

The principal source for this account of Conde ancestors in the Magnusson-Lawsing family is “Genealogy of the Conde Family in America” by Stephen Elmer Slocum, which was published in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, April, 1928 (Vol. 59). Slocum reported that Adam Conde, the immigrant ancestor in this family (see Chart 1, opposite), arrived in America as an orphan child. Adam’s parents, whose names are unknown, died of ship-fever on the voyage. Adam, then, is the earliest identified ancestor in this line.

About Adam’s unknown ancestry, Slocum wrote:

It is said by some that...Adam Conde was descended through Godfrey de Conde, a Huguenot of the Sixteenth Century, from the royal family of France.

My grandmother, Mary Frances (Conde) Lawsing, evidently thought that Adam’s forebears were French: she spelled the surname Condé. Her daughter, Margaret B. Lawsing, the first source of my Conde family lore, knew of the idea that Adam may have been, somehow, related to the cadet branch of the Bourbon dynasty. She reported that her cousin, Edwin G. Conde, once visited the Conde Museum in Chantilly, France, and there saw a portrait of a Prince de Conde that looked just like his cousin, Conde Hamlin. I imagine that Edwin Conde, like my grandmother and my aunt, half-thought that Adam may have had famous forebears in the Conde family of France.

On his arrival in America, orphan child Adam found a home with Johannes Landsing of Albany, N.Y., and became part of the old Dutch community. It seems possible that Adam’s forebears may have been French Protestant emigres to Holland. Adam, himself, however, seems to have arrived in America as a Dutch immigrant.

Adam Conde (I)⁸ (bef.1704-1748)

Adam Conde (I),⁸ an orphan child of undetermined age and parentage when he arrived in America, found a home in the family of Johannes Landsing (1675-1771), one of the early settlers of Albany, N.Y. Considering that Landsing did not marry until 1704, Slocum inferred that Adam probably came to America and joined the Landsing household after 1704.

In 1724, Adam Conde was elected Constable of the First Ward of Albany; and, in 1725, he was elected High Constable of Albany for the ensuing year. Subsequently, Adam went to Schenectady, N.Y., where, 1734, he joined the Dutch Reformed Church. In Schenectady, Adam married, 30 Oct 1736, Catherine de Graaf, daughter of Jesse de Graaf and Aeltie (Alida) Hennions. Catherine was born 10 Jan 1719 and she joined the Schenectady Dutch Reformed Church in 1742. Adam was listed as a freeholder in Schenectady in 1744.

About four years later, 18 July 1748, Adam was killed by Canadian Indians at the Battle of the Beukendaal (Dutch for Beechdale).

Considering that Adam, probably, was at least 21 years old in 1724, when he was elected Constable of the First Ward of Albany, he probably was at least 33 years old when he married. Although his birth date can only be guessed, it seems probable that Adam was in his late 40s when he died.

The battle in which Adam lost his life was a belated action in King George's War, the American phase of the War of the Austrian Succession. This war ended May, 1748, with a peace treaty signed at Aix-la-Chapelle; but news of the treaty did not reach the colonies in time to prevent the battle. The following account of the action is taken from "The Battle of the Beukendaal," by Donald A. Reefer, written in June, 1948 and included in *A History of Glenville* (issued by the Town of Glenville, 198?). Keefer wrote, in part:

It was on the 18th day of July, 1748, that a party of men had gathered together at a farm near the Mohawk River, a little over a mile west of Schenectady, called the Maalwyck to raise the frame of a barn. Three men, Dirk Van Vorst, Captain Daniel Toll, and a negro named Rykert, a slave belonging to Toll, left the group at the Maalwyck to hunt for their horses which had strayed off. Not long after the men at the barn heard firing towards the north, the direction taken by Toll and Van Vorst. Alarmed at this a slave was immediately sent to the fort in Schenectady with a message of warning. There was then a company of Connecticut militia stationed at Schenectady under the command of Captain Benjamin Stoddert. This body of men, under the leadership of Lieutenant John Darling, Captain Stoddert being absent, was at once ordered to go to the Beukendaal, the point from which the sound of firing was correctly judged to have come. This company numbered over sixty and was accompanied by five or six men of the town. ...

Van Vorst, Toll, and the slave Rykert searching for the missing horses, came near the DeGraff house at Beukendaal where they heard what they thought was the sound of horses stamping the ground. The sound came from a part of the ravine where there was a clear spot of bare and salty clay ground known to the Dutch as the "kleykuil," or clay pit. They made their way to this spot expecting to find their lost horses only to see instead a group of painted Indians engrossed in a game of "quoits," as Van Vorst afterwards described it. ...

The Indians immediately saw the approaching men and probably the game in progress was designed to draw them into an ambush. Captain Toll was shot dead and Van Vorst, wounded, was taken prisoner. The slave Rykert escaped the hail of bullets and ran for the Maalwyck. ...

Knowing that the escape of the slave would surely result in the appearance of armed men from the Maalwyck farm or Schenectady, the savages proceeded to lay a trap in the ravine. They took the body of Toll and set it against a tree as though alive, and with a short string they tied a captive crow they had to his wrist. Taking Van Vorst with them they concealed themselves along the sides of the ravine. They had not waited long before Lieutenant Darling and part of his Connecticut men entered the southern end of the Beukendaal and marched without suspicion or caution directly into the deadly ambush. Lieutenant Darling had left a part of his detachment at the unoccupied house of Simon Groot along the way, and at this point a small number of men from the Maalwyck joined his force. As they drew near Toll leaning against the tree, apparently still alive and waving for help, the concealed Indians.. opened fire killing instantly eight or ten whites. It had not been Toll but the fluttering of the captive crow which had attracted the would-be rescuers and drawn them into the open field. ... Immediately the greater part of the Connecticut levies turned and ran for their lives, but the brave men of Schenectady stood their ground, firing muskets and then using them as clubs. ...

Soon the little group of Dutch and the few soldiers left were reinforced by a second party sent out from Schenectady, which consisted of a small company of New York militia led by Adrian Van Slyck. As soon as they were in range of the Indians' deadly fire they also turned and ran for cover.

The remaining party seeing that it was madness to remain made their way slowly out of the ravine to the DeGraaf house. [This house was deserted—its owner Abraham DeGraaf and his son William had been taken captive to Canada. In the fall of 1746.] Entering and barring the door they made their way to the second floor where they quickly pried off clap boards, and from these openings fired on the enemy concealed behind surrounding trees and bushes. These men in the house under Simon Toll, a

brother of Captain Daniel, made a gallant defense, and held out heroically until relieved by reinforcements. ...

While all this was going on Dirk Van Vorst, wounded and a prisoner, had been left in charge of two young Indians. These Indians, eager to watch the battle in progress, tied Van Vorst to a tree and left him. Van Vorst soon succeeded in reaching his concealed knife and cut his bounds. He then hurried away as fast as he could and had not gone far before he met a third party of armed men proceeding to the Beukendaal from Schenectady, headed by Jacob Glen and Albert Van Slyck. When the enemy saw this last reinforcement coming into sight they lost no time in retreating up the old path leading northward to the Sacandaga country, leaving their dead where they had fallen.

When the battle was over, down on the little flat of the Kleykuil or along its wooded sides lay the bodies of twelve citizens of Schenectady, seven Connecticut soldiers with their commander Lieutenant Darling and an unrecorded number of Indians. The bodies of the whites were taken by large wagons back to Schenectady to be claimed by their bereaved families. They were laid out in rows on the floor of Abraham Mabee's large barn, which stood on Church Street near the Dutch Reformed Church.

There is a story told about Adam Conde, formerly High Constable of Albany, who was among the slain. As the wagons passed through the streets, Conde's wife, watching the mournful procession, saw the arm of one of the slain hanging over the side of a wagon. On its hand she saw and recognized a ring belonging to her husband, and knew for the first time that he was among those who gave their lives.

The location of the Battle of the Beukendaal can now be identified by two markers on the old Sacandaga Road (State Road #147), about two miles west of the village of Scotia. On the west side of the road is a marker indicating the site of the old DeGraaf house; and, on the east side, overlooking the ravine, is a marker commemorating those slain in the battle.

Children of Adam Conde and Catherine de Graaf—Conde⁷

The baptisms of the five children in this family were recorded in the *Doop-Boek* of the Dutch Reformed Church of Schenectady.

1. Johannes, baptised 14 May 1738. Witnesses to this baptism were Johannes Landsing and his wife Lena Sanderson (Helena Sanders), the couple who took in orphan Adam. Johannes is thought to have died prematurely.

2. Alida was baptised 13 Apr 1740 with witnesses Nicolaas de Graaf and Elizabeth de Graaf. No later information about Alida, evidently named for her maternal grandmother, has come to light.

3. Jesse was baptised 13 Mar 1743 with witnesses Simon Tol and Hester de Graaf. Jesse, evidently named for his maternal grandfather, married 8 July 1762 Parthenia Ogden, daughter of Jonathan Ogden. They settled in the town of Charlton, Saratoga County, N.Y., just north of the town of Glenville in Schenectady County, where his brother Adam settled.

At the time of the Revolutionary War Jesse had Tory leanings. Because of this, Glenville historian Percy Van Epps noted in his copy of Slocum's Conde genealogy, Jesse was known as the "Black Conde" in the family of his brother Adam.

Jesse and Parthenia had 12 children, more fully reported in Slocum's work. By and large, I have not here re-reported Slocum's information about such collateral relatives (some sort of cousins) in the Magnusson-Lawsing family.

4. **Eva** was baptised 21 July 1745 and Daniel de Graaf and Eva de Graaf witnessed her baptism. No later information about Eva, evidently named for her maternal aunt, has come to light.

+ 5. **Adam (II)** was baptised 19 Sep 1748, or about two months after his father was killed; and witnesses to his baptism were Hieronymous Barheit and Maria de Graaf. Adam's gravestone reported that he died 22 Sep 1824, aged 76 years and 3 days (or that he was born on his baptismal day); and Adam's obituary notice reported his age at death as 76 years and 4 days (or that he was born the day before he was baptised).

Of principal interest in this account, Adam is more fully reported below.

Adam Conde (II)⁸ (1748-1824)

Adam Conde (II)⁷ was born, Sep. 1748, at Schenectady, N.Y., and he died 22 Sep 1824 at Glenville, Schenectady County, N.Y. He married, 1 July 1770, Catalyntje Truax, daughter of Peter Truax and Jacoba van Santvoord (see TRUAX). Catalyntje (Catalina) was born c.1751 and was baptised 5 Apr 1752 (Schenectady Dutch Reformed Church). She died 15 Apr 1843, aged 92 years and 1 month. Both Adam and Catalina were buried in the cemetery of the Dutch Reformed Church in the village of Glenville (now West Glenville).

Adam's father died before Adam was born, and Adam's mother, apparently, did not re-marry. Young Adam, then, probably grew up in Schenectady in a mother-headed household. Adam became a baker and in 1770, the year of his marriage, he lived on the west corner of Church and Front Streets in Schenectady.

During the Revolutionary War, Adam served parts of six years as a private in the Albany County Militia (see Willis T. Hanson, Jr., *A History of Schenectady During the Revolution*, pp. 149-150). Adam's service in the war justifies the membership of his descendants in the Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution.

In Donald Keefer's file of the Conde family, there is a sheet reporting the information used by Anna Conde Conde to justify her DAR membership (DAR #225550). The information reported on this sheet indicated that, all told, Adam served some 17½ months, as follows:

- 1776. 9 mos. under Capt. Jesse Van Slyck and Col. Abraham Wemple.
- 1777. 2 mos. under the same officers, serving at Snookhill, Bemis Heights and other posts occupied by the American army. Adam was present at Burgoyne's surrender.
- 1778. 1 mo. & 12 days under Capt. Leonard Dockstater and Col. Willett.
1 mo. & 12 days under Capt. James H. Peck. Late in the summer of 1778. Adam performed six weeks of garrison duty at Lower Fort, Schoharrie, and he later performed six weeks of garrison duty at Fort Plain.
- 1779. 3 mos. & 5 days, under Capt. Jesse Van Slyck and Col. Abraham Wemple.

Late in the fall of 1789, Adam performed garrison duty at Stone Arabia.

- 1780. 6 days under Capt. John C. Vrooman.
- 1781. 10 days under Capt. Jesse Van Slyck and Col. Wemple. In October, 1781, Adam was on duty at Fort Hunter and other posts after Warren's Bush was destroyed.

Widow Catalina applied, 27 Mar 1840, for a pension. In her deposition she stated that "owing to extreme old age (she was then about 89 years old) and consequent loss of memory" she was unable to state the particulars of her husband's war service. She believed, however, that he belonged to the company of Capt. Jesse Van Slyke, and she recalled that Adam was at one time "on an expedition under the command of Capt. John Mynderson, and at another time, under Capt. Jellis Fonda," and that he was on duty "at the taking of

Burgoyne.” She received pension rights, backdated to 4 Mar 1831, of \$29.10 per annum (Adam Conde #W 16912). The pension grant, however, noted only 8 months and 22 days of active service by Adam.

About 1782, Adam and his family moved to the town of Glenville, N.Y., where Adam and Catalina spent the rest of their lives. Their house in Glenville was located on the west bank of a stream that became known as Conde Creek, which crossed the old Sacandaga Road some eight miles north of Schenectady (see LAWSING Chart 4, p. 28). Adam’s small farm had a maple sugar bush, and the area of his settlement was known as Sugar Town. Adam was one of the earliest settlers in this area: when he settled, the old Sacandaga trail had just been cleared enough to allow the passage of wagons, and settlers were still jeopardized by wild animals and Indians.

Adam’s son Johannes (“Honnie”) was the source of a story about his early days in Glenville, reported by Percy Van Epps (Report No. 1 in *A History of Glenville*—Van Epps’s reports are the source of much of my Conde information, but the history was not paginated so my references to Van Epps are inexact). Honnie’s story, as told by Van Epps, read (in part):

One evening, probably around 1784, Catalina sat reading her Bible by the light of her tallow candle, her husband being asleep in the recess at the back of the room. The three boys, John, Peter and Cornelius, were in their beds in the attic. As she was reading she was alarmed by a wild scream outside their door ...Indians! Adam! ...Adam rose, grasped his gun, which he always kept at the head of his bed.. .another scream... Not Indians, it’s a panther, said Adam Pushing the muzzle of his gun through the upper half of the Dutch door...Adam fired and was certain that he had hit the animal (in the pig-pen) but evidently not a mortal wound (the next morning a panther was shot and killed by another).... alarm of Indians, expressed by Catalina, was ...not groundless, for only a few weeks before a small band of St. Regis Indians had killed and captured at the Joseph Gonsalus home, about two miles north of Conde’s home.

Catalina, characteristically reading her Bible in the panther story, was noted for her piety. She was known as “Moonie” Conde; and the Dutch Reformed Church at Glenville is said to have been organized and established, in no small degree, through her efforts. This church, built c.1813 by her son-in-law Simon Van Patten, received from Catalina a silver communion service (now in the care of the Schenectady Historical Society) and a Bible that was used for many years (see Van Epps Report No. 5 in *A History of Glenville*).

Before the Glenville church was built, Catalina apparently worshiped at the Presbyterian church in Charlton; in that “Cataline, wife of Adam Condey” was received at Freehold (Charlton) 15 Apr 1787 (Session Minutes, 1st Presbyterian Church of Ballston, Ballston Center). This affiliation seems to have been unsatisfactory and transitory. Catalina was dismissed from the Schenectady Dutch Reformed Church, 15 Aug 1814 and was received the same day by the Dutch Reformed Church of Glenville. Adam “Cunda” was received 20 Jan 1816, by examination, by the Glenville church (Consistory Minutes, 1st Ref. Dutch Ch., Glenville).

Adam’s obituary notice in *The Schenectady Cabinet* (Tues., 28 Sep 1824) reported:

DIED—On Wednesday last, the 22nd of September, Mr. ADAM CONDEY, of the town of Glenville, aged 76 years and 4 days, leaving an aged companion and numerous offspring to mourn his loss.... He died after he had endured the most distressing pain for the period of two days ...he was an aged inhabitant of this town, and one of its first settlers....

Children of Adam Conde and Catalina Truax–Conde⁶

Adam and Catalina had nine children, all of whom were baptised at the Schenectady Dutch Reformed Church (the First Reformed Dutch Church of Schenectady).

1. John, baptised Johannes, b Sep 1770, d 17 Jul 1862; m 1800 Eunice Gates (1781-1844), daughter of Capt. Caleb Gates and Elizabeth Branch of East Haddam, Conn. Both John and Eunice were buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church.

In 1782, Slocum reported, John had the memorable honor of shaking hands with Gen. George Washington when he passed through Schenectady; and, in 1831, John and his brother, Judge Cornelis S. Conde, were among the passengers on the train of converted stage coaches pulled by the locomotive “De Witt-Clinton” on the initial train trip between Albany and Schenectady. The train attained the speed of nine miles per hour.

John and Eunice had one child, Charles (1803-1884). He married, 1826, Maria Slingerland (1807-1885). Both Charles and Maria were buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church. They had seven children, the youngest of whom, Mary E. (1843-1898) married, 1874, William W. SLOCUM; and they had one child, Stephen Elmer Slocum (1875-) who wrote the Conde genealogy.

2. Peter, baptised Pieter, b 17 July 1773, d 17 May 1843; m 24 Dec 1796 Clara Van Patten (1769-1815), daughter of Philip F. Van Patten (or Petten) and Deborah Viele. Peter died at Charlton, N.Y.; but he, as well as Clara, were buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church. They had seven children: Catalyntje, Elizabeth, Adam Peter, Philip Van Patten, Alida, Sarah Ann and Deborah.

3. Catharina, b 2 Oct 1775, d 5 Sep 1815; m Charles TAYLOR. Their first child, Charles Hansen, b 21 Aug 1799, was the only one reported by Slocum. Catharina’s sheet in Donald Keefer’s Conde file, however, lists five more children, born 1801-1812: Cornelius Van Santvoord, Adam Conde, William Rodes, Bauta Ann and Elisha Samuel. Nothing further is known of these children.

4. Jacoba, b 9 Dec 1777, died in infancy.

5. Eva, b 25 Mar 1780, d 30 July 1867; m 16 Dec 1797 Simon John VAN PATTEN (or Petten), son of John Van Patten and Nelly Vedder. Both Eva and Simon (1776-1851) were buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church:

In 1800 Simon had a sawmill operated with water from Conde Creek—the water was drawn from the crest of the falls through a wooden penstock to a waterwheel which gave motion to an up-and-down saw. The site of Simon’s mill on the old Sacandaga Road is indicated with a roadside marker (see Percy Van Epps, 9th Report in *A History of Glenville*). Simon was the architect and builder of the First Reformed Church of Glenville (now West Glenville) here called the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church. The original church, built c.1813 and remodeled in 1871, was destroyed by fire in 1964. The church was rebuilt in 1955.

Eva and Simon had 10 children.

+ **6. Cornelius Santvoord**. Slocum reported “Cornelis,” b 17 Sep 1782, bap 29 Sep 1782, d 18 May 1869, m 13 Jul 1805 Sarah Truax, dau., Abraham Truax and Annatje Peek, who was b 3 Apr 1787 and who d 1 Sep 1873. Cornelius’s obituary notice reported that he was b 1781, that he d 13 Sep, and that he m 1806. His gravestone reported that Cornelius was b 17 Sep 1782 and that he d 18 May 1869. Of the various date discrepancies, above, I have resolved only one: his obituary notice clearly shows that Cornelius d 13 May 1869.

Of principal interest in this account, Cornelius is more fully reported below.

7. **Jacobatje** (Jacoba), b 25 Dec 1785, d 6 Jan 1805; never married. She was buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church.

8. **Alida**, b 8 Nov 1788; m George MEAD, son of John Mead and Margaret De Mott. They had seven children.

9. **Annatje** (Nancy), b 28 Feb 1791, d 21 Sep 1880; m 15 Dec 1810 Platt B. SMITH (1790-1879), son of Joel Smith and Esther Benham. Annatje died at Gloversville, N.Y. and Platt died at Birchton, N.Y. They had five children.

Cornelius Santvoord Conde⁶ (1781-1869)

Cornelius Santvoord Conde⁶ was born 17 Sep 1781 (or 1782), Schenectady, N.Y., and he died 13 May 1869, Glenville, Schenectady County, N.Y. He married, 13 July 1805 (or 1806), Sarah Truax, daughter of Abraham and Ann (Peek) Truax (see TRUAX). Sarah was born 3 Apr 1787 and she died 1 Sep 1873. Both Cornelius and Sarah were buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church.

Cornelius and Sarah were cousins in that they had the same 2nd great grandparents (see Chart 2). Sarah's mother, Annatje (Ann) Peek, Abraham Truax's 2nd wife, was the daughter of Harmanus Peek and Sarah de Graaf. I imagine that, through her mother, Sarah may have been doubly related to Cornelius.

Cornelius was baptised 29 Sep 1782 (1st Ref. Ch., Sch'dy). probably after his parents had moved from Schenectady to Glenville. "Cornelius S. Conday and Sarah Truax, his wife" were received by confession, 9 Jul 1809, by the Schenectady Dutch Reformed Church. They were dismissed from this church and received by the Glenville Dutch Reformed Church, 15 Aug 1814 (Consistory Minutes and Records, 1st Ref. Dutch Ch., Glenville)—this same shift in church affiliation was made at the same time by Cornelius' mother. Although Cornelius and Sarah were members of the Schenectady DR Church, 1809-1814, I imagine that they, like Cornelius' mother, lived in Glenville at the time, and that they affiliated with the Schenectady church because Glenville lacked a church until c.1813.

The 1850 Glenville census reported that Cornelius was a farmer, and other sources indicated that he was, as well, a judge. Pasted on the back of his photograph, given to me by Margaret B. Lawsing, was the information (attributed to Sanders' *Early History of Schenectady*):

...for several years one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Schenectady and, subsequently, for a long term, Justice of Sessions.

The photograph showed Cornelius with a crest of white hair.

Cornelius' obituary notice in *The Schenectady Reflector*, Thurs., 20 May 1869, read, in part:

DEATH OF JUDGE CONDE...death of Judge Cornelius S. Conde, of Glenville, which occurred at his late residence on the morning of the 13th inst. Mr. Conde was born in this city in 1781 and was at the time of his death eighty-eight years of age... moved to Glenville in his early youth... was married July 13th, 1806...lived 64 years with his wife who now survives him at the age of 82 years.... Thirteen children, all of them boys, ten of whom are now living... In addition to these two or three grandchildren were as members of the family and reared in it... Associate Judge of this county for about twenty years... leading man in the Reformed Church....

From what has come to light about Cornelius and Sarah it seems reasonable to infer that both were extraordinarily healthy, vigorous, able, fortunate and generous.

Children of Cornelius S. Conde and Sarah Truax—Conde⁵

Cornelius and Sarah had 13 sons, all born at Glenville. The four oldest were baptised, 1807-1813, at the Schenectady Dutch Reformed Church (1st Ref. Dutch Ch. of Schenectady), and the rest were baptised at the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church (1st Ref. Dutch Ch. of Glenville—now West Glenville).

Glenville's opportunities may have been too limited to enable all of these Conde boys to remain in Glenville. In any case, most of them found their livelihoods and raised their families elsewhere.

1. John Truax, b 17 Jan 1807, d 1 Aug 1895, Galway, N.Y., m Jan 1828 Frances L. Curtis, dau. of Lewis and Ann Curtis. Frances, b 10 May 1800, d 3 Nov 1889. Both John and Frances were buried in the South Galway, or Ashley, cemetery. They had three children, all sons.

2. Adam C., b 7 May 1809, d 30 Apr 1871, m 13 Sep 1832, at Glenville, Elizabeth (Betsey) Gillespie, dau. of James Gillespie, Jr. Adam and Betsey moved to West Troy, N.Y., where Adam was a contractor and lumber dealer. They had eight children—four sons and four daughters.

+ **3. Abram Truax**, b 20 Dec 1810, m 12 Jan 1837 Margaret Jane Kinsella (1809-1867). Abram and Margaret stayed in Glenville and had eight children—four sons and four daughters.

Abram was baptised "Abraham, 27 Jan 1811, but he came to be known as Abram.

Of principal interest in this account, Abram is more fully reported below.

4. Peter C., b 2 Dec 1812, d 23 Jan 1887, did not marry. He was buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church.

Peter was appointed, 15 Nov 1844, Postmaster of Glenville. He also was in the hardware business.

5. Cornelius Bogardus, b 27 Dec 1814, d 8 Sep 1885, Batavia, Ill., m Mar 1837 (or 1838), at Rotterdam, N.Y., Hannah M. Quant, dau. of John Quant and Margaret Elder. Hannah b 30 Oct 1817, Rotterdam, d 12 Dec 1900, Batavia. In Batavia, Cornelius was a prosperous blacksmith, farmer and lawyer. He and Hannah had nine children—three sons and six daughters.

6. Isaac Henry, b 17 Nov 1816, d 27 Jan 1894, m (1st) 23 Aug 1837, at Schenectady, Mary Moore, who d 15 Nov 1838, New Orleans, La., leaving one child, a daughter. Isaac m (2nd) 17 Aug 1841, at Schenectady (St. George's Episcopal Ch.), Helen Maria Miller, with whom he had four children—two sons and two daughters. Isaac m (3rd), 9 Apr 1881, at Glenville, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Jennings.

Isaac, a carpenter, must have settled at some point in Burnt Hills, N.Y., in that he and his 2nd wife were buried in the Episcopal cemetery there. Burnt Hills is a village a little west of Charlton in Saratoga County.

7. Simon Van Patten, b 17 Nov 1818, d 30 Dec 1863 in Nevada, en route to California. He m 28 Oct 1845 Minerva Reynolds (1822-1865), dau. of Zerez Reynolds and Sarah Chemy. Simon was a lawyer and a pioneer to California in 1848—he crossed the plains again in 1850, 1851 and 1853. Simon and Minerva had six children—four sons and two daughters.

8. Platt S., b Aug 1820, m (1st) Susan Williams (c.1820-1845), with whom he had one child, a son. Platt m (2nd) 12 Sep 1843(?) Almina Jacoba, with whom he had two children—a son and a daughter. Both children died young, in 1867, and were buried in the Baptist cemetery, Burnt Hills, N.Y.

Platt was a harness maker and later became a fruit grower in Michigan.

9. Andrew S., b Aug 1822, d 5 July 1835, aged 14 years and 11 mos. He was buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church.

10. Joseph Sweetman, b 31 July 1824, d Mar 1860, m 22 Dec 1847 at Charlton (St. Paul's Episcopal Church) Sarah Elizabeth Wheeler (1828-1910), dau. of William Wheeler and Eliza Davenport. Joseph, a merchant and a farmer in Burnt Hills, N.Y., was buried in the Episcopal cemetery there.

Joseph and Sarah had three children—a son and two daughters.

11. George Meade, b 6 Nov 1826, d 23 Oct 1898, m Cornelia Groot (1844-1892), dau. of Henry W. Groot and Eliza A. Mead. George was a banker in San Francisco, Cal. George and Cornelia had three children—two sons and a daughter.

12. Benjamin Luther, b 1 Nov 1828, d 1 May 1901, m (1st) 11 May 1859, at Burnt Hills, N.Y., Ruth Anna Edwards (1836-1890), dau. of Samuel B. Edwards and Ruth L. Rogers. Benjamin and Ruth had five children—four sons and a daughter. Benjamin m (2nd) Mary J. ____, with whom he had no children.

In 1852 Benjamin went to California for several years. On his return he engaged in the hardware business with his brother Peter.

13. Alonzo Boyd, b Nov 1832, d 21 Dec 1906 at Delmar, N.Y. He m 17 May 1859 Pattie Maria Cole, dau. of William Cole and Rachel Dickson, with whom he had two children, both daughters.

Delmar, where Alonzo died, is a village just south of Albany.

Abram Truax Conde⁵ (1810-1875)

Abram Truax Conde⁵ was born 20 Dec 1810, Glenville, N.Y., and he died there 14 Jan 1875. He married, 12 Jan 1837, Margaret Jane Kinsella, daughter of Thomas Kinsella and Catherine Shelly. Margaret was born 31 Oct 1809 (Bible record) or 31 Oct 1810 (grave stone). She died 16 Jan 1867. Both Abram and Margaret were buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church.

Abram was received, 12 Dec 1874, by confession into this church (Consistory Minutes, 1st Ref. Dutch Ch., Glenville). His late affiliation with the Glenville church, about a month before he died, suggests that, for most of his life, Abram was not a formally religious man.

Abram became a prosperous farmer in Glenville. The 1860 Glenville census reported him (Dwelling #242) as a farmer whose real estate was valued at \$16,000 and whose personal estate was valued at \$2552. In 1860, Abram's household included Margaret and their children (minus Catherine, who had recently married) and two mulatto domestics, Elizabeth and Alida Miller.

Abram was appointed, 5 July 1861, Postmaster of Glenville. An 1866 map of Glenville (see LAWSING, Chart 4) shows A. T. Condee and the post office, together at the east end of the village of Glenville.

The 1870 Glenville census reported A. T. Conde (Dwelling #152) as a farmer whose real estate was valued at \$12,000 and whose personal estate was valued at \$3652. Abram's household then contained four others: Sarah, aged 82 (his widowed mother); Thomas, 28, farm laborer; Fanny, 23, keeps house; and George, 21, farm laborer. According to Margaret B. Lawsing, Fanny's daughter: Fanny had been away at school when her mother died in 1867; and Fanny then had to come home to housekeep for her father. Fanny's grandmother Sarah probably joined the household in 1869, when her husband, Cornelius, died. Young Fanny, then, was the active woman in a household that consisted of her widowed father, her aged grandmother, and her two brothers.

Margaret B. Lawsing recalled (1977) that her mother told her—Abram Truax Conde was known locally as Judge Conde, not that he *was* a judge, but he was a leader in the community, if anybody wanted legal advice, they went to him. He was a great reader.

Speaking for herself, Margaret B. Lawsing wrote—

I never knew Grandfather Conde, but I think that I would have liked him very much.

Her impression of Abram must have come, for the most part, from Fanny.

Children of Abram T. Conde and Margaret J. Kinsella—Conde⁴

Abram and Margaret had eight children, all of whom were born at Glenville, N.Y. Two of them did not survive to maturity.

The following short accounts of these children reflect information in two sources—Slocum's Conde genealogy and Donald Keefer's Conde file—where more information about their families can be found. In addition, some of these accounts report recollections of Margaret B. Lawsing. Her recollections were written in 1977, when she was about 90 years old and living in a retirement facility in Orlando, Fla. Our correspondence that year was mainly concerned with family history.

1. Cornelius Santvoord, b 4 Dec 1837, d 16 July 1916, Schenectady, N.Y., m (1st) 16 Feb 1870, at Glenville, Betsey Abigail Hamlin, dau. of Anson B. Hamlin and Abigail Ostrum. Betsey, b 7 Nov 1848, at Glenville, d 4 Oct 1883. She was bap 11 Mar 1876 at the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church, and she and Cornelius were buried in its cemetery.

Cornelius m (2nd) 29 Jan 1885 Margaret Ann Van Der Volgen, dau. of Rev. John Van Der Volgen and Margaret A. Schuyler, who was b 7 Oct 1842 and who d 14 July 1930. Margaret, too, was buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church.

With Betsey, Cornelius had two children: Edwin Groat, and Erwin H., who d in infancy.

(1) Edwin Groat, b 24 Apr 1871, m 23 Apr 1896 Edna Louise Marlette, b 9 Sep 1874, dau. of Augustus A. Marlette and Louise Bergdoff. Edwin and Edna had two children: Dorothy Marlette, b 24 Feb 1902; and Corinne, b 17 May 1908.

Margaret B. Lawsing wrote that the "Hamlin strain" (Cornelius and his sister married Hamlins)—

produced the most outstanding members of the family: Ed Conde, son of Cornelius, and Conde Hamlin, son of Catherine. I think that I told you that Ed Conde told me that there was a portrait of Prince de Conde in the Conde Museum, [Chantilly?] that could have been painted from Conde Hamlin. He held some very important positions, Ed Conde was a popular speaker at banquets.

Ed Conde wrote, 14 Jul 1942, to Margaret B. Lawsing:

...Sunday I drove up to Glenville [from Schenectady] but except for Frank Conde and his daughter, Isabel Baxter, there are no relatives left to see there. Time was when I would apparently be welcome at half a dozen houses. I took a photograph from the hill road where Jerry and Polly Wilson used to live. It isn't a very good photograph but it shows Glenville village and a considerable part of what used to be our Grandfather Conde's farm.

Ed's critical remark about his Glenville photo suggests that he had high standards as a photographer. One of his photos is an illustration in *A History of Glenville*. It shows the "massive truss-work supporting the roof of the Dutch Reformed church in Glenville," and suggests that Ed had a good camera and a good eye for photographing.

Once, probably in the 1950s, Margaret B. Lawsing was visiting and I drove her to Alexandria, Va., to call on then-widowed Edna and her two daughters. They were living, temporarily, in a 2nd floor, walk-up apartment; and they had a Cocker Spaniel who, in dog years, seemed even older than Edna. Edna said that she kept house (her daughters had government jobs) and walked the dog. I wondered how the dog managed the stairs; and Edna said, "We both go one step at a time."

2. Catherine (Katherine Kinsella), b 24 June 1839, d 22 Apr 1898, at Winona, Minn., m 15 Feb 1860, David Henry HAMLIN, also of Glenville. David served in the Civil War as a Captain, Co. B, 134th N.Y. Infantry Volunteers. In 1869, he and his family were living in Minnesota. Both Catherine and David were buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church.

They had five children: Conde, b 9 Nov 1862 (the Prince de Conde look-alike); Frederick F., b 7 Dec 1864; Grace, b 18 July 1867, m Frank MORSE; Heman, b 28 Sep 1869, lived 1 month; and Anson B.

Margaret B. Lawsing recalled—

Mother told me how Uncle Dave Hamlin, Aunt Kate's husband, was taken prisoner in the Civil War. The men with him escaped by jumping over a stone wall. But Dave just didn't try. I found a letter from Kate in Mother's things. She thanked Mother for her financial help and told what a life she was leading without enough money. But he [Dave] was the father of Conde Hamlin.

3. Sarah B., b 31 Jan 1841, d 11 Nov 1914, m 25 Feb 1863 Edwin GROAT, son of Jeremiah Groat of Amsterdam, N.Y. They had three children: Louis W., b 3 Dec 1863; Eleanor, b 20 Sep 1867; and Charles C., b 26 Nov 1875.

Margaret B. Lawsing wrote to me—

I don't believe I ever told you about the 4 coats of arms the family has. Lou Groat, the son of Mother's sister Sade, traced them down and had professionally-made copies which I copied in crayons. But darn it, I've moved so often, they got lost somewhere along the line.

One was Conde. As I remember it, it had a dagger placed caty-cornered from left to right which I'm afraid could mean we are an illegitimate branch, which might account for why we can't trace our line all the way back to Prince de Conde, tho we must have his blood, if Conde Hamlin looks so much like him. There are 3 *fleur de lys* in the vacant place left on each side. Don't they clean royalty? ...I think Lou had no issue. I haven't heard anything from Charlie for many years.

4. Thomas Kinsella, b 23 Mar 1842, d 23 Feb 1912, m Catherine (Ostrum) Van Loan, dau. of Levi Ostrum and Mary A. Lovett and divorced wife of Peter Van Loan. Catherine was b 12 Nov 1849 (or 1850) and she d 19 Mar 1935. Both Thomas and Catherine were buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church. They had one child: Ostrum L., b 7 May 1888.

5. Rebecca Augusta, b 4 Jan 1845, d 11 Oct 1865 of Typhoid Fever. She was buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church.

Rebecca left some coin silver spoons, engraved R.A.C.—they would have been in her “hope chest.” These spoons passed to her sister Frances, then to Margaret B. Lawsing, and then to Julia (Lawsing) Daniel (persons die, things endure).

+ **6. Mary Frances**, b 18 Feb 1847, d 30 Apr 1927, m 26 Aug 1879 Rev. Sidney O. LAWSING (1846-1922). She was bap 9 Dec 1865 at the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church.

Mary Frances was known as Frances or Fannie in her parental family, and her husband called her Fan. When her mother died in 1867, Frances became her father’s housekeeper; and when her father died in 1875, Frances (then 28 years old) went to Cornell University. She received a B.A. from Cornell in June, 1879; and, that summer, she married Sidney. Their children, born in short order, were: Julia E., b 2 July 1880; Albert L., b 8 June 1883; George Conde, b 30 Dec 1884; and Margaret B., b 1 Sep 1886.

Margaret B. Lawsing wrote—

When her mother died, she [Frances] was at school. Since she was the only unmarried daughter, she had to return home and take care of her father. He wasn’t sick; she kept him company and ran the house with a hired girl. She was invited out to dinner with him; often she would be the only young guest.... (she) read aloud a great deal to him [her father] in his last years....

A Cornell professor wanted to marry her, and how she would have enjoyed college life for the rest of her life! I think that she refused him because she thought she could do more good as a minister’s wife. So she spent her life hardly ever meeting a college person. Seldom saw a play or heard good music!

Of principal interest in this family history, Frances is more fully reported in my account of Lawsing ancestors.

7. George Peter, b 4 Nov 1848, d 9 May 1925, m 30 Mar 1875 Isabella Ostrum, sister of Catherine (Ostrum) Van Loan, who married George’s brother Thomas. Isabella was born 12 Jan 1852, at Glenville, and she died 12 Jan 1938, at Glen Ridge, N.J. Both George and Isabella were buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church.

George and Isabella had three children: Mary Ann, b 2 Apr 1876; Margaret Jan, b 25 Sep 1882; and Jennie Blanche, b 4 Oct 1889.

(1) Mary Ann, called Anna or Annie, m 5 June 1894 Franklin (Frank) Conde, b 3 June 1874. Frank was her cousin; in that he was the great grandson of Johannes Conde (1770-1862), the brother of Anna’s great grandfather, Cornelius Santvoord Conde. Anna’s justification for D.A.R. membership (Anna Conde Conde, DAR National #225550) was referred to above (p. 203).

Anna and Frank Conde lived at Glenville and had three children: Louis, b 5 Sep 1894; Isabel, b 3 Aug 1903; and Marion, b 15 Oct 1912. Daughter Isabel m Everett Baxter.

Frank Conde and his daughter Isabel Baxter were the only Conde relatives that were still in Glenville in 1942, according to Ed Conde (see above). Margaret B. Lawsing wrote—

Mother was very fond of Uncle George [she named a son for him] and I probably would have liked him better had I known him better.

8. Charles T., b 1 Apr 1851, d 20 June 1851.