Counties. He resigned from the army in 1782 and was honorably discharged. When the Society of the Cincinnati was formed in 1783, he became one of the original members.³³⁶

On 24 Jun 1780, Captain Henry married ELEANOR TER BUSH, daughter of John Ter Bush, Jr. and Catharine Van Wyck. After leaving the army, he became a storekeeper and lived in a house on Market Street in Poughkeepsie, where in 1935 the new southern extension of the Nelson House stood. On 4 Oct 1786, he was appointed Inspector of Militia, Dutchess County North Brigade.

Henry died on 25 May 1794. His wife survived him by only a few days, passing away on 9 Jun 1794.

After their death, their children were brought up by Judge William Bailey and his wife, Hannah Hageman, a half-sister to their mother. Children:

- (DuBOIS surname)
- i. Catharine, b. 11 Aug 1781.
- ii. Susannah, b. 5 Oct 1783, m. 5 Oct 1803 Uriah Burdge.
- iii. Louis, b. 28 Jul 1786.
- iv. John Henry, b. 13 Jan 1790.³³⁷

41. SUSANNA⁵ LEWIS (Susanna [Vanderburgh]⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of Richard Lewis and Susannah Vanderburgh, was born on 25 Mar 1761.³³⁸ probably at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY. She married at Troy, NY on 28 Feb 1779 GILBERT JAMES LIVINGSTON. Rev. Stephen Case performed the wedding ceremony.

Gilbert was born on 14 Oct 1758 in Poughkeepsie, NY, the son of James and Judith Livingston. During the Revolutionary War, he was an Ensign and Lieutenant in the Second New York Continental Regiment 1776-1777, a Captain in the Local Levies under Colonels

Weissenfels, Malcolm, and Pawling, and fought at Saratoga in Col. Van Cortlandt's Second New York Regiment.

Susanna died on 27 Jul 1822 at Saratoga, NY. Gilbert died on 7 Apr 1833 at Rome, NY. Children, all baptisms occurred in the Reformed Dutch Church of Poughkeepsie:

- (LIVINGSTON surname)
- i. James, b. 19 Nov 1779, m. 1805 Alida Austin.
 - ii. Richard Lewis, b. 19 Sep 1781, bapt. 21 Oct 1781,
d. 3 May 1794.
 - iii. John Moore, b. 13 Feb 1784, d. 22 Nov 1793.
 - iv. Judith, b. 4 Sep 1785, bapt. 13 Nov 1791, m. 26 Jun 1806 Samuel
Butler.
 - v. Franklin, b. 10 Nov 1787, bapt. 13 Nov 1791, m. Deborah Tripp.
 - vi. Philip Cortlandt, b. 17 Nov 1790, bapt. 13 Nov 1791,
d. 1 Jun 1813.
 - vii. Charles, b. 14 Jan 1793, bapt. 10 Mar 1793, m. Jane Rynerse.
 - viii. Maria, b. 28 Oct 1795, m. 26 Dec 1815 William Hollister.
 - ix. Robert, b. 30 Sep 1798, d. young.
 - x. Cornelia, b. 6 Dec 1800, m. Orville Bird Dibble, 23 Jan 1857.
 - xi. Sally, b. 1805, d. 1805.339

42. SARAH⁵ LEWIS (Susanna [Vanderburgh]⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of Richard Lewis and Susannah Vanderburgh, was born on 15 Oct 1763.³⁴⁰ probably at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY. She was baptized on 12 Jan 1764 in the Reformed Dutch Church in New York City. She married on 10 Jul 1780 JOHN TER BUSH. Children:

- (TER BUSH surname)
- i. John, b. 19 Apr 1781 or 82.
 - ii. Susannah, b. 22 Dec 1783 or 84.
 - iii. Cornelius, b. 27 Jul 1785 or 86, died young.
 - iv. Catharine, b. 24 Jul 1788.
 - v. Cornelius, b. 11 Apr 1795.

43. ELIZABETH⁵ VANDERBURGH (James⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of James Vanderburgh and Margaret Noxon, was born on 16 May 1754.³⁴¹ in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New York. By marriage license dated 30 Nov 1772, she married, first, MARTIN CORNELL.³⁴² Martin, son of John Cornell and Marytje Wiltsie, was probably born around 1750.³⁴³ and was a weaver by trade.³⁴⁴ In 1771 his brand mark was recorded as a "crop on the right ear and a 1/2 penny in each side of same." As a resident of Beekman, he was taxed from 1773 through 1775 and paid a tax rate of two pounds in 1773.³⁴⁵ On 1 Mar 1776, Martin was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Minute Company of Beekman and became a key player for the American cause during the Revolutionary War.³⁴⁶

By the close of 1776, Martin was heavily involved with the Dutchess County Committee on Conspiracies. This Committee, along with others throughout New York, was established in

Oct 1776 by a "Resolution of the Convention of the State of New York for enquiring into, detecting and defeating all Conspiracies which may be form'd in the said State, against the Liberties of America." Martin carried out the orders of the Committee relating to identifying and apprehending those pro-British persons who were actively opposing the cause of the Colonists.³⁴⁷ His involvement with the Committee made him a close associate of Enoch Crosby,³⁴⁸ the person on whom James Fennimore Cooper based his novel *The Spy*.

December 1776 through Feb 1777 were busy months for Martin, Enoch Crosby, and other members of the Committee. The Committee usually met at Hugh Connor's tavern in Fishkill, NY. When they convened on 22 Dec 1776, "Captain Platt inform'd the Committee that he has received Intelligence that a certain Jacobus Striker who has lately come from the Enemy, Peter Harris who lately escaped from the Guard House, and James Goslin who had returned from Transportation [he had been taken prisoner in Oct 1776 and sent to Exeter, New Hampshire] were lurking in Beekman's Precinct. Resolved that Mr. Martin Cornwell [Cornell] be requested forwith to apprehend the said persons and that for that Purpose he call upon such of the Militia as he thinks necessary." This appears to be Martin's first mission under the Oct 1776 New York Resolution.³⁴⁹

When the Committee met the next day, its members resolved to employ Enoch Crosby as a spy to go "to Mount Ephraim and use his utmost Art to discover the designs, Places of Resort, and Route, of certain disaffected Persons in that Quarter, who have form'd a Design of joining the Enemy." The Committee made Nathaniel Sackett responsible to see that Crosby received the necessary passes, information, money, clothing, and a horse to accomplish his mission.³⁵⁰ The following day, Sackett "informed the Committee that Enoch Crosby was gone off on the business proposed last Night[,] that he was to assume the Name of Levi Foster and that he promis'd to be at Mount Ephraim by Thursday Noon."³⁵¹

While Crosby was infiltrating the enemy, Martin continued his search for Striker, Harris, and Goslin.

On 26 Dec 1776, John Jay became the Committee chairman.³⁵² During the 30 Dec 1776 meeting, Mr. Jay communicated to the Committee "a Letter from Ebebezer Cary & James V. Derberg of 27 Dec which was delivered to him [Jay] by Martin Cornell together with a certain John Maloyd whom they had sent to be exd [examined] respecting Intimations he had given in his Cups [while intoxicated] of John Kanes inlisting Men in the Enemys Service, and also one Jacobus Striker who had been with the Enemy & had lately come from Long Island & New York, and that he had committed them to the Custody of the Guard.³⁵³

Following his instructions of 22 Dec 1776, Martin had success in apprehending Jacobus Striker. Through the awareness of his father-in-law, James Vanderburgh, he had also uncovered another enemy plot through the liquor induced indiscretions of John Maloyd. Martin's investigation revealed that while at the house of Peter Noxon in Beekman, John Maloyd let slip that John Kane was gathering together a company of men to join the British. Peter Noxon gave testimony regarding this incident at the 30 Dec 1776 meeting when he stated:

"that on or about last Wednesday se'en night John Meloyd came to [his] house in Beekman's Precinct[,] that he got a little Liquor and taking a pot of Cyder to his Lips said here is a Health to Capt Kane and his Company[,] upon which [Peter's] wife said what is John Kane raising a Company[?] upon which the said Meloyd seemed to be a

little embarrass'd and said he meant a Kane in some other Country,[.] that [Peter] looks upon the said John Meloyd to be disaffected to the American Cause And further this Deponent [Peter] saith not."354

The proceedings of the 30 Dec meeting continued with further accounts of Loyalist activity. Mr. Francis Wiltsie of Beekman informed the Committee "that Philip Vincent and Henry Cornel told him this morning that Philip's mother was up this morning between 1 & 2 and observed a company of about 15 men travelling towards the mountains & that some of the neighbors in slays had pursued them."355 The Committee then "Ordered that Capt Myrick with five Men immediately march & use his utmost Diligence to apprehend the Persons mentioned in Francis Wilsie's Information, & that he have power to impress a sleigh & Horses to transport himself & Men to Dan. Wrights."356 The Committe further directed that: "That Capt. Myrick request the Assistance of Col. Luddington, Capt. Clark & Leut. Martin Cornell in executing the above order & when done to request of each of them forwith to repair to this Committee."357

The new year brought increased activity regarding the protection of American interests. On 3 Jan 1777, Nathaniel Sackett was empowered to employ detachments of the Dutchess County Militia. The officers were also instructed to carry out his orders.358

At the Committee meeting of 6 Jan 1777, Nathaniel Sackett gave to John Jay and the Committee two affidavits that he had received on 4 Jan 1777 from Crosby and Martin Cornell. These affidavits stated that "the plans concerted by the Tories for Joining the Enemy had been much disconcerted, by the late apprehension of several of their Number ..." Since this affected Crosby's mission, Sackett requested further guidance from the Committee. They responded by telling Sackett to use his own discretion.359 Sackett evidently told Crosby to continue his clandestine activities. He reported to the Committee on 10 Jan that Crosby in an 8 Jan affidavit had named a number of men who were joining together and preparing to go to the enemy. Sackett took immediate action and "communicated the Contents of the said Affidavit under oaths of secrecy to Martin Cornwell [Cornell], Capt Clarke & Capt Gassbeek as that they may have the best opportunity of apprehending the Company who Crosby in his said Affidavit says intends shortly to Join the Enemy." Sackett directed them to apprehend other men also mentioned in the affidavit and affirmed by Martin Cornell.360

Nathaniel Sackett's other intelligence gathering activities had obtained serious threats against the Committee members. During the Committee's 6 Jan 1777 meeting, Sackett informed the members that the enemy was planning to "take or put to death members of the said Com[mittee]:"361 This probably raised his concern for Crosby's safety. That same day Sackett sent a letter to Peter Van Gaasbeek:

"Dear Sir, I had almost forgot to give you directions to Give our friend an opportunity of making his escape[.] Upon our plan you will Take him prisoner with this partie you are now wateing for[.] his Name Is Enoch Crosby Alias John Brown[.] I could wish that he may escape before you bring him Two miles on your way to Committee[.] you will be pleased to advise with Messrs Cornwill [Martin Cornell] and Capt Clark on this Subject and form such plan of conduct

as your wisdom may direct but no means neglect this friend of ours."362

In addition to performing his liaison work with Crosby, Martin still pursued those staunchly loyal to the Crown. At the 13 Jan 1777 Committee meeting, Martin and Capt. Van Gaasbeck brought forward Charles Vincent and John Buyce whom they had apprehended near Moses Sackrider's home in the mountains. They were traveling through about 11 o'clock at night. Both were queried by the Committee.

Charles Vincent said he had an outdated pass but was going to his father's place in East Chester to fetch a horse he had left there about a week ago. He also wanted to see "his Brother Lewis Vincent who lives at his Fathers sells salt for six shillings per bushell and he intended to have brought some with him."

John Buyce stated that he was going to visit his wife's uncle who lived within 10 miles of East Chester. The uncle had salt to sell at six shillings per bushell and he was going to get some. He was told he needed no pass and stated he lived at Oswego in Dutchess County.

The Committee didn't buy their story and ordered them "committed to ye Guard House."363

Two days later, on 15 Jan 1777, Crosby communicated with Martin Cornell and informed him that he had nothing new. In writing to Peter Van Gasbeck at Poughquag the following day, Martin stated that Crosby "is this Day to Go Among them and if he Cant Get Nothing, He'll Stay to Morrow Night Before he Sees Us."364

The next day at Connor's tavern, the last recorded episode regarding Martin Cornell's activities is found in the Committee's records:

"Lieut. Martin Cornell appear'd before the Com:, and says that meeting a certain Abraham Brower, and Mary Thomas at the foot of the mountains, and having reason to suspect that they were disaffected, and rebellious Subjects of this State, he did Arrest the said Abraham Brower, and Examine him. That the said Abraham Brower, had on two under Waistcoats, one Waistcoat and Coat, & an over Coat, and in a Bundle a pair of Trowsers, and Clean Shirt, and the examinent finding no papers upon him, and being told that he was only going to accompany his Sister. And the examinant upon examining him, as to his place of abode, finding that he greatly prevaricated, did also arrest his said Sister, who after having riden to some distance out of sight of this examinent had return'd. That this examinant proceeded with the said Abraham Brower, and Mary Thomas, to the House of Daniel Wright, and there desired the said Mary Thomas to shew him her papers, which she at first refus'd, alledging that she had no papers, But the examinant told her that he shou'd take Notes of what she said, and she must swear to the Truth of it. That she thereupon confess'd that she had papers conceal'd at her Back, which papers the examinant

caus'd to be taken from her, and doth now deliver to this Com: That the Examinant thereupon sent the said prisoners to this Com:, under the care of Huff, which prisoners are now here."365

As a result of Martin's testimony, the Committee ordered that Abraham Brower be committed to the custody of Capt Belknap. It also directed "that Lieut Cornell Cause the Mary Thomas to be examin'd and searched by Mrs. Godwin and Mrs. Connor, or any other two discreet, and well affected persons, and to keep her in safe custody, until further order of this committee."366

Enoch Crosby continued his espionage activities through the month of February. His efforts resulted in many persons being apprehended who would have otherwise joined the British or undermined the American cause. During his covert activities, Enoch at various times used the aliases Levi Foster and John Brown, and was also known as the "Emissary." He was "himself" however, when he appeared before the Committee on 28 Feb 1777 and gave a lengthy account of his activities during the month. For his "secret services," the Committee ordered that 10 dollars be paid to Crosby.³⁶⁷ For his overall performance and contributions to the American cause, John Jay was instrumental in getting Crosby special recognition. Through Jay's efforts, the Council of Safety on 2 Sep 1777 resolved to reward Crosby \$200 for his services. During the 8 May 1778 Committee meeting, Egbert Benson reported that he had paid Crosby the \$200 in pursuance of that resolution.³⁶⁸

Martin Cornell died around 1778.³⁶⁹ The cause and date of his death is not known. Letters of Administration on his estate were dated 18 May 1785.³⁷⁰

Elizabeth married, second, probably in 1779, TABER BENTLEY, son of William Bentley and Elizabeth Tillinghast,³⁷¹ and a farmer of Beekman.³⁷² In 1781 Taber and Elizabeth lived in the vicinity of Elizabeth's father, James Vanderburgh. While testifying during an Apr 1781 court martial, Taber stated that he had "a boy that lives with me."³⁷³ This may have been Elizabeth's son, John by Martin Cornell. Taber also served in the Revolutionary War. He became a Second Lieutenant on 10 Mar 1778 and served in the Fifth Regiment of the Dutchess County Militia, Beekman's Precinct.³⁷⁴ After the Revolutionary War he continued his military involvement with the New York State Militia. He was elected Captain of Company No. 3 in Beekman in 1786³⁷⁵ and resigned from the militia in 1806 with the rank of Colonel.³⁷⁶

Taber's tax in 1778 was .1.³⁷⁷ His census listings were 2-4-6 in 1790, 0-2-1-0-2 and 0-1-2-0-2 in 1800.³⁷⁸ In 1810, he was recorded with 0-0-1-1-1 and 0-0-10-02 with 6 horses, 22 cattle and 22 sheep. He had one loom and made 150 yards of cloth. In 1799, he was taxed on a house and land valued at \$1,500 and personal property valued at \$118. He and his father also owned another house and land worth \$150 on which they paid a tax of 15 cents.³⁷⁹

Taber's will was written on 20 Jul 1825 and probated on 29 Mar 1826. In it, he names his wife Elizabeth; son William; and daughter Elizabeth; plus grandchild Laura Sweet, daughter of Helen; and Tabor Bentley. Executors were Robert Coffin and Abner Osborn, and witnesses were Abner Osborn, Mary Osborn, and Laura Mary Sweet. Witnesses to a codicil were Lewis Baker, Andrew Bentley, and Alvin Sweet.³⁸⁰

Taber died on 19 Mar 1826 at the age of 73 years and eight months. He is buried on the farm of Daniel Quillan [1914] at Gardner Hollow, in the town of Beekman. His tombstone records him as "Colonel Taber Bentley."³⁸¹ Elizabeth died on 21 Feb 1837 at age 80 at the

home of Robert Coffin in Washington Town, Dutchess County.³⁸² Children:³⁸³

(CORNELL surname)

- 88. i. John, b. ca. 1773, m. Mary Elizabeth _____, d. after 1818.
- 89. ii. Margaret (Peggy), b. ca. 1775, m. 4 Dec 1806 Thomas Esmond,
d. 29 Dec 1843.
- 90. iii. Mary (Polly), b. ca. 1777(?), m.(1) Hezekiah Rodgers/Rogers,
m.(2)(?) Abner Osborn.

(BENTLEY surname)

- 91. iv. Helen L., b. 2 Aug 1780 [27 Jul per Doherty], m. 4 Dec 1806 John
Sweet, d. 1 Sep 1820.
- 92. v. Magdalen; b. 26 Oct 1782 [26 Dec per Doherty]; m. 20 May 1802
Robert Coffin of Washington, Dutchess County, NY;
d. 31 Aug 1866.
- 93. vi. James, b. 15 Oct 1783, m. Esther Marshall.
- 94. vii. William T., b. 9 Dec 1785, m. Mary Woodin, d. 1832.
- viii. Hallet G., b. 19 Dec 1787, m. 5 Feb 1815 Clarissa Marshall
of Patterson, NY. Living in Poultney, Steuben Co., NY in 1820.
- ix. Elizabeth, b. 14 Jan 1790 [19 Jan per Doherty], m. Beriah Austin
as his third wife. No children.
- ? x. Tabor, Jr., m. Ann Sweet.

44. HENRY⁵ VANDERBURGH (James⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of James Vanderburgh and Margaret Noxon, was born on 28 Feb 1756 in Beekman, Dutchess County, NY.³⁸⁴ At the age of 20 years, Henry was 5'6" tall with a fresh complexion, brown eyes and black hair when he followed in his father's footsteps and joined the colonists' cause against the British.³⁸⁵ In May 1776 at the town of Beekman, he entered the Army and served seven and one half months as a sergeant in Captain Cornelius Van Wyck's Company of Colonel James Swartwout's New York Regiment. He was appointed as the orderly sergeant for the company, marched to King's bridge and encamped there. He had guard duty on the bank of the river above King's bridge on the day Fort Washington was taken by the enemy. After White Plains was burned and McDougle's battle was fought, the Army retreated to Peekskill. Capt Van Wyck was killed while on a scouting mission, and command of the Company went to Lieutenant Henry Bailey. Then they returned to Fishkill, crossed the North [Hudson] River, and went into winter quarters near New Windsor. On the fifteenth of December 1776, after serving seven and one half months, Henry received an Ensign's commission with the instructions to enlist men in the Continental Army. He was attached to the 5th New York Regiment of the Line commanded by Colonel Lewis Du Bois, 5th Company commanded by Capt. John Johnson. Henry enlisted his quota of men during the winter, and in the Spring of 1777 mustered and joined the regiment at Fort Montgomery on the [North] Hudson River. He remained there on duty until the fort was stormed and taken by the enemy on 6 Oct 1777. As a result, Henry and the rest of the Regiment went up the West side of the Hudson to near Kingston. After Kingston was burned, they returned to Newburgh and crossed the river to Fishkill. Henry spent the winter about two miles below

Fishkill, where he had charge of men who had been inoculated with small pox.³⁸⁶

On 5 April 1778, Henry married MERCY CARY,³⁸⁷ daughter of Benjamin Cary and Thankful Taylor.³⁸⁸ She was born on 14 Apr 1758.³⁸⁹

In the Fall of 1778, Henry was promoted to Second Lieutenant in his same regiment and company, and was with the main army at White Plains. From there the army retreated to Peekskill. Soon Henry's regiment was ordered to Albany. From there they went to Schoharie and were stationed at the Middle Fort. Henry, with a guard of fifty men, volunteered and went ten miles west to a picket fort at Cobleskill. They remained there through the winter. In the Spring of 1779, Henry was ordered to Johnstown where he remained until the first of July of that year, when he heard of sickness in his family. He left the Army and returned home after a service in the Continental Line of two years and seven months. In the Spring of 1780, Henry received from New York Governor Clinton a commission as a First Lieutenant in the state troops, and joined Captain Thomas Lee's Company of the New York Militia in Colonel Morris Graham's Regiment at Fort Plank on the Mohawk River. He was then ordered with his Company to cross the Mohawk River and take command of a picket fort at Stone Arabia. He remained there during the season, no commissioned officer being there but himself. About the first of November 1780 Colonel Johnson, with 500 British troops from Canada and with Butler and Brandt who commanded 250 Indians, came through Cherry Valley, Cobleskill, and Schoharie burning and scalping. They came to Fort Hunter where they encamped. Colonel Malcolm, who commanded at Fort Plank, ordered Colonel Brown with a regiment of new levies to reinforce Henry and his Company to prevent the enemy from crossing the river. However, before daylight the enemy forded the river, unexpectedly attacked Colonel Brown, Henry, and their men killing and scalping 45, two of whom were of Henry's company. Colonel Brown was killed at the first fire, and Henry was wounded. Henry was later discharged at Stone Arabia after serving as Lieutenant Commandant of the Company for seven months.³⁹⁰

After the war, Henry returned to his home town of Beekman. However, he did not stay there long. By 1785, he and his family settled on a farm in Hyde Park and Pleasant Valley.³⁹¹ The 206 acre farm was given to him by his father.³⁹² The western border of the farm was approximately where Quaker Lane in Hyde Park is located, and the southern border was Netherwood Road in Pleasant Valley. The Zaccheus Marshall farmstead comprised the eastern boundary. On 1 May 1844,³⁹³ John Culver then sold approximately four acres to Zebulon Haight on the same day,³⁹⁴ and about six acres to Isaac Stringham on 1 Jun 1850.³⁹⁵ John Culver and Isaac Stringham probably lived in the same house that Henry and his family had occupied.

Henry and his wife, Mercy, had eleven children born between 1779 and 1801. Mercy died on 5 Dec 1820.³⁹⁶ Henry subsequently married Mrs. ABIGAIL (_____) SEAMAN on 30 Mar 1823 in the Pleasant Valley Presbyterian Church.³⁹⁷ Abigail was probably the former wife of Samuel Seaman of Poughkeepsie. In his will, Samuel cited wife, Abigail, and three young children not named.³⁹⁸ Abigail died on 23 May 1831.³⁹⁹ In early 1841, Henry, at age 85, was living alone in Pleasant Valley.⁴⁰⁰ Henry died on 15 May 1841.⁴⁰¹ His burial location is not certain. Henry is probably buried in an unmarked grave in the family plot at Poughquag, NY.⁴⁰² His will was signed 1 Feb 1837 and proved in 1841.⁴⁰³ All his children were by his first wife:⁴⁰⁴

95. i. Lewis, b. 22 Jul 1779, m.(1) _____, m.(2) 24 Dec 1837

Ann (Tredwell) Austin, d. 27 Mar 1864.

ii. Margaret, b. 3 Dec 1780. Lived with her sister, Frances Sturges in 1850.405 She d. 29 Jul 1860 at Binghamton, NY.406

iii. Susannah, b. 19 Jan 1782, never married, d. 10 Dec 1860 at the home of her brother, Martin, in Canaan, Columbia Co., NY. She is buried in the Red Rock Cemetery in Canaan.407

96. iv. John, b. 5 Dec 1784, m. Ann Mott, d. 29 Jul 1846.

97. v. Martin, b. 20 Aug 1786, m. Mary Halstead, d. 15 Mar 1864.

vi. Frances, b. 14 Dec 1788, m. Apr 1832 John G. Sturges.408 In 1850, they lived on a farm (value \$2,500) in Chenango, Broome Co., NY. No known children.409

vii. Lucinda, b. 25 Sep 1791, m. 28 Nov 1841 Lawrence Manning,410 d. 19 Aug 1863. Buried in the Netherwood Baptist Churchyard, Pleasant Valley, NY. Lawrence predeceased his wife when he died at Hyde Park, NY on 16 Sep 1849. He is also buried at Netherwood.411

viii. Maria, b. 21 Mar 1794, m. 27 Nov 1814 Lewis Flagler. Marriage performed by Rev. Mr. Jenks. At the time of the marriage, Lewis was a merchant in Pleasant Valley, NY.412 They lived in Charleston, Peoria Co., IL in 1841.413 In 1850, they lived in the town of Peoria where Lewis was a farmer.414 Lewis died in Peoria on 5 Mar 1864.415

98. ix. Richard D. C., b. 9 Aug 1796, m. Belinda M. [Marshire?], d. 8 Apr 1866.

x. Catherine V., b. 20 Oct 1798, m. 18 Oct 1820 Samuel B. Dutton.416 Catherine d. 31 Jan 1824.417 Children, all born in Poughkeepsie:418

(DUTTON surname)

i. Charles J., b. ca. 1821.

ii. Theodore, b. ca. 1823.

iii. Catherine Frances, b. ca. 1824.

xi. Eliza DeWitt, b. 6 Sep 1801, m. 22 Oct 1829 at St. James Episcopal Church in Hyde Park, NY Samuel B. Dutton,419 the former husband of her deceased sister, Catherine. Samuel was living in Poughkeepsie in 1880. Child:420

(DUTTON surname)

i. Eliza, b. ca. 1832, possibly m. _____ Forman and had two children.

45. BARTHOLOMEW5 VANDERBURGH (James4, Henry3, Dirck2, Lucas1), son of James Vanderburgh and Margaret Noxon, was born on 8 Nov 1757 in the town of Beekman,

Dutchess County, New York.⁴²¹ He was baptized on 27 Aug 1758 by Dom. E. T. Van Hoovenburgh of Rhinebeck, NY in the Dutch Reformed Church, Hopewell, NY.⁴²²

In 1778, he joined the American cause in the Revolutionary War.⁴²³ However, his joining was not without some controversy. On 17 May 1778, Thomas Palmer sent a report to Gen. George Clinton regarding the movement and progress of the drafts from Newburgh, NY. In his letter he also mentioned a concern he had about Bartholomew, when he said:

"Another Circumstance I beg leave to mention, and that is, I am Informed that Colo. Vanderburgh's Son Inlisted for one of the Classes of his Regiment, and took a bounty of Upwards of 100 pounds; that Soon after it appeared he had an appointment for an Ensign in one of the Companies of Colo. Dubois Regiment. Wheather he knew of the appointment when he took the Bounty I am not Certain; However wheather he did or not, I Conceive he ought to return the money to the Class or hire another man. But the Single point with me is, wheather if he met with the appointment after he took the money, (if he has not Honor Enough to return it) he can or ought to be Obliged to do it. Your Excellency's Opinion on this, by a line to me or Colo. Vanderbergh to a proper Sense of his Duty. I am Thos. Palmer "⁴²⁴

If any serious consequences befell Bartholomew because of Thomas Palmer's letter, he certainly overcame them. For on 1 May 1778, Bartholomew became an Ensign⁴²⁵ and served throughout the duration of the war in that capacity. On one occasion, 11 Jul 1780, Col. Marinus Willett recommended to George Clinton "that Ensign V.D. Burgh be sent out to recruit for Col. Willett's regiment."⁴²⁶

In an 1839 statement, Bartholomew's widow stated that she "was not married to ... Bartholomew until after the war and does not personally know the particulars of his service, but to the best of her knowledge. ... Bartholomew enlisted in [the] army in the year 1779 and served four years. He served in the 3rd Regiment in New York Line commanded by Colonel Van Courtlandt and joined [the] regiment at Schoharie, in the state of New York. He was a commissioned officer ... [and] served as Ensign altho he was always called Major after [she] knew him. ... Bartholomew served till the close of the war. [She] ... heard him talk about the war and the part he took [in] it and has heard him tell of going against the Indians. But she cannot now recollect any further particulars."⁴²⁷

Because of his contributions to the war effort, Bartholomew was made an original member of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati.⁴²⁸

Just as the war was ending, Bartholomew got into trouble with the authorities in Poughkeepsie. John Shear complained that on 1 Aug 1783, he possessed a mare with saddle and bridle worth 34 pounds that became lost. The same day, he discovered that Bartholomew had taken possession of the horse, and although Bartholomew knew that the horse belonged to Shear, he refused to return it. Unable to convince Bartholomew to return the horse, Shear brought suit against him for 60 pounds in the Dutchess Inferior Court of Common Pleas during its May 1784 term.⁴²⁹

After the war, Bartholomew returned home to Beekman and resided in his father's house. He stayed there a number of years and then purchased an estate in Beekman and went into the mercantile business.

Bartholomew courted and wed EVE MILLER. She was a near neighbor who was born about 1769. However, the courtship and marriage were not without hardship. Bartholomew's only child, Mary, recalled the circumstances in an 1840 declaration: "... she was always informed that her birth took place before the intermarriage of her parents. She was always informed that the contract of marriage was made before her birth, but that her father [Bartholomew] wished it to be kept unknown to his parents as they were some opposed to it, and his own expectation depended much on his father's good will in this respect to the marriage of his son." Bartholomew's daughter further explained that her birth had always been a delicate matter and had "always been concealed in the family as much as possible."

Signature of Eve (Miller) Vanderburgh

By 1792, any problems that Bartholomew had with his father regarding his marriage must have been overcome. On 16 Oct 1792, Bartholomew lawfully married Eve Miller in Beekman. They were married by Maurice Pleas, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace. At the close of 1792, Bartholomew and Eve, their three year old daughter, and Eve's sister, Mary Miller, comprised in part, if not all, Bartholomew's household.⁴³⁰

In 1793, Bartholomew and some others tried to establish a church in Beekman. The records of Christ Church in Poughkeepsie show that on 10 Jun 1793, he was one of several who were elected trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church assembled at Beekman town. They agreed that the name of their church should be St. Ann's.⁴³¹ However, the church was short lived and lasted only several years.

On 9 Nov 1796, Bartholomew passed away in Beekman and was buried in the family burial plot on his father's farm.⁴³² His will had been written on 27 Jun 1796 and was probated in Nov 1796.⁴³³ The following year, the "Poughkeepsie Journal" of 10 Oct 1797 carried the following notice:

The lands and Buildings formerly belonging to B. Vanderburgh, dec'd, together with the grain on the ground. For further information inquire of John Huling, Beekman town."⁴³⁴

Eve remained in Beekman after Bartholomew's death for about three years. In the Spring of 1800, she moved to Greenfield in Saratoga Co., NY. Her sister, Mary, was still living with her and stayed with her and her daughter when they moved. While in Greenfield, their home and belongings were accidentally destroyed by fire in 1803. Among the destroyed possessions were their family records, Bartholomew's commission, his military clothes, and sword.⁴³⁵ This fire may also have consumed Col. James Vanderburgh's sword that Tristram Coffin had searched for in vain during the latter half of the 19th century.⁴³⁶ James had willed his sword to Bartholomew when he died in 1794.⁴³⁷ Assuming that Bartholomew had received it and had not given it away, the sword was probably consumed with the rest of Bartholomew's belongings.

Eve was living in Saratoga Springs, NY in 1841,⁴³⁸ and was still there in 1850 at the age of 80.⁴³⁹ She resided in a private boarding house that was owned and operated by her daughter.

Child:

99. i. Mary, b. 13 Apr 1789, m. 7 Dec 1806 John Bryan.

46. JAMES⁵ VANDERBURGH. (James⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of James Vanderburgh and Margaret Noxon, was born on 26 Oct 1759 in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New York.⁴⁴⁰ He married, first, on 16 Oct 1779 at the Reformed Dutch Church of Hopewell, NY, JANE [JANNETJE] ROSECRANS.⁴⁴¹ He married, second, on 10 Dec 1803 PHEBE or MARGARET JESSUP or GISSOP of Montgomery Town, Orange Co., NY.⁴⁴² James served in the army during the Revolutionary War, and on 4 Feb 1834, appeared before Tobias L. Hogeboom, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Columbia Co., NY to apply for a pension. At that time, he was 75 years old and a resident of the town of Austerlitz in Columbia County.

James stated that in Apr 1776, he enlisted as a private in company with George Bently, Thomas Champlin, Sabines Birch and some others, into the Company commanded by Capt. John Darling. The time for which he engaged to serve was nine months. He enlisted at his hometown of Beekman. In eight or ten days after his enlistment, he was organized with the Company at Fishkill. James enlisted while his father was in New York City on business for the town of Beekman. As James was getting ready to sail from Fishkill for active duty, his father returned from New York City. They met each other on the landing at Fishkill. His father encouraged him in "the cause of Liberty" which he was then engaged.

James, with the Company, sailed in a sloop down to Fort Montgomery, and there joined Col. Cornelius Humphrey's Regiment and Gen. Clinton's Brigade. James was there on guard and various other duties of the camp and also helped build Fort Montgomery which was then unfinished. During the time for which he was engaged, he was once home on a furlough of one week, returned, and finished his full time of engagement of nine months, and was honorably discharged by a written discharge from Col. Humphrey. The day of his discharge he believed to have been in Jan 1777, since he remembered that he crossed the Hudson River on ice when returning home.

On or about 15 Sep 1778, James enlisted as a private for three months at the town of Beekman under Capt. Israel Vail. The Company organized at James' father's inn in Beekman. Then they marched to White Plains, where they joined with Col. Livingston's or Col. Van Rensselaer's Regiment. He was not certain which. Both Colonels were there. James was there on guard and various duties of the camp for some time and encamped within eight or nine miles of Fort Independence, then in possession of the enemy. He was in various engagements, one of which he, in company of about 30 men, went towards the enemy's line. The Company had commenced climbing a steep hill, and were holding on to bushes to prevent themselves from falling, when a party of British arose in front of them from behind a stone wall, and fired upon them. They ascended the hill as soon as possible and fired at the British in turn. James then perceived that he had received a musket ball which had nearly cut off the large tendon between the instep and ankle. He understood that two others of his party were slightly wounded, one of which was shot through the hand. James was then carried to the encampment by Joseph Bump. After being under the care of a surgeon for about four weeks, James was able to hobble about and subsequently recovered and went on duty again, though not without some lameness and pain

which affected him throughout his life.

James served his full term of three months and was honorably discharged either by Col. Livingston or Col. Van Rensselaer. The time of his discharge was about the middle of Dec 1778. Elisha Champlin came down to White Plains in a sleigh and carried his brother, James Champlin, and James home by sleighing.

In either Mar or Apr 1779, James enlisted as a private into Capt. Benjamin Noxon's Company as one of a guard of 24 men to secure and guard the military stores belonging to the United States at the town of Beekman. The Company was enlisted to serve as long as the United States store should remain at that place. There had to be a guard over the stores from the time of their removal from Fishkill to Beekman (which was soon after the taking of Fort Montgomery by the British) to the time of James' enlistment in March or April. There had been some complaints as to the management and insufficiency of the guard of the stores. As a result, Col. Vanderburgh, who commanded the Regiment there, was ordered to organize by enlistment, Capt. Benjamin Noxon's Company.

James performed duty on guard at what was then called the Continental Store that had been built by the government. There were 12 men on duty one day, off the next, and on again the following day until the termination of the war. James and his life long friend, Elisha Champlin, recalled their duty together. Both joined Capt. Noxon's company at the same time and performed the guard duty. Elisha served 18 months until he got sick and left. They remembered that "with four others were sent to take one Philip Lendebeck who harbored the tories & they took him and brought him before the authorities." Both participated in efforts to apprehend local criminals. James recounted one incident in particular that he and Elisha were involved in. He "was called on and did go out on a scout and assisted in taking two of the Robbers or Cowboys as they were usually called, these two (viz.) Weeks and Akeley were hanged at Poughkeepsie."

The Eastern troops passed through Beekman on their way home after being discharged. James was on guard duty when this occurred. He served on such guard not less than three years.

After the war, James lived in the town of Fishkill about 15 years.⁴⁴³ On 1 May 1794, he and his wife, Jane, sold 1021 acres of land in Fishkill for 800 pounds to Anthony Ashley. This property was located near a mill, east of Platt Rogers' house, near John Lukus' house, and adjoining lands of DeLancey and Halstead.⁴⁴⁴ James' next home was Beekman for two years. Then he moved to Columbia, Co. and lived in the city of Hudson about seven years, and in the town of Hillsdale about five years.⁴⁴⁵ While living in Hillsdale in 1808, he deeded property at 23 Warren St. in Hudson, NY to his son, James.⁴⁴⁶ He lived in the town of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co. one year, and the town of Milton in Saratoga Co. about four years. When making his pension application, he was living in the town of Austerlitz, Columbia County.⁴⁴⁷ By 1840, James and his wife were living with their son, "Clarion"⁴⁴⁸ [actually Clarence], in Bovina, Delaware Co., NY. James died on 21 Aug 1841 and is buried in Bovina.⁴⁴⁹ Children:⁴⁵⁰

Children by Jane Rosecrans

100. i. Henry, b. 5 Feb 1781, m. 28 Aug 1806, Cynthia Dakin.
101. ii. James, Jr., b. 9 Jul 1782, m. _____ Brill or Bull.
102. iii. Caspar M. (Jaspar), b. 22 Apr 1784, m. 1807 Jennett Leavenworth,
d. pre 1827.
- iv. Mary (Polly), b. 1 Nov 1786, bapt. 14 Jan 1787,⁴⁵¹ unmarried. In 1850, she was living at Taghkanic, Columbia Co., NY within the

household of Levi Coon, a miller, and his family. Polly's age at this time was given as 60 years.⁴⁵² Polly died on 14 Jun 1866 and is buried in the Hillsdale Rural Cemetery, Columbia Co., NY.⁴⁵³

v. Phebe Rogers, b. 6 May 1790, bapt. 29 Aug 1790,⁴⁵⁴ m. Dr. Benjamin House, d. 13 May 1824. Benjamin subsequently married Polly Stever, who was born in 1795 and died on 4 Mar 1869. Benjamin was born in 1788 and died on Jul 1839. All are buried in the Hillsdale Rural Cemetery, Columbia County, NY.⁴⁵⁵ Phebe and Benjamin had three children.

vi. Depew, unmarried.⁴⁵⁶

vii. Children by Phebe or Margaret Jessup
Jane, m. Sylvanus Calkins.⁴⁵⁷ Children:

(CALKINS surname)

i. James Vanderburgh, married and living in 1918, at age 93 in Cuba, Allegany Co., NY.⁴⁵⁸

ii. Sperry

iii. Caroline

iv. Charles

v. Marion⁴⁵⁹

103. viii. Lewis J., b. 18 Aug 1806, m.(1) 10 Dec 1831 Salome Smith, m.(2) 7 Oct 1844 Desire Cady, d. 15 Sep 1863.

ix. Caroline, m. Jesse Maxfield. This was a second marriage for Jesse Maxfield.⁴⁶⁰

104. x. Clarence Federal, b. Nov 1813, m. 16 Jan 1840 Sarah L. Maxfield, d. 16 Jan 1875.

47. MAGDALENA⁵ VANDERBURGH (James⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of James Vanderburgh and Margaret Noxon, was born on 5 Jul 1761 in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New York.⁴⁶¹ She married before Feb 1794 _____ GEARY,⁴⁶² and died on 26 Oct 1847.⁴⁶³ Child:⁴⁶⁴

(GEARY surname)

i. Harriet, m. _____ Smith. Children:

(SMITH surname)

i. Geary

ii. Sidney

iii. Egbert, m. _____ Brewster. Children:

(BREWSTER surname)

- i. Adeline
- ii. Sidney.

- iv. Harriet
- v. Sarah, m.-_____ Stebbins. Children:
 - (STEBBINS surname)
 - i. Margaret
 - ii. Sarah, m. _____ Preston.
 - iii. Harriet

48. PETER⁵ VANDERBURGH (James⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of James Vanderburgh and Margaret Noxon, was born on 8 Mar 1763⁴⁶⁵ in Beekman, Dutchess Co., NY. At about the age of 24, Peter found himself in trouble with the Dutchess County authorities regarding his liaisons with CATHERINE DELONG. On 15 Oct 1787, Peter, accompanied by Taber Bentley, his brother-in-law, as his surety, appeared before Jonathan Dennis, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace for Dutchess County. They "acknowledged themselves Indebted, to the people of the State of New York in the sum of Fifty pounds Each ..." because Peter was "... charged of Begetting A Bastard Child upon the Body of Catherine DeLong Single Woman ..." Peter settled his fine with the court in January 1788. Catherine was the daughter of Johannes DeLong and Anna Maria Brill. The child she had by Peter was a son, born on 15 Sep 1787.⁴⁶⁶ Catherine and Peter never married, and their son was evidently raised solely by Catherine.

Peter ultimately married ANNA WHITLOCK, born on 12 Dec 1775 the daughter of John Whitlock.⁴⁶⁷ In 1794, Peter was living on a farm in Hudson, Columbia Co., NY that he had received from his father.⁴⁶⁸ On 13 May 1837, the town of Greenport was formed from the the outlying territory of the City of Hudson. Included in the town was Peter's farm. At the first Greenport town meeting, 6 Jun 1837, Peter was appointed as one of the commissioners of common schools.⁴⁶⁹

Anna died on 15 May 1838.⁴⁷⁰ Peter died at his residence in Greenport, Columbia Co. on 17 Mar 1844.⁴⁷¹ Both are buried in the city of Hudson.⁴⁷² His will was made out on 1 Feb 1844 and proved on 12 Apr 1845.⁴⁷³ Peter does not mention his son by Catherine DeLong in the will. Children:

- Child by Catherine DeLong⁴⁷⁴
- 105. i. Clyamon, b. 15 Sep 1787, m. 2 Mar 1812 Roxanne Mitchell,
d. 27 Aug 1859.

- Children by Anna Whitlock⁴⁷⁵
- ii. Harriet, m. 1 Jul 1822⁴⁷⁶ Captain James Augustin Matthewson or Mathison. Lived in Lower Canada in 1845.⁴⁷⁷
- ? iii. Hellen, d. 8 Aug 1803.⁴⁷⁸
- iv. Louisa, b. 13 May 1804,⁴⁷⁹ unmarried and living in NYC in 1845.⁴⁸⁰
- v. Cecilia, b. 2 Dec 1807, m. 2 Dec 1826⁴⁸¹ Gilbert F. Everson of

New York City. Resided in NYC in 1845.482 Children:

(EVERSON surname)

i. Anna Whitlock, b. 10 Aug 1831.483

106. vi. John James, b. 8 Aug 1812, m. 2 Jul 1840 Anna Maria Staats,
d. 11 Oct 1871

49. STEPHEN⁵ VANDERBURGH (James⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of James Vanderburgh and Margaret Noxon, was born on 4 Jan 1765 in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New York.484 He was baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church in Poughkeepsie on 17 Feb 1765.485

On 23 Aug 1787 in the Dutchess County Inferior Court of Common Pleas, Jacob Reasoner sued Stephen, claiming that "Stephen on 1 Nov 1784 at the precinct of Beekman ... did repair and come one ELIZABETH REASONER then and there being daughter and servant to the said Jacob and living in the house and with the family of the said Jacob and then and there did have unlawful fellowship with her the said Elizabeth ... and by unchaste and dishonest provocations ... did provoke ... Elizabeth ... to the committing of fornication with him the said Stephen and did cause ... Elizabeth ... to be with child ..." Jacob Reasoner further stated that he "totally lost the benefit and use of the service of her the said Elizabeth daughter and servant to him ... from 1 May 1785 to 1 Jan 1786 ..." Jacob concluded his deposition by claiming "he is made worse and hath damages to the value of .200 and thereupon he bringeth suit ..."486 Whether any surviving child resulted from Stephen's liaisons with Elizabeth Reasoner is not certain.

Stephen supposedly married DINAH DELONG, daughter of Johannes DeLong and Anna Maria Brill. It has always been assumed that Stephen and Dinah were married. However, no record of the marriage has been found.487

Stephen died, at the age of 23, on 11 Sep 1788 in the town of Clinton, Dutchess County.488 The circumstances regarding his death are not known. Stephen's son, Robert, is mentioned in Col. James Vanderburgh's will of 1794 as "Robert, son of my son, Stephen deceased."489 Robert is also mentioned in Johannes DeLong's will.490

After Stephen died, Dinah evidently married Henry Hegeman in the early 1790s.491

(Child by Dinah DeLong)

i. Robert, b. ca. 1782-1788, m. Nancy Jewell.492 Robert was alive in 1804.493 He is probably the Robert Van Deburgh enumerated in the 1810 NY census for Dutchess Co. where he is the sole member in the household.494

(Child by Dinah DeLong or Elizabeth Reasoner?)

? ii. Esther Ann, m. _____ Barker.495

[NOTE: Since Dinah DeLong, like her sister, Catherine, is a central figure in the connection of the DeLong-Vanderburgh families, the following is provided. According to a

family group sheet (author and sources unknown) provided to me in Oct 1990 by Clifford Buck, Dinah married, as his second wife, Hendrick Hegaman on 4 May 1794. Hendrick was born on 25 May 1757 and died on 18 Feb 1811. Dutchess County will, box 593, dated 22 Feb 1807, confirms the death and Diana as the widow. It also cites Benjamin Howland of Poughkeepsie as Hendrick's son-in-law. When Hendrick made out the will on 22 Feb 1807, he and Diana were living in Fishkill. Evidently, Hendrick lived in Fishkill prior to his marriage. The following mortgage data from Clifford Buck confirms that: "Mortgage 16:258, 7 Jun 1811, Diana Hagaman of Fishkill, widow of Hendrick Hagaman to Aaron Stockholm. Same as 20 Mar 1787 Koert VanVoorhis sold to Hendrick Hagaman. There are seven parcels described with purchase dates. They mention bordering Sprout Creek Oswego to Fishkill Landing and Oswego to Hopewell Junction. Mortgage 19:97, 9 Jul 1812 and mortgage 19:597, 14 Jul 1813 are similar."

A complete picture of DINAH (DELONG) (VANDERBURGH) HAGAMAN'S children follows:

- Child by Stephen Vanderburgh
(VANDERBURGH surname)
 - i. Robert, b. ca. 1782-1788, alive in 1804.

- Children by Henry Hegeman
(HEGEMAN/HAGAMAN surname)
 - ii. Helena, b. 11 Feb 1795, bapt. 31 May 1795 at Ref. Dutch Church, Fishkill, NY.
 - iii. Jane Ann, b. 9 Oct 1796, bapt. 7 May 1797 at Ref. Dutch Church, Fishkill, NY.
 - iv. Matilda, b. 21 Oct 1798, bapt. 20 Jan 1799 at Ref. Dutch Church, Fishkill, NY.
 - v. Henry, b. 11 Sep 1802, bapt. 26 Dec 1802 at Ref. Dutch Church, Fishkill, NY.
 - vi. Abraham, probably born ca. 1804.
 - vii. Maria, b. 4 Dec 1806, bapt. 7 Jun 1807 at Ref. Dutch Church, Hopewell, NY.
 - viii. Isaac, b. 18 Dec 1808, bapt. 29 Jan 1809 at Ref. Dutch Church, Hopewell, NY.]

50. WILLIAM⁵ VANDERBURGH (James⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of James Vanderburgh and Helena Clark, was born on 18 Aug 1768⁴⁹⁶ in Beekman, Dutchess Co., NY. He married SARAH VAN WYCK, who was born in Jan 1774 and died in 1868.⁴⁹⁷

Signature of Sarah (Van wyck) Vanderburgh

William had various occupations. He worked as a clerk during elections for the town of Beekman for which he received payment for one day service at the Beekman Town Meeting on 1 Apr 1788.⁴⁹⁸ Dutchess County deeds show that he was also a surveyor,⁴⁹⁹ and in 1790, he was a paymaster in his father's military regiment.⁵⁰⁰

In 1794, William and his brother, Peter, owned a farm in Columbia Co., NY that they had received from their father.⁵⁰¹ Whether William lived there or not is not known. However, he ran a store in Beekman, which records show existed at least from 1794 through about 1840. This may be the same store that his father had operated since prior to the Revolutionary War. One of the two volumes of existing store records was used by William's daughter, Catherine to practice her writing.⁵⁰²

For certain, William was back in Beekman when on 6 Dec 1795, Isaac Hall of Beekman placed an add in the "Poughkeepsie Journal" for his carpet weaving business. Isaac gave his address as "living one mile south of the store of William Vanderburgh, Beekman Town."⁵⁰³

At the Beekman Town Meeting of 26 Apr 1796, William again received payment for two days service as clerk at the elections.⁵⁰⁴ Later in the year, he, among others, was appointed on 5 Dec 1796 as one of the vestrymen of St. Ann's Church. This church was established in Beekman in the 1790s and was apparently short lived.⁵⁰⁵

In the Beekman Town Meeting of 2 Apr 1799, William was listed as a pound keeper.⁵⁰⁶

William died very suddenly on 29 Apr 1800 in Beekman. Masonic funeral services were held by the Beekman Lodge. His obituary listed him as a farmer in Beekman.⁵⁰⁷ William is buried in the Vanderburgh Family Plot in Poughquag, NY.⁵⁰⁸

After William's death, his wife, Sara, married William Doughty. He was born on 5 Nov 1770, the son of Joseph Doughty and Seytie Wiltsie of Beekman, and died in 1854 at the age of 84.⁵⁰⁹ The marriage occurred on 6 Jan 1803 and was officiated by the Rev. Mr. Mahrata. Both were residents of Beekman at the time of their marriage.⁵¹⁰

Children of William Vanderburgh and Sara Van Wyck:⁵¹¹

i. Theodore, died in infancy.⁵¹²

ii. Catherine Rutsen; b. 1 May 1791;⁵¹³ m.(1) George Toffey, who was born about 1780, died on 9 Sep 1814, and is buried in the Vanderburgh Burying Ground at Poughquag, NY;⁵¹⁴ m.(2) 19 Feb 1818, in the Reformed Dutch Church at Hopewell,⁵¹⁵ Dr. Asahel Hall (b. 6 Apr 1792, son of Aaron and Elizabeth Hall.)⁵¹⁶ Children:

(TOFFEY surname)

i. William, m. - _____ Sumner and had a daughter, Catherine V. who m. _____ Smith.

(HALL surname)

ii. _____ Eckarerras. Henry Clay, b. 17 Aug 1820 at Beekman, m.

iii. George Vanderburgh, b. 29 Jun 1823 at Northford, New Haven Co., CT.

iv. Anna, b. 27 Apr 1828 at Washington, Dutchess Co., NY, m. Silas Wodell. Children:

(WODELL surname)

i. Katherine, unmarried.

- ii. Joseph, b. 6 May 1856, d. 1903,
was a member of the St. Nicholas
Society and traced his descent
from Dirck Vanderburgh.
- iii. Henrietta, m.(1) Lewis English,
m. (2) Marion Adriance.
- v. DeWitt Clinton, b. 17 Aug 1831 at Fishkill,
Dutchess Co., NY, m. Beers I. Silas.

51. MARGARET⁵ VANDERBURGH (James⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of James Vanderburgh and Helena Clark, was born on 26 Apr 1770⁵¹⁷ in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New York. She married before Feb 1794⁵¹⁸ SALMON HAMLIN, who had been born on 5 Aug 1763. They resided in Beekman. Salmon died on 23 Mar 1821.⁵¹⁹ Margaret remained in Beekman where she was still residing in 1830.⁵²⁰ When she died on 24 Mar⁵²¹ or 26 Apr 1842⁵²² at New York City, Margaret had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than forty years.⁵²³ Margaret and Salmon are buried in the Beekman Cemetery at Poughquag, NY.⁵²⁴ Children:⁵²⁵

(HAMLIN surname)

- 107. i. Paulina, b. 3 Jan 1787, m. 19 Apr 1808 Mark Dewey, d. 26 Jun 1831.
- 108. ii. Fanny, b. 9 Dec 1788, m. Alanson Lee.
- 109. iii. Harriet, b. 3 May 1791, m. Amos Jay Bryan, d. 1867.
- 110. iv. Pamela, b. 15 Jul 1793, m.(1) Elkanah Hughson, m.(2) _____ Barton.
- v. Clarissa; m. _____ Nelson, a widower with two sons.⁵²⁶
- 111. vi. James Vanderburgh, b. ca. 1797, m. Harriet Holdridge.
- 112. vii. Almira, b. 1800, m. Alanson Simpson, d. 1857.
- viii. Caroline, b. 1803, unmarried, d. 1819.⁵²⁷
- ix. John George, b. 1806, m. Eliza Hunt Ward.⁵²⁸
- 113. x. Martha Maria, b. 1811, m. 1826 Nicholas Hazzard Babcock, d. 1899.

52. RICHARD⁵ VANDERBURGH (James⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of James Vanderburgh and Helena Clark, was born on 26 May 1772⁵²⁹ in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New York. He was baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church at Poughkeepsie on 16 Aug 1772.⁵³⁰ He married _____ RUSSELL.⁵³¹

Richard was probably living in Beekman when during the 3 Apr 1792 town meeting he was paid 16 shillings for two days work as a clerk during a local election.⁵³² At a 4 Apr 1797 meeting, he was paid 4£, 18 shillings for seven days clerk duty during two elections,⁵³³ and the following year for 3 days clerk, he was paid \$4.50 during 3 Apr 1798 town meeting.⁵³⁴

Richard was a printer and struggled through some insolvency problems in 1795 that were

associated with his trade. According to the "Poughkeepsie Journal" of 25 Mar 1795, he was an insolvent debtor who owed debts to Nicholas H. Emigh. 535 On 10 Jun 1795, he was again identified as an insolvent with Gabriel L. Vanderburgh [his brother] one of the petitioners.536

Part of Richard's problem may have been that he was associated with the first newspaper that provided competition to the long established "Poughkeepsie Journal." This was the "Republican Journal," started by Nathan Douglas of Danbury, CT. In Vol. 1, No. 41, dated Wed., 6 Jul 1796, the paper states that its publisher was "Richard Vanderburgh & Company, near the Court House."537 It contains the statement, dated June 29th, that Nathan Douglas had sold the paper to Richard. Richard evidently formed a partnership with Nicholas Power, and the "Republican Journal" was absorbed by the "Poughkeepsie Journal." The partnership was soon dissolved, as learned from a notice in the issue of 16 Nov 1796 which contains an advertisement of a small printing office "with every necessity to begin a country newspaper - to be sold cheap."538

After this venture, Richard evidently moved his printing enterprises to Orange County, NY. Richard died near St. Andrew's Church, town of Montgomery, Orange Co., NY on 23 Jun 1806.539 Children:540

- i. Reuben, died early.
- ii. Lydia, m. C. Curtis or Curtin and had:

(CURTIS or CURTIN surname)

- i. Hobeart
- ii. Edward
- iii. Cyrus, m. _____ Peck and had daughter, Mary
who married a _____ Conwell.
- iv. George

53. GABRIEL⁵ LUDLOW VANDERBURGH (James⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of James Vanderburgh and Helena Clark, was born on 20 Aug 1774.541 He was named for Gabriel W. Ludlow, a vestrymen of Trinity Church in New York City. Gabriel W. Ludlow and his wife were sponsors at his namesake's baptism in Christ's Church at Poughkeepsie on 24 Sep 1775.542

Gabriel married, first, on 26 Aug 1798 ELIZA RODMAN of Beekman.543 Evidently, she only lived a few years after the marriage. On 13 Apr 1804, Ludlow married, second, MARGARET AKIN of Pawling, NY, daughter of John Akin, who was born on 16 May 1784. The Rev. M'Nease performed the marriage ceremony.544

An unfortunate incident in "Ludlow's" early life has found its way into several historical accounts of the Vanderburgh family:

"On one occasion, his [Col. James Vanderburgh's] children in company with some of their youthful neighbors were playing with the young slaves in the basement. Among their playthings was an old musket, with which they amused themselves by pointing at each other and pulling

the trigger. The piece contained a charge which had been in from time immemorial. It, however, had long been used by the children in their play, so long that it was deemed impractical to make it 'shoot.' But, on that day, one of the boys, nicknamed 'Lud,' we believe, caught up the gun, and aiming at one of the little darkies, cried out 'see me shoot a black crow,' and pulled the trigger. By some means the gun went off, and the little fellow was blown to atoms."⁵⁴⁵

Notwithstanding this unhappy event, history records Ludlow in a more favorable light in his treatment of another slave, long resident with the Vanderburgh family.

"Old Deyon" (Diana) who was a slave in Col. James Vanderburgh's house, "refused to take her freedom when they were set free." Later in life, "she made her home with" Ludlow. When Ludlow and his wife "were themselves too old to care for her she" moved to Ludlow's nephew's family (James Vanderburgh, son of George W. Vanderburgh) and they cared for her until she died in 1857 at about age 100.⁵⁴⁶ "Deyon" was laid to rest in the Vanderburgh Family Plot in Poughquag.⁵⁴⁷

Ludlow spent his entire life as a farmer in Beekman. He died there on 20 Mar 1859. His wife, Margaret, survived him and died on 20 Mar 1868. Both are buried in the Vanderburgh Family Plot in Poughquag.⁵⁴⁸ Children:⁵⁴⁹

i. Jane; b. 22 Nov 1805; m. 22 Feb 1830 John Wells⁵⁵⁰ of Stanford, NY; d. 7 Jul 1886. They emigrated to Michigan in 1838 after an 11 days journey and settled at Port Huron. They were living at Port Huron in 1859. Children:

(WELLS surname)

i. Mary, m. Lt. Slaughter of the US Army.
ii. Frederick Ludlow, b. at Stamford, NY 24 Mar 1833, m. 20 Sep 1859 Harriete Isabella Hyde.
iii. Caroline, unmarried.

114. ii. Frederick Hoffman, b. 27 Nov 1809, m.(1) 19 Feb 1835

Caroline Williams, m.(2) ca. 1854 Anne Smith, d. 8 Jul 1884.

iii. Ann Akin; b. 17 May 1813; m. 16 Oct 1834 Col. John Thompson of Stanford, NY,⁵⁵¹ b. 16 Jan 1805, d. 20 Feb 1874, the son of John and Mary (Knapp) Thompson. They lived at Port Huron, MI. Ann died on 19 Dec 1889 and is buried in the Square Burying Ground, West Side, located almost on the boundary line between Amenia and Stanford, NY at the west end of Federal Square.⁵⁵² Children:

(THOMPSON surname)

i. Margaret Vanderburgh, b. 24 Dec 1834, m. 20 Sep

1859 Nathan Conklin. Two daus.

ii. Mary Knapp, b. 22 Nov 1840, m. 17 Oct 1861

Edward C. Chamberlain, d. 18 Oct 1875. One daughter.

iii. Clarinda, b. 4 Jun 1846, m.(1) James E. Hammond,

m.(2) Christian G. Meisel. No Children.

iv. John James, b. 8 Oct 1817, unmarried farmer in 1850 living with his parents. On 16 Jun 1858 at Quaker Hill in the town of Pawling, he married Caroline Merritt. The ceremony was performed by Judge Robertson.⁵⁵³ They settled on Quaker Hill in Pawling in a house that was recorded on an 1858 map of Pawling as being owned by "Miss C. Merritt," probably his soon-to-be wife. 1867 and 1876 maps show that they still resided in this same home, but recorded as the residence of "J. J. Vanderburgh."⁵⁵⁴ John died in Pawling on 1 May 1888 and his wife, Caroline, passed away on 5 May 1890. No children.⁵⁵⁵

According to George Washington Vanderburgh's granddaughter, as quoted in the Dutchess County Historical Society Yearbook, 1935, page 42, when Col. James Vanderburgh's house was demolished in 1860, John James went through the Colonel's desks and the trunks in the garret and burned all the correspondence and papers without investigating them. She said that John James later regretted doing so.

54. EGBERT BENSON⁵ VANDERBURGH (James⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son James Vanderburgh and Helena Clark, was born on 2 Dec 1776 in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New York. He was baptized on 1 Mar 1778 in the Reformed Dutch Church at Poughkeepsie.⁵⁵⁶ He was named for his father's friend and lawyer, Egbert Benson. Col. James had intended that his son study law with his namesake. Egbert died unmarried⁵⁵⁷ on 4 Apr 1810 and is buried in the family burial ground at Poughquag, NY.⁵⁵⁸

55. CLARISSA⁵ VANDERBURGH (James⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of James Vanderburgh and Helena Clark, was born on 25 Mar 1779⁵⁵⁹ in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New York. On 30 Apr 1796 in the Fishkill Dutch Reformed Church, she married THEODORUS VAN WYCK.⁵⁶⁰ Clarissa died in Nov 1862.⁵⁶¹ Children:⁵⁶²

(VAN WYCK surname)

i. Elizabeth, m. _____ Miller.

ii. Robert; b. 1800; m. Caroline Van Sickelen, dau. of Coert and Sarah (Van Wyck) Van Sickelen. Children:

(VAN WYCK surname)

- i. John S., b. 1827, m. Mary E. Brill.
- ii. Sarah A., m. Joseph Vincent.
- iii. William, m. Catharine Lawrence.
- iv. Mary, m.(1) Gilbert J. Vincent, m.(2) Benjamin Shelley.
- v. Caroline, m. Charles White.
- vi. Clarissa, m. Oliver Lawrence.
- vii. Phoebe, m. John L. Wright.

- iii. James, m. Ann Klyne or Cline.
- iv. Cornelius, m. _____ White.
- v. Rodman
- vi. Gilbert, m. Rebecca White.
- vii. George
- viii. Almira, m. George W. Wait.
- ix. Caroline, m. Robert Miller. Children:

(MILLER surname)

- i. Margaret
- ii. Theodore.

56. GEORGE WASHINGTON⁵ VANDERBURGH (James⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of James Vanderburgh and Helena Clark, was born on 24 May 1781⁵⁶³ in Beekman, Dutchess Co., NY.

On 18 May 1781, General George Washington dined at Col. James Vanderburgh's house while enroute from Fishkill, NY to Connecticut.⁵⁶⁴ Six days later, George, was born and named in honor of the distinguished guest who again visited the Vanderburgh home on his return trip the next day.⁵⁶⁵ Gen. Washington gave the infant his silver knee buckle for honoring his name.⁵⁶⁶

In his father's will, George was given his father's farm.⁵⁶⁷ However, by 1807 George decided to sell the farm:

FOR SALE

The following valuable property.

A farm containing one hundred acres, situate in the town of Beekman, and county of Dutchess, late the property of Colonel James Vanderburgh, deceased, on said farm, is a large convenient dwelling house, and store-house, that has been occupied for forty years. Payments made easy. A view of the premises will be its best recommendation. Possession given the first day of April next, for which indisputable title will be given by the subscriber on the premises.

June 21st, 1807

George W. Vanderburgh.⁵⁶⁸

George married, first, on 14 Oct 1804 MARGARET HAXTUN,⁵⁶⁹ daughter of Jeremiah

and Rhoda (_____) Haxtun of Beekman.⁵⁷⁰ After Margaret died 23 Jan 1815,⁵⁷¹ he married, second, her sister, EMELINE HAXTUN,⁵⁷² who was also known as Amelia.⁵⁷³ In her father's will, Emeline received 22 acres of land from her father that he had bought from George W. Vanderburgh on the north side of the James Vanderburgh farm in Beekman. She also received six acres of land on the west side of the Buck farm in Beekman.⁵⁷⁴

George W. Vanderburgh was prominent in the New York State Militia and attained the rank of Brigadier General.⁵⁷⁵ His granddaughter, Mary Vanderburgh, (daughter of James), recalled that: "... he was a famous hunter and fisherman. He used to get a large wagon with four horses with an iron frame-work in front of the wagon strung with bells. With friends, dogs and guns, everyone knew from afar that the 'General' was off on a hunting trip. It was said that he could tell the best story, sing the best song, and was the best shot and best dancer in the county.

A daft, old woman who used to go about the county sleeping where ever night overtook her, had a sick dog which she continually carried in her arms. They tried to persuade her to put the dog down when the General intended to shoot it. Failing to persuade her, he finally shot the dog in her arms, hurting only her feelings.

Once when they were in Connecticut 'training' [ie. military training] and the General and other officers were riding across the field in their gala dress, gold lace and epaulets, and [George] had a gorgeous red silk sash heavily fringed, an old white-haired darkey who had been sitting on a fence watching them suddenly started across the field to [George] with tears of joy running down his cheeks, crying, 'O, Marse George! Marse George!' The General got down from his horse and hugged the old man, much to the dismay of his shocked brother officers to whom he explained: 'Gentlemen, that old man held me on his knee and told me stories and cared for me all my childish years. I couldn't disappoint him by riding by him.'

He wasn't much of a disciplinarian. The training was really serious and when they were in camp in the spring the men wanted him to let them go home, representing that it would mean serious loss to them unless they went. The General tried to get permission but the red tape prevented the speedy action. Many of them were poor farmers. They finally were so urgent in their demands that they wrought on his sympathies until he told them to go and he would take the consequences. He was disciplined and had to forfeit \$1,000. He was a member of Assembly in 1822."

George's father had a general store, as did George, and his son James. For three generations the store carried the same staples, used the same methods, and sold liquor as did all country stores in those days. "General George W. lost three farms by endorsing notes for his friends. For three generations they carried the poor people on their books during the winter. If they could pay in the spring and summer, all right, if not, the accounts were crossed off. But the family fortunes had waned so that when these tactics had been pursued to the third generation little remained of the prosperity that had once been."⁵⁷⁶

A romantic account of George and his treatment of orphans was published in the "Poughkeepsie Journal," of 25 Nov 1976. He is referred to as the "Squire." The entire text of the account of a Thanksgiving Day at the "Squire's" follows:

"Down, Donder! Down, Blixen! Gad! you ought to know better than to expect a fox hunt today; you act like puppies. Down, I say!"

The old "Squire," having reduced the enthusiasm of the hounds to a respectful following at his heels, continued his walk beneath the big trees now standing with bared boughs in the

sunshine of a glorious November.

This day, according to long established custom, the widows and orphans of the neighborhood would dine with him and already the vehicles which the farm affords have been dispatched for those too feeble or too far away to walk the distance.

And now, while the preparations for the feast are in progress, we will, with your kind permission, gentle reader, make you acquainted with the 'Squire, his lady and his home.

Although wintry temperature prevailed, the 'Squire wore a Panama hat. His coat and trousers were of claret colored broadcloth, the coat adorned with silver buttons made from 25-cent pieces, while those which secured his vest were dimes, the capacious pockets of his frock coat were so bulged now with goodies for the fatherless that the red bandanna handkerchief was quite crowded out and trailed in the rear, causing Blixen to keep a watchful eye on it lest it escape altogether. About the 'Squire's throat was wound a red and white neckerchief which finally tied in a bow in front, his collar protruding in a point at either side of his smooth shaven chin. His form was as straight as a boy's, and behind his gray eyes beamed benevolently.

The forests and streams of four counties paid tribute to his skill as a hunter and fisherman, and the inhabitants of their most remote regions knew and loved him for his kindly deeds. He could anywhere find a table in the wilderness because of them, and could likewise procure the ingredients for the manufacture of the wonderful "Johnny cake" which he baked in an enclosure of hot stones for which he was famed.

He would often travel miles to provide fish and game for some ailing old body and when, therefore, after several days absence, the wagon, horse, dogs and master again appeared within sight of the homestead, so lavishly had he dispensed of his bounty by the way that it was a rare occurrence when he had reserved more than enough for a meal for his own family.

Some of the older members of the community still addressed the old man as "Major" this having been his title in General Training Days and in striking contrast to the gray crape shawls and plain bonnets stored away in the garret, we had found the brilliant colors and gold epaulettes of his old uniform. To him the War for Independence, in which his father and older brothers had been active participants, seemed a recent event.

From the doorway of the house was the garden, surrounded by a low stone wall, where in summer grew all manner of old fashioned posies, herbs and vegetables, and in the center of which was the sundial on which we burned our palms in the middle of the day.

The lady of this garden loved to walk in the cool of the day. She wore the plain garb of the Friends, a soft gray gown with sheer white kerchief folded in surplice fashion, crossed at the waist. The sweet face, framed in snowy hair, was set off by a filmy white cap, and about her shoulders was a white crape shawl.

But through the long years her voice remains as the chief charm of her beautiful personality. "Thee need not raise thy voice," she remarked, "the children will do thy bidding without that," and her calm serenity rebuked the young mother's rather excited endeavors to subdue the exuberant spirits of the youngsters.

But while we have been describing the 'Squire, the lady and the garden, the visitors have been arriving, for an invitation to Thanksgiving dinner at the old house meant an all day visit and the first irrepressible orphan had made his appearance by nine o'clock. Now he and later arrivals have taken complete possession of the master of the house who extends to each and all the freedom of the farm.

The plethoric pockets have undergone a process of disgorgement and the red bandana returned to its accustomed place, its ruffled dignity restored by association with a special package of "sweetmeats" reserved for the not yet arrived.

It has been arranged that a horn shall be blown for dinner and most of the small guests are prompt to heed the summons. What a host was the 'Squire as his genial glance wandered down the long table. No social distinctions were tolerated here today. The children were served at small tables wherever one could be set, but the majority were obliged to wait for the second table, and many for the third. There was no anxiety, however, as to provisions giving out and all knew that the 'Squire would himself preside until all were served to make sure that each small guest had what his heart most desired.

The day before chickens, ducks, turkeys, and geese had given up their lives for the feast. Now they appeared done to a crispy turn with all the accompaniments usual in those days, and as a finale mince and pumpkin pies with sage cheese. There came a time when the last fatherless declared himself incapable of more as many hands began the clearing away. Long before this some of the children had sought the garret where were spinning wheels, cradles, historic crocks and antiquated furniture of all sorts and a number of brass nail studded trunks very much in need of a hair restorer. Into these we rummaged, handling priceless treasures with the unawareness of ignorance and playing until the lengthening shadows proclaimed the near close of the day.

Meanwhile, the elders had been enjoying themselves as much in their way and were now calling the youngsters together preparatory to leave taking. The foot stoves, which had been standing in a row near the open fire in the kitchen, were being replenished with coals from the hearth.

At last most were gone, the riotous living of the day was done and we who were to remain for a longer visit, sleepy and content, curled up in a wide window seat in the kitchen and watched the shimmer of the firelight as it crept up from the hearth to the face of the tall clock which stood in the corner.

Long ago the fires faded from the hearth and the fine old house was replaced by one less interesting. But there are still memories for one who knew the place so well, memories of the 'Squire and his hospitality.⁵⁷⁷

George died on 20 Mar 1828 and was buried in the Vanderburgh Family Plot near his father.⁵⁷⁸ After his death, his wife, Amelia (Emeline) was living in Beekman as head of a household as late as 1850. At that time she had three farmers residing with her.⁵⁷⁹ 1860 found her living with her niece, Amelia, and her husband, Henry D. Sterling in Beekman with a Mattewan Post Office address.⁵⁸⁰ However, she still owned some mountain land in Beekman on which she paid taxes in 1861.⁵⁸¹ At the age of 78 in 1870, she was keeping house with Morgan Merritt and his wife in Beekman with a Clove Post Office address.⁵⁸² By 1880, she was close to 90 years of age and was once again boarding with her niece/stepdaughter and her husband in Beekman.⁵⁸³ Amelia passed away on 31 May 1885.⁵⁸⁴ Children, all by Margaret:⁵⁸⁵

i. Rhoda, b. 1 Aug 1805,⁵⁸⁶ unmarried, d. 22 May 1829 in Beekman.⁵⁸⁷

ii. Helen M., b. 9 Sep 1807,⁵⁸⁸ m. Abraham Tomlinson, d. 22 Jun 1864.⁵⁸⁹ Children:

(TOMLINSON surname)

- i. George
- ii. Rhoda

115. iii. James, b. 4 Aug 1809, m.(1) ca. 1841 Maria S. Campbell, m.(2) Harriet Hicks, d. 26 Apr 1856.

iv. Amelia; b. 21 Jun 1812 at Beekman; m. 26 Nov 1834 Henry Dudley Sterling at Salisbury, CT; d. 27 Apr 1905. Henry was b. 10 Jan 1810 and d. 31 Jan 1889.⁵⁹⁰ Two children:

(STERLING surname)

- i. Alma, m. _____ Green.
- ii. George Henry.

116. v. Benjamin Haxtun, b. ca. 1814, m. ca. 1843 Catherine Campbell, d. pre 1876.

57. PAULINA⁵ VANDERBURGH (James⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of James Vanderburgh and Helena Clark, was born on 5 Dec 1783 in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New York.⁵⁹¹ On 18 Feb 1801 in the Fishkill Dutch Reformed Church, Paulina married ALBRO AKIN,⁵⁹² son of John Akin and Molly Ferris of Quaker Hill, Pawling, NY. Albro was born on 6 Mar 1778 and died on 30 Mar 1854 at the age of 76 years.⁵⁹³ Paulina died on 12 Dec 1810 at the age of 27 years and seven days.⁵⁹⁴ After she died, Albro married Sarah Merritt, and after her death to Jemima Jaycocks.⁵⁹⁵ Paulina, Albro, and Albro's third wife - Jemima are all buried in the Pawling Cemetery, Pawling, NY.⁵⁹⁶ Children of Paulina and Albro:⁵⁹⁷

(AKIN surname)

- i. Albert John, b. 14 Aug 1803, m. Jane Williams of New York City, d. 1903. No children.
- ii. Almira Vanderburgh; b. 3 Feb 1805; m.(1) Joshua Leavitt Jones, and had two children; m.(2) John Akin Tibbits, no children.
- iii. Helen Maria; b. 4 Jul 1808; m. John W. Taylor. Two children:

(TAYLOR surname)

- i. Helen Pauline, b. 2 Feb 1839, unmarried, d. 5 Jul 1904 at Quaker Hill. She and her sister lived with her uncle, Albert John Akin, as late as 1900. As of 1896, she possessed copies of Col. James Vanderburgh's epitaph, will, & diary.
- ii. Cornelia Akin, b. 1 Dec 1848, unmarried, d. 16 Oct 1910 at Quaker Hill.

58. ALMIRA⁵ VANDERBURGH (James⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of James Vanderburgh and Helena Clark, was born on 20 Dec 1785⁵⁹⁸ in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New York. She married BENJAMIN HAXTUN and died on 29 Jul 1827.⁵⁹⁹ She is buried in the Vanderburgh Family Cemetery at Poughquag, NY.⁶⁰⁰ After Almira died, Benjamin married, second, in Mar 1827 Sarah Wooley who was born on 13 Oct 1795 and died on 26 Oct 1871. Benjamin was born on 1 Jan 1777 and died on 21 Oct 1857.⁶⁰¹ Almira and Benjamin had no children.⁶⁰²

59. FEDERAL⁵ VANDERBURGH (James⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of James Vanderburgh and Helena Clark, was born on 11 May 1788⁶⁰³ in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New York. His name reflected his parents' patriotism and interest in the new emerging country in 1788. During that year, the adoption of the Federal Constitution was the great event of the time. A "Chancellor Kent," then a young lawyer, suggested that the infant Vanderburgh should be named in commemoration of it, Federal Constitution Vanderburgh. His mother objected to the name, so the "Constitution" was omitted.⁶⁰⁴

Encouraged by his father, Federal, at the age of 17, became a student of medicine with Dr. Wright, a celebrated physician of New Milford, Connecticut. He remained there a short while and then went to New York City to further his education. At about age 19, he received his license to practice medicine. Between 1800 and 1810, he practiced in New York City, his hometown of Beekman, and Hudson in Columbia County.

On 5 Mar 1812, Federal married HESTER ORINDA BOARDMAN of New Milford, Connecticut. She was the daughter of Homer Boardman of New Milford, CT.

During these early professional years, he suffered some form of pulmonary disease that caused him, about 1815, to move his medical practice to Geneva, Ontario County, NY. In 1820, he was commissioned assistant Hospital Surgeon of the 24th Infantry Brigade Militia, NY. Federal remained in Geneva until the late 1820s, whereupon, he returned to New York City and continued his lucrative medical practice.

Sometime around 1830, he embraced the medical practice of Homeopathy. This school of medicine holds that "microdoses" of compounds that would otherwise cause symptoms of a disease can actually cure it. Federal became a strong proponent of Homeopathy, and helped introduce its practice into Connecticut in 1837.

Around 1840, Federal purchased his residence, Linwood Hills, in Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., NY. From at least 1843, he divided his time living at Linwood Hills and New York City. In 1850, he and his wife were found living in New York City and having an estate valued at \$50,000.⁶⁰⁵ By 1860, Federal and "Hetty" were living in Rhinebeck. At that time, his real property was valued at \$75,000 and his personal property at \$31,760. He had five, mostly Irish, servants that included two chambermaids, a cook, a laundress, and two waiters aged 11 and 14 years.⁶⁰⁶

Federal continued his medical practice until his death in Rhinebeck on 23 Jan 1868. His wife passed away the same year on 1 Sep 1868.⁶⁰⁷

A good insight on Federal is gained from an 1867 letter he wrote responding to a request for his autobiography:

"My Dear Shipman: I received your kind letter on my death bed, reminding me of our

early acquaintance; and although the destiny of distance divides us, I have never forgotten your friendship. In watching the slow current of life, retarded by one stream and quickened by another, I have but little time to comply with your wishes. You asked me for my photograph and its biological appendage. My photograph I send you. My homeopathic appendage began with Dr. Gram.

When he arrived in New York, Gram was a friendless stranger; and when he penned his little manuscript no faith was found in his statements. The city was under the spell of Post, Hosack and Mott; the schools were animated with their errors, and there was no time for them to look at atoms when the masses were before them.

Gram was grave and thoughtful, and gained his ascendancy over his little circle by the interest he manifested in his future ministry; and when unheard doctrines - such as little doses - came forth one by one, they were tested on the sick, the results of infinitesimal doses was recorded, and Wilson, Gray, and Curtis saw the light, with its guiding star before them. These three scholars, with one teacher, lit the lamp whose cruse of oil will never empty until the educated errors of our ancient brethern are buried beneath their own monuments.

At this time, if I remember correctly, the sale of my medicinal errors had reached \$10,000 a year, in the higher circles of society, before my acquaintance with Gram, and my introduction to him enabled me to plant the reformation of medical science on that circle to great advantage.

I then drew to my aid the lamented Curtis - the brightest star in Homeopathy, expanding so rapidly under Gram's tuition that he (Gram) once said to me: 'I should not care to go to Heaven if I could not meet Curtis there.'

I made it his interest to be my preceptor; and, with his guidance, many time honored errors were consigned to oblivion and many hoary prejudices were marched off the stage.

Now my circle strengthened; and, expanding by radiating force from the center, gave more room for chosen friends to move in; and I can remember one, two, three, four, and five who have gained handsome practices on the basis of this circle with no interference whatever with any rights or privileges of my own.

The 'Organon' is the book which the reformation of medical science commenced; and whether we are called to be the instructors of others, or are only desiring security and precision to our own system, we cannot do better than resort at once to that oracle.

It seems to me, now, that I may have wasted the energies of my life on the study of 'Vital Forces' with no benefit to any other but myself; and although I have been guided by Hahnemann's rule in the choice of the drugs my diagnosis was always based on the conditions of the disease, and if the diagnosis of the drug corresponded with the diagnosis of the disease it cheered me onward to success.

Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Oct. 18th, 1867

Very truly yours
F. Vanderburgh, M. D.
(per D. W. V., M. D.)"

Children of Federal and Hester Orinda (Boardman) Vanderburgh:608

i. Mary Helen, b. ca. 1817, m. 8 Oct 1834 John B. James of Albany, NY, d. in New York City on 15 Feb 1846.609 Children:

(JAMES surname)

i. John Vanderburgh, b. 26 Jun 1835, and baptized in the Rinebeck Reformed Dutch Church on 12 Aug 1838.⁶¹⁰ Unmarried.

ii. Mary Helen, b. 24 Jul 1840, m. Charles Alfred Grymes, d. 28 Nov 1881.

ii. Charlotte, b. 25 Aug 1819, m. 7 Nov 1838 Robert McKim, d. 20 May 1897 at Flushing, NY. Robert was born on 25 May 1816 at Baltimore, MD and died in New York on 23 Apr 1893. Children:

(MCKIM surname)

i. Susan Haslett, b. 11 Aug 1839, m. 1859 William Mackay, d. 1894.

ii. Robert Vanderburgh, b. 19 Aug 1841, m. Mary Schroder, d. 17 May 1900.

iii. Charles, died in infancy.

iv. Laura, died in infancy.

60. CAROLINE⁵ VANDERBURGH (James⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of James Vanderburgh and Helena Clark, was born on 21 Feb 1793⁶¹¹ in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New York. On 30 Jan 1813 in the Wappingers Presbyterian Church, she married DAVID HOWLAND. David was the son of Nathaniel and Margaret Howland. He was 26 years old at the time of his marriage.⁶¹² David was a physician and he and his wife lived in Patterson, Putnam Co., NY.⁶¹³ Caroline died on 29 Sep 1867. Her husband predeceased her on 17 Feb 1842 at the age of 57. Both are buried in the Maple Avenue Cemetery, Patterson, NY.⁶¹⁴ Children:⁶¹⁵

(HOWLAND surname)

i. Adeline, m. _____ Brown.
117. ii. Helen Margaret, b. 7 Aug 1820, m. 1 Oct 1839 George Washington Coffin, d. 19 Feb 1867.

iii. Mary, m. Nathan Wheeler, M.D., son of Nathan and Clorine Wheeler. Children.

(WHEELER surname)

i. Caroline, m. Edward Doane.

ii. Isabel, m. James Cornwell.

61. MAGDALAIN⁵ VANDERBURGH (William⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Henry¹), daughter of William Vanderburgh and Margaret Gay, was born about 1754,⁶¹⁶ probably in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. On 22 Sep 1774 in the Dutch Church in Poughkeepsie, she

married JAMES VANDERBOGART.⁶¹⁷ James, had been born in Poughkeepsie in 1748. During the Revolutionary War, he and Magdalain resided in the Vanderburgh household in Poughkeepsie.

Signature/mark of Magdalain (Vanderburgh) Vanderbogart

James was an early participant in the war's activities. In the 1830s when he was eligible for a military pension, he recalled his involvement over 50 years ago. He resided in Poughkeepsie when he joined the army. Upon entering, he served in Col. Leonard Van Kleek's Regiment and continued service as a militia man. He was first ordered out under Capt. Low in 1775 for three or four days as a sergeant in disarming Tories and pursuing a deserter. Then, he was frequently called out at short intervals in cases of emergency until he was commissioned an Ensign in July 1776. In regards to his promotion to Ensign, James recalled that he was recommended by a vote of his Company to the Council of Appointment of New York "as a wise choice for Ensign." From that time, he acted as an Ensign although his commission seemed not to have been dated until a year or so after he had been recommended and served as Ensign in his Company. Most of his regular and "hard" service was in part endured after the date of his commission, but exactly how many days service as Ensign before, he could not recollect.

James said "that from the best of his recollection & belief he actually received his commission as Ensign as early as the Spring of the next year after his appointment to that office or at least before the opening of the Spring campaign or operations ..." When "he and several other officers appeared at the place of rendezvous they were asked by Colonel Frazer whether they had their commissions with them & told by him that they had better take them so that in case they should fall into the hands of the British as prisoners they would face better than they would without commissions & that [James] had sometime before received his commission."

As Ensign, he served in a company commanded by Capt. John Van Kleek, in a regiment of minute men commanded by Colonel Frazer. He continued in the company and regiment until the close of the Revolution, except at short intervals when his actual service was not required.

Signature/mark of James Vanderbogart

James recounted his activities as follows: for six weeks under Capt Van Kleek, he encamped near Peekskill in the year 1776 and also served for two days notifying a company of militia men to be in readiness; for four weeks under Capt Van Kleek at Peekskill and Westchester about the time Peekskill was burnt; for three weeks at the shipyard in Poughkeepsie making instruments & fortifications, where he had the command of 24 men; and for four weeks on the Highlands with the whole of Col. Frazer's Regiment.

Later, he served six weeks at Fishkill Headquarters then to Poughkeepsie at the time the British shipping came up the Hudson River and burnt "Sopus Village." He was in a skirmish or slight engagement with the British when they attempted to land at Poughkeepsie. For two weeks he commanded the lieutenants guard at Peekskill, guarding the governor's house, the jail, and the shipping in the river. He spent three days with 24 men in pursuit of the cowboys or Tories, and another three pursuing Tories to Pleasant Valley with all of Col. Frazer's Regiment. For two days, he "was a member of Court Martial with Cohens Frazer and others for the trial of Smith, Weeks

& Ackley all of whom were condemned to be hung but Ackley was reprimed & the other two were executed."

As a first officer, James took two days to procure teams for use of the Army. Additionally, he stated that he was occupied four "days at different times to attend the execution of persons condemned & by order of Col. Frazer & served as such for 40 days in the winter with the main Army, was in garrison or quarters." He was engaged with one good two horse team in drawing the ammunition and baggage of the Army to and from various places, and also carried flour and other provisions for the Army with many other teams that were pressed into service. His teams may have also been impressed, for he remembered that during his service "he was frequently engaged with his teams & in transporting provisions & military stores, materials for ships & to the amount of 40 or 50 days without hire or compensation."

In his last statement of 26 Nov 1834, James said that "in addition to the time mentioned in his former statements he served as Ensign three days soon after the British took Fort Washington in going to Crampton to the Main Army, and four days more sometime after the taking of Burgoyne in going to & returning from the main army to Poughkeepsie. And that he lost the sight of one of his eyes by the stroke of a branch in the night time whilst in the service of the army as Ensign."

All of James' pension applications were signed with his mark "X" "in consequence of a stroke of palsy preventing his writing his name."

Around 1792, James and Magdalain moved from Poughkeepsie to Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., NY.⁶¹⁸ On 14 Jan 1804, Magdalain was received as a member of the Reformed Dutch Church at New Haarlem.⁶¹⁹ James was living in Mayfield, Montgomery Co., NY in the 1830s where he died on 1 Oct 1837. Magdalain was living in Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., NY in 1838.⁶²⁰ Children:⁶²¹

(VANDERBOGART surname)

- i. James, m. _____, d. pre 1837. Left descendants.⁶²²
- ii. Wilhelmus (William), b. 18 Jun 1775, bapt. 17 Jul 1775.⁶²³ Living in 1837.⁶²⁴
- iii. Henry, b. 8 Oct 1780, bapt. 5 Aug 1781.⁶²⁵ In Aug 1838, he was living in the town of Mayfield, Montgomery Co., NY.⁶²⁶
- iv. Francis, b. 30 Dec 1782, bapt. 8 Jun 1783.⁶²⁷ Living in 1837.⁶²⁸
- v. Catherine, m. pre 1837 David L. Demarest. Both were living in 1837.⁶²⁹

62. ELIZABETH⁵ VANDERBURGH (William⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of William Vanderburgh and Margaret Gay, was born on 9 Oct 1756 probably at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. She died on 30 Oct 1834 at the town of Nassau, Rensselaer Co., NY and is buried in the Nassau-Shodack Cemetery in Nassau.⁶³⁰

Elizabeth was apparently not married, because she was still using her "Vanderburgh" surname when she made out her will in 1834. However, she did have one child, a daughter, who was probably born during the 1790s. The identity of the child's father is not known.

In her will, Elizabeth primarily makes provisions for her only child, Kitsey, and grandchildren, Jonathan and Martin Hoag. Secondary beneficiaries were her nephews, "sons of

my brother, James Vanderburgh, late of Troy."631 Child:

(VANDERBURGH surname)

i. Kitsey, b. ca. 1790s. She married on 12 Jul 1812, Cornelius Hoag. The marriage took place in Nassau, Rensselaer Co., NY by "Jesse Fonda's Ministry."632 In 1834, Kitsey was still residing in Nassau, but she and her husband had separated. Recognizing this separation, Kitsey's mother provided an annual interest payment for Kitsey in her will: ... "to my said daughter Kitsey, during her natural life provided she shall continue to live separate and apart from her husband Cornelius Hoag, as she now does. But in case she shall again live with him as his wife, or in case the said Cornelius shall at any time, in any manner, interfere with or attempt to control the payment of the annual interest ...," then Kitsey's first cousins, John Bradley Vanderburgh and Richard James Vanderburgh ... "shall hold the same subject to the liability to maintain and support the said Kitsey in all respects according to the statutes aforesaid as if they were the sons of said Kitsey."633

Kitsey and Cornelius Hoag had the following children:634

(HOAG surname)

i. Jonathan, b. ca. 1812/13, m. 22 Mar 1837
Sarah Pulver. Children from 1850 census:

(HOAG surname)

i. Sarah, b. ca. 1844.
ii. Charles, b. ca. 1845.
iii. Henry, b. ca. 1848.

ii. Martin Harder, b. 19 Apr 1814, m.(1) at Halfmoon, NY Mariah Van Patten. Mariah died on 10 Mar 1844. Martin m.(2) Sarah Van Patten, sister of his first wife. Martin died in 1889 at his son's home in Illinois. Children:

(HOAG surname)

Children by Mariah Van Patten

i. Cornelia, b. ca. 1840.
ii. Charles Parker, b. 13 May 1842.
iii. George, b. 21 Jan 1844. Drowned in the Mohawk River in 1845.

Children by Sarah Van Patten

iv. Martin, Jr., b. 4 Aug 1846.

- v. John, b. ca. 1848.
vii. Mary Louisa, b. ca. 1851.

63. HENRY W.⁵ VANDERBURGH (William⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of William Vanderburgh and Margaret Gay, was born on 12 Jun 1759,⁶³⁵ probably at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, NY. At the age of 16, Henry got an early taste of the Revolutionary War when he enlisted as a Corporal on 3 Jul 1775 in Capt. Lewis Dubois' Company, 3rd Regiment of New York Forces of United Colonies under command of Colonel James Clinton.⁶³⁶ Later that year, he served in Col. DuBois' Regiment during the 1775 campaign at Quebec. During the summer of 1776, Henry served in the same regiment in the brigade of Gen. George Clinton.

At the age of 17, Henry was appointed as a First Lieutenant in the 5th New York Regiment of the Army with an effective date of rank of 21 Nov 1776.⁶³⁷ In Jul 1777, he was still a First Lieutenant serving in Captain John Johnson's Company of the 5th New York Regiment of Foot commanded by Colonel Lewis DuBois. He served with the Company through Oct 1777. In Nov and Dec, he was absent due to an unknown illness. In Jan 1778, he was back on duty, but in Feb was absent again from the Company's muster rolls. In Mar 1778, he was with his Company again. Through the months of Apr and May, he was on duty at New Windsor, NY. From May through Oct 1778, Henry was with the 8th Company and still under the commands of Capt. Johnson and Col. DuBois. This period saw him in action in the Peekskill and White Plains areas of New York. His pay at this time was 26 and 2/3 dollars. Add to this a monthly subsistence of 10 dollars, and his total income was £14, 13 shillings, and 4 pennies each month. In Nov 1778, Col. DuBois and his troops moved to New York's Mohawk Valley. Henry was recorded on the muster rolls for Schoharie and at command at Jacobus Kill in November. The following three months, he was at Schoharie. During Mar and Apr 1779, he joined Lt. Col. Jacobus S. Bruyn's Company and journeyed to Johnstown and was on command in the 2nd Company at both Socandauga and Castle Fisher. In May, he was at Canajoharie and the following month at Camp Easton, where he remained through Sep 1779. In Oct and Nov, he was found on the muster roll for Camp Wich Farm but was actually sick in Poughkeepsie, NY.

In Dec 1779, Henry went to Morristown, NJ where he remained through April.⁶³⁸ While there, he was promoted to Captain on 30 Mar 1780.⁶³⁹ May and June of 1780 found Henry located at West Point. In July, Henry took command of a Company that was previously commanded by Capt James Rosekrans. This Company was attached to the 5th NY Battalion now led by Lt. Col. Marinus Willett and was located at Camp Steen Raper.

As a Captain, Henry now received a salary of \$50 a month - \$40 in pay and \$10 subsistence.

In Sep 1780, Henry was transferred from the 5th to the 6th Company still in the 5th NY Battalion of Foot commanded by Lt. Col. Willett and located at Schenectady. He remained at there through Dec 1780, and was still active on the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers in late Spring of 1781⁶⁴⁰ when Col. Cortlandt wrote to Gen. George Clinton on 16 May 1781 stating in part: "If levies should be ordered by Colo. Willett to take post on the Mohawk River, then Vandeburgh's Company will man the Boats and bring them to Schonectady as another Escort must go up in short time ..."⁶⁴¹ Henry continued in actual service until the end of the war when he was honorably discharged.

New York State rewarded Henry for his military service by granting him land bounty warrants and patents for 1,800 acres of land in New York's Military Tract. These included 600 acres each in the townships of Milton, Romulus, and Dryden. However, the patents were ultimately delivered to Nicholas Fish.⁶⁴²

Shortly after the war, Henry left New York State and settled in the Indiana Territory. He arrived in Vincennes in the fall of 1787.⁶⁴³ Even though he had permanently left the Eastern regions of his country, his patriotic reputation followed him. In 1785 or 1789, he received from George Washington a certificate of membership in the Order of Cincinnati.⁶⁴⁴ This honorary society was founded by American and foreign officers of the Continental Army in May 1783. Its headquarters was in Washington, D.C. and George Washington was its first president. The society's purposes were to perpetuate mutual friendships and to provide relief to members in need and to widows and orphans of fallen officers.

Henry was active in civic, educational, and governmental project, and held public offices in Vincennes, Indiana from 1788 to 1812.⁶⁴⁵ There, on 22 Feb 1791, he married FRANCOISE CORNOYER, who was half his age. The marriage was performed by Pierre Gameliu, Esq., Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Francoise was born about 1775, the daughter of Peter Cornoyer and Angelique Racine. Angelique had been born in Vincennes in 1747.⁶⁴⁶

Henry was a store keeper; a liquor commissioner, who was commissioned to sell to the Indians; and commissar for the Army. On 12 Aug 1791, he was appointed Justice of the Peace and judge of Probate Court for Knox County, Indiana. He was elected president of the legislative council for the Northwest Territory in 1799.⁶⁴⁷

The Indiana Territory was created by an act of congress on 7 May 1800, with a government similar in all important respects to that of the Northwest Territory of which it had formed a part. William Henry Harrison, who had been secretary of the Northwest Territory, was appointed governor, and William Clark, Henry Vanderburgh, and John Griffin, judges. Their first legislative session was held at Vincennes on 12 Jan 1801, continuing until 26 January, when they adjourned, having adopted seven laws and three resolutions. As judge, Henry and the two others were responsible for court in what are now Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, part of Minnesota, and, for a while, Upper Louisiana. Henry was also a first County Commissioner, and a founder of Jefferson Academy and Vincennes University. He died on 5 Apr 1812 at his residence on the southeast corner of First and Busseron Streets, and was interred on the highest spot on Burnett Heights, then a part of his farm called Belle Vue.⁶⁴⁸

Henry's wife, Francoise subsequently married on 14 Feb 1817,⁶⁴⁹ Caleb Lownes who died in 1826. She married, third, in 1832 or on 6 Apr 1833 Michael or Mitchel Brouillet who died on 25 Dec 1838.⁶⁵⁰ In 1850 at age 75, Francoise was living in Vincennes with her daughter, Francoise (Vanderburgh) Somes and family.⁶⁵¹ She passed away by 1860.⁶⁵² Children of Henry and Francoise:⁶⁵³

- i. Julia, b. 5 Nov 1792, m. 30 May 1813 James B. McCall.⁶⁵⁴
- ii. Cornelia, b. 22 Aug 1794, m. 16 Nov 1814 Thomas Hempstead.⁶⁵⁵
- iii. Helen, b. 24 Feb 1796, m. 2 Nov 1813 George R. C. Sullivan.⁶⁵⁶
- iv. William Henry, b. 24 May 1798, d. 22 Dec 1799.
118. v. William Henry, b. 6 Dec 1800, m.? Che-Lar-Lu-Chem-Coo (Christian name - Isabel), d. 14 Oct 1832.

- vi. Elizabeth, b. 24 Oct 1802, m. 17 Feb 1819 Alexis LeRoy.⁶⁵⁷
- vii. James, b. 25 Dec 1804. Lived in Louisville, KY in the 1830s.
- viii. Mary, b. 11 Jun 1807.
- ix. Francoise Sidney; b. 28 Nov 1810; m. 6 Dec 1831 Dr. Joseph
Somes,⁶⁵⁸ a physician who was born in England. In 1850 they
were living in Vincennes. Children, as of 1850:⁶⁵⁹

(SOMES surname)

- i. Henry, b. ca. 1832.
 - ii. Charles, b. ca. 1840.
 - iii. Josephine, b. ca. 1842.
 - iv. Frances, b. ca. 1845.
 - v. James E., b. ca. 1850.
- x. Ferdinand, b. 20 May 1812, m. 4 Nov 1833 Eliza Russell,⁶⁶⁰
d. 12 Apr 1839.

64. JOHN W.⁵ VANDERBURGH (William⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of William Vanderburgh and Margaret Gay, was born on 15 Mar 1762 in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. John served in the Revolutionary War, and was living in the town of Norway, Herkimer Co., NY when on 9 Oct 1832 he stated his claim for a Revolutionary War pension. He was residing in Poughkeepsie when he voluntarily enlisted at age 14 to serve in the war. He enlisted into the New York Line in the Spring of 1776 to serve for nine months. He mustered at Fishkill where he joined a company commanded by Captain John McKinister. Joel Wix was Lieutenant, Harry Dodge was adjutant, and Colonel Wiesenault was the regimental commander. John's first move with the regiment was to West Point, where it remained for some time. Next, it went to White Plains where he met members of the Continental Army commanded by George Washington. From White Plains, they went directly to Fort Plain in Montgomery County, NY. Here, Col. Dubois commanded the regiment, and Captain Andrew White replaced Capt. McKinister as company commander.

The regiment, or part thereof, including the company to which John belonged, pursued Indians and Tories northerly of the Mohawk River. There was a battle during this time a short distance from Fort Plain on the north side of the Mohawk. John participated in that battle and helped capture 30 or 36 prisoners and three pieces of cannon. From this battle, he went as one of the guard to take all the prisoners to Poughkeepsie. He took from one of the captured Indians, the scalp of Colonel Brown who had been killed and scalped at Stone Arabia. At Poughkeepsie, John's company disbanded.

In the Spring of 1777, John again enlisted as a volunteer for six months and went again to Fishkill where they mustered. Col. Dubois was the regimental commander, and Capt. Andrew White once again headed his company. The regiment went to West Point and then to Saratoga. John was one of the detachment sent out to destroy the bridges between Fort Edward and Saratoga to prevent the approach of Gen. Burgoyne and his Army. His detachment took a spy named Thomas Loveless from Burgoyne's Army. Loveless was afterward tried, condemned, and hung.

John's company and several others were drawn off from Saratoga a short time before the battle at Saratoga. They went to West Point to maintain the prison. He remained there until his company disbanded again in the winter of 1777/78. He received his discharge from Capt. White. When making his pension claim, John said that his discharge paper was lost or with some of the descendants of John Klock, who was deceased.

After the war, John resided in Poughkeepsie for about 10 years.⁶⁶¹ On Friday, 18 Jun 1789, John appeared before the Dutchess County Oyer and Terminer Court in Poughkeepsie. The Grand Jury indicted him "for an assault on Margaret Rynders with an intent to ravish her." The next day, John appeared and was "recognized in the sum of 400 pounds." His next court appearance occurred on Saturday, 10 Jul 1790. The court "Ordered that he be discharged from his Recognizance and that he be bound with surety for his appearance at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery to be held for the County of Dutchess."

"Thereupon the said John W. Vandenberg and John Chamberlain of Poughkeepsie Physician respectively appeared in Court and acknowledged themselves to be indebted to the people of the State of New York in the sum of fifty pounds ..." if John did not "personally appear at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery to be held in and for the County of Dutchess and then and there answer all such matters and things as shall be objected against him ..." On Thursday, 24 Feb 1791, John returned to court. "On motion of Mr. Attorney General on behalf of the people ordered that the Indictment against the defendant be quashed." Evidently the wording of the original indictment was inappropriate, so during this same court session, the Grand Jury delivered several bills, one of which stated "An Indictment against the defendant for an assault with an intent to commit a Rape."

"On motion of Mr. Attorney General on behalf of the people the defendant the prisoner was set to the bar to be arraigned and being arraigned he did plead ..." not guilty.

According to the court records, that temporarily ended the matter. It wasn't until four months later that John resumed his court appearances. On Wednesday, 15 Jun 1791 John appeared, was recognized, and ordered to appear the following day, which he did. He was told to appear again on Friday which he did once again. This time the court "ordered that he be discharged from his recognizance."⁶⁶² No further action is found in the court records regarding the charges against him.

In the Fall of 1792, John left Dutchess County for the Mohawk River Valley. Accompanying John were his sister and her husband, William H. Cook. Also in the migrating party were William Cook's brother, George W., and sister, Temperance Cook.⁶⁶³

John made his permanent home at Norway in Herkimer County. Probably here, or in Dutchess County, he married JANE _____ and worked as a farmer.⁶⁶⁴ On 16 May 1798, he purchased 101 1/4 acres of land from his brother-in-law William H. Cook for 50 cents.⁶⁶⁵ He sold this same acreage on 22 Nov 1833 to Arphaxed Loomis for \$1,600.⁶⁶⁶ By 1825, John had a considerable household comprised of 10 people.⁶⁶⁷

When the residents of Norway decided to build a nondenominational meeting house in town, John contributed four dollars toward its construction on 8 Nov 1813.⁶⁶⁸

In the early 1800s, the farmers of Norway were fortunate to have an abundance of cattle which they could sell to drovers for market in Canada and northern New York counties. On one occasion, John became a victim of some dishonest drovers. "About the year 1815 Stodard & Sherman bought a drove in town and vicinity, and after selling them 'on the lines' returned and bought another large lot on credit, promising to pay for them when sold. They did not return

when expected; a meeting of their creditors was called and Mr. William Comstock was dispatched to go and find them and if possible collect the amount due." Comstock found the drovers but returned without the payments. John had been caught up in the scheme when he sold the drovers "a fine yoke of oxen for \$60, in the unpaid for lot."669

On 8 Dec 1840, John died in Norway and was buried there.670 John's wife, Jane, was still living in Nov 1833.671 Children:672

- 119. i. James, b. ca. 1785/1795, m. ca. 1822 Roby Knight, d. 1869.
- 120. ii. Richard, b. 8 Mar 1796, m. ca. 1825 Eunice Southworth,
d. 11 May 1837.
- 121. iii. Polly; b. 23 Jan 1798 in Norway; m. 8 Dec 1816 Oliver Whitford.
The marriage took place in Norway and was performed by Esq.
Ferris, a justice of the peace; d. ca. 1878 in South Edwards, St.
Lawrence Co., NY.
- 122. iv. John, b. 16 Dec 1803, m. Mary Ann McLaughlin, d. 13 Jun 1847.
- 123. v. William, b. ca. 1808, m. Susan Mabee, d. 16 Jan 1888.

(Maybe others)

65. HESTER⁵ VANDERBURGH (William⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of William Vanderburgh and Margaret Gay, was born between 1755 and 1766 probably in the area of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, NY. She married prior to 1782, HENRY KIP.673 Henry died between 24 Aug 1791 when he wrote his will, and 3 Nov 1791, when it was probated.674 Henry had the following children. The first two children may have been from a previous marriage. The remaining children were by Hester Vanderburgh, as proven in the baptismal records:

- (KIP surname)
- Children by Angenietje Romeyn?
 - i. Magdalain
 - ii. Mary
- Children by Hester Vanderburgh
 - iii. Barent, b. 9 May 1782 and bapt. 2 Jun 1782 in the Poughkeepsie Reformed Dutch Church.675
 - iv. Margaret (Peggy), b. 13 Sep 1783, bapt. 2 Nov 1783 in the Poughkeepsie Reformed Dutch Church.676
 - v. Cathrine, b. 26 Aug 1785 and bapt. 13 Jan 1786 in the New Hackensack Reformed Dutch Church.677
 - vi. Sarah (Sally), b. 1 Jul 1787 and bapt. 27 Jan 1788 in the New Hackensack Reformed Dutch Church.678

66. WILLIAM⁵ VANDERBURGH (William⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of William

Vanderburgh and Margaret Gay, was born between 1755 and 1766 probably in the area of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, NY.⁶⁷⁹ In 1792, he was probably still living in Dutchess County when he witnessed signatures on a deed.⁶⁸⁰ By 1813, he was a merchant living at Nassau, Rensselaer Co., NY⁶⁸¹ when his nephew, William, son of his brother, Henry, visited him while on his way to attend West Point.⁶⁸²

William may have been married but he does not mention a wife in his will. He does mention that he had a child by ELIZABETH BECKET. He also mentions his son "Limon" and his brother, Henry's children, who at the time the will was written in 1813, were living in Indiana.⁶⁸³ William died on 18 Dec 1817 in Nassau.⁶⁸⁴ Children:⁶⁸⁵

Child by Elizabeth Becket

i. Phebe, b. probably prior to 1792 since she is not mentioned as being a minor in her father's will.

Child by _____

124. ii. Lyman/Limon, b. ca. 1800, m. pre 1823 Elizabeth H. Frinck.

67. MARY⁵ VANDERBURGH (William⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), daughter of William Vanderburgh and Margaret Gay, was born about 1768,⁶⁸⁶ probably in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. She married before 1790 WILLIAM H. COOK, probably in Dutchess County. In the Fall of 1792, Mary and her family, along with her brother, John Vanderburgh, and her brother-in-law, George W. Cook and his family, and George and William's sister, Temperance Cook, left Dutchess County and settled at the town of Norway in Herkimer County, NY.

The Cooks bought 400 acres of land just north of Norway village. They were evidently men of ability and social standing and well educated. Capital and enterprise they certainly possessed. Soon after settling in town, they erected a long and large frame building which answered the double purpose of dwelling and store. The building was some thirty feet in width by sixty feet in length, and quite elegant in style and finish for early times. The store room was long and large, and occupied the west end of the building. A counter extended across the north end, some shelves and a door to a wide hall on the east side, and a large open fireplace on the west. If not the first frame dwelling in town, it doubtless was among the first. The first saw mill built in 1793 by Capt. Hinman was located some sixty rods distant.

In 1795, they built the first saw mill on Black Creek, since known as the Western mill. It was sold to Jackson Brothers before 1800. Lumbering, farming, potash manufacturing, and politics were mixed in with the mercantile business of the Cook firm. They kept a large and varied stock of goods for the times, and secured a large trade for some twelve years.

An important item of stock in all the old time stores was West India rum. Also, a supply of brandy, gin and wine was not wanting. Drinking habits were almost universal and sales of intoxicating drinks the most profitable line of trade.

The Cooks made it a rule that all their credit customers must confess judgement at stated periods, probably once in three months. "Cook's judgement days" became quite famous in early times. They had a justice attend at their store, and to lessen the friction of such summary proceedings, it was arranged that several of their solid patrons would be first to "confess."

George W. Cook, after a few years, built a dwelling at the Sulphur Spring and lived there for a time. He was one of the only two slave holders in town in 1800, and had slave quarters consisting of a small plank cabin a little east of his residence.

Cook's store became the central business point for all the present town of Norway and parts of Russia and Ohio. Town meetings, elections, and "trainings" were often held there. Scenes of hilarious drunken revelry occurred frequently. After a prolonged spree at one time, one of the Cooks and Dr. Tousey agreed to burn all the buildings from Cook's to John Pardee's in the north part of Fairfield, a distance of three miles. They actually set fire to one small barn. The bleat of a calf inside led Tousey to remark, "We'll have some roast veal soon." The fire was apparently extinguished and the "fire-bugs" sobered up.

William H. Cook was appointed sheriff of Herkimer County on March 17, 1802, and probably moved to the town of Herkimer at about that time. He held the sheriff's position until 1806, "when he was left out of commission but was again appointed sheriff, in 1807, and held the office one year longer. This ended his official career in this county, and it might have been well for him if he had never tasted office." From this statement in Benton's "History of Herkimer," it has been inferred that "his business interests at Norway were neglected, and that probably official associations led to intemperance."⁶⁸⁷

Mary, William's wife, died in Herkimer in Jan or Feb 1807.⁶⁸⁸ Her death, combined with the apparent problems William must have encountered during his last term as sheriff, may have caused him to move westward. A third but lesser issue prompting him to leave may have been the routing of a new road through Norway. The road known as the "military road" or "old state road" was surveyed in 1806 and constructed over the next two years. Originally, the settlers of Norway had by common consent picked the town center at "Cook's" a half mile north of the present village center. This shifted the business interests and commerce away from the Cook store and probably contributed to a demise in its profitability.⁶⁸⁹ It appears that this last concern probably affected William's brother, George more than William. William probably abandoned his interest in the Norway store when he became the Herkimer sheriff.

At least three of William's daughters remained in Herkimer County and married there. His brother George and family remained in Norway and were still there in 1810.⁶⁹⁰

After leaving Norway, William was relocated in Indiana by 1811. The fact that his wife's brother, Henry W. Vanderburgh, lived in Vincennes, Indiana, probably had something to do with his migration to that part of the country. William was in the battle of Tippecanoe, 6-7 Nov 1811 under General William Henry Harrison.⁶⁹¹ After Tippecanoe, William's history fades rapidly. He is probably the "William H. Cook" who appears on the list of jurors in Knox County, Indiana for the year 1815.⁶⁹²

William supposedly died at Vincennes, IN.⁶⁹³ Children of William and Mary (Vanderburgh) Cook:

(COOK surname)

i. Maria, m. in the town of Herkimer, Jabez Fox. Jabez was a native of Connecticut and came to Herkimer County about 1810. He was admitted as an attorney at the Herkimer County Court of Common Pleas in Jan 1813. He pursued his profession a few years at Herkimer, and then moved to Little Falls about 1818.

"He was elected county clerk, under the then new constitution, at

the general election, in 1822, to hold for the term of three years, from the 1st day of January following. He died at Herkimer, in 1825, at the age of 35 years." Maria and Jabez had at least one son, Charles J. Fox who lived in the town of Herkimer.⁶⁹⁴

ii. Stella, m. 1810⁶⁹⁵ in the town of Herkimer, Frederick Bellinger a former grocery merchant of Mohawk, NY.⁶⁹⁶ Child:

(BELLINGER surname)

i. Anna Elizabeth, b. 21 May 1819.⁶⁹⁷

iii. Anna; m. 29 May 1805 Killian Winne, an Albany wine merchant and son of the late Jacob Winne.⁶⁹⁸

(Others?)

68. JAMES⁵ VANDERBURGH (William⁴, Henry³, Dirck², Lucas¹), son of William Vanderburgh and Margaret Gay, was born in the area of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY on 8 Mar 1770. He was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church at Poughkeepsie on 5 Apr 1770.⁶⁹⁹

James grew up fatherless in the Poughkeepsie area. However, by the time he was in his late teens, his mother had married his father's close associate and mariner, Richard Davis. As a teenager, James worked in his stepfather's Poughkeepsie store. Davis appears to have set aside his mariner activities in later life and became a large supplier of goods. He appears to have wholesaled these goods to other Dutchess County storekeepers. Receipts from David Duncan's store records of Dover Furnace in Dutchess County reveal that James acted on behalf on Richard Davis in transactions with Duncan on 29 Sep 1789 and 17 Apr 1790.⁷⁰⁰

James married in the Kinderhook Reformed Dutch Church in Columbia Co., NY on 3 Oct 1803, MARTHA or PATTY STRONG,⁷⁰¹ daughter of Capt. John Strong. James was the Town Clerk of Schodack, Rensselaer County which included Nassau at that time,⁷⁰² and in the 1810 census he was living in Nassau Village.⁷⁰³ He was still living in Nassau in 1813 when his nephew, William, son of his brother, Henry, visited him while on his way from his home in Indiana to attend West Point.⁷⁰⁴

James was living in Troy, NY by 21 Apr 1827 when he sold 21 acres of land in Nassau to David B. Traver.⁷⁰⁵ In 1821 and 1822, James had purchased a considerable amount of land in Nassau as a result of several debtor suits. On 2 Jan 1821, James and Samuel E. Hudson purchased land at public sale that was seized by the Rensselaer sheriff from Eliphas Spencer. In 1829, James' 1/2 portion of the property passed on to his children.⁷⁰⁶ In 1822, Charles Mason was in debt and was required to sell his property. James purchased a substantial portion of the property for \$6,575.⁷⁰⁷ This same property passed on to his children in 1831.⁷⁰⁸

James died at Troy on 8 or 20 Mar 1828.⁷⁰⁹ His wife may have predeceased him since she is not mentioned as one of his heirs in 1829.⁷¹⁰ Children.⁷¹¹

i. Margaret, unmarried, lived in Philadelphia in 1871.

ii. Maria

125. iii. Cornelia, b. 26 Oct 1807, m. 16 May 1826 Charles M. Parker,
d. 16 Jan 1886.
 iv. William H.
 v. Helen, m. Daniel Gleason.
 iv. Julia, m. _____ Arnold in New York.
 vii. Catherine K., m. _____ Evarts.
126. viii. John Bradley, m. 1850 Catherine Weld.
 ix. Richard James

End of the First Five Generations of Vanderburghs.