

(sister of said Baefie), and in 1716 said Pieter Clement conveyed to the trustees of Schenectady six morgens of land at the west end of said flat.

In 1725 Col. Stephanus Groesbeck owned the western portion of this flat, which "*hindmost* half" was the portion owned by Kleyn, and contained nine morgens.

FIFTH OR WOLF FLAT.

This flat, extending from "Arent Mebie's kil" west, is now in the possession and occupation of John Barhydt, and consists of about 85 acres of land.

In 1678 "the commissaries of Schanectade made application to y^e Go: that the fifth Plaine or Flatland on the other [north] side of the Maquaes river may be disposed of for a minister, reader, &c.,—and also that the rest of the Plains or Flatts may be at the disposall of the Cort."

Jasaia Swart succeeded them as lessee, probably for another term of seven years, and in 1713 his lease was renewed for twenty years at a rent of £6-19-6.

In 1768 Pieter Mebie by will devised his land, being the whole of the fifth flat, to Jan Mebie, his son, who, in 1789, devised the same to his widow and two sons, Pieter and Simon, and they, in 1799, conveyed the same to David Lawyer, Jr.

The latter sold the same to John S. Barhydt, from whom it passed by inheritance to his son John.

SIXTH FLAT.

This flat begins just east of the seventh flat, from which it is separated by the *Droybergh, Verf* or color kil, *alias Tequatsera*. It was owned in 1864 by Aaron Swart.

It was first occupied by Philip Philipse De Moer, as a tenant of the trustees of Schenectady. In 1689 he exchanged his ownership in the same with Claas Willemse Van Coppernal for a portion of the *Willegen Vlachte*, and in 1708 Sander, his son, leased it for twelve years at a rent of £2 8s. It then consisted of five morgens, with an additional three morgens of woodland.

On the 2d September, 1714, Rever Schemerhorn conveyed this flat, containing about seven morgens or fourteen acres, also ten morgens or twenty acres of woodland lying behind it, to the Dutch church. In 1770 Esaias Swart was in possession of this plain, which then was computed to contain seven morgens.

SEVENTH FLAT.

This flat lies near Hoffman's ferry, between the Droybergh Kil on the east and Van Eps' kil on the west.

In 1684 the trustees of Schenectady conveyed the western half to Carel Hansen Toll, reserving a rent of one skipple of wheat.

Rever Schemerhorn owned the eastern half.

In 1705 Rever Schemerhorn conveyed the eastern half of this flat to his son Jan; and, by his will, made 1717, devised the same to the children of his daughter Catalyntie, wife of John Wemp.

In 1733 the Wemps transferred their interest to Johannes Van Eps, owner of the other half.

CAMBEFORT'S PATENT.

In 1694 Gerardus Cambefort contracted to sell his patent to Carel Hansen Toll, land he had previously received of the Indians. In 1703 Lord Cornbury granted Cambefort a patent for twenty acres of land, "beginning from a place called *Kanquaragoone* [now Towerune], the western bounds of the patent granted to Schenectady, running up westward to limits of land formerly conveyed to Henry Cuyler, deceased." Immediately thereafter Cambefort conveyed the same to Toll. This land extends along the river westward from Towerune to Lewis Creek.

CLAES GRAVEN'S HOEK—CUYLER'S VLACHTE OR ADRIUCHA.

In 1686, "To Philip Wells, surveyor-general, about thirty acres of lowland and fifty of upland was granted, provided the said land be not already appropriated or disposed of."

Philip Groot, of Schenectady, early settled on this land and, after his death in 1716, was succeeded by his son Ludovicus (Lewis), who gave name to the creek forming the eastern bounds of this patent.

Adriucha is still in possession of the Groot family at what is now called Crane's Village.

ISLANDS.

GREAT ISLAND IN NISKAYUNA.

This is one of the largest islands in the river, containing about 80 acres. It was conveyed to Hiletie Cornelise, sister of Jacques Cornelise Van Slyck, by the Mohawks, June 1, 1667, and confirmed by Governor Nicolls, May 8, 1668. On the 4th March, 1669, and again on Feb. 6, 1708, Hiletie and her husband, Pieter Van Olinda, conveyed it to Johannes Clute, which sale was confirmed by the Governor and Council, Aug. 2, 1671.

Again, on June 25, 1707, it was transferred to Robert Livingston for £420, and lastly to said Livingston, August 9, 1707, for £706, together with 20 acres on the main land between the two creeks.

FIVE SMALL ISLANDS AT NISKAYUNA.

At a conference with the Five Nations at Albany, 19th July, 1701, they say:

"BROTHER CORLAER:—

"Wee have a small right in the Maquase river att Canastagiowne, to wit, five small Islands containing about five or six acres between Rosendael and Cornelis Tymes's, which wee give to Jan Baptist Van Eps and Lawrence Claese [Vander Volgen], the two Interpreters to be equally divided between them—John Baptist to have the uppermost halfe and Lawrence the lowermost—and that in consideration, because they take much pains in interpreting."

MARTEN'S, VAN SLYCK'S OR WEMP'S ISLAND.

This large island lying west of the city, and separated therefrom by the Binne Kil, was early granted by the Mohawks to Marten Cornelise Van Slyck *alias* Marten Maurits, a half breed, who dying in 1662, Governor Stuyvesant gave a patent for the same, November 12, 1662, to his brother and heir,

Jacques Cornelise Van Slyck, and Jan Barentse Wemp. Stuyvesant's patent was confirmed by Governor Nicolls, April 13, 1667; it then contained, including another small island separated by a creek, 82 acres.

A portion of the west end of the island was anciently called *Jan Puppen Leghten*.

KRUYSBESSEN (GOOSEBERRY) ISLAND.

This island lies northerly of Van Slyck's island, from which it is separated by a rapid called "Knock 'em stiff." January 2, 1693, the justice of the peace (Johannes Sanderse Glen), and *gemeen mannen* of Schenectady, conveyed to Gysbert Geritse [Van Brakel] an island on the north side of the river, called *Kruysbessen* (Gooseberry) island, lying west of *Spuyten duyvel* [island]; consideration, 32 beavers at six guilders per beaver, to be paid within three years.

SPUYTEN DUVEL.

Johannes Sanderse Glen bought this island of the trustees of Schenectady, together with a parcel of "*boslandt*," in 1703, for £16-10.

It lies just opposite the old Glen [now Sanders] House in Scotia, and formerly contained several acres, but is now reduced to the fraction of an acre and quite valueless for tillage.

VARKENS, OR HOG ISLAND.

This island lies at the north end of Van Slyck's island, and is separated from it by an arm of the Mohawk River, which at the ordinary low water is a mere sluggish bayou.

It originally contained about three morgens or six acres. The eastern end next the Binne kil is called the *platt*, a low muddy islet of triangular shape, and at ordinary times scarcely separated from it. In early times this island was claimed by the owners of Van Slyck's island.

On the 9th November, 1670, Pieter Jacobse Bosboom received a patent "to confirm to him "a small island belonging to him, which hath "heretofore been given to him by the Indians, "lying in the river there next to the island of "Sweer Teunise and Akes Cornelise [Van Slyck] "containing about six acres or three morgens."

VAN EPS ISLAND.

This small island lies north of Varken's island, from which it is separated by a bayou nearly filled up.

A portion of this island was devised in 1800 by John Baptist Van Eps to his son John, after his

wife's decease; another portion—an undivided sixth part—was conveyed in 1808 by Tobias H. Ten Eyck to Cornelis Vrooman.

DE LA WARDE'S, JORIS AERTSE'S, OR GUISE'S ISLAND.

This island lies on the northwesterly side of Van Slyck's island, and contained originally fifteen or sixteen morgens of land.

It was first owned by Jan De La Warde, who sold it to Joris Aertse Van der Baast.

The *hofstede* of this farm was on the mainland opposite, adjoining the land of Claas De Graff, and consisted of six acres. Nicholas De Graff, who owned the neighboring mainland, purchased this island of Gysbert Marselis, who bought it June 23, 1714.

FONDA'S ISLAND.

The situation of this island is best described in the patent to Simon Simonse Groot, of date Aug. 9, 1694, "to confirm to him a small island in the "Mohawk River within the town of Schenectady "possessed by him for twenty-seven years, to wit, "a certain small island in the Mohawk River "lying to the north of the *Hoek*, or point of *Reyer* "Jacobsen's [Schermerhorn], and the southward "of the island belonging to Joris Aertsen [now "Guise's], and to the westward of the island lately "belonging to Sweer Teunise, deceased—contain- "ing five morgens or ten acres."

Philip Livingston, of Albany, afterwards became its owner and sold it to Jellis Fonda, by whose will, made September 8, 1737, it was divided among his three sons, Pieter, Abraham and Jacob.

SASSIAN'S OR CLAAS VIELE'S ISLAND.

The next island above Guise's island is Sassian's or Claas Viele's island, containing between seven and nine morgens.

It lay opposite the "*hindmost* lot No. 1," of Arent Bratt, and belonged originally to Hendrick Lambertse Bont *alias* Sassian, by whom it was sold to Douw Aukes and then to his adopted son Cornelis Viele. The Vieles long possessed and gave their name to it.

BENTEN, OR BENT'S ISLAND.

This is the large island next above Sassian's island, lying on the north side of the river, and originally contained about ten morgens. It was first possessed by Bent Roberts, from whom it passed by his will to his two stepsons, Joseph and Pieter Clement. They sold the upper half to Carel Hansen Toll, and the lower half to Cornelis Viele.

ADULT FREEHOLDERS.

SOME OF THE ADULT FREEHOLDERS WHO SETTLED IN SCHENECTADY BEFORE 1700.

Several of the first settlers who co-operated in founding the village in 1662 were of mature age—scarcely any were aged.

Van Curler, Glen, Bratt, Swits, Schermerhorn, Vedder, Veeder, Van Eps, Vrooman, Wemp, etc., may be mentioned as of this class, whose children before 1700 had reached mature years and become heads of families.

They were nearly all farmers, whatever else they might do; their farms were small, seldom exceeding fifty acres of *arable* land, and their families were large, often numbering from ten to fifteen children.

ADRIAEN APPEL was innkeeper in Beverwyck in 1654. His two sons, Jan and Willem, lived here in 1670. In 1704 Willem owned the lot extending from the store of Robert Ellis to that of Samuel Myers, including the canal, and the building called the "Wedge." In 1710 Appel owned lots 103 to 111, inclusive.

DOUWE AUKES (De Freeze) came here in 1663, and became an innkeeper. His inn was on south-east corner of State street and Mill Lane, February 10, 1718. He conveyed his property to Cornelius Viele.

GERRIT BANCKER was one of the first proprietors, but never became a resident. His house in 1662 was bounded by Union, Washington, State and Church streets. It was sold by his son in 1702 to Cornelius Swits. The corner lot was sold to James Murdoch in 1802.

BARHYDT ANDRIES HAUSE and JERONIMUS HAUSE were among the early settlers. They owned in 1760 a lot with forty-eight feet frontage, on Front street, at Jefferson.

CALEB BEEK settled here in 1700. He was an innkeeper, and his house lot was on the south corner of Union and Church streets. This lot remained in the family for about one hundred years.

HENDRICK LAMBERTSE BONT (Bint, Bent) in 1692 owned land lying mainly above the first lock, west of the city. He also owned *Sassian's Island*. The land long remained after passing from Bont's possession in the Viele family.

PIETER JACOBSE BARSBOOM DE STEENBAKKER was one of the first fifteen settlers. His village lot was on the south corner of Washington and Front streets, and passed to his four daughters, and remained in the family for many years.

ARENT ANDRIESE BRATT was one of the first proprietors in 1662. He owned a farm of about sixty acres, which afterward was in possession of Judge Tomlinson, deceased. The "hindmost" farm fell to Mrs. Bratt's second son, Samuel.

ANDRIES ARENTSE and Capt. ARENT ANDRIESE BRATT in about 1700 owned various parcels of land, part of which Reyer Schermerhorn disposed of as trustee.

SAMUEL ARENTSE BRATT was born in 1659, and died in 1713 or 1714. His farm passed to his son Arent, who built the brick house, a short distance west of the first lock on the canal, and continued in the family until 1839.

DIRK ARENTSE BRATT was born in 1661. He owned a farm in Niskayuna, which passed to his eldest son, Johannes, by will. Dirk was buried June 9, 1735.

PHILIP HENDRICKSE BROUWER was one of the original proprietors in 1662, and owned lot No. 2, which in 1667 was owned by Jan Van Eps.

HENDRICK WILLEMSE BROUWER owned a lot on east side of Church street in about 1700. This was owned by his widow in 1724.

GERALDUS CAMBEFORT (or Comfort) was here in 1690, and owned 20 acres on north side of Mohawk. This was afterward owned by Johannes Van Eps.

CHRISTIAAN CHRISTIAANSE, in 1671, had a village lot on the northeast side of Union street, adjoining the Dutch Church lot. It was owned in 1701 by Jellis Van Vorst.

PIETER and JOSEPH CLEMENT owned land here from about 1725 to 1755. The property afterward passed into the hands of Cornelius Viele and Hausen Toll.

LUDOVICUS COBES lived here in 1677, being schout and secretary of Schenectady. He owned the fourth flat on the north side of the river, which was afterward owned by his daughter, Maria Klein.

Capt. JAN, JOHANNES and FREDERICK CLUTE were early residents. Capt. Jan owned the Great Island in 1671, and lands in Canastagione. He died in 1683, leaving his property to his nephew, Johannes Clute, who, in 1704, sold part of it to Frederick Clute. Johannes died in 1725. All the Clutes in this region are believed to be descended from either Johannes or Frederick.

CLAAS ANDRIES DE GRAAF was one of the first settlers, taking up land at the Hoek, at Scotia, where, for several generations, the family resided.

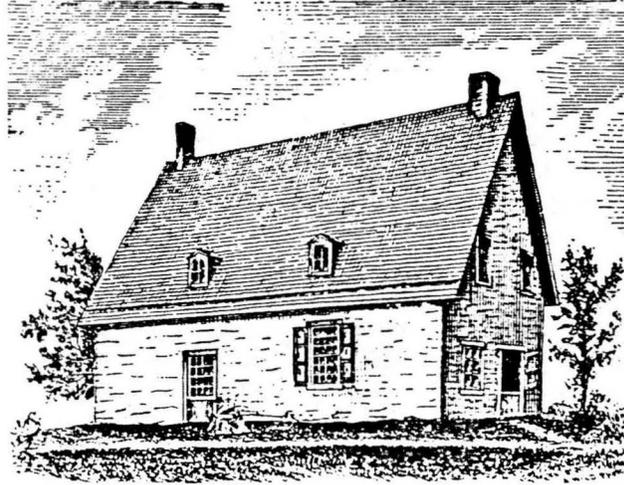
JAN DE LA WARDE bought land in about 1675 at Niskayuna, and an island in the Mohawk, which was called La Ward's Island, and afterward

Jaris Aertse's Island. It lies just north of Van Slyck's Island. It was conveyed in 1699 to Gysbert Marcelis, of Albany. Since then it has been called "Gyse's Island." The Niskayuna property was also sold to Jaris Aertse in 1699.

HANS JANSE EENKLUYS came to Schenectady soon after it was settled; died in 1683, leaving his property to the church. His farm consisted of 18 mor-

gens of river flats, lying in Third Ward. After holding this land for 180 years, it was sold by the church, in 1863, for \$11,000.

Dominie BARNHARDUS FREERMAN, the second minister of the church, came here in 1700. He staid here five years, and died in 1741. He married Margarita Van Schaaick, of New York, in 1705.



Mebie House.

JAN PIETERSE MEBIE married Anna, daughter of Pieter J. Borsboom. His home lot was on the east side of Church street, to the north of the Dutch Church. He was in the possession of this lot before 1690. His farm was on the third flat, on the south side of the river, about eight miles above the village. His descendants still occupy the farm. It is the writer's belief that the house on this farm, at least its stone walls, date from 1670-80, when Daniel Janse Van Antwerp occupied the land in the center of which it stands. The Mebie House, as it is now known, is doubtless the oldest house in the Mohawa Valley, if not in the State of New York.*

SANDER LEENDERTSE (LINDSAY) GLEN came from Scotland about 1633. His wife was Catalyn Doncassen. They both died within about a year of each other—she, August 12, 1684; he, November 13, 1685—leaving three sons, Jacob, who settled in Albany, Sander and Johannes. He was one of the first proprietors of Schenectady.

Sander Glen, second son of Sander Leendertse, was born in 1647. His village lot was on the north side of Washington street, adjoining the estate of the late Judge Paige. Captain Sander

Glen died about 1695, without issue, leaving his estate to the children of his two brothers, Jacob and Johannes. The farm of Sander Leendertse, lying on the north side of the river, was called *Scotia*.

The Glen property comprised several hundred acres. By marriage this estate passed to the Sanders family, by whom a large portion of it is still held.

Johannes, youngest son of Sander Leendertse, was born in 1648.

The residence of Charles P. Sanders was built by him in 1713, and occupied until his death in 1731.

SYMON SYMONSE GROOT came here in 1663. He married Rebecca, daughter of Philip Du Trieux, of New Amsterdam, and had six sons and four daughters, of whom Symon, Abraham, Philip, Dirk and Claas were captured by the French and Indians in 1690 and carried to Canada. They were redeemed the following year. His home lot was on the northern side of Union street, 100 feet west from Church street. It remained in the family several generations. Symon Symonse Groot, Jr., was his eldest son, and he married, in 1692, Geertruy daughter of Jan Rinckhout, of Albany. His village lot was on the north side of State street.

*The house in Southampton, L. I., now occupied by Mrs. Larry, daughter of Capt. Stephen Sayre, deceased, was built by Thomas Sayre in 1648 or 1649.

Philip Groot settled on the north side of the river near Crane's village. He married Sarah, daughter of Jacobus Peck. Abraham Groot married Antje Wemp, widow of Sander Glen, in 1696, and secondly, Hesterje, daughter of Harmen Visscher, of Albany, in 1699, by whom he had several children. His home lot was on the north side of Union street, about half way up College Hill.

GERRIT MARSELIS was the son of Marselis Janse, of Albany, and early settled here. He was slain in 1690. His lots, Nos. 139 to 143, afterward belonged to Wm. McCamus.

AHASUERUS MARSELIS came here about 1698. He was a shoemaker, and had his shop on the south corner of Mill lane and State street. This property was afterward owned by Pieter Fonda, and the lot in the rear by Marselis, Fonda and Robert Yates.

JOHANNES MYNDERTSE came here in 1700; by trade a smith, he was armorer of the Fort. He owned two lots on State street, one where Barney's store now stands; the other on the west corner of Mill lane and State street, where his dwelling was. Myndertse left by will, proved September 7, 1757, his property to his three sons, Myndert, Reinier and Jacobus.

PHILIP PHILIPSE married Elizabeth, daughter of Harmen Ganzevoort, of Albany, about 1685. The descendants of Philipse still reside on or near Willow flat. Jan Philipse, a brother, is first mentioned as a member of the church in 1701.

JAN ROELOFFOE was the eldest son of the famous Anneke Janse, by her first husband, Roeloffe Jansen. In 1680 he owned a home lot on the north side of Union street; the lot subsequently owned by Joseph Y. and Giles Van De Bogart.

JACOB JANSE SCHERMERHORN died at Schenectady in 1689, where he had lived for some years. He left part of his property to his son Reyer, who married Ariaantje Bratt. Symon Schermerhorn, another son of Jacob Janse, was in 1693 a skipper on the Hudson river.

CORNELIUS SLINGERLAND married Eva Mebee in 1699. His house lot (1706-22) was on the south side of State street, forty feet east of Water street alley.

ISAAC CORNELISE SWITS settled here in 1663. He married Susanna Groot, by whom he had nine children, eight of whom were living in 1701, when he made his will. CORNELIUS SWITS was his eldest son. He married Hester Visscher, of Albany, and took up his residence there about 1702.

TEUNIS CORNELISE SWART was one of the early settlers. He occupied the lot on the east corner

of Church and State streets. He had other property. ESAIAS SWART was son of Teunis. He married Eva, daughter of Teunis Van Woert, and owned a village lot on the east side of Church street.

WILLEM TELLER was one of the first proprietors, though never a resident here. He died in 1701, in his 81st year. His house lot was on Washington street.

CAREL HANSEN TOLL first settled at Hoffman's Ferry. In 1712 he owned a village lot here, on Union street, which is the present Courthouse lot. He married Lysbet, daughter of Daniel Rinckhout, of Albany, and had eight children. He owned Cuyler's flat, Cambefort's flat, the seventh flat and Maalwyck.

DANIEL JANSE VAN ANTWERPEN was born in 1635, coming here about 1665. He built, substantially, what is now known as the Mebie House, above referred to. JAN DANIELSE VAN ANTWERPEN, Daniel's oldest son, was born about 1670; married Angnieta Vedder in 1700, and died January 20, 1756. Arent, another son, married Sara, daughter of Johannes Van Epps, and had nine children. His village lot is now occupied by Given's Hotel.

MARTEN VAN BENTHUYSEN, through his wife, Feitje, daughter of Pieter Jacobse Borsboom, had a fourth interest in Borsboom's land.

GYSBERT GERRITSE VAN BRAKELEN came here in about 1700. He owned several lots of land. He left two sons, Gerrit and Gysbert.

ARENT VAN CURLER was the leader of the colony at Schenectady in 1662. He came over in 1630, and in 1643 married Antonia Slaaghboom, widow of Jonas Bronck. No man of his time had so fully won the confidence and esteem of the Indians, and to honor his memory they ever addressed the Governor of the Province by his name. He was drowned on Lake Champlain in July, 1669. Van Curler's home lot in the village was a portion of the block bounded by Union, Church, Front and Washington streets. The Rev. Wm. ELLIOT GRIFFIN, D. D., says that "Arent Van Curler was a scholar and a gentleman, fluent with his pen, possessing a gift by no means to be despised—the mastery of language. He was a man of systematic mind, so faithful to his trust and vow as to recall a Roman of classic days; and so kind of heart, so full of deep conviction of conscience, along with the power of rising above the narrowness of sect or nationality, as to suggest a Christian. Brave as a lion, fearless neither of conspirators, scheming lawyers, who made use of their profession mainly to molest honest men, or of crafty savages, or perfidi-

ous French ; further, he had the eye of an engineer and strategist, with the foresight of a statesman."

FRANS VAN DE BOGART came here among the early settlers, and was killed in the massacre of 1690. His farm lay on the south side of the river at and below the Saratoga Railroad bridge, and a portion of it still belongs to his descendants.

LAURENS CLAESE VAN DER VOLGEN, at the destruction of the village in 1690, was made captive by the Indians, with whom he remained several years. He became interpreter for the Province, which position he held until his death, in 1742. His village lot was the eastern half of the lot now occupied by the Myers block, and he also owned part of the fifth flat.

JACOBUS VAN DYCK was a doctor ; he settled here and practiced his profession until his death. He married Jacomyntje, daughter of Johannes Sanders Glen, October 25, 1694, and had two children, Elizabeth, and a son, Cornelius, who followed his father's profession and inherited his possessions.

DIRK VAN EPS married Maritie Damens, and had two children, Johannes and Lysbert, who became the wife of Gerrit Bancker, of Albany. His home lot was on the north corner of State and Church streets. JAN BAPTIST VAN EPS, eldest son of Jan Dirkse Van Eps, was born in 1673, and married Helena, daughter of Johannes Sanderse Glen, in 1699, and had eleven children, all of whom, save one, reached mature age and had families. He was captured by the Indians in 1690, with whom he remained three years. He owned, with other parcels, the "foremost" farm, No. 8, on the bouwland. This farm has remained in the family until this day. EVERT VAN EPS was a son of Jan Dirkse Van Eps. His first wife was Eva, daughter of Carle Hansen Toll ; his second, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Truax. He had thirteen children. His village lot was on the west side of Washington street.

CLAAS FREDERICKSE VAN PETTEN was born in 1641. His wife was Aeffie, daughter of Arent Bratt. They had eight children. They both died in 1728, she aged seventy-eight years, he eighty-seven years. He owned a farm between the river and the lake in Scotia, and a village lot, being part of the Glen lot.

HARMEN ALBERTSE VEDDER owned much land here at an early day, removing here in about 1672. He died, June 18, 1714, leaving five sons and one daughter. ALBERT VEDDER, eldest son of Harmen, was born in 1671. He was captured by the Indians in 1690, and was kept in captivity for several

years. His village lot was on the north side of Union street. It was afterward owned by Regnier Schaets. HARMANUS VEDDER, son of Harmen, was an Indian trader, and owned a village lot on the north corner of State and Church streets. In 1757 Harmen Vedder, Jr., conveyed this lot to Alexander Vedder. Ferry street (extended south) passes through this lot. ARENT VEDDER, son of Harmen, married Sara, daughter of Symon Groot, and had eleven children, all of whom, save one, were living, and had families, August 10, 1846, when he made his will. His village lot, on the west side of Washington street, is now owned by D. Cady Smith. JOHANNES VEDDER, fourth son of Harmen, was carried to Canada in 1690 with his brother Albert. He inherited a portion of the "hindmost" farm, No. 8, from his father. CORSET VEDDER, fifth son of Harmen, lived in "Schaghkook" until 1720, when he removed to Niskayuna. He owned four morgens of his father's farm.

SYMON VOLCKERTSE VEEDER was born in 1624. His home lot in the village was on the north corner of State and Ferry streets. GERRIT SYMONSE VEEDER, son of Symon, married Tryntje, daughter of Helmer Otten, in 1690. He was the owner of much landed property. PIETER SYMONSE VEEDER, son of Symon, married Neeltje, daughter of Claese Van der Volgen, in 1704. He settled on the Normans Kil. He died about 1709. JOHANNES SYMONSE VEEDER, son of Symon, resided on the Normans Kil, where he had a portion of his father's land. VOLKERT SYMONSE VEEDER, son of Symon, lived on the north corner of Ferry and State streets, on a lot received from his father.

PIETER CORNELISE VIELE was among the early settlers. He owned part of De Winter's bouwery in 1670, and died some time before 1690. CORNELIS VIELE, brother of Pieter, owned the two bouweries No. 8. He was one of the two licensed tapsters of the village, his inn being on the south corner of Mill lane and State, near Church street. ARNOUT CORNELISE VIELE, son of Cornelis, was for many years provincial interpreter. On account of the Indians' high esteem for him, the Mohawks, in 1683, gave him a parcel of land, above Schenectady, on the north side of the river, called Wachkeerhoha.

HENDRICK MEESE VROOMAN came here in 1677 and bought the Van Curler bouwery. His village lot was on the north side of State street. He was slain in 1690. ADAM VROOMAN, son of Hendrick, in 1690, saved his life "by his bravery in defending his house, which stood near the north gate,

on the west corner of Church and Front streets." Besides this lot he owned other parcels of land.

JAN VROOMAN, son of Hendrick, married Geesie, daughter of Symon Veeder, July 4, 1680, and had fifteen children, the most of whom attained maturity and had families. His village lot, inherited from his father, was on the north side of State street, near Given's Hotel. Capt. HENDRICK VROOMAN was the fourth son of Adam Vrooman. Among other parcels of land, he owned in 1706 a lot on the south side of State street, "on the side of the Coehorn creek." BARENT VROOMAN, son of Adam, married Tryntje, daughter of Takel Heemstraat, of Albany, June 18, 1699. He died in 1746; his village lot was on the north corner of State and Center streets. WOUTER VROOMAN, son of Adam, married Marytje, daughter of Isaac Hallenbeck, of Albany; they had sixteen children; he died October 26, 1856; he owned five different parcels of land. JAN VROOMAN, son of Adam, was by trade a brewer. He received some land from his father, among which was a parcel lying west of the city, now mainly covered by the canal and railroad. PIETER VROOMAN, son of Adam, married Grietje, daughter of Isaac Van Alstyne, of Albany, February 2, 1706; they had twelve children. He settled early upon "Vrooman's land," in Schoharie. SIMON VROOMAN, son of Jan Vrooman, married Eytje, daughter of Jacob Delamont. He bought, in 1710, a "lot lying on the west side of the canal, extending from State to Liberty street." By his will, made in 1752, his son Jacob inherited this, and his son Johannes the "tan-pits," near the Church mill on Mill lane.

JAN BARENTSE WEMP settled here in 1662, buying "Van Slyck's" or "Wemp's Island." His village lot was on the west side of Washington street. This lot was inherited by his son Myndert, who was killed in the massacre of 1690. MYNDEBT WEMP, son of Jan, was born in 1649. He married Diewer, daughter of Evert Wendel, of Albany. CAPT. BARENT WEMP, son of Jan, was born in 1656, and married Folkje, daughter of Symon V. Veeder. His village lot was on the east corner of State and Center streets. The front of this lot is now occupied by the Carley House.

ROBERT YATES, son of Joseph Yates, settled in Schenectady at the age of twenty-three, and married Grietje Claase De Graff, of the *Hoek* in *Scotia*. His village lot was on the Albany road, near the present Ferry street. By his will, made in 1747, he left his interest in his tan-yards to his sons, Joseph and Abraham. Robert, son of Joseph, settled in Schenectady before 1712, and his

nephew, Joseph Christoffelse, settled here in 1734. Abraham, a son of the latter, owned a house and lot on Union street, opposite the Court House.



Yates House.

YANCES.

About the year 1708 there migrated to the barren pine plains adjoining the Albany and Schenectady turnpike, about one mile from this city, a tribe of people called Yances. In the reign of Queen Anne we date the first migration of the gypsies to this country. A tribe of them came over at that time with some German families, and settled in or near Kinderhook in this State. From thence proceeded the clan which settled in this vicinity.

This name, as it obtained among the early inhabitants of this vicinity, was Yances, so called after their patriarch, John Yonse. They were a race of persons with long, straight, black hair and dark complexions. They were generally well disposed, and the males made a precarious living by making baskets, selling berries—which grew abundantly at this time—and doing light work for the citizens of Schenectady, but never cultivated their land, nor worked strictly at anything; while the female portion of the tribe occupied themselves in spinning, picking berries and telling fortunes.

Some dwelt in caves which they dug at the foot of rising grounds, others in rude huts of their own construction. They were at first about forty strong, including men, women and children, but in the course of a few years they greatly increased in numbers, and about forty years ago there were about two hundred of them.

At present but a few of their descendants are living in this vicinity. Some families may be found living among the mountains around the villages in Schoharie County. There they are called the "Slughters."