

"The said Capt. Sanders [Glen], together with y<sup>r</sup> Lieut. and Ensigne and Sweer Teunisse,—members of y<sup>r</sup> Convention doe write to the gent<sup>r</sup> that there vote is not to obey Capt. Leysler's orders, but to protest against his illegal proceedings." (Col. MSS., 36.)

"Albany y<sup>r</sup> 20th of January, 1688.—The Mayor and Aldermen haveing consulted to-day how to procure some Christians and Indians to goe towards y<sup>r</sup> Great Lake to Lye as skouts for y<sup>r</sup> space of three weeks to give notice if y<sup>r</sup> frensh should come with an army to Invade there maj<sup>ies</sup> Territory, but could fynde none y<sup>t</sup> would goe under 2 shil. 6d. to 3 shil. per day, for Capt. Bull would suffer none of his men to goe, alledging it contrare to his instructions, and while they were bussy to discouse s<sup>d</sup> affare y<sup>r</sup> following Indians came and s<sup>d</sup> as follows, viz.: \* \* \* \*

"Brethren: We have (been) sent by ye 40 Maguase Souldiers, now at Schenectady, to acquaint you that they are come to goe out as Skouts toward ye Lake and Otter creek to watch ye Designe of ye Deceiver, ye gov<sup>r</sup> of Canida, to see if he will come and invade our country again, & if we Discern any Progresse of his, we have 4 Indians y<sup>t</sup> wee send forth Post to give you & our people advertisem<sup>t</sup>. \* \* \*

"The s<sup>t</sup> Indians were very thankful, and s<sup>d</sup> they would withal speed goe to Shinnechtady & forward ye Comp<sup>r</sup> & hasten them upon there march." (Doc. Hist., II, 86.)

These preparations to "watch the Designe of ye Gov<sup>r</sup> of Canida" miscarried, and before the Indian scouts reached "ye Lake and Otter creek," the invading force had passed those points and the fatal blow was struck, destroying the village and scattering such of its inhabitants as were spared.



DESTRUCTION OF SCHENECTADY IN 1690.

From painting by Giles F. Yates, now in possession of his niece, Mrs A. A. Yates, of Schenectady. In the painting the artist unquestionably drew upon his fancy.

#### BURNING OF SCHENECTADY.

The story of the massacre of 1690 has often been told. The essential facts are few and well established, both by the English and French accounts. The causes of this attack were, first, the war between England and France, occasioned by the English revolution of 1688; and, secondly, the desire of the French in Canada to intimidate and detach the Iroquois from the English, by delivering

a stunning blow, and capturing both Albany and Schenectady. The destruction of this place would perhaps have decided the fate of the Province, for they then would have held the key to the navigation of the Hudson.

A march from Montreal to Schenectady—a distance of 200 miles—was one of extreme labor, requiring great pluck and endurance. Between the St. Lawrence and the Mohawk rivers there

was then an unbroken wilderness, without a single habitation. In mid-winter the snow lay in the forest from three to six feet deep, and could be traveled only on snow-shoes.

In addition to their heavy muskets and ammunition, the French were forced to carry provisions for the march of twenty-two days. Such were the conditions of an attack upon Schenectady, only possible in winter without a flotilla of canoes to pass the lakes.

The attacking party consisted of 114 Frenchmen, 80 savages from the Sault, and 16 Algonquins—in all 210 men.

The commander was Lemoine de Sainte Hélène, assisted by Lieutenant D'Aillebout de Mantet. They started from Montreal on the 17th of January, and after suffering incredible hardships on the way, arrived in sight of the town about 11 o'clock at night on the 8th of February. It was their intention to make their attack later, but the intense cold forced them to enter the town at once.

The village at this time lay mainly west of Ferry street, and was stockaded with palisades of pine logs, ten feet high. It had at least two gates, one at north end of Church street, opening out to the highway (Front street), which led to the eastward to Niskayuna; another at south end of Church at State, opening out to Mill lane and the Flats and the Albany road (State street).

The only dwellings outside the stockade were built on the northern side of State street, extending as far southeast as *Lange gang* [Center street]. It is said there were eighty good houses in the village, and a population of 400 souls; both numbers, doubtless, greatly exaggerated.

In the northern angle of the village, on the Binnie kil [near corner Washington and Front streets], was a double stockade fort, garrisoned by a detachment of 24 men of Captain Jonathan Bull's Connecticut company, under the command of Lieut. Talmadge.

Thus fortified and garrisoned, the inhabitants should have repelled any ordinary attack, or at least held the enemy at bay until succor could reach them from Albany.

The destruction of the place was occasioned by divided counsels and a fatal apathy. The whole Province was then divided into two factions—the Leislerians and the Anti-Leislerians—the short hairs and swallow-tails. Divided feelings and counsels ran so high in Albany and Schenectady as to counteract the sense of self-preservation. Both parties were determined to rule; neither was strong enough to take the lead.

On the fatal night of February 8, the *Noche triste* of the ill-fated village, the inhabitants went to rest with their gates open and no guard set. They trusted that the Indians who had been sent out as scouts to Lake George would forewarn them of the enemy's approach. The French marched upon the village from the north, crossed the river on the ice and divided their men into two companies, with the intention of entering the town, one by the north, or Church street, gate, the other by the south, or State street, gate. The latter entrance, being in a measure covered by the dwellings on that street, could not be found; both companies therefore entered by the north gate, and separating, spread themselves throughout the village, five or six before each house. At a signal agreed upon a simultaneous onslaught was made upon each dwelling, and before the terror-stricken inhabitants could seize their arms the savages were upon them. Resistance was vain. Within two hours sixty of the people were slaughtered, without distinction of age or sex. After selecting such booty as they could carry away, the French fired the houses and burned all but five or six.

Captain Sander Glen's family and relatives, with their habitations and other property, on account of former kindness shown to captive Frenchmen, were spared by express order of the Governor of Canada. The utter helplessness of the inhabitants to offer resistance is shown by the fact that only two of the enemy were killed and one severely wounded.

The plucky fight made by Adam Vrooman and his family comes down to us by tradition. His house stood on the west corner of Front and Church streets, opposite the north gate.

By keeping up a brisk fire from his dwelling, he kept the enemy at bay and extorted a promise from the French commander to spare his life.

After taking a few hours of much needed rest, the French began their retreat at 11 o'clock of the 9th, with 27 prisoners, men and boys, and fifty horses laden with plunder.

Nineteen of their men perished in the retreat and the remainder were only saved from starvation by killing the horses.

Of the many accounts of this transaction written at the time, the following are most trustworthy.

The first is the French report, and may be found among the "Paris Documents," Vol. IV, in the Secretary of State's office.

"An account of the burning of Schenectady by Mons. De Monsignat, Comptroller-General of the Marine in Canada, to Madame de Maintenon, the morganatic wife of Louis XIV.

" \* \* \* At eleven o'clock at night they came within sight of the town (but) resolved to defer the assault until two o'clock in the morning. But the excessive cold admitted of no further delay.

"The town of Corlaer forms a sort of oblong with only two gates—one opposite the road we had taken—the other leading to Orange, which is only six leagues distant. Messieurs de Sainte Helène and de Mantet were to enter at the first, which the Squaws pointed out, and which in fact was found wide open. Messieurs d'Iberville and de Montesson took the left with another detachment, in order to make themselves masters of that leading to Orange. But they could not discover it, and returned to join the remainder of the party. A profound silence was everywhere observed, until the two commanders, who separated, at their entrance into the town, for the purpose of encircling it, had met at the other extremity.

"The signal of attack was given Indian fashion, and the whole force rushed out simultaneously. M. de Mantet placed himself at the head of a detachment, and reached a small fort where the garrison were under arms. The gate was burst in after a good deal of difficulty, the whole set on fire, and all who defended the place slaughtered.

"The sack of the town began a moment before the attack on the fort. Few houses made any resistance. M. de Montigny discovered some, which he attempted to carry sword in hand, having tried the musket in vain. He received two thrusts of a spear—one in the body and the other in the arm. But M. de Sainte Helène, having come to his aid, effected an entrance, and put every one who defended the place to the sword. The massacre lasted two hours. The remainder of the night was spent in placing sentinels and in taking some repose.

"The house belonging to the minister was ordered to be saved, so as to take him alive to obtain information from him; but as it was not known, it was not spared any more than the others. He was slain and his papers burnt before he could be recognized.

"At daybreak some men who were sent to the dwelling of Mr. Coudre [Coudre (?) Sander], who was major of the place, and who lived at the other side of the river. He was not willing to surrender, and began to put himself on the defensive, with his servants and some Indians; but as it was resolved not to do him any harm, in consequence of the good treatment that the French had formerly experienced at his hands, Mr. d'Iberville

and the Great Mohawk proceeded thither alone, promised him quarter for himself, his people, and his property, whereupon he laid down his arms, on parole, entertaining them in his fort, and returned with them to see the commandants of the town.

"In order to occupy the savages, who would otherwise have taken to drink and thus render themselves unable for defence, the houses had already been set on fire. None were spared in the town but one house belonging to Coudre [Sander Glen], and that of a widow [Bratt] who had six children, whither M. de Montigny had been carried when wounded. All the rest were consumed. The lives of between fifty and sixty persons—old men, women and children—were spared, they having escaped the first fury of the attack. Some twenty Mohawks were also spared, in order to show them that it was the English and not they against whom the grudge was entertained.

"The loss on this occasion in houses, cattle and grain amounts to more than four hundred thousand livres. There were upwards of eighty well built and well furnished houses in the town.

"The return march commenced with thirty prisoners. The wounded, who were to be carried, and the plunder, with which all the Indians and some Frenchmen were loaded, caused considerable inconvenience. Fifty good horses were brought away; sixteen of these only reached Montreal. The remainder were killed for food on the road. \* \* \*

"Such, Madame, is the account of what passed at the taking of Corlaer. The French lost but twenty-one men, namely, four Indians and seventeen Frenchmen. Only one Indian and one Frenchman were killed at the capture of the town; the others were lost on the road."—Doc. Hist. N. Y., 1, 186.

A few days subsequent to the massacre at Schenectady, Pieter Schuyler, mayor, and Dirk Wessels Ten Broeck, recorder of Albany, and Kilian Van Rensselaer, *Patroon* of Rensselaerwyck, addressed the following appeal to the Governor (Bradstreet) and Council of Massachusetts. This letter, as well as one from Capt. Bull, was answered by the Governor and Council on the 27th of February.

" ALBANY y<sup>e</sup> 15th day of feb<sup>r</sup>, 1688.  
" Hon<sup>d</sup> Gent:

"To our great greeffe and sorrow we must acquaint you with our deplorable condition, there haveing never y<sup>e</sup> Like Dreadfull massacre and murthur been committed in these Parts of America, as hath been act<sup>d</sup> by y<sup>e</sup> french and there Indians at Shinnectady 0 miles from Albanie Betwixt Sat-

urday and Sunday last, at 11 a clok at night. A companie of Two hundred french and Indians fell upon said village and murther'd sixty men women and children most Barbarously, Burning y<sup>e</sup> Place and carried 27 along with them Prisoners, among which the Leif<sup>t</sup> of Cap<sup>t</sup> Bull Enos Talmadge and 4 more of sd company were killed & 5 taken Prisoners y<sup>e</sup> Rest being Inhabitants and about 25 Persons there Limbs frozen in y<sup>e</sup> flight.

"The cruelties committed at s<sup>d</sup> Place no Penn can write nor Tongue expresse, y<sup>e</sup> women bigg with childe Rip'd up and y<sup>e</sup> children alive throwne into y<sup>e</sup> flames, and there heads Dash'd in Pieces against the Doors and windows.

"But what shall we say we must Lay our hands upon our mouth and be silent. It is Gods will and Pleasure and we must submitt, it is but what our Sinns and Transgressions have Deserv'd. And since Generally humane things are Directed by outward means, so we must ascribe this sad misfortune to y<sup>e</sup> factions and Divisions which were amongst y<sup>e</sup> People and there great Disobedience to there officers for they would Obey no Commands or keep any watch, so y<sup>e</sup> Enemie having Discovered there negligence and Security by there Praying maquase Indians (who were in s<sup>d</sup> Place 2 or 3 Days before y<sup>e</sup> attaque was made) came in and Broak open there verry doors before any Soule knew of it, y<sup>e</sup> Enemy Divideing themselves in 3 severall companies came in at 3 severall Places no gate being shutt, and Separated themselves 6 or 7 to a house and in this manner begunn to murther sparing no man till they see all y<sup>e</sup> houses open and masterd, and so took what plunder they would, Loading 30 or 40 of y<sup>e</sup> Best horses and so went away about 11 or 12 a clock at noon on Sabbath day." \* \* \* \* \*

Your most humble and obed<sup>t</sup> serv<sup>ts</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Convention of Albanie

P. SCHUYLER, Mayor.

*dirks vanbelle & Rehor  
B.J.B. welschepen*

The Mayor, &c., of Albany their bre giveing acco<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> ffrench & Indians cutting of a Town of English &c., many things & Dutch Feb., 1689."

[Mass. Archives, 239-246.]

The survivors of the massacre had become so discouraged by their late terrible experience, that it was seriously debated whether the settlement should not be abandoned. The frontiers were now so harassed by straggling parties of the enemy that the husbandmen could not safely plant and harvest their crops.

In the midst of these discouragements the Mohawks strove to dissuade them from abandoning their plantations, promising them aid, counseling them to fortify their village more substantially.

May 12, 1690, the "Commissioners for Albany" ordered that the "posts of Schanechte, Connestigieone and the Half Moone be forthwith supplied with proper numbers of men to defend the same." [Doc. Hist., II.]

In regard to the number of persons killed and carried away to Canada at the destruction of Schenectady, the best accounts agree substantially. The names of sixty persons massacred, and of twenty-seven captives, have been preserved among the historical documents in the office of the Secretary of State. The largest number of the slain resided, when living, on State street; hence the survivors called this street *Martelaer's straat*, in pious remembrance of their slaughtered relatives and neighbors, a name whose significance and sentiment are in striking contrast with the utter poverty of invention and good taste shown by their descendants in borrowing a name from Albany for their chief business street.

The following is the list of those killed, above referred to:

Myndert Wemp, Jan Van Eps, "his son and two of his children;" Sergt. Church, of Capt. Bull's company; Barent Janse (Van Ditmars) and son; Andries Arentse Bratt and child; Maria Viele, two children and negro woman servant; Maria Alolff, Sweer Teunise (Van Velsen) and wife; four negroes of Teunise, Antje Janz, Enos Talmidge, lieutenant of Capt. Bull's company; Henderson Meese Vrooman and Bartholomens Vrooman, "and two negroes of Henderson;" Gerrit Marcellis, wife and child; Robert Alexandier, soldier; Robert Heseling, Sander, "son of Gysbert Gerritse (Van Brakel);" Jan Roeloffse (son of Anneke Janse); Ralph Grant, a soldier; David Christoffelse, wife and four children; Jaris Aertse (Van der Baast), Johannes Potman and wife; Wm. Pieterse, Dominie Petrus Tassemaker; Frans Harmense (Van de Bogart); Engel Vrooman and child; Reynier Schaats and son; Daniel Andries "and George, two soldiers;" "a French girl prisoner among the Mohogs;" "a Maquase Indian," "Johannes, son of Symon Skermerhorn, and three negroes of Symon Skermerhorn."

Among those taken prisoners and carried to Canada, some died on the way there and some were afterward released and returned to Schenectady.

The following ballad, though without much literary merit, has some value for the facts set forth therein.

It was evidently written by a person belonging to the English garrison, stationed at Albany.

The following account of the 1690 Massacre of Schenectady as set down in the official records of Albany County, New York, was extracted from E. B. O'Callaghan's *The Documentary History of New York*. Vol. 1. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1849.

Some accounts state that the home of our ancestor Catalyntie De Vos, widow of Arent Bradt, was one of the few surviving houses. Purportedly a French officer who was wounded was taken there for shelter and to be cared for.

In the massacre Catalyntie lost her present husband Barent Janse Van Ditmars whom she had married after the death of Arent Bradt. Also murdered were her son Andries Bradt and his child and her daughter Cornelia Pootman and her son-in-law Jan Pootman.

Our direct line ancestors on the list of those killed are Myndert Wemp, Andries Arentse Bradt, Maritie Myndertse, wife of Sweer Teunise (Van Velsen) and Hendrick Meese Vrooman. On the list of those taken prisoner and marched to Canada is John Wemp, son of Myndert. E. M.

[From Mortgage Book B, in County Clk's Office, Albany.]

*Albany y<sup>e</sup> 9th day of February 1690  
Die Sabbathi.*

This morning about 5 o'Clock y<sup>e</sup> alarm was brought here by Symon Schermerhoorn who was shott threw his Thigh y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> french and Indians had murthered y<sup>e</sup> People of Skinnechtady ; haveing got into y<sup>e</sup> Towne about 11 or 12 a Clock there being no Watch Kept (y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants being so negligent & Refractory) and y<sup>t</sup> he had much adoe to Escape they being very numerous. They fyred severall times at him at last throw his Thigh and wounded his horse and was come over Canatagione<sup>1</sup> to bring y<sup>e</sup> news.

The allarm being given all People Repared to there Post y<sup>e</sup> fort fyred severall gunns to give y<sup>e</sup> alarm to y<sup>e</sup> farmers but few

<sup>1</sup> Now, Niskayuna.

nearu there being such an Extream Snow above Knee Deep Se-  
verall y<sup>e</sup> People haveing Escaped y<sup>e</sup> Cruelty of y<sup>e</sup> french and  
there Indians came Running here & told us y<sup>e</sup> Village was a fyre  
and y<sup>t</sup> they had much adoe to Escape for all y<sup>e</sup> streets were full  
of french and Indians, & y<sup>t</sup> many People were murthered and y<sup>t</sup>  
y<sup>e</sup> enemy were marching hither which news was Continually Con-  
firmed till afternoon Letters were sent forthwith to Sopus for y<sup>e</sup>  
assistance of a hundred men an Expresse sent to Skachkook but  
by reason of y<sup>e</sup> highwater—deep snow & yse could not Proceed,  
notice was given to all y<sup>e</sup> farmers of Kinderhook Claverak &c<sup>a</sup> of  
y<sup>e</sup> sad news, Some horse men sent out to Discover y<sup>e</sup> Enemies  
force and there march but were forced to Return y<sup>e</sup> snow being  
so Deep yet some were sent out again who got thither, Laurence  
y<sup>e</sup> Indian with y<sup>e</sup> Maquase y<sup>t</sup> were in Town were sent out also  
to Skinnechtady to Dispatch posts to y<sup>e</sup> Maquase Castles for all  
y<sup>e</sup> Indians to come doun, but unhappily sad Indians coming to  
Skinnechtady were soc much amazed to see so many People mur-  
thered and Destroyed that they omitted y<sup>e</sup> sending up to y<sup>e</sup> Ma-  
quase Castles according to there Engagement, While y<sup>e</sup> Enemy  
was at N. Scotia a man came to Ensign Joh: Sander Glen and  
said he would goe to y<sup>e</sup> Maquase Castles and warn y<sup>e</sup> Maquase to  
come doun who was ordered to goe in all haste but coming to  
y<sup>e</sup> Upper Plantations went for fear along with some of y<sup>e</sup> oy<sup>r</sup>  
Inhabitants into y<sup>e</sup> Woods and never went to y<sup>e</sup> Maquase Castles,  
this night we gott a letter from Skinnechtady Informing us y<sup>t</sup> the  
Enemy y<sup>t</sup> had done y<sup>t</sup> Mischieffe there were about one hundred  
and fifty or 200 men but that there were 1400 men in all ; One  
army for Albany & anoy<sup>r</sup> for Sopus which hindred much y<sup>e</sup>  
marching of any force out of y<sup>e</sup> City fearing y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> enemy might  
watch such an opportunity.

*The 10th day of February.*

Present. Pr Schuyler May<sup>r</sup> D. Wessels Rec<sup>r</sup>, J. Bleecker,  
C. Bull, Capt Staets, Ald. Shaick, Ald Ryckman, Joh. Cuyler,  
Ens. Bennett.

Resolved y<sup>t</sup> Capt Jonathan Bull be sent w<sup>th</sup> 5 men out of each  
Compy to Skinnechtady to bury y<sup>e</sup> dead there & if y<sup>e</sup> Indians be  
come doun to joyn with them & Pursue y<sup>e</sup> Enemy.

*Instructions for Capt Jonathan Bull.*

You are to goe w<sup>th</sup> all Convanient speed with . . . men to Skinnechtady & there Bury y<sup>e</sup> dead which are Killed by y<sup>e</sup> Enemy and give such succor and Relieffe to y<sup>e</sup> Poor People left alive at Skinnechtady as y<sup>u</sup> can, and if there be any considerable number of friendly Indians at Skinnechtady y<sup>u</sup> are w<sup>th</sup> all speed to Pursue & follow after the french and Indian Enemy & them Spoyle and Destroy what in y<sup>u</sup> Lyes and use all means Imaginable to Rescue y<sup>e</sup> Prisoners which they have Carried along with them.

You are to take Especiall Care to have always Spyes and Skouts out on both sides of y<sup>e</sup> Path where y<sup>u</sup> March yr Men and to be as Carefull as Possible for ambushes of y<sup>e</sup> Enemy and to Keep yr men in good order and Discipline

## LIST OF YE PEOPLE KILD AND DESTROYED

BY Y<sup>e</sup> FRENCH OF CANIDA AND THERE INDIANS AT SKINNECHTADY TWENTY MILES TO Y<sup>e</sup> WESTWARD OF ALBANY BETWEEN SATURDAY AND SUNDAY YE 9<sup>th</sup> DAY OF FEBRUARY 16<sup>88</sup>.

<del>(P)</del> <u>Myndert Wemp</u> killd	1
Jan van Eps and his Sonne & 2 of his Children killd	4
a negroe of dito Van Eps	1
Serjt Church of Capt Bulls Comp <sup>r</sup>	1
Barent Jansse Killd and Burnd his Sonne Kild	2
<del>(P)</del> <u>And<sup>r</sup> Arentse Bratt</u> shott and Burnt & also his child <sup>n</sup>	2
Mary Viele wife of Dowe Aukes & her 2 children killd and his Negro Woman Francyn	3
Mary Alolff Wife of Cornelis Viele Jun <sup>r</sup> Shott	1
Sweer Teunise Shott & burnt <u>his wife</u> kild & burnt	2
Antje Janz daughter of Jan Spoor kild & burnt	1
Item 4 Negroes of y <sup>e</sup> said Sweer Teunise y <sup>e</sup> same	4
death	1
Enos Talmidge Leift of Capt Bull kild & burnt	1
<del>(P)</del> <u>Hend Meese Vrooman</u> & Bartholomieus Vrooman kild & burnt	2

Item 2 Negroes of Hend Meese y <sup>e</sup> same death	2
Gerrit Marcellis and his Wife & childe killd	3
Rob <sup>t</sup> Alexander sould <sup>r</sup> of Capt Bulls Shott	1
Rob <sup>t</sup> hesseling shott	1
Sander y <sup>e</sup> sonne of gysbert gerritse kild & burnt	1
Jan Rocloffse de goyer burnt in y <sup>e</sup> house	1
Ralph grant a souldier in y <sup>e</sup> fort shott	1
David Christoffelse & his wife w <sup>th</sup> 4 Children all burnt in there house	6
Joris Aertse shott and burnt W <sup>m</sup> Pieterse kild	2
Joh: Potman kild his wife kild & her skalp taken off	2
Dom <sup>e</sup> Petrus Tassemaker y <sup>e</sup> Minister kild & burnt in his house	1
Frans harmense kild	1
Engel the wife of Adam Vroman shot & burnt her childe the brains dashed out against y <sup>e</sup> wall	2
Reynier Schaets and his sonne kild	2
Daniel Andries & George 2 soouldiers of Capt Bull a french girl Prisoner among y <sup>e</sup> Mohogs kild	2
A Maquase Indian kild	1
Johannes y <sup>e</sup> sonne of Symon Skermerhoorn	1
3 Negroes of Symon Skermerhoorn	3

In all 60

LYST OF YE PERSONES WHICH Y<sup>e</sup> FRENCH AND THERE INDIANS HAVE  
TAKEN PRISONERS ATT SKINNECHTADY AND CARIED TO CANIDA YE  
9<sup>th</sup> DAY OF FEBRUARY 16<sup>88</sup>

<u>Johannes Teller</u> and his negroe	2
<del>(P)</del> <u>John Wemp</u> sonne of <u>Mynd<sup>t</sup> Wemp</u> & 2 negroes	3
Symon, Abraham, Phillip, Dirck & Claes Groot all 5 sonnes of Symon Groot	5
Jan Baptist sonne of Jan Van Epps	1
Albert & Johannes Vedder sonnes of harme Vedder	2
Isaack Cornelise Switts & his Eldest sonne	2
a negroe of Barent Janse	1
Arnout y <sup>e</sup> sonne of Arnout Corn: Viele y <sup>e</sup> Interpr <sup>r</sup>	1

Stephen y <sup>e</sup> sonne of Gysbert Gerritse	1
Lawrence sonne of Claes Lawrence Purmurent	1
Arnout sonne of Paulyn Janse	1
Barent y <sup>e</sup> sonne of Adam Vromen & y <sup>e</sup> neger	2
Claes sonne of Frans Harmense	1
Stephen adopted sonne of Geertje Bouts	1
John Webb a souldier Belonging to Capt Bull	1
David Burt belonging to y <sup>e</sup> same Comp <sup>a</sup>	1
Joseph Marks of y <sup>e</sup> same Comp <sup>a</sup>	1
In all	<u>27</u>

THE WAY HOW Y<sup>E</sup> BLOODY FRENCH AND INDIANS COMMITTED THIS TRAGEDY WAS THUS.

After they were gott into y<sup>e</sup> Toune without being discovered (no watch or guard being kept, notwithstanding seyeral gent<sup>a</sup> of Albany no longer then 3 days before were up there to Perswade y<sup>m</sup> to it) The french & y<sup>e</sup> Indians besett each house and after they had murthered y<sup>e</sup> People they burnt all y<sup>e</sup> houses and barns Cattle & ca Except 5 @ 6 : which were saved by Cap<sup>t</sup> Sander to whom they were kinde as they had Particular orders so to be by reason of y<sup>e</sup> many kindness shewne by his wife to y<sup>e</sup> french Prisoners.

*Albany y<sup>e</sup> 22 day of february 16<sup>88</sup>.*

Symon Van Ness and Andries Barents who went out y<sup>e</sup> first w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Maquaese returning told ; they had Pursued y<sup>e</sup> Enemy to y<sup>e</sup> great Lake & would have overtaken them had they not been spyyed by some of y<sup>e</sup> Enemy Indians that went out to looke for 2 Negroe boys, y<sup>t</sup> were Runn away from them, & y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Indians & Christians were all Tyred when they came to y<sup>e</sup> Croune Point neir y<sup>e</sup> Lake ; some went further till they came to where y<sup>e</sup> Ise was Smoth ; where the french had with horses that they carried from Skinnechtady & Skeets and Yse Spurrs, made all the way they could over y<sup>e</sup> Lake in so much that our People could gain nothing upon them ; whereas at first they went 2 of there days journeys in one ; nevertheless Laurence y<sup>e</sup> Maquase and about 140 Mohoggs & River Indians are gone in Pursuite of them, & will follow them quite to Canida.

JACOB LEISLER TO MARYLAND.

[From Vol. in Sec's Office, endorsed, "Duke of York's Charter, Laws, Papers &c. in Leisler's time. I."]

March 4, 1689 [O. S.] In fort William.

To our great grieve I must acquaint you of the sad and deplorable massacre which happened at skenectady near Albany by the french and their Indians the 19<sup>th</sup> of february last betwixt Saturday & Sunday at eleaven of the clock in the night 200 men fell upon them & most barbarously murdered sixty two men women & children & burned the place left but 5 or 6 houses unburned carried away captive 27 the rest escaped many of which being about 25 persons much damnified by the french women with chyld ript up, children alive thrown into the flames, some their heads dashed ag<sup>t</sup> the doors & windows all occasioned by their neglect of their not watching, deryving to obey under the command of the Commission of Sir Edmond, the s<sup>d</sup> commander being onely spared withall which belongs to him a safeguard being sett in his house & he himselfe to release the prisoners he desired last Nov'ber a certaine number of rebellious people at Albany calling themselves the convention & ruling by the arbitrary Comission of Sir Edimon & encouraged & supported by some of the wicked creatures of Sir Edmond, desired from me assistance of men gunes ammunition & money being afraied of the french to whom we have sent 52 men 50lb<sup>s</sup> match 950lb<sup>s</sup> pouder, boulits etc wch arryving there ag<sup>t</sup> their expectatione would not receive them, & were left there by the Inhabitants desire, the s<sup>d</sup> rebels with their fort keep the Inhabitants under a faire. I have sent up this Winter & commissioned one Capt<sup>t</sup> with 25 men to Joine with our confederate Indians to warre ag<sup>t</sup> the french at Canada, who were hindred by the s<sup>d</sup> rebels, who proclaimed upon paine of being punished for rebels if they mett above four men soe they were prevented to goe, we would else have discovered the enemy & prevented that disaster