

## John Glen silver mounted American flintlock fusil

A. Description- Rev War, American made flintlock fusil identified John Glen Jnr.

B. Measurements

LOA- 53 1/2 inches

LOB- 38 , .70 caliber

Butt plate-5 x 2 1/16 x 3 inches

Trigger guard- 10 1/2 inches

Side plate- 5 1/4 inches

Lock- 6 inches

Markings- Marked "JOHN:GLEN. Jr" on butt plate, "JG Jr." on escutcheon. Lock marked JOVER.  
Barrel marked "TR" British proofs and Birmingham.

C. How I got the gun- I bought/traded this fusil from Mark Berube. Mark got it from a dealer in Canada who bought it in an auction.

Provenance- Found in Canada.

C. Comments- Superb identified American Rev War fusil. John Glen was a personal friend of George Washington. Came with John Glen's F&I War commission and an 18<sup>th</sup> century chair from his home.

D. Paid- paid Mark \$25,000 for the fusil and a North and Cheney pistol. Sold the pistol for \$5000..

E. Value- \$50,000+. Appraised value \$60,000.



**MARK R. BERUBE**

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**Telephone 508.755.1256  
Fax 508.795.0924**

December 28<sup>th</sup>, 2209

Re: John Glenn, Junior/ Silver Mounted Fusil/ Commission/Chair

The John Glenn, Jr. fusil now in your possession was brought to my attention in 1997 when a antique collector friend called and mentioned a fine looking musket that he saw offered at a small antique show in Burlington, VT. He said a Canadian dealer had obtained it from a recent estate sale in the Montreal area, and that I should take a look at it as it was silver mounted and very unique.

I tracked down the dealer and drove up to purchase it from him in February, 1997. I showed it to Kit Ravenshear at the Baltimore show later that year and he said, "I'm not envious of a musket very often but I am of yours". He also told me that "Junior" was a completely American connotation, and in Britain "a "junior" was called "the younger". He believed that John Glenn Jr. was an American Revolutionary War officer and a wealthy one at that.

My further research at the Schenectady Historical Society ( which is John Glenn's hometown), and the Glenn's Falls library provided the history of the Glenn family in Schenectady and Glenn's Falls, NY. John Glenn Junior was an officer in the French and Indian War, Quartermaster for the NY troops in the Revolutionary War, a close personal friend of George Washington ( he stayed at the Glenn house) and was the founder of Glenn's Falls, NY. He was a very wealthy man.

John Glenn, Jr's oldest son was a Tory, and according to the records, retired to Chambly, Quebec ( Montreal) before the War of 1812. At that time, the oldest son had first choice of the father's possessions and I suspect this son chose the fusil to take with him. The dealer told me the fusil was found at an estate sale in Montreal.

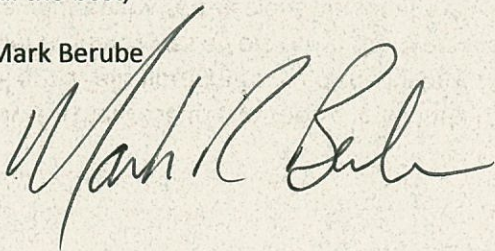
My good friend and well known collector, Tom Wnuck told me that during the 1970's, there was an auction of some of the Schenectady Historical Society's items and that Glenn family items were included. A friend of Tom's purchased the chair for him and Tom sold it to me to keep the items together. I suspect that is also when his French and Indian War commission surfaced as well. I purchased it from a dealer in Albany , NY in 2000. Notice the tax stamps on the commission!

I had the fusil looked at by colonial furniture restorers and it was their opinion that the wood was maple and that it could well have been stocked in America around 1770.

These items are an important and valuable piece of American history, rarely found together that I hope you cherish for many years to come.

All the best,

Mark Berube





STEPHEN D.  
HENCH  
& MARCIA P.

page I

AMERICAN FURNITURE • FOLK ART • DECORATIVE ARTS

Appraisal: John Glenn, Jr.; Rev. War fusil

For:

This American fusil of the American Revolutionary War period is perhaps the finest known example, that is documented to its original owner. The maple-stocked fusil has an English "Jover" marked flintlock with a "Birmingham" marked  $38\frac{1}{2}$ " barrel. All of the hardware, or mountings, are silver with relief designs, in the Rococo manner, with the surfaces being finely chased and engraved. The ornate escutcheon (thumb-piece) is engraved in script, "J. G. Jr.", while the sole of the buttplate is engraved John Glenn, Jr. in Roman (Block) letters, thus confirming the original owner, of the community so named Glenn Falls, New York. Col. Glenn was Quartermaster of the Continental Army of the Northern Department, and was a close associate of George Washington, who, on occasion, stayed at the Glenn plantation. In addition, this firearm is accompanied by Glenn's officer's commission, and a simple rush-seated New York, splat-back chair. This fusil is completely intact, including ramrod and original sling swivels.



Page II

Conclusion : Again, to the best of my knowledge,  
there is no finer, documented silver-mounted  
American officer's fusil from the American  
Revolutionary War than this surviving  
example of John Glenn Jr's.

Value : \$Sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000<sup>00</sup>)

Stephen D. Hench

January 14, 2013



Know all men by these presents that I David Verplanck  
of the Manor of Rensselaerswyck in the County of Albany  
in the Colony of New York am held and firmly bound unto  
Hendrick Ten Eyck of the City of Albany Merchant in  
the just and full sum of three hundred and two pounds  
one Shilling Current Money of the said Colony of New York  
to be paid to the said Hendrick Ten Eyck his certain  
Attorney Executors Administrators or Assigns in and to  
the which payment well and truly to be made I do hereby  
bind my self my Heirs Executors and Administrators  
and every of them jointly by these presents sealed  
with my Seal Dated in Albany this twenty first day  
of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven  
hundred and forty five

The Condition of the above Obligation is such  
that if the above bound David Verplanck his Heirs  
Executors or Administrators do well and truly pay or  
cause to be paid unto the abovenamed Hendrick Ten Eyck  
his certain Attorney Executors or Administrators the  
just and full sum of one hundred fifty one pounds  
and six Pence Current Money aforesaid without  
fraud Coine or further Delay Then this present  
Obligation to be void and of none Effect Else to



be and remain in full force and Virtue  
 Signed Sealed & Delivered  
 in presence of.

302  
 216 216  
 08

John Wm  
 John Ten Eyck

Bono  
 David Verplanck  
 of To Ten Eyck  
 Hendrick Ten Eyck

Oct 21, 1745-

Received of John Wm  
 Ten Eyck the sum of  
 302 Dollars  
 for the purchase of  
 1600 Acres of Land  
 in the County of Dutchess  
 State of New York  
 1745



# John Glen, Jr.

by  
[Stefan Bielinski](#)

**John Glen, Jr.** was born in July 1735. He was the son of [Jacob](#) and [Elizabeth Cuyler](#) Glen. He was the older brother of [Henry Glen, Jr.](#) and [Janet Glen Cuyler](#).

In May 1759, he married [Catharina Veder](#) at the Albany [Dutch church](#). By 1777, six children had been christened in Schenectady although he was a pewholder in Albany.

In his earlier adult life, he was known as an [Albany merchant](#). During that time, he probably lived on [Pearl Street](#) where he was the partner of a much older [Hendrick Bleecker](#).

Beginning during the 1760s, he moved to acquire investment land along the [Normanskill](#), in [Schenectady](#), and out in the Mohawk Valley. He also held land to the north in the [Kayadarosseras Patent](#), at Fort Edward, and beyond along the upper Hudson at a place that soon would be known as "[Glens Falls](#)."

During the [last](#) of the colonial wars, he served as a quartermaster and was known as "Colonel."

Sometimes known as "Col. Johannes Glen," during those decades, he was a Schenectady-based [real estate](#) trader who is said to have [won](#) the title to what became Glens Falls in a card game. He re-built the mill on the site and spent summers at Glens Falls trading and entertaining.

His wife died in October 1799. John Glen, Jr. became poor at the end of his life and was supported by friends. He died in September 1828 at the age of ninety-three.



## notes



**Sources:** The life of John [Glen](#), Jr. is CAP [biography number](#) 4934. This [sketch](#) is derived chiefly from [family](#) and [community-based resources](#).  
Online biographies: [The Corners](#);

[Home](#) | [Site Index](#) | [Navigation](#) | [Email](#) | [New York State Museum](#)

first posted: 8/15/06





## The Corners

### Prominent Citizen

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### Colonel John Glen

Johannes Glen was born July 2, 1735, in Albany, New York. He was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Cuyler) Glen. He married Catherine Veeder ca. 1760. They had seven children. Jacob was the eldest, who became a Loyalist and moved to Chambly, Canada in 1806.

John Glen served in the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars, as Quartermaster with the rank of Colonel. He was stationed in Schenectady, N.Y.

He bought land from Daniel Parke on the south side of the Hudson River. He rebuilt mills that were destroyed in the Revolution and manufactured lumber. Mr. Glen apparently lived in Schenectady most of his life, but stayed at the Parke family cottage when he was in this area attending to business and entertaining.

"Tradition has it, that in 1788, Abraham Wing consented to give up the name of Wing's Falls in payment for a wine supper for mutual friends. The next day, Col. Glen had handbills announcing the change from Wing's Falls to Glen's Falls distributed to taverns along the road from Queensbury to Albany. In 1808, the hamlet was called Glen's Falls by the Post Office. The apostrophe was dropped in later years by the Glens Falls Insurance Company as too bothersome to use. Glen's Falls was incorporated as a village on April 12, 1838"

The Colonel, at the close of his life, became poor and was supported by kind friends. His financial embarrassments are thought to have resulted from his connection with public affairs and the consequent neglect of his private interests.

John Glen died September 23, 1828.

Sources:

History of Queensbury, N.Y. by A. W. Holden

The History Of The Glens Falls, N.Y. City School District 1762 - 1993 by Dr. Robert N. King

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

1755.—Continued.

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NAMES OF THE MILITIA OFFICERS FOR ALBANY  
COUNTY AND THE MANOR OF RENSSELAERWYCK  
SEPT 1755

The Troopers { Capt Gerret Merselis  
Lieut John Glen  
Cornet John H Ten Eyck  
Quarterm'r Seymon Veeder

## City of Albany

Capt John Beeckman	Capt Barnardus Bradt
1st Lieut Hend'k M: Rooseboom	1 Lieut Pieter Williams
2d Do William Hogan Ju'r	2d Do Samuel Pruyn
Ensign John Jas: Beckman	Ensign Casparis Pruyn
Capt Pieter: P Schuyler	Capt John Winne
1 Lieut John Jas Lansingh	1 Lieut Jacob Ja: Lansingh
2 Do Gerret Ger: Lansingh	2d Do John M: Beekman
Ensign Dirick Bradt Schoen-	Ensign John Glen Ju'r
hoven	

## Kinderhook

Capt Jacobus Van Alen	Capt Frans Klauw
1 Lieut Anderies And'rse Wit-	1 Lieut Johannis Staats
beck	2 Do Antoney Quackenbos
2 Do Pieter B: Vosburgh	Ensign Pieter Ab: Vosburgh
Ensign Abraham Van Alen	

## Sarigtoga &amp; Schaghkook

Capt Harmen Knickerbacker	2 Do Johans Knickerbacker
1 Lieut Killejaen De Ridder	Ensign Johannis Groesbeek



## STATE HISTORIAN.

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1767.—*Continued.*

Claas T. Van Den Bogart	Wouter Jacob Vrooman
Dirck Van Vrankie	Sweris Mersillis
William Stevens	Jacobus Van Eps Jun'r
William Teller	James Thornton
Albert A. Veddir	Thomas Wason
William Swart	John L. Pecke
David Kittle	John Elias Post
Symon M. Veadir	

Jno. Glen Jun'r Captain.



1767.—Continued.

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May.

AN AFFECTIVE RETURN TO COL'L WILL'M JOHNSTON OF ALL THE CAPTAINS LIEUTS. & INSIGNS BY NAME DAY AND DATE OF THEIR COMMISSIONS AND OF ALL THE PRIVATE MEN IN TOTAL SCHENACTADY — DAY OF MAY 1767.

Capt's Names	Dates of their Commission	1st Lieut's Names	Dates of their Commission	2d Lieut. Names	Dates of their Commission	Insigns Names	Dates of their Commission	Private men in Total
Jacob Starinburg Gerret A. Lansingh Nicholas Groot Johannis Vrooman Peter Service	Aug't 2d 1748 Nov'r 2d 1754 Nov'r 2d 1754 March 8th 1760 Janu'y 5th 1758	Philip Berg John S. Glen Isaac Truwex Barrent Hanse Blank	Aug't 2d 1748 Oct'r 23d 1758 Jan'y 5th 1758 March 8th 1760	Johannes Becker Ju'r Abraham Wimple Isaac Quackenbush William Tygett Fruas Robert	Janu'y 5th 1748 Oct'r 23 1758 Janu'y 5th 1758 March 8th 1760 Janu'y 5th 1758	Hans Schefer Ju'r Samuel V. Slyck Kless A. D'Graef Arent Smith George Kass John Visgen Ju'r Cornet Jacobus Teller Quarter'r	Janu'y 5 1748 Oct'r 23 1759 Janu'y 5th 1758 March 8th 1760 Janu'y 5th 1758	99 62 83 121 142
John Glen Ju'r	Nov'r 7th 1763	Jacobus Schermehorn	Janu'y 17 1764	Jerry Glen	Janu'y 17 1764	Jacobus Teller Quarter'r	Janu'y 17 1764	53
John Duncan Peter Wagenar John Johnston Henry Hanson Thomas Ekkeson Hendrick Fry Severinus Tyagt Goese Van Alstyn Jacob Klock Andries Truwex John Wells Marcus Peterie Coenrad Frank Daniel Cambel John Sanders	Nov'r 6th 1763 Janu'y 5th 1758 Nov'r 15th 1760 March 28 1760 Janu'y 5 1758 March 27 1761 Janu'y 5th 1758 Janu'y 17 1764 Janu'y 5 1758 Janu'y 17 1764 Janu'y 5 1758 febr'y. 15 1755 Janu'y 17 1764 Janu'y 5 1758 Dec'r 27 1747	Myndert Wimpel William Fox John Wells John Wimp Barrent Vrooman Peter Gremis Geysebert V. Alstyn Nicolas Herkeman Isaac Glen John Jost Herkeman John Peterie Will'm Schermehorn	Janu'y 17th 1764 Janu'y 5th 1758 Nov'r 15th 1760 March 28 1760 Janu'y 5 1758 March 27 1761 Janu'y 17 1764 Janu'y 31 1758 Janu'y 5 1758 Janu'y 17 1764 Janu'y 5 1758 Janu'y 17 1764 Janu'y 5 1758 Janu'y 17 1764	Samuel Tyms William Seeber John Johnston Jeremie Quack Jno. Van Dycke John Fry Andries Reber Henry W. Nellis Peter Truwex Peter Pellenger Daniel Petersee John S. Vrooman	Janu'y 17 1764 Janu'y 17 1764 Nov'r 15th 1760 March 28 1760 Janu'y 5 1758 March 27 1761 Janu'y 17 1764 Janu'y 17 1764 Janu'y 5 1758 Janu'y 17 1764 Janu'y 5 1758 Janu'y 17 1764 Janu'y 5 1758 March 30 1758	Peter Hanse William Johnston Samuel Gardiner Dennis Ekkeson Isaac Paris Peter S. Tygett Harm's V. Slyck Henry Nellis John R. Wemp Robert Wells George Herkeman Hend'k Bell H's Peters none	Janu'y 17 1764 Nov'r 15th 1760 March 28 1760 Janu'y 5 1758 March 27 1761 Janu'y 17 1764 Janu'y 17 1764 Janu'y 5 1758 Janu'y 17 1764 Janu'y 5 1758 Janu'y 17 1764 Janu'y 5 1758 March 30 1758	68 104 130 94 144 74 71 92 107 74 98 110 150 92 14
21 Capts.		18 1st Lieuts.		18 2d Lieuts.		20 Insigns	Rank & file Total	1982

## STRENGTH OF THE FIRST BATTALION OF ALBANY.

A Return of the First Battalion of the Militia of the County of Albany, whereof the Hon'ble Sir William Johnson Bar't is Colonel. David Van der Heyden Lieut't Colonel & Isaac Switts Major.

Troop of Horse.

Stephen Van Rensselaer Capt'n—Dirk Ten Broeck 1st Lieut't—Cornelis Glen 2nd Lieut't—Abraham Ten Eyck Cornet—

Comm's Dated January 17th 1764.



1768.—Continued.

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# REGISTER OF MILITARY COMMISSIONS ISSUED BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY MOORE BARONET.

Officers Names	Rank	Albany County	Dates of the Commissions
Sir William Johnson Baronet			
Sir John Johnson Knight	Colo.	Brigadier General of all the Militia of this Province & Commanding all the Militia both Horse and Foot now raised in that part of the Province to be hereafter distinguished by the Name of the Northern District which is to comprehend all the settlements to the Northward of the Highlands on both sides of Hudsons river as far as the Province extends.	13 Feb'y 1768 Ditto
John Glen Jun'r Esquire Jacob Schermethorn Esquire	Lt Colo Major	Said Regiment	13 Feb'y 1768 Ditto
David Vander Heyden Esquire	Colo.	A Regiment of Militia Foot to be formed out of Part of the First Battalion of Albany Militia and to include the District of the City of Albany with its Liberties.	12 February 1768
Isaac Swits	Lieut Co. Major	Said Regiment	13 Febru 1768
Jacobus Van Slyck Esquire	Colo.	A Regiment of Militia Foot within the following Districts (to wit) from the Bounds of the City of Albany and its Liberties including the Town of Schenectady Cananagaoune and the settlements North and South of the River to the West Bounds of Schenectady Township.	13 Feb'y 1768 Ditto
Gerrit Lansing Esquire Daniel Campbell Esquire	Lt. Colo. Major	Said Regiment	17 February 1768
Guy Johnson Esquire	Colo.	A Regiment of Militia Foot within the following Districts (to wit) from the West Bounds of Schenectady to Anthony's Nose including the Settlements on all Patented Lands North of the Mohawk River within those Bounds and South to Normans kill and Schoharie Settlements.	18 Feb'y 1768 Ditto
John Butler Esquire Jellis Fonda Major	Lieut Colo Major	Said Regiment	

D BATTALION

to each of the Regim'ts

72 privates.

Mohawks

46 Conajohare

50 German Flatts

43 Scohare

32 Schenectady

72



### Muskets

Muskets were among the Military Stores that, at first, were furnished by Peter T. Curtenius, the Commissary of the Provincial Congress. Later, they were collected by John Henry, the State Clothier, and forwarded to Col. John Lasher, Commissary, who thereafter had full charge of them. (See the Chapter on "Claims of the State against the United States", for Mr. Curtenius' part of the work). The Muskets were taken from Tories and Disaffected Persons; and, also, from the "Well-Affected" who could not use them.

The following comments of Mr. Curtenius, Commissary, show the way in which Muskets were taken and distributed:—

The Muskets of the Corporation [New York City] were taken out of the Armoury by a Number of Citizens under the Command of Capt Sears (shortly after the News arrived of the Lexington Battle) and carried into Capt Vandykes Fire Ally after which a Committee was appointed to deliver them into the hands of such Citizens as were well-affected to the freedom of America. In the month of June or July following the Provincial Congress passed a Resolve to Raise 4 Redgiments of Contintl Troops and the troops being in want of Muskets the P. Congress published a Resolve that all Citizens possessed of Corporation muskets should deliver them to the proper officer at the Barraks which was done & Colol McDougalls Regimt had 434 of them & the remainder went up to New Windsor for Colol Clintons Redgiment as appears by Wm Tapps affidavit The Corporation applied last Winter to the Legislature of our State for payment In consequence of which the Legislature passed a Law to pay for them provided the United States should pass the amo<sup>t</sup> of them to the Credit of the State of New York.

At about the same date, 500 other Muskets were taken out of New York, by the Committee of the City and County, and sent to Gen. Schuyler, at the North. In the Campaign of 1775, 16 Guns were bought for the Continental Troops, and delivered to Capt. Henry B. Livingston. The price, for each, ranged from £1. to £7. On Sept. 14, 1776 Capt. Livingston loaned 69 "Fire-Locks" to the State of Connecticut. In May, of that year, and again in October, many Guns were taken from the inhabitants, by the Committee of Suffolk County, and delivered to Col. Livingston. (See "Suffolk County Committee"). On Dec. 9, 1776, 73 Muskets, many Bayonets and some Powder were brought from the Eastern end of Long Island, by Col Livingston, and delivered to Capt. Nathaniel Platt. Nearly all of the Muskets from Long Island belonged to the Refugees from that Island. (See the Refugees from Long Island to Connecticut, in "Provincial Congresses").

A number of interesting events, relative to Small Arms, took place in 1776:—Jan. 12, Cornelius Atherton made two written contracts, with bonds of £700 each, for the furnishing of £700 worth of Muskets, with Bayonets, for which he was to be allowed £3.14. each; Feb. 2, the Committee of Safety ordered the payment of £100 to Jecamiah Allen for Muskets; Mar. 10, and July 6, the Committee on Conspiracies took many Arms from the Tories and Disaffected in New York City; in April, Capt. Thaddeus Noble made a contract for 30 Muskets, at \$8 each; June 4, Lieut. Joseph Youngs charged £3.11.6 for 11 days' expenses in collecting 106 Arms from the Tories in Westchester County; in the same month, the brigantine "Grant" brought 263 Guns from Marseilles to the West Indies; July 19, William Duer authorized Peter T. Curtenius to buy 600 or 700 French Muskets, at \$11 each; July 9, the Dutchess



Ede Joshua	Hicks Nathaniel	Lyons James	Perce William, Jr.
Edget John	Higbee William	Malties —m'l	Persons Moses
Egelston James	Hill Antiney	Manrow Justice	Philipse Hen
Elderkin James	Hill —bert	Maston Ezekiel	Pindle Jonathan
Eldige Jonathan	Hitchcock Joseph	Mathews Justice	Plugh —lhamus
Eldridge Elisha	Hoeg Nathan	Merrick Done	Point
Eldridge Michael	Hoff Abraham	Merritt David	Polhamus —dan
Ellembatz Eman'l	Hoffman Charles	Miles John	Polmeteer Peter
Elliott Abn.	Hopkins Thacher	Miles Noah	Pooler Joseph
Elwell Ezra	Howe William	Miller Godfrey	Post Absalom
Elwell Jabes, Jr.	Howes Moody	Miller John	Potter Gilbert
Emegh Jeremiah	Hoyt Michael	Miller Solomon	Potter Samuel
Evens John	Hubbard Joseph	Mitchell George	Pudney Francis
Evens Thomas	Huff Gamaliel	Moe Isaac	Purdy Abraham
Fairchild Nathaniel	Huling Walter	Morehouse John	Rainey John
Fetch Jerry	Hunt Jesse	Morehouse Samuel	Reorde Wetmore
Fileow Enoch	Hunt William	Morehouse Stephen	Reed Aaron
Fileow Phineas	Hutchings John	Morey Lotrip	Reed —ohn
Finch Ruben	Hyett Steve	Morfort Peter	Reynolds —hardson
Force Timothy	Ingersol —pheus	Morgain James	Reynolds Jesse
Forgason Abram	Jewet John	Morgan Reuben	Rhynhart Johanes
Forguson Samuel	Johnson James	Morison —bald	Richards James
Foster David	Johnson Sabin	Morse Phil	Robbards Benjamin
Foster John	Jones Jeremiah	Moure David	Roberts Peter
Foster Thomas	Jones —lias	Murray James	Robinson Andrew
Fowler Austin	Jones Nathan	McCavy Edward	Robinson John
Fowler Isaac	Jorden John	McChucking Thomas	Robinson Jones
Frear —raham, Jr.	Judd Ebenezer	McColm —mes	Robinson Lewis
Frear Thomas	Keating Isaac	McCreedy James, Jr.	Robison Andrew
Frost Thomas, Jr.	Keeler Ezra, Jr.	McCullough And	Roe Benjamin, Jr.
Frost William	Kelly Shubel	McCutchen Rob	Romer —, Jr.
Fuller Isaac	King Jacob	McGragor —unian	Romyne —as
Fullmore Jasper	King Richard	McLoud Alexander	Roschrans Peter
Garrison Abraham	Kipp Henry	McNeil —ry	Runals David
Gedeons Joseph	Kipp Matthew	Nelson Paul	Runells James
Gee John	Kipp Peter	Nichels Epraim	Runnells Jonathan
Gielwack, Michel	Kirkem Seth	Nickerson Eliphalet	Rush Fredrick
Gifford Samuel	Koonts Nicholas, Jr.	Nickerson Mulfort	Rynders James
Gifford William	Ksniffin Amos	Nicolls Thomas	Sabin Elijah
Goldin Rob	Laine Jacob	Nikeson Thomas	Saminds Jacob
Goodfellow Will	Lake Benjamin	Noortshant Peter	Sarls Nathaniel
Griffen Isaac	Lamb Joseph	Noortstrant George	Saunders John
Griffen William	Lane	Nostrant Johanes	Schonover Peter
Grigory Daniel	Latson James, Jr.	Oats James	Schonter Andrew
Grigory Josiah	Laughlin Hugh	Ockerman Casparus	Scott Timothy
Halsted Thomas	Lawrance John	Olmstead Ebenezer	Serherve John
Halsted Will	Lawson Isaac	Ornes George	Shapprong Jan
Harris Peter	Leggett Abraham	Osborn Peter	Shared William
Harriss Mendt	Lent Ab'm	Ouslin Thom	Shaw Daniel
Hawkins James	Lent Abraham A.	Parker Nathaniel	Shaw James
Hawkins Samuel	Lent James	Parks Andrew	Shear Henry B.
Hayburn John	Lent Peter	Parks John	Shear Lodwich
Heacock John	Lewis Thomas	Parks John y <sup>e</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup>	Sherwood Nathan
Hempstead Nathaniel	Lossen And	Parrash Azariah	Shutt Fradrick
Henkly Josiah	Lossen Richard	Peacock	Shutt Simes
Hervy Peter	Lossing Peter Q.	Peet Abraham	Sickle Fard C.
Heuckly Isaac	Loveless Joseph	Pelse —hn	Sickler George
Hicks Jacob	Ludington Stephen	Pelse —oen	Simkins Daniel



## Dutchess County Militia — (Continued).

## REGIMENT OF MINUTE MEN.

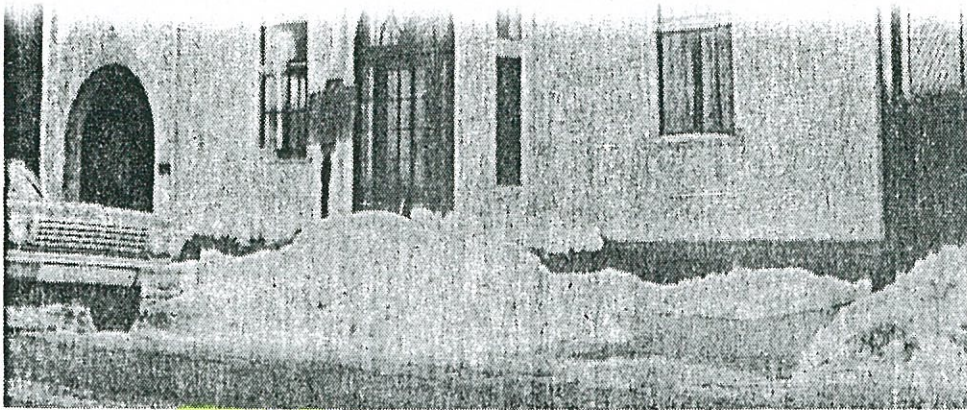
## COLONEL JACOBUS SWARTWOUT

CAPT. STEPHEN DURYEE	LIEUT. BENJAMIN ELLIOT
" HENRY GOODWIN	" JOSEPH GARRISON
" GEORGE LANE	" ABRAHAM HIAT
" COMFORT LUDINGTON	" JACOB HORTON
" WILLIAM MOTT	" JOHN LANGDON
" WILLIAM PERCE	" ANDREW LAWRENCE
" ABRAHAM SCHENCK	" JOHN MANROW
" BERNARDUS SWARTWOUT	" HENRY MOTT
" ISRAEL VEAL	" THOMAS OSTRANDER
" CORNELIUS VAN WYCK	" CHARLES PLATT
LIEUT. HENRY BAILEY	" NATHANIEL SMITH
" JOHN BERRY	" ISAAC TOWNSEND
" NATHANIEL BUTLER	" PETER VAN BUNSCHOTEN
" WILLIAM COLKIN	" JOHN T. VAN KLEAK
" JONATHAN CRANE	

## ENLISTED MEN.

Adams Jesse	Bently Joseph	Burch David	Corsa Isaac
Adreanse Thead	Berger Andrew	Burch Jeremiah	Courtright John
Akerby Benjamin	Berry ———	Burch Silas	Craft Caleb
Allen Jorge	Beugus Thomas	Burdsill Jacob	Crane Ira
Anderson ———eth	Billings John	Burges, Thomes	Croft Jacob
Appleyee Coonraad	Birdall Jacob	Burlonon Fearnot	Crowfoot William
Ashbe Zebulon	Bishop Joshua	Burnet Isaac	Crumwell Aac
Askin William	Bishop Livy	Burnett Peter	Currer Elijah
Aslen Abm.	Boga ——— Peter	Byington Solomon	Curtis Andrew
Aubley William	Bogardus Lewis	Camfield James	Dart Hozell
Badcock ———eph	Bolt Moses	Carl Joseph	Dauids John
Bailey Daniel	Bonker Dolf	Carman ———	Davis David
Bailey Ebenezer	Boyd ———mes	Carman John	Davison James
Bailey Elias	Boyington Solomon	Champenois Daniel	Davison John
Baker Eleazer	Bozworth Hezekiah	Champlin ———	Dean Stephen
Baker Elisha	Bradley Nathan	Champlin Joshua, Jr.	Degrote John
Baker Joshua	Branah James	Chapman Enoch	Dervoort Sam L.
Baker Francis	Brill Jacob, Jr.	Chapman Samuel	Dimmick Shubal
Ball Elephalet	Brinckerhoff Hen	Chase Seth	Disbrow David
Barker Richard	Brisbend James	Christian Zechariah	Dodge Will
Barkins —avid	Brock William	Christie John	Dollaway Jerem
Barnes Henry	Brower Charles	Clapp Benjamin	Dollaway William
Barnhard ———	Brower Hindrick	Clark Joshua	Downen Cornelius
Barns Will	Brower Lazareth	Clark Stephen	Doxey Amos
Barse Zebulen	Brower Rodolphus	Cole Andrew	Draper John
Bartley ———hall Pels	Brown Stephen	Colkens Eli	Draper Joseph
Baxter Thomas	Brumsfield James	Conner John	Drew William
Bell Henry	Brustead William	Cornell Samuel	Dunekin John
Bennet Elihu	Bunschout Elias C.	Cornwell Sylvenus	Dutcher David
Benny John	Burbanks Noah	Corsa Abrah	Edams Joseah





The exterior of the John Glen house, at 58 Washington Ave., has changed little in the 189 years since General George Washington was a guest on his first visit to Schenectady in 1775. The marker (below) gives the casual visitor to the Stockade area — and even residents in the section — a thrill of pleasure and surprise.



PROPERTY OF SCHENECTADY,  
COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

#### By Virginia Spain Spring

If George Washington were to visit here today, nearly 190 years after his first trip to the city, he would have little difficulty in finding his way through the streets of Old Schenectady. Some of the early landmarks and the overall flavor of the Stockade section undoubtedly would seem much the same as it did almost two centuries ago.

As Schenectadians mark the anniversary of Washington's 1732 birth today, many who remember their history will think of the days when General Washington was one of the town's most distinguished visitors. He was here on four occasions.

general for the army, in the house which still stands today at 58 Washington Ave. It is said that Washington had tea at the home of John Sanders, at 43 Washington Ave.

Then in June 1782, Washington again made a tour of the area as rumors of new dangers flared. Albany was his destination, but in response to an invitation by local officials he extended his itinerary to include Schenectady. He was the guest of honor at a ceremonial dinner in the hotel of Robert Clinch, which stood on the corner of State and Water Streets Before returning to Albany, Washington penned a letter to "The Magistrates and Military Officers of the town of Schenectady" in which he expressed his "warm thanks"

(Continued on Page 2)



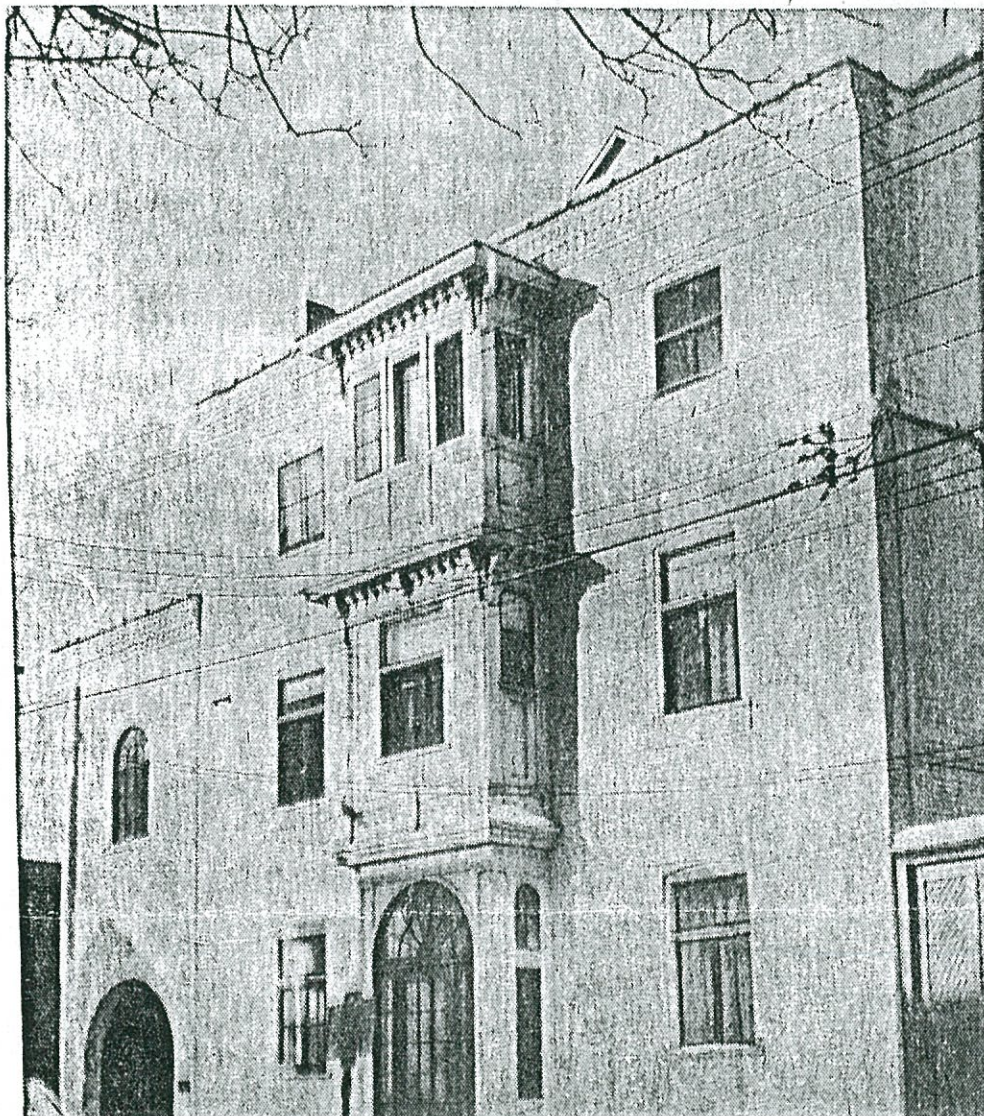
Washington Would Recall Stockade

★ ★ ★ Union Star ★ ★ ★

# George Slept Here... Too

22 Feb. 1964

Glen  
Family



## Came from Boston

In the fall of 1775 General Washington was in command of the Continental Army at Cambridge, near Boston, Mass. Although Boston was then under siege, rumors of an impending Indian attack from the west were said to have prompted him to make a trip to the Mohawk Valley to review arrangements for the defense of their frontier.

During this first visit, Washington was reported to have remained overnight in the home of his old friend, John Glen, a quartermaster general for the army, in the house which still stands today at 58 Washington Ave. It is said that Washington had tea at the home of John Sanders, at 43 Washington Ave.



# le as Revolution gathered force

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**This is the house at 58 Washington Ave. just off lower State Street in Schenectady, once the residence of Col. John Glen where Gen. George**

**Washington visited in 1775. Photo was made in the early 1940s by the late John J. Vrooman, local author of historical novels.**

for river crossing besides transporting goods up or downstream.

It was when the threat of war came ever closer that the boatmen and wagoners became all the more important.

overnight guest in 1775 at Glen's house at 58 Washington Ave. That three-story brick dwelling is still there, the room where Washington slept on the second floor facing the river.

By the mid-18th century, Schenec-

agriculture outside the stockade perimeter.

But now, after a brief respite, came another war that was destined to split households and neighbors before it was over. Probably it was Schenectady's destiny to be most noted for its



# Schenectady played an early role

At the outset of 1775, the tiny burgh of Schenectady was undergoing threatening times as the 13 American colonies began in earnest a revolt against their British rulers.

There were about 2,800 people within the Dorp's confines, chiefly of Dutch origin but a growing number of English families and troops.

Like the inhabitants of most American settlements, many of the village's residents were openly showing their displeasure over unfavorable decrees coming from London.

England had become master of Canada and the colonies of America in 1763, a terrific expense to the mother country that fomented higher taxes and infinite mandates unwelcome to the colonists.

Although the revolution did not begin officially until April 19, 1775, when the Minutemen of Lexington, Mass., were fired upon by British regulars, the real revolt was already under way.

In Schenectady, for example, a Committee of Safety was organized in 1774 with Christopher Yates as its chairman to investigate and report on persons engaged in Loyalist enter-

## TALES OF OLD DORP



By LARRY HART

prises that might be detrimental to the village.

Such charges often led to the choice of either jail or banishment to Canada.

This, in fact, was the fate of the Rev. John Doty, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church.

He was a Tory, as were many of his congregation, and finally, in 1776, was summoned before the Committee of Safety on a charge of plotting against the State and given the alternative of imprisonment or moving to Canada with his family.

He chose the latter, and the church closed for the duration.

Citizens in the colonies reacted in different ways to the outcry against sovereign rule and were given different "party" names accordingly.

The more radical protagonists in the revolutionary movement pronounced themselves Whigs.

Those who opposed strict domination of domestic affairs in America and wanted some kind of a change enacted, short of cutting all ties with the mother country, were called Loyalists.

The Tories were strictly faithful to the crown and would brook no colonial insolence to its authority.

As early as 1771, a Sons of Liberty group was formed here to protest British taxation. It put up a 20-foot Liberty Pole, similar to those in many other localities, at the corner of Union and Church streets with a blue-and-white flag at the top which bore the word Liberty on each side.

The Sons did this against the permission of British authorities seeking to subdue colonial protests. Whenever word was about that these inspectors were coming, the flagpole and flag were quickly removed and a stone cap placed over the hole.

Incidentally, that original Liberty flag, now faded brown with age, is on display at the Schenectady County Historical Society at 32 Washington Ave. It was presented to the society by the Sanders family of Scotia many years ago.

According to information handed down by Charles P. Sanders, a lawyer and owner of the Sanders Mansion after the turn of this century, the Glen-Sanders house became a sort of depository of historical artifacts.

During the ownership of Jacob Glen, for example, the mansion was used as a place of safekeeping for military records and treaties of that time. At one time, even some papers of Sir William Johnson, Indian commissioner for the crown, were kept there.

It was Charles Sanders, in later years, who uncovered and turned over to public authorities the minutes of the meetings of the Sons of Liberty and the priceless Liberty flag.

Meanwhile, Schenectady artisans went on with their work and enhanced a growing reputation for industrial skill, especially boat building and wagon making.

There were no bridges crossing the Mohawk River so, except in the dead of winter when crossing could be made on ice, the boats came in from





SON OF JOHN GLEN JR.

## Van Den Heuvel Family Tree

[Return to family tree](#)
[Tree pages](#)

Owner: k Van Den Heuvel

 find a person in this tree


### Jacob John Glen

 Birth 25 Jan 1761 in [\(Christening Date\) Glens Falls, Warren, New York, USA](#)

 Death 27 Nov 1843 in [Chambly, Quebec, Canada](#)
[View this family tree](#)
[View family members](#)
[Print](#)
[More options](#)
[Overview](#)
[Facts and Sources](#)
[Media Gallery](#)
[Comments](#)
[Member Connect](#)

#### Media Gallery

No photos, stories, audio or video have been added yet.

#### Timeline [View details](#)

 1761  
25 Jan

#### Birth

[\(Christening Date\) Glens Falls, Warren, New York, USA](#)

 1761  
25 Jan

#### Christening

1798

Age: 37

#### Marriage to Margariet Muire

 1843  
27 Nov

Age: 82

#### Death

[Chambly, Quebec, Canada](#)

#### Comments

No comments have been added yet.

[Add a comment](#)

MOVED TO CANADA 1806

#### Family Members

##### Parents


[Johannes "John" Glen](#)  
1735 – 1828

[Catharina Simonse Janse Veeder](#)  
1741 – 1799

[Show siblings](#)

##### Spouse & Children


[Frances Stenhouse](#)  
1765 –

[Catharine Frances Glen](#)  
1785 –

[John Glen](#)  
1786 –

[Jane Anna Glen](#)  
1804 –

##### Spouse & Children


[Margariet Muire](#)  
1775 –

[Alexander Hamilton Simonse Glen](#)  
1805 – 1832

[Family group sheet](#)

#### Sources Information

[View details](#)

##### Ancestry Family Trees

This citation provides evidence for Jacob John Glen

#### Web Links

There are no weblinks available for this person.

[Search the web for Jacob John Glen](#)



## Record Index

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## Source Information

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**Record URL:** <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?h=375&db=Genealogy-qlh26603671&indiv=try>

**Source Information:** Ancestry.com. *A history of the town of Queensbury, in the state of New York : with biographical sketches of many of its distinguished men, an* [database on-line]. Provo, UT: The Generations Network, Inc., 2005.

Original data: Holden, A. W.. *A history of the town of Queensbury, in the state of New York : with biographical sketches of many of its distinguished men, and some account of the aborigines of northern New York*. Albany, N.Y.: J. Munsell, 1874.





## THE GLEN PATENT.

357

to grant them a Patent for a small part thereof. Beginning at the third falls on Hudson's river, and so up the river till it joyns the line of Kayaderosseras Patent and so along the line thereof to the third falls aforesaid, being the place of beginning, together with all the Islands in the said river opposite. And your Petitioners shall ever pray.<sup>1</sup>

JOHN GLEN JR.

HENRY GLEN.

The Burnham family of this village have, in their possession, a lease engrossed on parchment, in which, on the 5th of Feb., 1772, John Glen conveys to Christopher Yates, the use for one

the Indians. His wife was Catalyn Doncassen or Dongan," by whom he had three sons, *Jacob* ; *Sander* ; and *Johannes*. He died 13th Nov., 1685.<sup>1</sup>

Capt. Johannes, son of the above, was born 5th Nov., 1648. He "settled in Schenectady; married firstly, Annatie, daughter of Jan Peek, May 2d, 1667. She died 19th December, 1690. He married secondly Diwer, daughter of Evert Janse Wendel, and widow of Myndert Wemp, June 21, 1691, in Albany. She died April 10, 1724; he died Nov. 6th, 1731. He built the present Sanders mansion in Scotia, in 1713, and occupied the same until his death. His property was spared when Schenectady was burned, by order of the governor of Canada, for kindness shown to French prisoners captured by the Mohawks."<sup>2</sup>

Col. Johannes Glen, after whom our village was named, was the son of Jacob who was the son of Johannes jr., who was the son of Jacob, the eldest son of the original immigrant, and brother of Capt. Johannes Glen of Schenectady. According to Prof. Pearson's record,<sup>3</sup> he was born 2d of July, 1735, and baptized in Albany where his father lived and died. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Cuyler. He "was quartermaster in the French and Revolutionary wars, stationed at Schenectady; in 1775 bought lands on the Hudson, above Fort Edward, of Daniel Parke, which tract was afterwards called *Glen's Falls*. He built and occupied the house now owned by Mr. Swortfiguer, in Washington street, (Schenectady). He married Catharina, daughter of Simon Johanne Veeder. She died October 23d, 1799, aged 57 years, 9 months, 26 days, he died at Schenectady, Sept. 23, 1828, aged 93 years. They had seven children, the oldest of whom was Jacob, who was baptized Jan. 25th, 1761. Of him the same record<sup>4</sup> states that "in 1795, he was in business at, and owned the Glen's Falls; removed to Chambly, Canada, as early as 1806, where he died Nov. 27th, 1843, aged 82 years, 10 months, and 4 days. He married Frances Stenhouse, and had three children. Prof. Pearson, already largely quoted, adds in a communication to the author, that the colonel, towards the close of his life, became poor and was supported by kind friends in no way connected with the family.

His financial embarrassments are conjectured to have resulted from his connection with public affairs, and the consequent neglect of his private interests.

This and the preceding document, through the courtesy of the Hon. Diederich



**A history of the town of Queensbury, in the state of New York :  
with biographical sketches of many of its distinguished men, an  
record for an ancestor**



wards called *Glen's Falls*. He built and occupied the house now owned by Mr. Swortfiguer in Washington street. He m. Catharina, dau. of Simon Johanneese Veeder. She d. Oct 22, 1799, a. 57ys., 9m., 26d.; he d. Sept. 23, 1828, a. 93ys. Ch. bp: *Jacob*, Jan. 25, 1761; *Simon*, Feb. 26, 1764; *Catarina*, Sept. 22, 1765, m. John J. Van Rensselaer; *Johannes*, July 22, 1770; *Simon*, Nov. 3, 1773; *Elisabeth*, June 15, 1777.

HENDRICK, son of Jacob Glen and Elisabeth Cuyler, m. Elisabeth, dau. of Johannes Vischer, Dec. 9, 1762. He d. January 6, 1814; she d. May 17, 1809. Henry Glen was for some years a trader in company with his brother Johannes, and Jacobus Teller. During the Revolutionary war he was deputy Quartermaster General, stationed at Schenectady, and member of Congress 1794-1802. In 1800 he lived on the south corner of Washington and Union streets; about 1802 this property was sold to James Murdoch to pay his debts, and he removed to a house then standing on lot No. 5 Front street, where he died. Ch. bp: *Elisabeth*, Aug. 6, 1763, m. Willem Van Ingen of Albany; *Catarina*, Aug. 17, 1766, d. Sept. 10, 1766; *Catarina*, March 6, 1768, m. Rev. Jacob Sickles, d. about Nov., 1797; *Jannetie*, May 12, 1771; *Jacob Sanderse*, Aug. 22, 1773; *Johannes Vischer*, Jan. 8, 1775, an officer in the U. S. army, d. June 19, 1831; *Cornelius*, b. June 5, 1785, d. Ap. 25 (?), 1822.

CORNELIUS, son of Jacob Glen and Elisabeth Cuyler of Watervliet, m. Eli-

sabeth .....; made his will Aug. 28, 1809, spoke of wife Elisabeth, brothers John and Henry, sister Jane, wife of Abraham Cuyler, nephews and nieces, but not of his own children. He d. Mar. 21, 1810, leaving considerable estate to his relatives above mentioned; his widow d. Nov. —, 1812.

JACOB, son of Col. John Glen, in 1795 was in business at, and owned the Glens falls; removed to Chambly, Canada, as early as 1806, where he d. Nov. 27, 1843, a. 82ys., 10m., 4d. He m. Francis Stenhouse. Ch. b: *Catharine Francis*, bp. June 25, 1785; *John*, b. Sept. 28, 1786; *Jane Anna*, b. Dec. 21, 1804.

SIMON, son of Col. John Glen, m. Margariet Muire, d. in Albany, May 1, 1841. Ch. b: *Catharine*, July 3, 1799; *Christiana Margariet*, Feb. 15, 1801; *John*, Ap. 7, 1803; *Alexander Hamilton*, Feb. 20, 1805, d. in Albany, Jan. 12, 1832.

CORNELIUS, son of Hendrick, m. Rebecca Humphreys, b. July 10, 1792. He d. April 25, 1822. Ch. b: *Elisabeth*, Aug. 17, 1812; *Isabella*, Oct. 29, 1814; *Jane*, March 12, 1818; *Henry*, b. Nov. 12, 1821.

Col. JACOB, son of Johannes Sanderse of Scotia, m. Sara, dau. of Capt. Johannes Wendel, merchant of Albany, Dec. 15, 1717. He occupied the ancient Sanders mansion in Scotia; d. Aug. 15 1762; she d. Aug. 19, 1762. Ch: *Debora*, b. June (July) 9, and bp. June 10, 1721, m. Johannes Sanders of Albany; d. Mar. 8, 1786.



ABRAHAM, son of Johannes Sanderse of Scotia, occupied the wooden house standing easterly from the Sanders mansion; in Scotia; was member of the New York Assembly in 1743; married Maritje, dau. of Johannes Teller, July 11, 1724. Ch. bp: Susanna, b. Aug. 16, 1725; Debora, b. August 22, 1727, m. first, Jan Viele, secondly, William Kirkpatrick; Susanna, bp. — 1730, m. Abraham Van Eps; Margarietje, Aug. 26, 1733; *Johannes Sanderse*, Jan. 25, 1733; Annatje, Sept. 3, 1738; Sarah, Nov. 30, 1740.

JOHANNES SANDERSE, son of Abraham, m. his cousin Sarah, dau. of Johannes Sanders of Scotia, Sept. 11, 1762. She d. Aug. 31, 1788, a. 46ys., 5m., 28d. Ch. bp: Abraham, June 19, 1763; Sarah, Nov. 9, 1765; Maria, Dec. 26, 1770; Jacob Sanderse, June 27, 1773, settled in, and gave name to the town of Glen; m. first, Catharina, dau. of Col. Frederick Visscher, and secondly, Maria Van Rensselaer of Bethlehem, d. April 21, 1859 *sine prole*; Elisabeth, Mar. 31, 1776; Abraham, Feb. 25, 1778; Maria, June 15, 1783.

#### GLOVER.

THOMAS, and Eleanor Smith. Ch. b: Nancy, May 12, 1785; John, Feb. 8, 1788; Eleanor, Dec. 24, 1790; Henry, Aug. 26, 1793.

#### GOLDTHUIT (GOLDTHWAITE).

MICHAEL BURRILL of Boston, m. Margarita Farley, Feb. 3, 1761.

#### GONZALUS.

See Consaulus.

#### GORDON.

CHARLES, citizen of Schenectady, 1779.

WILLIAM, and Elisabeth, dau. of Cornelis Van Seyssen. Ch: Rebecca, bp. March 3, 1782.

WILLIAM, and Christina Frazier. Ch. b: George, March 18, 1786; Elisabeth, March 3, 1793.

JOSEPH, and Eyke Hoogteling. In 1783 his house and lot was in Church street, next north of the church lot. Ch: Neeltje, b. Sept. 2, 1786.

#### GRAHAM.

CORNELIUS, and Jane McFaterick (Kitterick). Ch: William, bp. May 7, 1782; Cornelius, b. April 4, 1787.

#### GRAVENBERG.

JOHANNES, and Maria Willems. Ch. bp: Francyntje, Nov. 19, 1775; Johannes, April 5, 1778; Hendrick, Nov. 3, 1782. Ch. b: Frederick, March 27, 1785; Maria, Sept. 19, 1787; Lena, Nov. 5, 1789.

#### GRAVES.

JOSIAH, and Mary Beard (Maria Magdalena Baard). Ch. b: Henry, Dec. 9, 1786; Lena, August 15, 1788; Maria, July 27, 1792.

#### GRAY.

ARCHIBALD, and Elisabeth Greenham. Ch: Catharine, bp. Aug. 11, 1751.



GLEN.

SANDER LEENDERTSE, a Scotchman, was in the service of the West India Company at Fort Nassau, on the Delaware, in 1633; received a grant of land there, and prepared to build in 1651, but was prevented by the violence of the Sweeds; 1646 received patent for a lot in Smit's valley, New Amsterdam; also sold his *huysing ende erve gelegen in de Smits Valley opt Eyland Manhatans daer tegenwoordig lauris Cornelise Van Welin woont .... voor de somme van twee duysent gul.*; was then called *Coopman Van Beverwyck*; owned lands, house and cattle at Gravesend in 1664; obtained patent for lands in Schenectady 1665, which he called *Scotia*, and became his future residence; he likewise owned real estate in divers parts of Albany, and was a considerable trader with the Indians. His wife was Catalyn Dongan, (Doncassen) sister of Willem Teller's first wife, and perhaps of Pieter Lookerman's wife. He d. Nov. 13, 1685; his wife d. Aug. 12, 1684. Ch: *Jacob*; *Sander*, b. 1647; *Johannes*, b. Nov. 5, 1648.

JACOB, eldest son of Sander Leendertse, trader, settled in Albany. In 1680 he owned a house lot on the south side of State street, west of Pearl street, which afterwards passed to Harmanus Wendel, who m. his dau. Anna. He d. Oct. 2, 1685, as appears by the following entry in the deacon's book: "*In Albanie, Oct. 2 anno 1685, is myn broeder Jacob Sanderse [Glen] dieiaken in den here ontslapen s'naghs ontrent een winnigh naer 2 uren*

*tussen Vridag en Saterdagh.*" His wife Catharina, dau. of Jan Thomase Van Witbeek, after his death, m. Jonas Volkertse Douw, April 24, 1696 Ch: *Johannes*, b. 1675, d. 1707; *Anna*, b. 1677, m. Harmanus Wendel; *Jacob*, b. 1679; *Helena*, bp. Nov. 21, 1683, living unmarried in 1707; *Sander* bp. Nov. 15, 1685.

Capt. SANDER, son of Sander Leendertse, settled at Schenectady; made his will July 19, 1690, and letters of administration were issued to Antje his widow, Feb. 20, 1696; left his linen and woolen clothes and weapons to the sons of his two brothers Jacob and Johannes; to Sander, son of his brother Johannes, his gun; if his wife marry again, she was to have half the property, the other half to go to his brothers children, &c., from which it would seem that Capt. Glen left no children, and that his death occurred about the year 1695. He was Justice of the Peace for Albany County. His wife was Antje, dau. of Jan Barentse Wemp; after his death, she m. Abraham Groot, April 15, 1696.

Capt. JOHANNES, son of Sander Leendertse, settled in Schenectady; m. first, Annatie, dau. of Jan Peek, May 2d, 1667. She d. Dec. 19, 1690 (1689?); he m. 2dly, Diwer, dau. of Evert Janse Wendel, and widow of Myndert Wemp, June 21, 1691, in Albany. She d. April 10, 1724; he d. Nov. 6, 1731. "He built the present Sanders mansion in Scotia, in 1713 and occupied the same until his death. His property was spared when Schenectady was burned, by order of the Go-



vernor of Canada, for kindness shown to French prisoners captured by the Mohawks." [Hon. John Sanders.] Ch. b: Catrina, March 23, 1672, d. Feb. 15, 1731; Jacquemina, May 9, 1674, m. Jacobus Van Dyck, d. Feb. 6, 1731; Sander, Nov. 30, 1676, is said to have d. at Madagascar, Dec. 17, 1696, a surgeon on shipboard; Maria, March 21, 1678, m. Albert Vedder; Helena, Nov. 2, 1681, m. Jan Baptist Van Eps; Johannes, Nov. 28, 1683, d. Dec. 5, 1709; Jacob Sanderse,\* Feb. 27, 1686; Anna, Dec. 19, 1688; Jacob, Dec. 29, 1691, d. Aug. 15, 1762; Abraham, bp. April 11, 1694; Margarietje (Maria?) bp. July 1, 1696; Ephraim Wemp, b. Sept. 2, 1709, d. same day; Susanna Wemp, b. Jan. 12, 1712, d. same day.

JOHANNES, son of Jacob, of Albany, m. Jannetie, dau. of Jan Janse Bleecker, Dec. 11, 1698, in Albany. He made his will in 1706, proved Oct. 4, 1707, spoke of wife Janneke, two sons Jacob Sanderse and Johannes, and dau. Catharina; also of younger brother Sander. Ch. bp: Catharina, Sept. 8, 1699, in Albany, m. Johannes Cuyler; Jacob Sanderse, Oct. 17, 1703; Johannes, —, 1706, in Albany, a merchant; made will Sept. 20, 1769, proved March 31, 1770, gave half his estate to the four children of his late brother Jacob, viz: Johannes, Hendrick, Cornelis, and Jannetie Cuyler, wife of Abraham Cuyler; and the other half to the four children of his sister Catharina, late wife of Johannes Cuyler, viz: Elsie, wife of Barent Ten Eyck, Jo-

\* See Appendix.

hannes Cuyler, Jr., Cornelis Cuyler, Jr., and Jacob Cuyler.

SANDER, son of Jacob Sanderse, settled in Schenectady. He made his will May 3, 1750, his wife Rebecca then living, also Ch. Isaac, Catharina, Susanna, wife of Abraham Fonda, and Annatie. He m. Rebecca, dau. of Isaac Swits, Dec. 18, 1714, in Albany. He d. Nov. 2 (3), 1763; she d. Nov. 28, 1775. Ch. bp: Katrina, Oct. 16, 1715; Jacob, Dec. 8, 1717; Isaac, March 19, 1720; Susanna, Aug. 4, 1722, m. Abraham Fonda; Isaac, b. Jan. 10, 1725; Ariaantje, b. Nov. 17, 1727; Anna, bp. July 10, 1729.

JACOB, son of Johannes, Jr., of Albany, m. Elisabeth Cuyler, Dec. 29, 1732. He had a lot on the west corner of Steuben and Chapel streets; was buried in the church, April 16, 1746. Ch. bp. in Albany: Jannetie, Nov. 11, 1733; Johannes, July 2, 1735; Elsie, April 8, 1737; Hendrick, July 13, 1739; Cornelis, b. Nov. 1, 1741; Jannetie, bp. Oct. 27, 1743, and was buried in the church, Jan. 27, 1755.

JACOB, son of Alexander, m. Volkie, dau. of Jan Barentse Wemple, and widow of Barent H. Vrooman. He was recently deceased April 16, 1749. Ch: Jacob, bp. April 16, 1749.

Col. JOHANNES, son of Jacob Glen, and Elisabeth Cuyler, was quartermaster in the French and Revolutionary wars, stationed at Schenectady; in 1775 bought lands on the Hudson above Fort Edward, of Daniel Parke, which tract was after-

d - 1779  
b. 12/15/1741  
b. 7/2/1735 m. CATHERINE VANDER  
d. 1828 5/24/1779  
Hendrick b. 7/13/1739



# GUIDE TO HISTORIC SCHENECTADY

St. George's Church, 28 North Ferry Street, construction started 1759

Samuel Fuller was the architect

A number of buildings outside the old Stockade Area are also of unusual historic interest. Among them are:

Sanders House at the Scotia end of the Great Western Gateway Bridge, built 1713

Mabee House on Route 5S west of Schenectady, built about 1680

Bradt House south of Route 5S built in 1736

North College and South College on the Union College campus at Union Street and Nott Terrace, designed by the noted architect Jacques Ramee and built about 1812 when the college moved to its present location from its earlier site at Union and College Streets

## INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT SCHENECTADY

On January 7, 1798 the care of the Town Clock on the Dutch Church passed to the trustees of Schenectady. The present clock in the steeple was installed by the City in August 1951.

Prior to the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, Schenectady, as the eastern terminus of traffic on the Mohawk River, supported a large boat-building industry.

The old Scotia bridge at the foot of Washington Avenue was designed by Theodore Burr. It was supported by wooden cables which were sold to a match factory in 1874 when the old bridge was replaced by a more modern structure.

The first whipping post was at the intersection of Church, State and Water Streets.

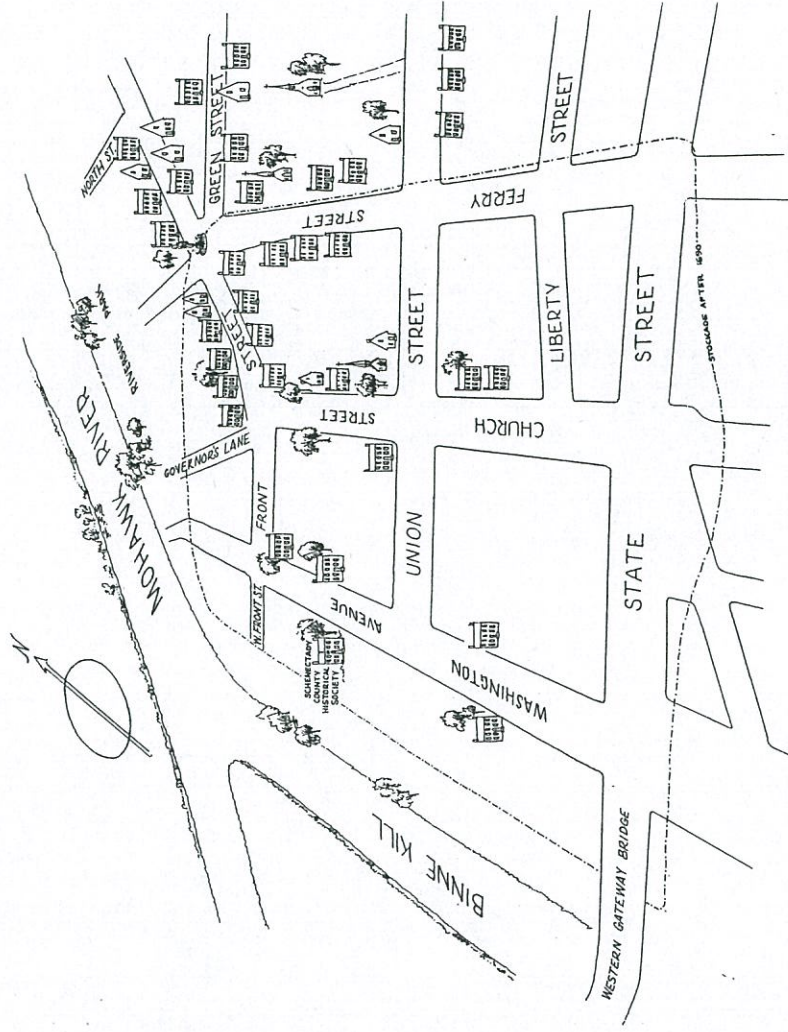
In the 1860's Schenectady was the broom corn center of the world with many broom-making factories in the city and on the Mohawk River flats to the west.

**FORMER** **NEW MUSEUM**  
The Education Building at 108 Union Street was built in 1831 as a county court house and jail.

The engine for turning the turret of the famous Monitor which engaged in battle with the equally famous Merrimac was built at the Clute Brothers machine shop at Erie Boulevard and Liberty Street.

In the cellar at 26 Washington Avenue are the remains of the powder magazine for the original blockhouse built at the corner of Washington Avenue and Front Street about 1680.

Mill Lane, which runs from the southeast corner of State and Church Streets to the southern extension of Ferry Street takes its name from the location of a grist mill built about 1670. The mill was burnt in the massacre of 1690 and the miller was killed.



Issued by

Schenectady County Historical Society  
32 Washington Avenue, Schenectady 5, N. Y.

## Society Hours

Monday-Friday, 1:00 - 5:00 p.m.  
2nd Saturday each month  
9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.



## SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Founded in 1661, Schenectady is one of the oldest cities in the United States. Its founder, Arendt Van Curler, came here with fourteen others from Fort Orange (Albany) and purchased 128 square miles of land from the Indians. Looking over the Mohawk Valley where this land lay, Van Curler described it as "the most beautiful land which the eye of man ever beheld."

To protect the new settlement, a stockade was built in 1662 embracing roughly the four blocks now bounded by State Street, Washington Avenue, Front Street and Ferry Street. Despite this stockade, the town was burned in the massacre of February 8-9, 1690 by 114 Frenchmen under Le Moyne de Sainte Helene and 96 Indians from Canada. About 60 houses and 400 people were in the town; 60 were slain, 27 carried away captive, and others perished from the cold when their homes were destroyed.

No buildings have survived from the days before the massacre, but a number date from the very early 1700's, and dozens antedate the Revolution. A leisurely stroll along the streets in the old Stockade Area affords glimpses of high Dutch gables and stoeps, Colonial doorways, and half-hidden gardens behind the close-set houses. For the early settlers of Schenectady were mostly of Dutch origin, and they and the next generation built according to the home-land fashion, close to the street, and on deep narrow lots.

For the first 150 years of its existence, Schenectady was a town of very considerable military importance. As the northwestern outpost of the American Colonies, it played a significant part in the French and Indian Wars, and in the American Revolution. Its early history is salted with the names of many military personages: Sir William Johnson, the King's Commissioner for Indian Affairs in North America; Lord Jeffrey Amherst, who organized here an expedition that captured Montreal; Quartermaster General John Glen, who supplied the American troops during the Revolution; Samuel Fuller, who designed fortifications at Ticonderoga (as well as houses in Schenectady); Major General John Sullivan, who led the expedition that broke the power of the Iroquois nations in 1779; and many others.

Union College was chartered in 1795. Thus it was the first college established in upstate New York. For some years it was located along the east side of North College Street, between Union and Green Streets. A few of the original dormitory buildings remain there. In 1812 it moved to its present location about one mile east on Union Street. Its campus and first buildings there were designed by the famous architect Jacques Ramee.

Schenectady was incorporated as a city March 26, 1798. Its first mayor was Joseph C. Yates who later became seventh governor of the State of New York.

A great fire in 1819 destroyed more than 200 buildings in the business and residential area between Washington Avenue and the Binne Kill.

From its earliest days Schenectady was an important transportation center. When the Mohawk River was the main route to the west, goods were trans-shipped here and hauled overland to Albany to avoid the falls at Cohoes. In 1831 the city became the western terminus of the Mohawk and Hudson

Railroad, the first link in the New York Central System. By 1836, Schenectady had developed into a main railroad center with four lines converging upon it. The Schenectady Locomotive Engine Manufactory was established in 1848 and developed into the present Alco Products.

In 1886, the Edison Machine Works of New York City purchased two vacant buildings in Schenectady and commenced the manufacture of electrical equipment. From this small beginning grew the huge Schenectady Works of the General Electric Company.

## HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Probably no other city in the United States has a more interesting group of historic buildings than has Schenectady. In the old Stockade Area alone are more than 40 structures bearing historic markers indicating construction dates and early owners. Additional markers identify the locations of significant historic sites. Of special interest are the following:

Governor Joseph C. Yates House, 17 Front Street, built 1760

General Jacob Swits House, 19 Front Street, built about 1790

Abraham Fonda House, 29 Front Street, built 1752 in typical early Dutch style

Isaac Vrooman House, 31 Front Street, built 1754, also in typical early Dutch style

Indian Statue, Front and Ferry Streets, marking site of the Queen's Fort built in 1705

Adrian VanSlyck House, 114 Front Street, built about 1750 in style identical with Fonda and Isaac Vrooman houses

Adam Vrooman House, 119 Front Street, built about 1720

Johannes Teller House, 121 Front Street, built about 1740 with unusual gambrel roof

First Reformed Church, Union and Church Streets, the sixth building of the church organized in 1680

Abraham Yates House, 109 Union Street, built about 1700; a fine example of early Dutch architecture

First Presbyterian Church, 215 Union Street, built 1809

John Sanders House, 43-45 Washington Avenue, built 1791

John Glen House, 58 Washington Avenue, built about 1765

Old Mohawk Bank, 1 North Church Street, built 1816

A. Mercer's Variety Store, 10 North Church Street, built about 1785

Hendrick Brouwer House, 14 North Church Street, built about 1700

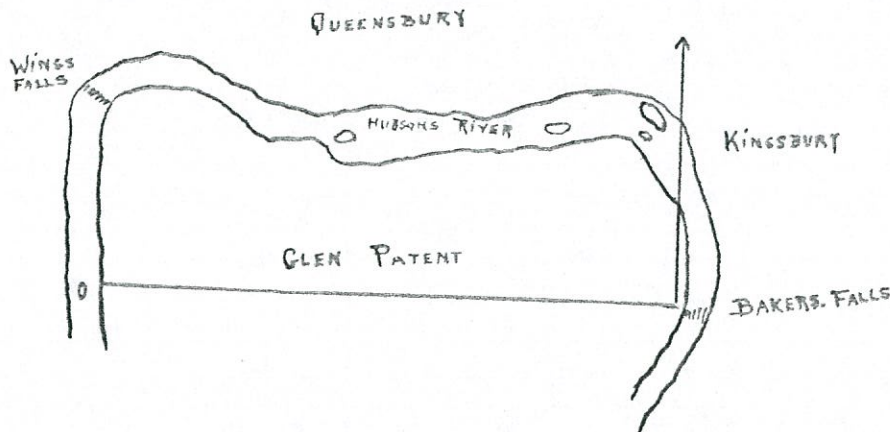
Possibly some parts of an earlier house are embodied in the structure

Widow Kendall House, 10 North Ferry Street, built about 1790

John Peek House, 27 North Ferry Street, built 1795



## HISTORY OF GLEN'S FALLS



Apparently this parcel of land was granted September 29, 1770 by order in council to Simon and Peter Remsen, who had filed their petition for it on December 14, 1769. Curiously enough, between these two dates, the Remsens seem to have appeared and consented to the issue of a patent for this parcel of land to John Glen, Jr., and Henry Glen, as appears by endorsement upon the back of a petition by the Glens for a grant to them for that portion of an Indian purchase which lay between the Kayaderosseras Patent and the Hudson river. The writer is indebted to Edna L. Jacobsen, of the Manuscript Section of the New York State Library for more detailed information on this transaction, as follows: "In *Land Papers* (26:47), under date December 14, 1769 is a 'petition of Simon and John Remsen for a grant of 1700 acres of land on the west side of Hudson's River above the Third falls on said river, about three miles above Fort Edward'.<sup>1</sup> On the same day (*Land Papers* 26:48) John Glen, Jr., and Henry Glen petitioned "for a grant of all vacant lands lying between the patents of Kayaderosseras, Sacondago and Hudson's river." A map of that tract accompanies the petition. On December 23 (*Land Papers* 26:63) the Remsens repeated the petition of December 14 and appended a map of the tract (*Land Papers* 26:64).<sup>1</sup> Apparently the Remsen and Glen petitions involved the same land. The endorsements,

<sup>1</sup> "Map of a tract of 1700 acres of land on the west side of Hudson's River about three miles above Fort Edward." (Mix, *Catalogue of Maps*, p. 176, No. 64.)

## HISTORY

corroborated by entries in the rest of the story. The end of the Remsens is as follows: order thereon for hearing on granting the prayer and the Glen." The Glen petition is Council and order for hearing ber 29. Read again and on Remsen in behalf of Simon granted. The return of survey seems to apply to this tract.

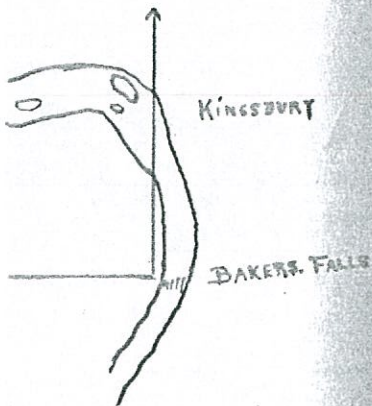
The surveyor's return Densmore issued a warrant I Jr., and Henry Glen: begin a large Rock nigh the great east corner of a Tract of L Kayaderosseras as the same sioners appointed to make Di and runs thence along the Li bounds of the said Patent Nor West one hundred and eight the Stream of the said River this Tract first began Conta allowance for highways. (Sig January 14, 1771." (N. XXVIII, p. 14.)

The relations between ti explained in document or tra field for grants of land in Patent and on May 6, 1761 Simon Schermerhorn, John persons, petitioned for perm from the native Indians "thir lying and Being in the Cou



## NS FALLS

## HISTORY OF GLENS FALLS



corroborated by entries in the calendar of the Council Minutes, tell the rest of the story. The endorsement on the December 14th petition of the Remsens is as follows: "1770. June 6. Read in Council and order thereon for hearing on 26 Sept. 1770. Sep. 29. Order for granting the prayer and the counter petition of John and Henry Glen." The Glen petition is endorsed thus: "1770. June 6. Read in Council and order for hearing on 26 September next. 1770. September 29. Read again and on hearing council for the petr and of Peter Remsen in behalf of Simon and John A. Remsen, prayer of this petr granted. The return of survey, Jan. 14, 1771, in *Land Papers* (28:14), seems to apply to this tract.

The surveyor's return reads as follows: "Gov. John Earle of Densmore issued a warrant Dec. 22, 1770 for a survey to John Glen, Jr., and Henry Glen: beginning on N. W. side of Hudson's river at a large Rock nigh the great Falls in the said River being the north east corner of a Tract of Land called and known by the Patent of Kayaderosseras as the same has been lately Surveyed by the Commissioners appointed to make Division of the said Tract (Kayaderosseras) and runs thence along the Line run by the said Commissioners for the bounds of the said Patent North eighty-four Degrees and eight minutes West one hundred and eighty four chains to Hudson's River down the Stream of the said River as it winds and turns to the place where this Tract first began Containing 875 acres of Land and the usual allowance for highways. (Sig.) Alexander Colden, Surveyor General, January 14, 1771." (*N. Y. Colonial Mans. Land Papers*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 14.)

The relations between the Glens and the Remsens are nowhere explained in document or tradition. John Glen, Jr., was early in the field for grants of land in the region beyond the Kayaderosseras Patent and on May 6, 1761 Philip van Petten on behalf of himself, Simon Schermerhorn, John Glen, Jr., and associates, being thirty persons, petitioned for permission to purchase in his majesty's name from the native Indians "thirty thousand acreas of vacant land Situate, lying and Being in the County of Albany on the north side of the

granted September 29, 1770 Remsen, who had filed their

Curiously enough, between ve appeared and consented to land to John Glen, Jr., and t upon the back of a petition portion of an Indian purchase Patent and the Hudson river. sen, of the Manuscript Section more detailed information on

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1 December 23 (*Land Papers* etition of December 14 and *Papers* 26:64).<sup>1</sup> Apparently the same land. The endorsements,

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petition is the endorsement referred to the committee." s, Volume XVI, p. 48.) On wed by the same applicants ous petition, "his Majestys purchased till his Majestys ne the petition was endorsed Referred & Lycense to issue tajs. Proclamation. Recom-L.P., Volume XXI, p. 175.) xtended over a much wider Queensbury grant, it would ivestigate the transactions of note that there were other n the name of "John Glen gh to know that the Remsens uing to him and Henry Glen Falls and vicinity. Whether o the water rights and land e is uncertain; but all doubt arke property to John Glen

itle to the land upon which and Daniel Parke (Parks) ole or a part of this tract of Saratoga County that Elijah necticut, and purchased eight Moreau. (p. 422.) It seems chase. The Parks family on n called Wing's Falls "and built there." On May 29, eyed to John Glen "sawmill above Fort Edward, Albany 14, 1778 in Albany County

*Book of Deeds*, Volume X, page 199. In spite of this deed the Parks family continued to carry on conspicuously, down through the Revolutionary War and since. To this day there are living in South Glens Falls village descendants of Elijah Parks.

From *A History of Schenectady During the Revolution* by Wilson T. Hanson, Jr., is extracted this interesting note regarding John Glen, Jr.: "baptized July 2, 1735; died September 23, 1828. He was a trader in company with his brother, Henry, and Jacobus Teller. He built and occupied the house on Washington Ave. now numbered fifty-eight. He was a highly esteemed personal friend of General Washington. In 1755 he bought the tract of land on the Hudson which afterwards became known as Glens Falls. On July 25, 1778 he was cited to appear before the Commissioners of Conspiracies to give satisfaction touching his conduct during the war, agreeable to the act respecting persons of neutral and equivocal character, and on August 1, took the oath prescribed by the act. His name appears on the rolls of the 2nd Albany County Militia."

John Glen was without doubt a much more ardent patriot in the Revolution than Abraham Wing. In a scrap book of Dr. Holden's is a note to the effect that John Glen was a Royalist and removed to Canada but this is an error, although his son, Jacob, did remove. There is a possibility that the change of name from Wing's Falls to that of Pearl Village, Glenville and eventually Glens Falls was due to the unpopularity of Abraham Wing during and immediately after this struggle. Glen may also have suffered in somewhat the same way if at the time of the agitation preceding the War of 1812, and during the following depression caused by that war and the embargo, he became a Federalist or, as some termed it, a Royalist in politics.

In the Washington County Clerk's office is a deed from Abraham and Mary Wing to Jacob Glen, dated 1796, for two pieces of land in lot No. 29 adjoining the land of Warren Ferriss, surveyed by Moses Harris in 1795, "as per his map of Pearl Village." One of the lines runs to a stake in the east bounds of the road leading from Benjamin Wing's store to Jessup's Patent.



## HISTORY OF GLENS FALLS

at that time) and also procured printed notices announcing the change of the name of the village and posted them up in every place for miles around. The village increased in size until the War of 1812. Shortly before this, Glen, being a Loyalist, joined the British army and was present at the engagement of Plattsburgh, in which battle he was wounded. He then went to Canada and shortly after died there. From 1812 to 1821, business generally was stagnated, many prominent persons in the community failed and the village remained stationary, decreased much in wealth, and rather decreased than increased in population. The opening of the canal in 1821, seemed to give an impetus to business and from that time to the present the village has continued to increase in size, population, wealth and internal resources." (Extract from an article in the *Glens Falls Republican*, Dec. 21, 1853.)

John Glen, Jr. was not a Loyalist nor did he go to Canada. His son, Jacob, did remove there, however, as stated in the chapter *The Glen Patent*, in this volume. Holden (pp. 358, 359) relates the following tradition regarding John Glen, Jr. and the changing of the name of Wings Falls to Glens Falls.

"After the Revolutionary War Glen rebuilt the mills, destroyed during that struggle, manufactured lumber to some extent, and spent some weeks every summer season with his horses and colored servants, at a cottage originally built by one of the Parke family, and which stood on the hill overlooking the site now covered by the paper mill. Here, if tradition be of any worth, he maintained a state and style of opulence and splendor, superior to any in all the vicinity. It was during one of these visitations, that in a convivial moment, it was proposed by him to pay the expenses of a wine supper for the entertainment of a party of mutual friends if Mr. Wing would consent to transfer his claim and title to the name of the falls. Whether the old Quaker pioneer thought the project visionary and impracticable or whatever motive may have actuated him, assent was given, the symposium was held, and the name of Glen's Falls was inaugurated. Mr. Glen hastened to Schenectady, and ordered some hand bills printed, announcing the change of name. These were posted in all

## HISTORY C

the taverns, along the highway to Albany, and the change of name must have been bewildering to those days. The following list is still existing among the Vestry date of this enterprise.

"Mr. Glen's compliments of him to send the advertisement conveyance to his friends at Q

"Mr. Glen hopes Mr. and Mrs. Glen's falls, April 29th, 1788. Superscr

In closing this chapter, which is a quarter of the Eighteenth Century, no available material. Early documents destroyed or burned nor can we find newspapers. It is fortunate that some material, once the property of John Glen, of his descendants, the widow of Fort Edward. While a general account of minor affairs or those located in the few have been selected as of historical interest, grouped together, as it seemed logical order, since to the best of our knowledge not appeared before in print.

## NOTES AND EXTRACTS ABRAHAM

"February the 20th Day 1787 of Benjamin Ferris and twelve others Preston four pounds: David Meritt twelve pounds: Abraham Stevenson and Nathan x Bir Eight pounds Ruben x Booth



received the appointment. Long all the lumbermen, by a system of sluices, floated down the Schroon mills on or near the Glens lumber could be shipped as far as New York. and expansion. He was owner of the Brant Lake on of a saw mill at Glens a fortune, he sold out his his Glens Falls mill, to Taylor.

on the method, practically who had or could borrow wanted to follow his fairly successful. By 1860 "air pile" and retired from Falls could be mentioned Cronkhite, William Cosnd Sidney Berry. Others t of retiring. Among them James Morgan, William Samuel Pruyn and David

nity in lumber opened up, o come by. Business was a man who worked at the o buy merchandise. These e employer and deducted matter and the situation de with the outside world ipping out by canal boats orted. The balance would all in cash.

apital in New York City they organized the Glens erts, a ship carpenter and ions of the new company.

It appears that the company first bought the old stone store between the feeder and the river about where the present Finch Pruyn office is today. From this point of vantage Roberts, in addition to carrying on trade, could survey the possibilities of the various mills and their proximity to the feeder.

Between his stone store and the river, Roberts could see William Williams' woolen mill and carding machine, and Gardner and Parsons' tan bark mill; then looking up the river from the bridge, he could see a grist mill, then a plaster mill, then a black marble mill, then a saw mill, then a shingle mill and then Abraham Wing's saw mill nearest the dam. Under Roberts' leadership, the Glens Falls Company, by Civil War days, owned everything on the north side of the river except the Wing Mill. In addition there were similar mills on the south side of the river, which was part of the Glen Patent. They had been built up since as early as 1773, but had been destroyed during the Revolutionary War. After the war John Glen, Jr., rebuilt the mills, manufactured lumber to some extent and spent several weeks every summer season with his horses and colored servants at a cottage on the hill. About 1788, Wing, for the price of a banquet, agreed to transfer to Glen the name of the falls. This led eventually to the adoption of the name Glens Falls by the hamlet at that location about the time a post office was installed here in 1808. During this period of economic development, the mills on the south side of the river were owned and operated by men who lived in Glens Falls.

As early as the 1850's the little spar booms envisioned by Abraham Wing (III) were quite inadequate to hold the floating logs until needed by the mills. Every time there was a freshet, the high water carried the logs into the main channel, and distributed them along the river banks from here to Albany. To put a stop to this type of disaster, the mill owners and lumbermen between Fort Edward and Feeder Dam united to build at Big Bend the Big Boom, which was composed of large logs and timbers bolted and chained together and supported by numerous piers placed diagonally and at frequent intervals across the stream. Close tab was kept on every log let out of the big boom, so that an equitable assessment could be made on the owner. At the junction, farther downstream, the logs were assembled in different small booms according to the owner's marks stamped on the ends of the logs. It was this junction boom that broke in the flood of 1913. The logs, riding the furious high water, pushed the iron bridge at Glens Falls off its piers. A small section of this bridge can



has not been found. It does not appear in the appropriate volume of laws, and must be ignored unless verified. On October 22, 1798, the town records have an item concerning Harrisena, according to Holden. However, it seems clear from the laws of 1788 describing the boundaries of Queensbury and Fort Ann that this area was part of Queensbury in 1788 and that its east line was as it is now. Luzerne and the original town of Thurman were set off from Queensbury in 1792 and a part of Caldwell (now Lake George) in 1810. In 1802, a one-mile strip was taken from Luzerne and reannexed to Queensbury. Until 1813, Warren County was a part of Washington County, and after 150 years, a portion of the boundary line near Pilot Knob between the Towns of Queensbury and Fort Ann remains in dispute. On February 15, 1963, the Warren County Board of Supervisors requested introduction of a bill to create a legislative commission to settle the question.

Queensbury's many changes in boundary lines are explained in Chapter 4 and are illustrated on a map. There are two other points which should be mentioned here. Abraham Wing evidently understood that his patent extended to the Hudson River on the south. However, some of the land near the river had been included in the Kayaderosseras Patent, which predated the Queensbury Patent. So far as town affairs are concerned, Queensbury claimed and maintained jurisdiction over this area, although individual land ownership was in litigation for years.

Again in 1857, there was an abortive attempt made to transfer land from Queensbury to Caldwell. A petition from twenty-six residents of the two towns was presented to the Board of Supervisors, asking that lots 24, 26, 28 and 29 in Queensbury, including an area which covers most of French Mountain, be annexed to Caldwell. According to a letter on file in the office of the Secretary of State, this change was approved by the supervisors of the two towns and by the Board of Supervisors. However, for some reason the change was not made. Beers' Atlas of Warren County (1876) shows the lots in Caldwell on the Caldwell map, in Queensbury on the Queensbury map and in Caldwell on the map of the County. However, they remain a part of Queensbury to this day.

The settlement which was to become Glens Falls by terms of an agreement between Abraham Wing and Colonel John Glen involving, according to legend, a "wine supper," was only one of several com-

munities and smaller industries and early 19th century settlements. Bartow, a blacksmith, built in 1785 from New Milford Glens Falls, with two stores and two physicians. The first storekeeper, Thomas H. When the plank road was upper toll gate, was a building was founded about 1845

The Miller Hill section and his wife, natives of for themselves a home which was built in 186 landmark for many years Miller. Samuel Miller's imported from England. famous stopping place Edward and Lake George

Other settlements growing couring through Queens there were many mill sites mills on the Glen Lake Brook. Among these was outlet, built by Robert Island in 1783. Valentin 1785, built the first saw and Joseph Hull had a Soon after 1800, Palmer built a saw mill, grist mill town supervisor in 1850. The Oneida until it was

Other early industries stream at the top of the plant operating in 1810 forge, located in 1811 on Pond, which manufactured region. Champlain's Tanneries about 1820 and was



saw mill little below the said saw mill there already standing, for the joint use and benefit of them the said Daniel Jones and Abraham Wing their executors, adm'rs and assigns."

Other provisions of the contract were to the effect that the parties and their assigns should "at all times hold and keep or cause to be holden and kept in good, proper and sufficient repair the said two saw mills with their sluices, dam and appurtenances at their equal and joint costs and expense." The parties bound themselves to the fulfillment of the contract "in the penalty of the sum of one thousand pounds lawful money of New York." The saw-mill to be built was forty-seven feet in length and eighteen feet in width. The contract was witnessed by Chris. Yates and John Glen.

Previous to the erection of the grist-mill at the Falls (a date which is not definitely known), the settlers were forced to go to Stillwater for their grinding; that place was reached partly by boat and partly by the old military road which was constructed ten or twelve years previously.

The date of erection of the first grist-mill is placed previous to 1771 by the following document, also, which indicates that Samuel Brownson was a partner to some extent in the business of Abraham Wing:—

"Queensbury the 4th day of February, 1771. We the subscribers have this day settled all our accounts on book excepting the saw mill and grist mill affairs and there remains due to Abraham Wing to balance book account, nine pounds, fifteen shillings York currency as witness our hands.

"SAMUEL BROWNSON,

"ABRAHAM WING.

"Witness

"Asaph Putnam,

"Job Wright."

Samuel Brownson, named above, must be classed with the pioneers who came to Queensbury prior to the Revolution; he held the office of fence-viewer in 1769. The changes in the town officers were for several years and down to the breaking out of the war but slight; accessions to the settlement were few and consequently the same men had to be repeatedly chosen. In 1770 Job Wright was elected to several of the offices and Ebenezer Fuller was chosen pound-keeper. In 1771 Daniel Jones, before mentioned, was made pound-keeper, and Benjamin Hix (or Hicks) was elected assessor. The next year Nehemiah Seelye was placed in this office. He was the ancestor of the Seelye families now living in this vicinity. At the same election Ichabod Meritt and Jacob Hicks were chosen "firemen,"—the first incident connected with the establishment of a fire department in Warren county. Just what the duties of the office were at that time, is not now known. During this year Albany county was divided. That portion embracing the settlements to the west and southwest of Schenectady was set off and called Tryon county and





*Washington at Halfway Brook*  
AUGUST 1783 GLENS FALLS, N.Y.

*From the Glens Falls Insurance Company  
Collection of Historical Paintings*

The year 1784 also marked a surge of growth that would continue for more than a century and a half. Joining the Quakers were Yankees, many from Connecticut, in a migration that went on unabated until nearly 1850. For many of these sojourners, residence here was temporary as families continued a westward trek, often to the Genesee country of New York or to Michigan. Beginning in the 1840's there was a substantial migration of French-Canadians from Quebec who were attracted by economic opportunities in the industries then developing. A famine and bitter political strife in Ireland resulted in the addition of a large population from the 1850's, many coming as single men and women and later establishing families here. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries a variety of national and ethnic groups further contributed to community growth. Additions to the citizenry for most of the present century have been fewer in number and have generally been associated with corporate relocations or a desire to move here to enjoy the advantages of the Glens Falls region.

Our community has had several names. At first, it was called simply The Corners. Then, in honor of its founder, the settlement became Wing's Falls. In 1788, a transfer of the name of the falls was made to Col. Johannes Glen of Schenectady who owned water rights on the south side of the river. Col. Glen spent some weeks every summer at a cottage near the falls. Quoting Holden again, "Here, if tradition be of any worth, he maintained a state and style of opulence and splendor superior to any in all the vicinity. It was during one of these visitations, that in a convivial moment, it was proposed by him to pay the expenses of a wine supper for the entertainment of a party of mutual friends if Mr. Wing would consent to transfer his claim and title to the name of the falls. Whether the old Quaker pioneer thought the project visionary and impracticable or whatever motive may have actuated him, assent was given, the symposium was held, and the name of Glen's Falls was inaugurated.

"Mr. Glen hastened to Schenectady, and ordered some hand bills printed, announcing the change of name. These were posted in all the



taverns, along the highway, and other paths from Queensbury to Albany, and the change of name was effected with a promptitude that must have been bewildering to the easy going farmers of the town in those days."

The Indian name for the falls was Chepontuc, meaning "a difficult place to get around." In the 1790's and early 1800's there had been unsuccessful attempts to fasten the name of Pearl Village or Pearlville to the community. Early publications gave it such names as Glenville or simply Glenn's. When a post office was established in 1808, the hamlet was referred to as Glen's Falls. The apostrophe was later dropped.

All of the first settlers farmed at least a portion of their land in order to survive. As the forest was cleared and homesteads established, the community was substantially agricultural until the middle of the 19th century. Many early families achieved prosperity and prestige with successful farming. With an increasing growth of population, however, farms within what is now the city of Glens Falls were subdivided and lots sold for homes. Farms flourished on the outskirts until World War II, but since that time, many of the orchards, woodlots, pastures and cultivated acres have become home developments such as Montray Heights, Cottage Hill, Twicwood, Westland and Rolling Ridge. Today less than half a dozen commercial farms operate in all of Warren County.

Foremost in time and importance, however, was the lumber business which began with Abraham Wing's sawmill at the falls. Other mills soon sprang up, utilizing the water power, not only of the Hudson, but of any small pond or brook which could operate saws. As nearby forests were depleted, and the timber frontier with its sawmills moved farther and farther north, the cost of hauling lumber to big markets from Albany to New York increased. Lack of cheap transportation threatened the growing industry. A crisis faced the struggling village of Glens Falls.

The answer to the problem came in 1822 when construction of the Glens Falls Feeder Canal was approved by the State Legislature. Completion of the canal for navigation in 1832 resulted in an economic boom which buoyed the community into an era of outstanding enterprise. The riches of Adirondack timberlands, as well as other distinctive area products, could now meet competition in metropolitan markets.

In the late 1820's, Abraham Wing III, the pioneer's grandson, foresaw the canal's potential and initiated an Adirondack waterways system of sluices, river drives and booms for floating the logs into the Hudson and thence to sawmills on or near the Feeder. With the re-

building after 1830, Glens Falls was on its way to becoming the lumber capital of the nation.

This might not have been possible, however, without construction of the Big Boom in 1849. As each spring river drive brought more and more logs down the Hudson, the little spar booms envisioned by Wing were inadequate to hold them until needed by the mills. The high water of every freshet carried logs into the main channel and distributed them along the river banks as far south as Albany. To avoid repeated disaster, mill owners and lumbermen between Fort Edward and Feeder Dam organized the Hudson River Boom Association and built the Big Boom a few miles west of Glens Falls on the big bend of the Hudson. This was a convenient place for holding and sorting the logs belonging to all of the mills along the river. Their annual supply of raw material assured, the sawmills continued to increase production.

The lime industry, second in importance only to that of the lumber business, began in 1832. Deposits of limestone and black marble along the river were extensively quarried, and with low-cost canal transportation readily available, products were shipped to world markets. Glens Falls was noted for the superior quality of its lime, and the black marble was much in demand for its beauty and workability. Gone today is the black marble business, but the limestone deposits continue to be quarried for the manufacture of cement.

Other early industries included the manufacture of mill machinery which began in 1884 and still flourishes in the area. Several shirt, collar and cuff manufacturers located here after an adequate water supply was developed in 1872.

When the souvenir booklet *Glens Falls, New York, "The Empire City"* was published in 1908, the introduction was written by James A. Holden, who later became New York State Historian. His account of local industry was knowledgeable as well as enthusiastic: "For nearly a hundred years Glens Falls has been noted as a manufacturing place. Here are established some of the largest and finest plants of their kind in the world, and it is estimated that from 10,000 to 12,000 hands are employed by the various establishments. The principal industries and manufacturies of the city and its environs at the present time are paper, pulp, wallpaper, Portland cement, lime, lumber, collars, cuffs and shirts, ladies' shirt waists, flour, lath, Joubert & White buckboards, lanterns, machinery and foundry products, ale brewing, brick (ordinary and artificial), paper boxes, cigars, confectionery, gold and silver refining, while various minor but in their way no less important enterprises help swell the grand



for, as appears by documents on file in the Secretary of State's office at Albany, by Simon and John Remsen, on the 14th of September, 1769, and an order was issued in council for its conveyance on the 29th of September, 1770. In the mean time, however, other claims were asserted as appears by the following: —

“ ‘We the undermentioned subscribers do hereby certify that we, being associates in a certain purchase made from the Indians of the Mohawk Castle by John Glen, jr., Philip Van Petten, Simon Schermerhorn, for all the vacant lands lying between Sacondago, Kayaderosseras and the river to the third falls,<sup>1</sup> we hereby allow and agree, that John Glen, jr.,<sup>2</sup> is to have that part lying near the third falls on Hudson's River, containing about fifteen hundred acres, we hereby allow, and agree with the said John Glen, jr., that he may take out a special patent for the said tract of land.<sup>3</sup>

“ ‘Seymen Schermerhorn,	Philip V. Van Petten,
“ ‘Cornelius Cuyler,	Johannis Schermerhorn,
“ ‘John Cuyler, jr.,	Ryckart Vanfranken,
“ ‘Cornelius Glen,	John Roseboom,
“ ‘Henry Glen,	Chris. Yates, for myself and Jellis Fonda,
“ ‘Abrm. C. Cuyler,	Harms. H. Wendell,
“ ‘Seymon Joh's Veeder,	Aaron Van Petten,
“ ‘Deryk V. franken,	Reyier Schermerhorn.'

“ ‘This petition was endorsed as having been granted on the request of Peter Remsen, in his own behalf and for Simon and Peter A. Remsen, and was succeeded by the following application: —

“ ‘To the Honorable Cadwallader Colden, esq., lieutenant-governor, and commander-in-chief in and over the province of New York, etc., etc., etc. In council, Humbly sheweth That your Petitioner and associates have made a purchase of all the vacant lands lying between the patents of Kayaderosseras, Sacondago, and Hudson's River to the third falls on said river, your petitioners therefore Humbly Pray your Excellency will be pleased to grant them a patent for a small part thereof. Beginning at the third falls on Hudson's River, and so up the river till it joyns the line of Kayaderosseras Patent and so along the line thereof to the third falls aforesaid, being the place of beginning, together with all the islands in the said river opposite. And your Petitioners shall ever pray.

“ ‘JOHN GLEN, JR.

“ ‘HENRY GLEN.'

<sup>1</sup> Baker's Falls on the Hudson River. A long and costly law-suit, in the early part of the century, hinged upon the question whether the third fall on the Hudson River applied to Baker's Falls or the falls at Fort Miller. The question was ultimately decided to apply to the former, an opinion abundantly corroborated by all the earlier maps and surveys.

<sup>2</sup> For ancestry, etc., of Glen, see succeeding history of Queensbury and Glens Falls village.

<sup>3</sup> This tract had been petitioned for by John Glen and others as early as May 6th, 1761, thus taking precedence in priority of the Queensbury patent. — *Vide Calendar of N. Y. Land Papers*, p. 303.



the devastation and destruction that alway follows in the track of war. Early in the struggle the fort at Ticonderoga was captured by Ethan Allen and his men, an event which was soon followed by the seizure of the partially dismantled fortification at the head of Lake George (Fort George) by Colonel Romans, Daniel Parke<sup>1</sup> (or Parks). With the seizure of this post it is not probable that the peacefully-inclined inhabitants of Queensbury were directly connected except as here stated.

The Revolution grew apace. The "rebels," as they were termed by the British, seemed to almost spring up out of the earth on all sides; military organizations were perfected and the country was ablaze with preparations for war. The territory with which we are here concerned was directly affected by this situation of affairs. The eastern towns of Charlotte county were the very homes of the rebels who had captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and it was seen at once that hereabouts must, in the natural course of events, be enacted some of the stirring and bloody scenes anticipated by the people. William Duer, a gentlemen of prominence residing in this vicinity, wrote to the Committee of Safety early in 1775, that certain lawless persons, mostly debtors, were assembling at Fort Edward to break up the courts of justice. Captain Edward Motte, then on his way from Ticonderoga to Albany, reached there at this opportune time, and by his presence during a session of the court, prevented further disturbance.

The first colonial assemblage convened in Albany and organized on the 22d of May under the name of the Provincial Congress. The minutes of its journal show that John Williams and William Marsh, from Charlotte county, appeared with their certificates of appointment as delegates.

The campaigns of 1775 and 1776 comprised a series of military events of great importance to the American cause, with the details of which the reader has been made familiar. Notwithstanding the general uprising throughout the colonies against the tyranny of England, there was still a strong feeling in many sections of adherence to the royal cause, both with individuals and in the public

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<sup>1</sup>It is related by the descendants of the Parke family, that Elijah Parke was the original settler in this region, locating on the south side of the river, opposite the site of Glens Falls. Daniel Parke was a son of Elijah and began a settlement where South Glens Falls is built and erected the first mills at that point. Dr. Holden copied the following inscription from the Parks family Bible some years ago:—

"I, S. Parks and Susannah my wife was married in 1789, May. I was 24 years old March 5, 1789. I was born in the town of Half-Moon now in the village of Waterford, when I was 2 months old my father moved his family to the town of Sharon in the St. of Connecticut. We lived there until 1773 and May the 10 and then my father moved his family to what was then called Wing's falls and now called Glen's falls and there built the first mills that was ever built there. And we suffered a great deal in that struggle for liberty we lost our lives and property and became poor and weak. S. PARKS."

The mills mentioned were destroyed in the Revolutionary War and rebuilt after the close of that contest by Colonel John (Johannes) Glen, who purchased the estate of Parke and from whom the villages are named. Daniel Parks died March 3, 1818, at the age of seventy-eight years, and was buried in the family lot opposite Sandy Hill. His tombstone bears the following inscription: "One of the veterans of the Revolutionary War, he was the man who took the key from the British officer at Lake George in 1759."



"The Burnham family of Glens Falls have, in their possession, a lease engrossed on parchment, in which, on the 5th of February, 1772, John Glen conveys to Christopher Yates, the use for one year of part of two islands in the Hudson River and a tract of land on the west side of Hudson River, the same being a part, as the instrument states, of a patent granted to John Glen and Henry Glen. The islands referred to are those lying near the eastern boundary of the town of Queensbury, and elsewhere referred to as owned first by the Jessups and afterwards by Daniel Jones."

Dr. Holden adds the observation that "more space is here devoted to the consideration of the Glen tract than would otherwise be given it, from the fact that the name of Glens Falls is derived from one of the patentees, the circumstances connected with which have been presented to the public in such distorted shape, as to require a new and thorough explanation." This statement gives ample reason for the insertion of the full explanation herein.

*Glen.* — The records show that there were four patents granted to Jacob Glen on the 6th of March, 1790, for one thousand one hundred acres in the aggregate. These little tracts were just west of Queensbury patent. Two of these tracts are in Queensbury, and two in Luzerne. — *Patents* Vol. XXII, page 199.

*Harris.* — On the 22d of April, 1788, there was granted to Joshua Harris four small patents of two hundred acres each, between Queensbury patent and Lake George. These lie in the town of Queensbury. — *Patents*, Vol. XX, pages 293 to 296.

*Harris.* — On the border of the county next to Washington are several patents that were granted to Moses Harris, according to the small map of the Lake George tract, through which the county line runs.

*Houghton.* — A tract around the head of Lake George, and reaching as far south as Queensbury patent, was granted to Robert Harpur, of King's College, New York, and eighty-six others, "Protestants and dutiful subjects of the North of Ireland" for three thousand seven hundred acres, with 31,015 acres lying between Wood Creek and Lake George, together with Long Island in Lake George, on the 22d of May, 1765. In this patent was granted the rights and privileges of a township named Harpurville; precisely as in the case of Queensbury. Why this patent reverted would be of interest to know, as the land that was covered by the patent has been resurveyed in other tracts, and the original boundaries become obsolete. A small part of this original grant, lying around the "garrison grounds" at Caldwell, and reaching south to Queensbury patent in a very small point, was granted to William Houghton on the 3d of July, 1770, containing two thousand acres. The commencement of this survey is identical with the first and so are several of the courses, and distances. The first grant is in *Patents*, Vol. XIV, page 78, etc.; and the second *M. P.*, Vol. II, page 479. It lies in the town of Caldwell.



Glen Family

# From Wing's to Glen's Over A Liquid Dinner

Pearl Village doesn't quite make it as a city's name. "The Corners" doesn't really strike a note of sophistication either, but at one time or another Glens Falls had the dubious distinction of going by both names.

Where the name Pearl Village came from is not known. A pioneer named Pearl could have stopped here for a while or someone's favorite Aunt Pearl could have had a brief immortalization.

For obvious reasons, the story behind the name "The Corners" is too painful to even relate. It is obvious enough testimony to someone's "ingenuity" for naming towns.

The Indians laid the name of "Chepontuc" on the falls. The word means "a hard place to get around" but actually the area more than deserved the name more than deserved the not too complimentary name for the Indians.

They had a two-mile carry around the falls to find the smooth water down river.

According to Benson Lossing in "The Hudson," the White man also called the cascades Wing's Falls, in honor of



## Historically Speaking...

By Craig Wilson

Abraham Wing, who, with others from Dutchess County, settled here under a grant from the crown.

The elder Wing proved to be a lot smarter than his young offspring for it was the young man's doings that changed the village's name again.

While the younger Wing was in possession of the falls and the adjacent lands after his father's death, a "Convivial" party assembled in a tavern in town.

Wing made his first mistake by sitting down with John Glen, "a man of fortune," who lived on the south side of the river. He made his second mistake by accepting Glen's drinks.

Lossing said that the wine circulated freely and "it ruled the wit of the hour."

Under its influence, Wing agreed to transfer to Glen the right to the falls, but only on one condition and that was that Glen pay for the supper. Lossing wrote, "for a mess of pottage," the young man sold his family birthright to immortality."

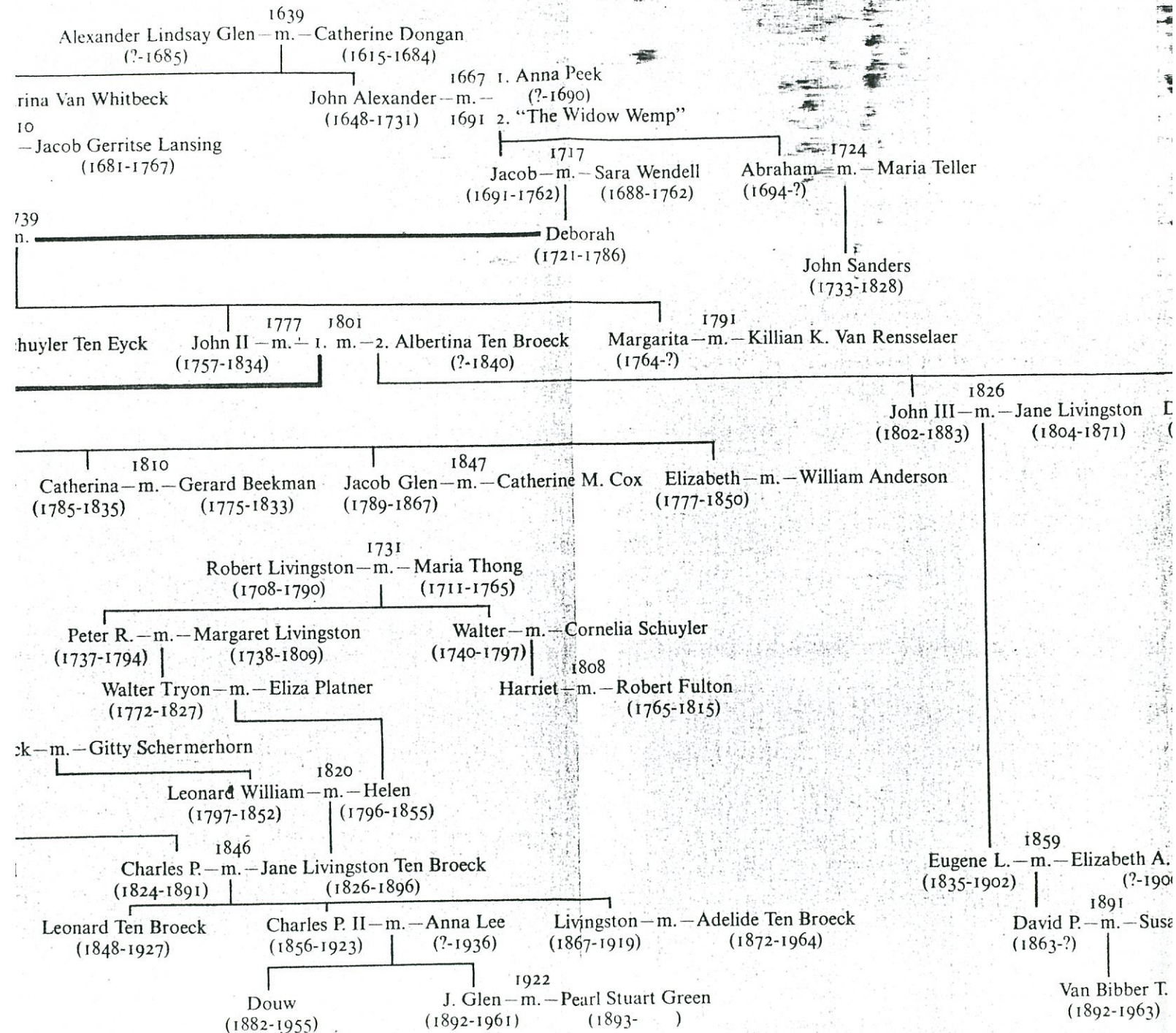
Glen immediately posted handbills along the bridgepath from Wing's Falls to Schenectady and Albany, announcing the change in the name of the area.

Not too surprisingly, Glen named the cascades Glen's Falls. Somewhere along the way the apostrophe was booted out and that's where it stands as of April, 1973.

Apr. 26 1973



# A Genealogy of the Glen-Sand





Lawrence Sanders—m.—(?)  
(?-1555)

(?)—m.—(?)

(?)—m.—(?)

1640

Thomas—m.—Sara Cornelise Van Gorcum  
(?-1669)

Robert—m.—Elsie Barentse  
(1641-?) (1641-?)

1704  
Barent—m.—Maria Wendell  
(1678-1757) (1677-1734)

1704  
Helena—m.—Johannes Lansing  
(1675-1771)

Jacob Alexander—m.—Catharina  
c. 171  
Helena—m.—  
(1683-?)

1740 1. Maria Lansing  
Robert—m.—(?) (1743)  
1747 2. Elizabeth Schuyler  
(1705-1765) (?-1763)

John I  
(1714-1782)

1768  
Maria—m.—Philip Van Rensselaer  
(1749-1830) (1747-1798)

Deborah  
(1758-1798)

1759  
Maria—m.—Johannes Beekman  
(1733-1802)

1774  
Elsie—m.—Myndert Sch  
(1752-?)

f—m.—Mary Crooke  
(1721-1794)

1793 1. Elizabeth Van Rensselaer  
r Edmund—m.—(?) (1771-1798)  
1802 2. Elizabeth K. Van Rensselaer  
(1764-1835) (1777-1835)

Peter S. Van Rensselaer  
(1778-1844)

1803

Sarah  
(1783-1870)

Peter  
(1792-1850)

1810  
Barent—m.—Catalina Bleeker  
(1779-1854)

Sarah  
(1793-1813)

Maria  
(1796-1869)

1824

m.

1768  
Emelie Van Auls<sup>n</sup> [prob. Van Alstyne]—m.—Samuel Ten Broeck  
(1745-?)

Leonard Ten Broeck  
1768

Peter Edmund  
(1827-1898)



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# **Tales of Old Schenectady**

## **Volume I: The Formative Years**

**by Larry Hart**

**Bicentennial  
Edition**





Whig or Tory, patriot or loyalist. . . it was not all that simple as it became evident by 1770 that the American colonies were heading toward a confrontation with Great Britain over the question of sovereignty.

In Schenectady, for example, the townsfolk were no longer a solid bloc of Dutch burghers as a century before; rather, there was a goodly smattering of many nationalities, some who had only recently come over from England, Scotland and Ireland. There were many Britons, and a few Germans, who had served in the British forces in the recent wars and were now mustered out of the service and married with women of local families. They had settled in Schenectady, had children of their own and were respected businessmen of the community.

Is it any wonder that when the specter of a revolution against the King and Parliament cast its shadow over the American soil that many individuals were torn between allegiance to the crown and to their newfound home? Was there no gray area in which a man or woman born under the union jack might find themselves befuddled as to which cause to support wholeheartedly? We must keep in mind that the colonies were not yet united to fight a common battle against what some descendants of early settlers called "tyranny and oppression" by the mother country. That would not come for another six years, and only until then did the issue emerge crystal clear – either one was for the United States or for Great Britain, for a republic or dominion.

For more than a century, many of the colonists had fought with the British against the French as those two major powers waged what seemed an unending struggle for control of the New World. By the time the Revolutionary War became inevitable, there came an agonizing decision to loyal subjects whether to renounce their upbringing and fight for an uncertain freedom or to again pull up roots and head for loyalist strongholds to the south, west or north. For a time, some couldn't make up their minds and led rather tortured lives, being accused by patriot neighbors of being outright Tories or else simply waiting to see what would happen so that they could take sides with the victors.

In the early 1770s, as the Continental Congress began to assume increasing powers not delegated to it, the citizens reacted in different ways so that labels were attached long before war finally came. The more radical protagonists in the revolutionary movement, most of whom quickly joined the Sons of Liberty, pronounced themselves Whigs and applauded the congressional dictums. But there

were those who, while opposed to revolution, thought there must be another solution to the problem. They were not satisfied with the pretensions of Parliament; neither did they believe America would be best served by despotic committees interpreting laws made in Philadelphia. Many of the latter group were immediately tagged as Tories, when they should more properly have been called loyalists – they opposed strict British domination of domestic affairs and wanted some kind of a change enacted, short of cutting all ties with the mother country. The Tories were staunchly faithful to the crown and would brook no colonial insolence to its authority.

It was a time, most certainly, which must have been trying for the people of the colonies. If they decided to remain loyal to the crown, having experienced no great dissatisfaction with the way things were run, they would become outcasts among antagonists. On the other hand, there were families who would be split by a willingness to fight for a new republic, successful businessmen might be cut off from a livelihood and many political leaders faced treasonable charges should they pursue the course advocated by the patriots.

George Washington, who wasted no time in making his decision, was a British subject for most of his life. He had been a country gentleman and lived in a life style befitting his station. He had also spent the greater part of a quarter century fighting and commanding on behalf of the British territorial rights in the American colonies. It was not until Martin Van Buren, born Dec. 5, 1782, was sworn into office as the eighth U.S. president in 1837, that anyone but a former British subject became the chief executive.

In Schenectady, Daniel Campbell perhaps best typified the erstwhile respectable businessman who walked that fine line between Whig and Tory leanings throughout most of the war. A native-born Irishman, he came to the upstate settlement in 1754 at the age of 23 and at the outbreak of the Revolution had garnered wealth and renown through his success as a shrewd but honest trader. He built the house, now on the northeast corner of State and Church Streets, in 1762 after plans by Samuel Fuller, and established himself as one of the foremost "up-country" Indian traders. In the years preceding the revolution, most of Campbell's friends were among that class of Englishmen who remained loyalists – including Sir William Johnson, who was a close personal friend and often a guest in Campbell's home while in Schenectady.

Throughout the minutes of the Schenectady Committee of Safety are sprinkled entries which tell of that group's suspicions of Campbell's up-



state trading and its close watch on all of his activities. He was often refused permission to take special business trips, especially those up near the Canadian border and on several occasions was fined for not reporting back to the committee in the specified time or for having refused to accept Continental currency. However, although he was given close committee attention, it is interesting to note that up through 1777 Campbell was accorded polite consideration and continued access to much of his trading territory.

Beginning mid-1777, the Schenectady committee hardened its attitude toward the man who had been adamant in refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance and served Campbell and a few others notice that they must so swear if they wished to continue living here. On Aug. 1, 1778, notice finally was given to "Daniel Campbell, James Ellice, John Visgar (and others) to appear on Friday the 14th day of August instant in the Court House in the City of Albany with 14 days provisions for themselves and such of their families as they chuse (sic) should accompany them (persons capable of bearing arms excepted). They are also expected if they think proper to take with them all their clothing and household furniture. The charges of Transportation to the Enemies lines is to be defrayed by themselves."

Still, Campbell fought the extradition order and exerted every possible means to have his case made an exception to the rule. He maintained he would respect local rules while conducting his business, but was steadfast in his convictions regarding the oath. But by May, 1779, Campbell saw that he had no alternative if he wanted to stay in Schenectady. He took the Oath of Allegiance and the King lost another loyal subject to the new republic.

Campbell died Aug. 16, 1802, and left his widow, Angelica, a daughter of Arent Bratt (Bradt), a descendant of one of the original proprietors. She remained a respected citizen of Schenectady and was particularly generous toward her old church, St. George's Episcopal Church, which Sir William Johnson helped build in 1759. She died in 1812, and was placed beside the remains of her husband in a vault at St. George's.

While Daniel Campbell may have been the most stubborn holdout against the patriots' cause, there were other prominent citizens of this area who procrastinated before taking firm, positive action in its behalf.

John and Henry Glen, both of whom lived in Schenectady, were prime examples. They were descendants of Alexander Lindsay Glen, one of the original proprietors, and thus were in the circle of friends which had long supported the King and colonization. They also had a strong affinity for the beauty of this land and the promise of a good life in its fertile valleys. This was why they fought



*Christopher Yates, chairman of Schenectady's committee of safety during the Revolutionary War.*

in the British militia to repulse the French invaders. . .and why they eventually turned against the crown and vigorously joined fellow Americans to establish a republic.

In 1771, the Glens bitterly assailed their Schenectady neighbors for countermanding British regulations to the point of organizing a Sons of Liberty group here, something which had been done earlier in New York and Albany. Others were critical, too.

On Jan. 26, 1771, a letter signed by John (Johannes) Sanders (who lived across the river) and Johathan B. Van Eps was sent to Sir William Johnson, reporting that inhabitants and freeholders of Schenectady had put up a Liberty Pole which they said was well bound with "iron bars" 20 feet above the ground in about the center of town and had spiked it with "a great many Iron Nales" with a flag at the top with "the words wrote on each side (Liberty)."

The letter said the pole had stood about three days without being molested and added the writers' opinion that any molesting of the pole would be "the worst Trouble that Ever Has Yet Been in Our Town."



The next day, John Glen wrote to his brother Henry, who was in Albany, to say the pole was "put up in the street near the Church" (Union and Church Streets) and that "they will repent it much which I believe they already do. Chris (Christopher) Yates is one of the Heads but I think the Pole would be a good monument at his Great Grandfather's Burying Place. But we don't mind the Pole one morsal. I am of opinion the King's Attorney will Lay hold of them."

This was the first indication that Schenectady patriots had erected a Liberty pole and flag. The records show nothing of what happened to it for the next three years, but it is surmised that it came down.

Then a letter from Henry Glen on Jan. 12, 1774, reported that he and John Visgar (the same individual reprimanded with Daniel Campbell by the Committee of Safety) and John Glen, all justices of the peace for the County of Albany (which then included Schenectady) went to the Dutch Church where about 50 people had assembled "in an unlawful manner" with such weapons as axes, crowbars and pitch forks to raise "a Pole called by them Liberty Pole in the King's Highway and to Determent of the Subjects of Said Town." The letter reported that the justices commanded silence and read the King's proclamation concerning rioting and ordered the persons to disperse.

Glen's letter noted that the townspeople refused to leave and that the justices an hour later repeated the reading of the proclamation. However, the crowd raised the pole in defiance of the edict. The letter listed persons who had assembled in a "Riotous manner."

We must mention here that in May, 1956, while a ditch was being dug for a new sewer line at the intersection of Union and Church Streets, workmen uncovered what the late City Historian William B. Efner believed was the supporting base of the old Liberty Pole. He made a sketch of the stone foundation, generally conical in shape. (It was the practice of the Sons of Liberty to remove the pole whenever word was received that British soldiers were on the way to destroy it, covering up the base with a stone cap.) The location of the base was at a spot 17 feet south of the present southerly curb line of Union Street and a like distance east of the west curb of Church Street.

It is also believed that a tattered, discolored flag now on display at the Schenectady County Historical Society is the original Liberty Flag flown on those "unlawful occasions" in Schenectady 200 years ago. Now sealed behind glass, the flag is a dull yellowish-brown with the letters "Liberty" in white silk sewn across both sides — just as Sanders and Van Eps described. It is thought the original color of the cloth was blue.

The transformation of John and Henry Glen from loyal British subjects to intense revolutionists must have been sudden — or perhaps it was the turn of events after the Battle of Lexington which inspired many who were either loyalists or neutralists to take up the cause of liberty for America. At any rate, as the war got underway and the Continental Army was organized out of local militia into a united fighting force, Col. John Glen was made quartermaster general for the northern department of the army and Col. Henry Glen his deputy. These were responsible positions, the overseeing of gathering and expediting supplies for military operations in northeastern New York.

Christopher Yates continued a great patriot, organizing and leading the local Committee of Safety with the vigor that he had served in the French and Indian War. He built the house at 26 Front St. (still standing but later remodeled in the Victorian style) before the revolution and it was here that his son, Joseph C., one of a family of 10 children whose mother was Janetje Bratt, was born on Nov. 9, 1768. Joseph, who became a prominent lawyer, was Schenectady's first mayor and New York State's eighth governor. Christopher Yates, a colonel in charge of a fatigue regiment during the Revolutionary War, died in his Front Street home in 1785 at age 48.

At a meeting of the Freeholders of the Town of Schenectady, held May 6, 1775, in the Clench Tavern, the following were unanimously chosen to act as a Committee of Correspondence for the safety and protection of the township: Rinier Minderse (Mynderse), James Wilson, Hugh Mitchell, Henry Glen, Harmanus Wendell, John Sanders, Abraham Oothout, Tobysus Tens Eyck, John Roseboom and Christopher Yates. Sanders and Ten Eyck refused to serve, so Cornelius Cuyler and Jacobus Teller were selected to take their places.

Henry Glen was also chosen as one of 11 members to go to New York "to meet in General Congress on the 22nd instant." At another meeting on Nov. 11, 1775, Glen was elected one of five to represent "this City and County in Provincial Congress."

John Sanders, probably like Daniel Campbell, James Ellice, John Visgar and some others, apparently could not bring himself to renounce allegiance to the crown although he could not desert his home and the people he had known all of his life. It was as though he was certain his neighbors would eventually see the error of their ways and go back to living normal lives as British subjects. There is no evidence that he connived to aid the British at any time during the war, all the more reason to suspect that his real sentiments were for the welfare of the people of his community — as had been his ancestors before him. Sanders, son-in-law of Col. Jacob Glen,



purchased the Scotia property from John Glen in April, 1765.

We can be thankful for the fact that the Glen-Sanders house in Scotia became a sort of depository of historical artifacts. During the ownership of Jacob Glen, for example, the mansion was used as a place of safe keeping for the military records of the time, as well as treaties, land patents and other state papers. At one time, even the public papers of Sir William Johnson, Indian commissioner for the crown, were kept there. Charles P. Sanders, in later years, was an eminent local historian and it was he who uncovered and turned over to public authorities the minutes of the meetings of the Sons of Liberty and the priceless Liberty flag mentioned earlier.

St. George's Episcopal Church, affiliated with the Church of England in religious doctrine, suffered greatly during the Revolutionary War. The populace was rapidly taking sides by 1775 and those who fully supported the struggle for independence took umbrage at continuance of services at St. George's. The Rev. John Doty, St. George's rector, was a Tory as were many of his congregation. Finally, in July, 1776, rather than hold service and not pray for the King, he was compelled to close the church doors.

Father Doty was summoned before the Committee of Safety on a charge of plotting against the State. He pleaded "not guilty" to the charge but admitted he was loyal to England, whereupon he was sentenced to jail in Albany. Soon after, Father Doty obtained a release and

returned to Schenectady, where he remained until after the Battle of Saratoga. It was clearly evident by now that England was in for a long struggle against the rebellious colonies since she had not gained a quick victory. Father Doty must have seen the handwriting on the wall. At least, in October, 1777, he obtained permission to move with his family to Canada where he died in 1841.

During practically the entire course of the war, St. George's Church remained idle and the building was vandalized by those who considered it a symbol of the enemy. For a time, because of its proximity to the Queen's Fort, the church was used as a barracks.

In retrospect, one might understand the tolerance and, for a time, patience exhibited by local patriots toward their neighbors who were reluctant to "join the cause" in those Revolutionary War times; more so, in fact, than the situation nearly a century later when so-called Copperheads abounded here. On the one hand, those who were still loyalists by 1775 were saying that they had been satisfied with the status quo and did not wish to change it, trusting in the mother country to treat all subjects judiciously. We had no formal government then, only a declaration of independence. On the other hand, the bands of anti-Union people in the Schenectady area during the Civil War had joined the rebellion of the Confederates against the U.S. government. Suffice to say, the Copperheads did not enjoy the same understanding by the local populace as did the Tories. It was, in modern parlance, a whole new ball game.



List of Persons their Names Who unlawfull Remde to Raspa Top on a Liberty Pole as they call them  
 Schenectady 12: Janry 1774

Albert Noble	Lawrence Vranke	Joseph C. Wick
Comel Dyck	Daniel Cornue	Lancaster Cornue
Class De Graff an Officer	Symon Voorman	Peter Symeces Vadeer
Cornelius Voorman	Isaac Jellis Touce	John Steers
Class Vadeer an Officer	Henry Bick	Peter of Legers
John Combs	Henry C Voorman	Cornelius Bick
Peter Trues an Officer	Andries C. V. Patten	They had 7 axed 1 Croow bar
Frank Piers	John B. V. P. or son of B. V. & 1 Pick Fork	vs 1 hand saw
Amant N. Van Patten	Marine Mindoree	William L. Graft
Swans Mercelius Junr	Jacobus V. Tice	John P. Patten
Swans Mercelius	Henry Empire	two sons of Frederick Patten
Class De Hall	John Vanterp.	Heone Whos Names is Philip
W. M. Schuyler Dyck	Silli Byower	At the Graft 100 Henry Hie
Gerrit P. Lanningh	M. Lanningh an Officer	He shold went for a kings offer
Gerrit Lanning Junr	John Lanningh	He shold walk of for he was
Frederick Cluck	Wilhelms J. Vadeer	a mad dived
David Frank	John F. Cluck	Jacobus Baas seen Schewer
John Empire	Andrick Navell	to him It was best to
Jacob P. Voorman	Sybrant P. Laek	make that he got out of the
Anthony V. Dyck	Alvan P. Touce	way
	John W. Hall	

At the Graft 100 Henry Hie  
 He shold went for a kings offer  
 He shold walk of for he was  
 a mad dived  
 Jacobus Baas seen Schewer  
 to him It was best to  
 make that he got out of the  
 way

List of persons charged with raising a Liberty pole in Schenectady, written Jan. 12, 1774, by Henry Glen.



*Chapter 19*  
**THE LONG VIGIL**

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Shortly after mid-day on June 30, 1782, an excited crowd of Schenectadians had gathered at the east entrance to the town (approximately the present junction of State Street and Erie Boulevard), ready to give a rousing welcome to General George Washington and hopefully to receive his assurance that peace was really at hand.

Lord Cornwallis, having been cut off from the sea, had surrendered his sword and his troops to the Continentals the previous October and all further resistance by the English seemed fruitless, and yet - no armistice had been signed, leaving the uneasy possibility that the British could refortify pockets of resistance with a massive naval maneuver. Peace... it was at hand with such tantalizing reality, still without a certainty which might call for all-out celebration.

General Washington, as a matter of fact, was not on his latest visitation to the upstate outposts to bask in the glory of his most recent and quite overwhelming victory. He made it plain, when he accepted an invitation from Gen. Philip Schuyler in May, 1782, to visit the latter's Albany home, that he would combine social amenities with an opportunity to inspect all fortifications in the area. The commander was all too aware that hostilities might yet break out and he wanted to be certain everyone was on the alert.

Time hung heavily on the American commander-in-chief at this point of the war. Not only was there the fear of renewed warfare (the King's troops still occupied New York City) but there now existed a danger of widespread desertion of war-weary soldiers from the Continental forces. After Yorktown, many of the American soldiers were seething over the fact that they had not been paid for months and began to blame the public for ingratitude and neglect. They ached to get back home with their own families and now were grumbling in the camps that they were merely marking time until the formal peace signing. Further, Washington had just rebuked a group of officers for suggesting that the army stood ready to set him up as king of an American monarchy. "Such ideas," he had said, "I view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity."

So it was likely he looked forward to a journey up-country from his Newburgh headquarters for a change of scenery and a momentary relief from tension.

"I am setting out for Albany on a visit to my posts. My stay will not exceed eight or ten days," he wrote to one of his subordinates.

\* \* \*

He had been greeted in Albany on June 27 and was honored at a dinner that evening. On June 29

he visited the Saratoga Battlefield and Crown Point, then stayed that night at the home of General Van Schaick north of Albany. It was Sunday, shortly after the noon hour, that Washington and an Albany delegation rode over the post road to Schenectady, met part way by about 60 representatives of the city headed by Col. Henry Glen, deputy quartermaster general of the Mohawk Valley sector. And it was this impressive group which approached Schenectady, coming down the Albany road slope which was just east of the city gate.

Just outside the palisade gate was a group of about 100 Tuscarora and Oneida Indians who had been quartered that month in and about Schenectady for their own protection against possible recrimination by others of the Iroquois nation who might still harbor a pro-British feeling. The General greeted them with hand-waving and words of recognition, for he had been their host some little time earlier at Newburgh.

Washington dismounted near the gate and from there walked along our present State Street, hat under arm and waving to the townspeople gathered on either side of the road. A burst of gunfire announced his arrival.

Although he had been in Schenectady seven years earlier (at which time he consulted with local authorities and stayed overnight at the home of Col. John Glen, quartermaster general for this sector, the brick structure still standing at 58 Washington Ave.), there were many who had never seen the General - and he had become practically the symbol of liberty since those resolute days of 1775. Some were amazed that he was so tall, six-foot-two, and were quick to observe that he moved with exceeding grace, with long and even steps. His grayish-brown hair was hidden beneath a white powdered wig. Those who were close to him as he strode down State Street saw not only that his eyes were gray but that his face bore slight traces of the small pox he had contracted while in Barbados in 1752. For a man who had just turned 50, which was well into maturity in those days, Washington impressed his Schenectady admirers as a fine physical specimen.

There was an inspection of the fort and barracks at Ferry and Front Streets, and a conference with local military officials. Then the entourage went over to the Sign of the Crossed Keys for dinner. The tavern, located across from the present downtown YMCA, was run by the widow of Robert Clench who took over the business after her husband died the previous October and was buried in St. George's Church cemetery. It is probable that Washington requested the dinner be held there, even though local patriots suspected the



Clenches were of Tory leaning. Clench had been a good friend of Washington, serving as a drum major in the British army during the Indian wars and at one time being an aide to Washington.

As in any ceremonial dinner, there were speeches by local dignitaries and the guest of honor, toasts and compliments passed about. It is likely that General Washington spoke confidently of ultimate victory, while cautioning that everyone must do his part to attain it.

There is no absolute record of what took place for the remainder of Washington's visit here, but apparently he spent the night at the home of Colonel Glen and in the morning attended a worship service at the Dutch Reformed Church before returning to Albany. Prior to taking leave of Schenectady, however, he wrote two letters in praise of his hosts. The first was to the magistrates and military officers of the town:

*"Gentlemen — I request you to accept my warmest thanks for your affectionate address.*

*"In a cause so just and righteous as ours, we have every reason to hope the Divine Providence will still continue to crown our arms with success, and finally compel our enemies to grant us that peace, upon equitable terms, which we so ardently desire.*

*"May you and the good people of this Town, in the meantime, be protected from every insidious or open foe, and may the complicated blessings of Peace soon reward your arduous struggles for the establishment of the freedom and independence of our common Country."*

The second he addressed to the ministers, elders and deacons of the "Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Schenectady":

*"Gentlemen — I sincerely thank you for your congratulations on my arrival in this place.*

*"Whilst I join in adoring that Supreme Being to Whom alone can be attributed the signal success of our arms, I cannot but express my gratitude to you, gentlemen, for so distinguished a testimony of your regard.*

*"May the same Providence that has in so remarkable a manner evinced the justice of our cause, lead us to a speedy and honorable peace; and may its attendant blessings soon restore this once flourishing place to its former prosperity."*

\* \* \*

All that summer of 1782, on into the winter and the spring of 1783, the uncertainty of a final peace with the mother country persisted. It was an incongruous situation. Diplomats were unable to negotiate satisfactory terms of peace, yet the fighting had stopped and British officers had expressed their disposition to wind up military affairs and leave New York. Everyone, it seemed, longed for peace and was waiting for someone else to declare its arrival.

Washington himself probably decided it was time to prod the peacemakers when he set April 19, 1783 — the eighth anniversary of the Battle of Lexington — as the date of formal cessation of hostilities with England. But it was not until Sept. 3 that year that the Treaty of Paris was signed, declaring formal peace among the warring nations. France, England and the United States had all finally agreed to terms which embarked the New World on a course which had not been envisaged a century and a half before.

The triumph of American revolutionaries was culminated in November when Washington entered New York City, welcomed by fireworks, cheering throngs and waving flags. It was on this occasion that he bid farewell to his retiring officers at Fraunces Tavern and toasted their health, resigning his own commission at Annapolis a month later.

On a September afternoon in 1783, when news came to Schenectady that the war was formally ended, the townspeople celebrated wildly in the streets, taverns and in their homes. John Baptist Clute, a young schoolmaster, rounded up a band of patriots to wind up the jubilation "with a bang." They retrieved an old French cannon and dragged it through the streets of the town up to an easterly summit. While part of the group lit huge bonfires of pine knots, Clute and some others filled the cannon with powder, applied a spark and the ancient field piece roared its salute to peace.

Since that day, the hill from which the signal was given has been known as Victory Hill, and the street leading to the prospect was named Victory Avenue. The cannon on display in Rotundo (Riverside) Park today is believed to be the one fired by Clute and his fellow celebrants.

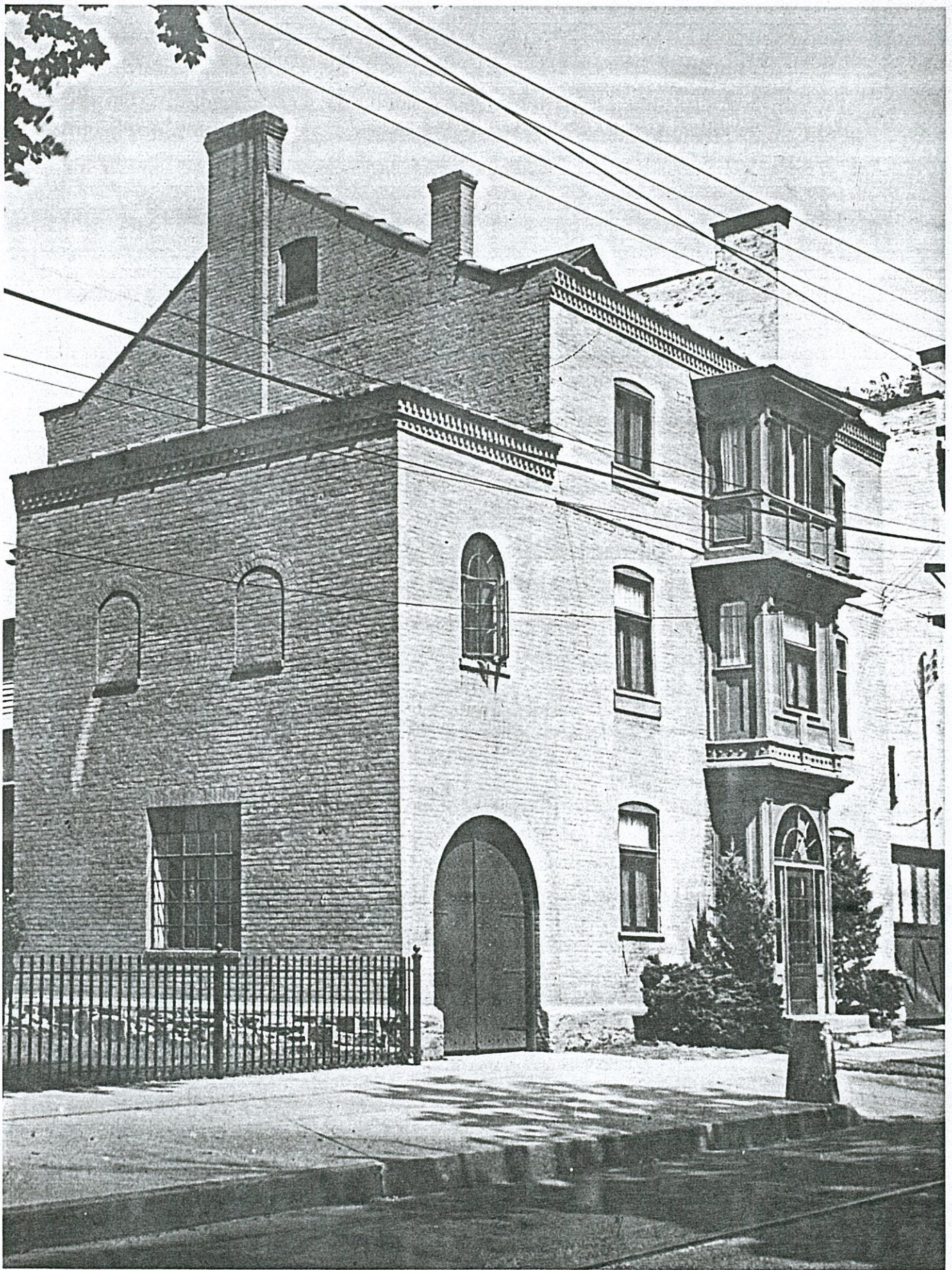
David Daggett, a lawyer, built his home atop Victory Hill after the Civil War, and it became Daggett Terrace.

\* \* \*

In 1786, three years before he became the new nation's first president, George Washington again visited Schenectady during what amounted to a goodwill tour of former military bastions. Again, there are meagre accounts of the occasion, stating merely that he visited with local dignitaries for a brief time before continuing his journey.

News of the ex-President's death on Dec. 12, 1799 — only 17 days before the start of a new century and only two years after he had returned to the life of a private citizen — was received with much sorrow when it reached Schenectady three days later. On Dec. 24, the Schenectady Board of Aldermen, most of whom were Revolutionary War veterans, ordered the bells of the city to be tolled from 2 to 4 p.m. and the members voted to wear black arm bands for six weeks out of respect to "Gen'l. George Washington, the departed parent of the country."





*The John Glen house, still standing at 58 Washington Ave. near State Street, the home of Col. John Glen, quartermaster general for this sector during the Revolutionary War. General Washington is said to have visited here and stayed overnight on at least one occasion while in Schenectady. The house was remodeled several times in the ensuing years.*