

ANCESTORS
in the
MAGNUSSON-LAWSON
FAMILY

Chart 1. Lawsing ancestors in the Magnusson-Lawsing family

Ancestor Generation No.			
10	Pieter Pietersz Lassen <u>b</u> (prob) by 1639 (prob) Holland <u>d</u> 7 Feb 1709 Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., NY Brewer To Albany, NY, 1659 Dutchess Co. pioneer		Catherine Hoffmayer, dau., Geertruv Hieronimus & ___ Hoffmayer
9	Pieter Lassen (II) <u>b</u> (prob) by 1683 Albany, NY <u>d</u> c.1763 Poughkeepsie	1704	Cornelia Rees of Cossackie, NY.
8	Andreas Lassing <u>b</u> 16 Apr 1712 Poughkeepsie <u>d</u> (prob) after 1790 (prob) Poughkeepsie	c.1738	(1 st) Catherine Lassing, dau., Johannes Lassing & Margaret Jansen Van Orden <u>bap</u> 6 June 1714 <u>d</u> bet. 1760 & 1770 (2 nd) Saartje Buys, widow of Pieter William Lassing
7	Jonathan Lawson <u>b</u> 10 Feb 1745 (prob) Beekman, Dutchess Co., NY <u>d</u> (prob) bet. 1823 & 1830 (prob) Montgomery Co., NY	c.1766	(1 st) Sarah Conglin (2 nd) Sara ___
6	John Lawsing <u>b</u> 10 Sep 1767 Saratoga Co., NY <u>d</u> 7 Nov 1861 Glenville, Schenectady Co., NY Farmer	1792	Elizabeth Wright <u>b</u> 6 Oct 1775 (prob) Saratoga Co., NY <u>d</u> 23 Dec 1859 Glenville Schenectady Co., NY
5	Chauncey Belding Lawsing <u>b</u> 12 Nov 1805 Glenville, NY <u>d</u> 25 Dec 1892 Glenville, NY Carpenter	1831	Julia Ann Chamberlain, dau., Wyatt Chamberlain & Sarah Potter <u>b</u> 28 Sep 1810 Amsterdam, NY <u>d</u> 7 Nov 1877 Glenville, NY
4	Sidney Oscar Lawsing <u>b</u> 16 Apr 1846 Amsterdam, NY <u>d</u> 19 Jan 1922 New York City, NY Minister	1869	Mary Frances Condé, dau., Abram T. Conde & Margaret J. Kinsella <u>b</u> 18 Feb 1847 Glenville, NY <u>d</u> 22 Apr 1927 Durango, CO
3	Albert Lindley Lawsing <u>b</u> 8 Jun 1883 Glen, NY <u>d</u> 24 Nov 1961 Randolph, VT Teacher	1913	Carrie Marguerite Woodrow, dau., Joseph H. Woodrow & Rosella Flaharty <u>b</u> 3 Nov 1888 Colora, HD <u>d</u> 23 Apr 1981 Windsor, CT
2	Jon Magnusson <u>b</u> 8 May 1913 Washington, DC	1939	Margaret Conde Lawsing <u>b</u> 9 Nov 1915 Big Pine, NC

(see Magnusson, p. 277)

The earliest identified Lawsing ancestor in the Magnusson-Lawsing family was Pieter Pietersz Lassen who, in 1659, came from Holland to Beverwyck, New Netherland. Steven Moazed of the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Washington, D.C., wrote me (11 Apr 1989):

... the name Pieter Pietersz(oon) Lassen could best be translated as Pieter, Pieter's son, whose job was welding ... (*las* means weld, *lassen* means welding).

A 1735 Dutch/English dictionary reported that *lassen* meant "to sew together, to fasten cloth together, to join," and welder was not mentioned in the English section. Apparently, then, Pieter had a trade when he immigrated, but the nature of his trade is now unclear.

In 1664, England having gained possession of New Netherland, Beverwyck became Albany, N.Y. English usage made Lassen, Pieter's trade name in 1659, the family surname borne by Pieter's descendants. Early records reported a variety of phonetic spellings of Lassen, which seems to have been pronounced lah'sen, more or less. By the end of the 18th century, however, spellings of the surname had stabilized into two main versions: Lossing and Lawson. Around then, John, the ancestor in the part of the family here reported, changed his last name to Lawsing.

My Lawsing family search had reached Jonathan Lossing/Lawson (my 3rd great grandfather, see Chart 1, p. 2) when I learned of "The Lossing Family," by Clifford M. Buck, a manuscript at the Dutchess County Historical Society. This work reported Pieter Pietersz Lassen and identified his descendants through three generations; and I became satisfied that Pieter's great grandson Jonathan was "my" Jonathan. My accounts of the first three generations in this family reflect, for the most part, information reported by Clifford M. Buck.

Pieter Pietersz Lassen I¹⁰ (d.1709)

Pieter Pietersz Lassen (I)¹⁰ came from Holland to what is now Albany, N.Y., in 1659. He died in early February, 1709, "old and tired of living," in what is now the Town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N.Y. If Pieter was at least 70 years old when he died, as "old" suggests, then he was born by around 1639. Pieter married Catharina Hoffmayer, who survived him. She probably was the daughter of Geertruy Hieronimus and _____ Hoffmayer.

Geertruy's last husband was Jochim Wessels, a baker (*bakker*, in Dutch) of Albany, N.Y. When Jochim was on his deathbed, 9 Feb 1680/1, he and Geertruy jointly made a will, which provided, in part:

... in case of the death of said Jochim Wessells, his wife Geertruy shall possess ... everything as her own property, but if she dies, Catharina Hoffmayer, wife of Pieter Lassingh, shall inherit ... half the property And if Catharina Hoffmayer should happen to die before Geertruy Hieronimus, the aforesaid half of the property ... shall go to the child or children of Catharina who shall inherit in their mother's stead

This will was recorded in the Court Minutes of Albany, Rensselaerswyck and Schenectady, pp. 90-91, and was reported in Fernow's Wills of New York, #42, as that of Jochim Wessells Becker—apparently, Jochim's trade, phonetically spelled, became his surname (see Buck, pp. 7-9).

Geertruy is thought to have married, first, ____ Hoffmayer; and Jochim is thought to have been Geertruy's second or third husband. With Hoffmayer, Geertruy is thought to have had three children: Catharina, William and Rachel. Rachel married Jan Casperse, son of Casper Jacobse Hallenbeck, of Coxsackie, N.Y.—Jan Caspers Kill in Dutchess County was named for Rachel's husband (see Buck, pp. 10-12).

The fact that Catharina Hoffmayer was Geertruy's beneficiary is consistent with the idea that Catharina was Geertruy's daughter by a previous husband, as is the fact that Pieter and Catharina named their first daughter Gertrude—an old Dutch namesake system provided that first daughters be named for their maternal grandmothers (see Namesakes note). Considering that the will mentioned Catharina's "child or children," it seems likely that Gertrude had been born when the will was written, 9 Feb 1681 (New Style). Probably, then, Pieter married Catharina in the late 1670s when, probably, he was in his late 30s. Considering that their youngest child was born some 20 years later, it seems likely that Catharina was at least 10 years younger than Pieter.

Pieter immigrated as the indentured servant of Volckert Janz, a landowner and brewer in Beverwyck. Shortly after he arrived, Pieter ran away. Apparently, Pieter was returned to Volckert Janz, served out his indenture and thereby learned the brewer's trade. In any case, the next records of Pieter report him as a brewer in Albany (see Buck, pp. 1-3).

Documentation for this part of Pieter's life was reported in "Settlers of Rensselaerswyck, 1659-1664," by A.. J. F. van Laer, in *The Dutch Settlers Society of Albany Yearbook, 1929-1930* (Vol. 5), pp. 18-19. Van Laer wrote that, in 1659, Jan Baptist van Rensselaer was in Holland recruiting workers for the colony. He wrote to his brother Jeremias van Rensselaer, then director of the colony, from Amsterdam, 25 Apr 1659, that he was sending over three farm servants, as follows:

In this ship, *De Vergulde Bever*, go over two boys and one servant. One boy, Christiaen Christiaenz, is to live with Jan Barents. The servant, Peter Petersz Lassen, is to be with Volckert Jansz, as is also the other boy, Hans Driesz, of whom Volckert is the uncle.

A receipt for his passage showed that Christiaen, and no doubt Pieter and Hans, landed shortly before 9 Aug 1659:

I, the undersigned, acknowledge that by order of skipper Jan Reyersz I have received from the hands of Mr. Jeremias van Rensselaer for board of Jan Barentsz Poest's servant, Karsten Karstensen, the sum of six beavers and two guilders in seawan (bead money), and I hereby release him from all further claims. In witness of the truth I have signed this. Actum in Beverwyck, August 9, 1659.

Endorsed:

/s/ Pieter Jacobsz Marius

Receipt for the passage of Poest's servant.

After follow-up information about Christiaen (he bought, 23 June 1671, a farm in Albany), van Laer went on to report:

Peter Lassen ran away soon after his arrival in the colony, for on September 21, 1659, Volckert Jansen Douw gave a power of attorney to Paulus Schrick, merchant at Hartford, in New England, to inquire after Pieter Pieterse Lassen and William Symonse, both his servants, who had run away. Lassen evidently returned, for on November 29, 1671, he bought the brewery of Harmen Rutgersen at Albany
....

Except for his runaway, nothing now is known of Pieter's experience as an indentured servant. Indentured servitude in general, however, was reported by Samuel McKee in his *Labor in Colonial New York, 1664-1776* (N.Y.C., 1935). McKee wrote (p. 89):

Indentured servitude was a way of obtaining labor which was used extensively in the English North American colonies before and after the English occupation of New York, where it had also existed under Dutch rule.

If Dutch and English indentured servitudes were similar, then McKee's work possibly sheds some light on Pieter's early years in Albany. McKee wrote (p. 89):

Usually, indentured servitude was an arrangement whereby destitute persons, or those who wished to conserve their funds, agreed to labor in the colonies in return for passage to America The persons, thus transported, contracted to work for whomever brought them for an agreed period, generally of four or seven years although the term of service varied.

About runaway servants, McKee wrote (p. 111):

Many, doubtless, had intended to run away from the time of their departure from Europe; perhaps others learned after their arrival that they had made a bad bargain.

Under English law, McKee wrote (p. 100):

Officers of the law were emphatically instructed to aid in the apprehending of runaway servants Servants who had been unfaithful or negligent in their service were not to be dismissed until they had satisfactorily atoned for their delinquency

Considering McKee's observations, it could be speculated that Pieter, a self-confident young man, took a shortcut to independence by running out on his contract with Volckert Janz; and that Pieter may have had to atone for his failed runaway by working a longer period as a servant. However that may have been, Pieter apparently was a laborer—first as an indentured servant and then as a wage-worker—until he became a brewery owner in 1671, some 12 years after he came to Albany.

Citing Notarial Papers 1660-1696, p. 387, Buck reported (p. 3) Pieter's brewery purchase as follows:

November 29, 1671, Harmen Rutger selling to Pieter Lassingh for love and friendship a brewery and dwelling house, with lot and appurtenances thereof, together with brew kettle, tubs and vats marked with the mark of the above Harmen Rutgers, for which said Pieter Lassingh promises to pay the sum of one hundred and eighty good, salable beaver skins and in addition the sum of eighty eight guilders in beavers for oats and il 243-2 [sic] in seawan for hops delivered, the receipt of which said oats and hops, as well as of a horse (being a mare between four and five years old), a wagon and a sleigh comprised in said purchase, the said Pieter Lassingh acknowledges, promising to pay said sums in purchase of the brewery and its appurtenances as well as the purchase of said oats and hops in the currency aforesaid at the end of next June or the beginning of next July, without delay, for the payment of which said sums, Goosen Gerritz van Schaeyck becomes surety, he and the principal binding thereto their persons and estates, nothing excepted, subject to all courts and judges, and in confirmation thereof they have subscribed this with their own hands, without craft or guile in Albany.

Herman Rutges

Pyetter Pyettersen

Goosen Geetsen

A few months later, 28 Feb 1671/2, Goosen Gerritsz van Schayck, Pieter's surety in the purchase of the brewery, and Pieter agreed to become partners. This agreement provided that each partner should pay half the costs of the brewery and should receive half of its profits. Partner Goosen, however, agreed to furnish immediately one or two hundred Skipples of wheat more than partner Pieter; because his son, Sybrant Goosensz, was not yet as strong or expert as Pieter (see Buck, p. 4, and Buck's reference, Notarial Papers, pp. 390-391). Apparently, Goosen's partnership was undertaken in order to provide his son with a livelihood as a brewer. The next record of Pieter indicated that Sybrant replaced his father as Pieter's partner sometime before 1681.

About ten years after he bought the brewery, Pieter Lassingh—with Sybrant van Schayck—sold it, 19 Apr 1681, to Gerrit Bancker for “one hundred and eighty good, whole merchantable beaver skins at eight guilders apiece or ... good heavy beavers at six guilders a pound,” with the sale to be completed on the first of June (see Buck, p. 4, referenced to Notarial Papers, p. 517).

It would seem that the sale of the brewery to Bancker fell through, for, 12 Nov 1681, Pieter Lassingh sold his half of the brewery to his partner, Sybrant van Schayck. The report of this sale (Buck, p. 4, referenced to Early Records of Albany, pp. 146-147) gave the bounds of the property as follows:

... in breadth on the east side or highway six rods, nine feet ten inches; length on the south side by the alley of Abram Staats five rods and eleven feet; west also bounded by Staats six rods and five feet; on the north side along the street seven rods, one foot. The garden is bounded on the west side along the road in length six rods nine feet; on the north side by the road four rods seven feet; east by the river, seven rods, five feet and on the south by Abraham Staats five rods five feet.

At one place in this report, Pieter stated that he and his partner Goosen van Schayk, now deceased, received the property 24 Mar. 1668/9; and, in another place, Pieter stated that he received the property, 31 May 1675, from Harme Rutgers. In another account, Volckert Janse Douw was said to have sold his brewery to Hermon Rutgers in 1675 (see Buck, p. 2, referenced to Munsell's History of Albany, Vol. 3, p. 75). The above dates describing the brewery's ownerships are inconsistent; so, probably, some dating error was reported. However that may have been, it seems possible that Pieter and Goosens may have bought the brewery that previously had belonged to Volckert Janz, Pieter's master when he came to America.

About a year and a half after Pieter sold his share of the brewery, an Indian named Massany gave Pieter a farm in the vicinity of what became Poughkeepsie, N.Y. This gift was reported by Buck (p. 5, referenced to Early Records of Albany, Vol. 3, p. 556) as follows:

On May 5, 1683 there appeared before the Notary in Albany a certain Highland Indian named Massany who acknowledged that he has given as a free gift a farm to Pieter Lassingh and a farm to Jan Smedes, the young glazier, also a waterfall near the bank to build a mill thereon; the falls are called Poughkeepsie and the land is called Minnissingh lying on the east side of the river. The Indians named Speck and Pechpaiemo testify that Massany is the lawful owner and inheritor of said land.

This Indian deed was not confirmed by patent and, thus, it did not benefit Pieter.

At some time after he sold his half of the brewery, Pieter left Albany: he was at Esopus in the middle 1680s, and he finally settled, 1688, at Poughkeepsie. Massany's gift, it would seem, determined Pieter's final location, somehow. It might be that Pieter left Albany after Massany gave him the land, and that he settled at Esopus with the thought of ultimately settling at Poughkeepsie. Or it might be that Pieter was at Esopus when

Massany gave him the land. In any case, the records of Pieter at Esopus suggest that he had been settled there a few years when he decided that his Esopus prospects were outweighed by Poughkeepsie possibilities.

In 1684, Pieter was at Esopus, in Ulster County, some 60 miles south of Albany: his son Johannes, baptised 4 May 1684, was born at Esopus; and Peter Lassen was “of Esopus” when he petitioned to buy 100 morgen of land in Esopus, probably in May, 1685 (see Buck, p. 5, referenced to Calendar of N.Y. Mss Land Papers, p. 32). Kingston court records—Kingston was the court town for Esopus—reported that Humphrey Davenport sued Pieter Lassingh, 6 May 1684, charging that Pieter had not given him enough beer in return for wheat that he had delivered (*ibid.*, referenced to Kingston court records, pp. 149-150). The baptisms of two of Pieter’s children were recorded by the Kingston Dutch Reformed Church: Johannes in 1684, and Mary (Maria) in June or July, 1687. These baptisms may well have been recorded by a minister who traveled to serve his parishioners, a common practice in those underchurched days.

By 1688, Pieter had a house in what is now the Town of Poughkeepsie in Dutchess County, N.Y., where he lived for the rest of his life. In “Poughkeepsie, the Origin and Meaning of the Word” (*Collections of the Dutchess County Historical Society*, Vol. 1, 1924, pp. 12, 15-17, 26), Helen Wilkinson Reynolds reported the settlement of “Peter the Brewer” in Dutchess County. She wrote that, in 1688, Pieter had a house situated on the south side of the mouth of Jan Caspers Kill, on land belonging to Arnout Viele. Viele’s tract, which contained the land that Massany gave to Pieter, had been given to Viele in 1680 by four Indians—one of whom was Speck, who had testified in 1683 that Massany was the owner of the land in question. Pieter bought, 26 June 1696, land from Viele. It then developed that Viele had failed to secure a Crown Patent for his land and that, in the meantime, his land had been patented to two others: Rambout and Schuyler. So far as Pieter was concerned, this mix-up finally was resolved, 4 May 1704, when, on the petition of Pieter and Viele, the Governor, Viscount Cornbury, gave Pieter a patent for the land that he had bought from Viele.

Pieter’s land was described (see Buck, p. 26, referenced to Land Papers, Vol. 3, p. 183) as follows:

... a certain piece of land in Dutchess County ... lying on Hudson’s River and beginning at a creek called *Packing* by the River side and running in a straight line Three English miles into the woods east ward, thence to Matapan fall, thence westward along the Great Kill Wap pingis Creek, thence along Hudson’s River aforesaid northward to Paea king Creek aforesaid

In “The Lassen Family 1659-1982: Dutchess County’s first settlers” (*Dutchess County Historical Society Year Book*, Vol. 69, 1982), B. Buchanan wrote (p. 101):

The boundaries of Pieter Lassen’s Patent form a triangle, with the Hudson River as the west boundary, and the Wappingers Creek as the southeast boundary. The north boundary is formed by an east-west surveyed line running from the mouth of Jan Caspar’s Kil to just above the Little Falls of Wappingers Creek.

After Pieter died, his land was divided equally among his seven children or their heirs. Reflecting this division, Buchanan wrote (pp. 102-103):

The Lassen Patent covered the southern part of today’s Town of Poughkeepsie Presently well-known places lying within the patent are: the village of New Hamburg (daughter Maria Jansen’s share); the part of the village of Wappingers Falls on the west side of the creek (Pieter Jr.’s share); Mt. Alvernia (“The Lassenberg,” divided between sons Isaac and William); and Bowdoin Park (the share of grandson Pieter, Johannes’ son).

Buck reported (p. 28) that one of the heir shares amounted to 243 acres. If the seven shares were equal in acreage, then Pieter's land comprised some 1700 acres.

When Pieter came to Dutchess County it was virtually unsettled; and inhabitants of Ulster County, across the river, considered it to be a wilderness not worth settling. There were so few inhabitants in Dutchess County in 1693 (Dutchess County was formed 1 Nov 1683) that they were placed under the care of Ulster County (see Buck, p. 5, referenced to O'Callaghan, Vol. 1, p. 201). Considering that there would have been few local brewery customers, and that Pieter seems not to have sold any of his land, I imagine that, in Dutchess County, Pieter made his living, primarily, as a farmer.

Pieter's dwelling was located in the northwest corner of his land on the then wild east bank of the Hudson River. Early records sometimes located it at Lange Rack, or Long Reach, a mariner's term meaning that it was on a notably straight course of the river. Buchanan reported (p. 101) that Pieter's stone house was torn down in 1911, when the railroad built a water scoop on the site—probably this stone house had replaced an earlier wooden one. The stones in the Lassen Family "Bury all" Ground, located in Pieter's orchard, vanished some years ago, but its site can still be made out in aerial photographs.

Pieter's son William, baptised in 1698, is said to have been the first white child born in Dutchess County. William's baptism and the 1701 baptism of his brother Laurens were recorded by the N.Y. Dutch Church. Probably, these baptisms were performed by a minister who traveled to Pieter's place from across the river: the first Dutch Reformed churches in Pieter's part of Dutchess County were established, 1716, at Poughkeepsie and Fishkill.

Pieter's death in 1709 was recorded by the Lutheran Church of New York City: apparently, then, at some time after Laurens's 1701 baptism, Pieter joined the Lutheran Church. The early records of the NYC Lutheran Church date from 1704—these were translated and published in the Holland Society Yearbook of 1903—when, I imagine, this church may have begun serving Pieter's area with a traveling minister who would have held services in the homes of parishioners. I imagine, too, that Pieter may have become a Lutheran because the ministerial services provided by the Lutheran Church came to be more available than those provided by the Dutch Reformed Church. Pieter's Lutheran affiliation probably antedated the 1707 marriage of his daughter Maria, which was recorded by the NYC Lutheran Church.

Pieter's death and burial were reported in "Lutheran Church of New York City: Burials, 1704-1729," in *N.Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. 105, No. 1, Jan. 1974, p. 38, as follows:

7 Feb (1709) Pieter Lassen died in his house, old and tired of living, and was buried in his orchard.

This report reads as though Pieter died 7 Feb; but, considering the title of the report, it might be that 7 Feb was Pieter's burial day. The reporting minister's observation that Pieter died "old and tired of living" seemingly bespoke his personal knowledge of Pieter.

Catharina's death date has not come to light, but she is known to have survived Pieter: she must have been the Cathrina Lassen who was a sponsor, 18 Apr 1710, at the baptism of Elizabeth, daughter of her son Johannes. An act passed 23 Dec 1717 (Laws of the Colony of N.Y., Vol. 1, Ch. 347, beg. p. 1938) authorized a payment (p. 979) as follows:

To Jan Casperse Hallenbeck And Catrina ye widow of peter Lassing, their or either of their Exec'rs or Assigns, the Quantity of fifty Ounces of Plate Aforesaid, to be equally divided amongst them.

This act authorized payments to a number of persons for “services by them done, and Goods and Merchandizes by them advanced” who, for various reasons (e.g., remoteness and intestate death) had not been paid in an earlier (1 June 1714) act. This report suggests that Pieter and Jan Casperse Hallenbeck (probably Pieter’s brother-in-law) were sometime business associates, and confirms that Catharina survived Pieter—perhaps until the time that the authorizing act was drafted.

Although no record of Pieter’s will, or of intestacy proceedings for his estate, has come to light, it seems possible that, on Pieter’s death, Catharina became a landowner; and, if so, that she would have been a taxpayer. Early tax lists, which dated from 1717/18, however, did not report Catharina (see Chart 2, p. 10); so it might be that Catharina had died by then. Or it might be that she was alive, but not a taxpayer, then: in a possibly similar situation in another part of this family history (Pennsylvania in 1752, see Woodrow, p. 108), the widow of Simeon Woodrow, who died intestate, inherited no land.

About all that is definitely known of the settlement of Pieter’s estate is that, in 1735, a survey by John Cuer referred to Pieter’s land as being laid out in seven parts for his children or their heirs (see Buck, p. 28). Considering that sons Pieter and Isaac were taxpayers from 1717/18, it seems likely that they were then in possession of their shares of Pieter’s land and that Pieter’s estate had been divided by then.

Chart 2. Tax List reports of all Lassings in early* Poughkeepsie tax lists

	South Ward	Middle Ward	Poughkeepsie
Sons of Pieter (I)			
LASSING,	1717/18-1737/38	1717/18-1737/38	1737/38-1788
Pieter (Pieter II)	1717/18-1727/28	1729/20-1737/38	-June 1762
Isaac	1717/18-1727/28	1729/20-1737/38	-June 1763
William	Mar 1720-1728/29	1729/30-Mar 1732**	Cornelius Brewer on Peter's place June 1765
			Widow of Laurance departed 1732**
Grandsons of Pieter (I)			
LASSING,			
Peter, Jr., son of Hans,			
dec'd, Peter John		1730/31-1737/38	-1778
Peter, Jr., (Pieter III)		1736/37-1737/38	-Feb 1741/42

Source: Clifford M. Buck, "Beekman Tax Lists" and "Poughkeepsie Tax Lists," manuscripts at the Dutchess County Historical Society.

* Dutchess County, Buck reported, was divided 24 June 1719 into wards, and precincts were formed from wards 16 Dec 1737. The Lassen Patent was in the part of the Middle Ward that became Poughkeepsie Precinct, so Middle Ward tax lists are here considered to be early Poughkeepsie tax lists. It would seem that initial reports of the sons of Pieter (I) in the South Ward were errors that were corrected 1729/30.

** From Buck, "The Lossing Family," p. 23. The Middle Ward tax list reported Lowrance there to 1730/31 and noted "Wid (1733)."

Children of Pieter Pietersz Lassen and Catharina Hoffmayer—Lawsing⁹

Church records indicated that Pieter and Catharina had eight children who, Buck thought, were born in the following order: Gertrude, Pieter (II), Johannes, Maria, Anna (thought to have died without issue before Pieter's land was divided among his heirs), Isaac, William and Laurens. Most of these children settled in Dutchess County, N.Y., as did many of their descendants.

About his research, Buck wrote me (25 Feb 1989):

I searched every item I could find about Lossings in Dutchess County and made a card for each family. From these cards I wrote up the first three generations.

Buck reported the children and their families, pp. 14-24; and he carried his accounts, as possible, to the great grandchildren of Pieter (I), pp. 47 -59. In the style of this family history, these descendants have been keyed as follows:

- 1. &c. Section subject's children (here the children of Pieter (I)).
- (1) &c. Their children (grandchildren of Pieter (I)).
- a. &c. Their grandchildren (great grandchildren of Pieter (I)).

1. Gertrude, born at Albany, married 27 Aug 1697 Servaes VLIERBOOM. The report of their marriage (Marriages, N.Y. Dutch Church in NY G & B, Vol. 11, p. 139) read:

Servaes Vlierboom j. m. (jonge man or young man) Van Achtenkel (from small village of Achten) en Geertruyd Lesting j. d. (jonge dochter, or young woman daughter still living with her parents and not previously married) Van N. Albanien Woodend, N. York 27 August 1697. (My parentheses.)

Servaes and Gertrude had three children.

(1) Marytje Vlierboom, bap 27 Feb 1698; m Jacob FERDON. Their children and grandchildren reported by Buck, p. 15.

(2) Margrita Vlierboom, bap 19 May 1700.

(3) Pieter Vlierboom, bap 8 Aug 1704; m Jannetje Van De Vourt. Their children reported by Buck, p. 47.

+ **2. Pieter (II)**, born at Albany, married 28 Oct 1704 Cornelia Rees of Cocksackie, N.Y. The report of their marriage (Ref. Dutch Church, Albany, in Holland Society Yearbook, 1905, p. 5) read:

28 Oct 1704. Register after three banns Pieter Lansing, Jr., born at Albany, live at Lange Rak; Cornelia Rees y.d. born at Koxhakki.

Pieter and Cornelia had nine children: William, Pieter (III), Johannes, Andreas (1 & 2), Dirck, Catharina, Cornelia and Gertrude. Of principal interest in this account, Pieter and his family are more fully reported in the next section.

3. Johannes was baptised 4 May 1684, with sponsors William Dansis, Johannes Juriaanz and Rebecca Eames (Kingston Ref. Church by Hoes #364). His marriage was reported twice in the Holland Society Yearbook, 1903, NYC Lutheran (pp. 5, 10):

Sept. 12 (1708). Hannes Lassen, born at Kingston, Sopos Co. [Esopus], and Margareta Jansen Van Orden, born at Bergen, N.J.

Oct. 24 (1708) at Hackinsack, at our religious service. Johannes Lassen, Y.M., and Margareta Jansen Van Orden, Y.D.

Johannes died 1714-15, leaving Margaret with three young children: Elizabeth, Pieter Johannes and Catharina. Margaret then married, in 1715, Richard KOCK of New Castel, Pa., with whom she had two children. The Kock (or Cock, or Cook) family was, or became, close to the Lassen family; in that Cooks often were sponsors at Lassen baptisms, and vice versa; and in that the families intermarried.

Children of Johannes and Margaret.

(1) Elizabeth, b 10 Mar 1710, bap 18 Apr, with sponsors Pieter Lassen, Cathrina Lassen.

(2) Pieter Johannes, b c.1712; d_ 1791; m Margaretha ____ (see Buck, p. 49). In his summary of this family (p. 57), Buck added "5 Cook children." Perhaps, then, Margaretha was a Cook. In any case, considering that he would have grown up in a household headed by his stepfather, Richard Cook, Pieter Johannes could have developed Cook family ties.

In his will, written 15 Apr 1791 and proved 21 Sep 1791 (Will A 274), Pieter Johannis Lawson of Dutchess County mentioned his wife Margaret (he left her a Negro wench with two children) and three children: Johannes, Peter and Margaret.

Pieter and Margaret had five children, two of whom apparently died without issue before Pieter wrote his will.

a. Margaretha, b 12 Mar 1737; bap sponsors Catharine Lassing and Joric (George) Cock; m John FERDON, probably a relative of Jacob Ferdon who married Gertrude's daughter, Marytje Vlierboom.

b. Johannes, b 28 July 1740; bap sponsors Richard Kock and Margaretha.

c. Martinus, b 16 May 1743; bap sponsors Joris Kock and Maria; probably d young.

d. Pieter Johannes, b 12 Sep 1747; bap sponsors Pieter Williamsen Lassing and sister Gertruyd.

e. Mareitje, b 22 July 1748; bap sponsors Pieter Ysaacs Lassing and Coecilia; probably d young.

(3) Catharina, bap 6 June 1714, with sponsors William Van Orden and Abigail Jansen, married Andreas LASSING, son of Pieter (II) and Cornelia (Rees) Lassing.

Three deeds, reported by Buck (p. 34), show that Catharina married Andreas; and that, at first, her brother Peter Johannes was the sole inheritor of their father's share of the estate of Pieter (I).

Deed 27:561, 25 Apr 1745, set forth that Peter P. L. Lausen, Johannes Lausens son, released one third (81A) of the land that he had inherited in his father's stead to his sister Catherine.

Deed 27:562, 27 Nov 1751, set forth that Andreas Lassing and Catherine sold this property for £60 to William Lausing.

Deed 27:563, 25 June 1760, set forth that William Lassing and Marietje released to their son Peter Lassing “all land released by Peter Johansen Lassing to Catharina his sister ... and which Catharina and her husband Andreas sold to me William November 22, 1751 (sic).

Considering that Pieter Johannes released one-third of their father's share to sister Catharina, it might be inferred that sister Elizabeth received her share, also.

Widow Margaret (Jansen Van Orden) Lassen and Richard KOCK had two daughters.

Marietje Cock, bap 21 Oct 1718 with sponsors Pieter Lassen and wife Cornelia, m Johannes JANSEN, son of Maria Lassing and Pieter Jansen.

Cecilia Cock, bap 29 Aug 1720, with sponsors Isaac Lassen and wife Sara; m Pieter Isaac LASSING, son of her baptismal sponsors.

4. Maria (Mary) was baptised in June or July 1687, with sponsors Mattys Mattysen and Tjaatje d'Witt (Kingston Ref. Church by Hoes #519); and she died c.1746-47. She married, 14 Oct 1707, Pieter JANSEN, or Johnson. The report of their marriage (Holland Society Yearbook, 1903, NY Lutheran, p. 10) read:

Oct 14 (1707) at the house of Faes Vlierboom, N.Y., Pieter Johanson, Y.M. from Bergen in Norway and Maria Lassen, Y.D. of Pieter LassenBrower [brouwer = brewer] outside the Highland.

I imagine that this report meant to convey that Maria was the daughter of Pieter Lassen, brewer. In the source index, however, Pieter was listed as Brower, Pieter Lassen.

Maria and Pieter had three children. When their daughter Catharine married in 1731, they were “of Danskammer” (dance chamber), a place so called because it was the site of Indian ritual dances. It was situated in Ulster County, directly across the Hudson River from New Hamburg in Dutchess County. (But see p. 19)

(1) Johannes Jansen, bap 10 Oct 1708, m(1st) Mareitje Cook, daughter of Richard Cook and Margaret Jansen Van Orden, who d c. 1746-47 He m (2nd), 20 May 1748, Annie Oakley, daughter of Jonathan Oakley and Anna Scouten.

Children of Johannes and Marietje.

a. Isaac Jansen, b 15 Jun 1736; bap sponsors: Michel Rau and Magdalena Lancer. (d young? 2nd Peter below.)

b. Peter Jansen, b 15 Mar 1737; bap sponsors: Petrus Jansen and Cecilia Cook. (d young: 2nd Peter below.)

c. Margaret Jansen, b 30 Sep 1740; bap sponsors: Richard Koek and Margareth in place of Pieter Johannis Lassing.

d. Peter Jansen, b 19 Oct 1742; bap sponsors: Petrus Jannssen and Eva Emigh his betrothed.

e. Richard (Roetshar) Jansen, b 27 Apr 1745; bap sponsors: Joris Koek in his place Wilhelm Lassing and Marietje.

f. Isaac Jansen, b 27 July 1749; bap sponsors: Isaac Lassing and Sara.

g. Marya Jansen, b 31 May 1753.

h. Jonathan Jansen, b 20 Jan 1755.

i. Catharina Jansen, twin of Jonathan.

(2) Catharina Jansen, bap 10 Apr 1710, m(1st), 2 Oct 1731, Johannes LASSING, son of Pieter (II) and Cornelia (Rees) Lassing, at the home of Isaac Lassing.

(3) Pieter Jansen m 13 June 1743 Eva Emigh, daughter of Johan Nicolas Emigh and Catharine Muller, and sister of Anna Maria Emigh, who m Pieter (III). Pieter and Eva had nine children.

Children of grandson Pieter Jansen and Eva Emigh.

a. Marya Jansen, b 11 Nov 1744; bap sponsors: Hans (Johannes) Jansen and Marietje (her paternal grandparents).

b. Nicholas Jansen, b 24 Jan 1748; bap sponsors: Joh Nicholas Emigh, Sr., and Catharine (his maternal grandparents).

c. Catharina Jansen, b 8 Mar 1751; bap sponsors: Jurgen (Hans Jurry, George) Emigh and Eva.

d. Marietje Jansen, b 31 May 1752.

e. Pieter Jansen, b 28 Aug 1754.

f. Eva Jansen, b 10 May 1757.

g. Laurens Jansen, b 22 Apr 1758.

h. Elizabeth Jansen, b 20 Dec 1759; bap sponsors: Laurens Emig(h) and Eva Maria.

f. Sara Jansen, b 23 Jan 1762; bap sponsors: Henrick Emigh and Sara.

5. Anna Lassing was a sponsor, or witness, at the baptism, 14 Mar 1709, of Johannes, son of Pieter (II) Lassen and Cornelia Lassen (Holland Society Yearbook, 1903, N.Y. Lutheran, p. 46, reported Buck, p. 14). This is the only record of Anna that has come to light, but it seems to sufficiently attest that she was the sister of Pieter (II)—who else could she have been? The other sponsor at this baptism was Casper Jansen Hallenbeck, who may have been Anna's husband.

Considering that she did not figure in the division of the lands of Pieter (I), it would seem that Anna had died without surviving issue before the property was divided.

6. Isaac married Sarah Buys. The dates of Isaac's birth and death, and of his marriage, have not come to light. It seems likely, however, that Isaac was born in Dutchess County before his brother William; and that Isaac died c.1763, when he was last reported as a Poughkeepsie taxpayer (see Chart 2, p. 10). Considering that Isaac's first child was baptized 12 Oct 1720, it seems likely that Isaac and Sarah married c.1719.

Isaac's share of his father's land, along with that of his brother William, was in the southeast part of the Lassen Patent—The Lassenburg, now Mt. Alvernia (see p. 7). Perhaps the Buys family lived in the vicinity, in that it figured in the records of William's children.

Isaac and Sarah had 12 children who were born 1720-43—on the average, they had a child in every other calendar year. With respect to fertility, the family of Isaac and Sarah probably was typical of early Colonial families.

(1) Pieter, or Pieter Isaac, was baptised 12 Oct 1720, with sponsors Jan Buys and Rebekka. He married, c.1739, Cecilia Cook, the daughter of Richard Cook and Margaret Jansen Van Orden, the widow of his uncle Johannes (see p. 13). Poughkeepsie tax lists reported Pieter Isaac Lassing 1740/41Feb 1753; and, Peter I. Lassing, 1778.

Children of grandson Pieter Isaac Lassing and Cecilia Cook.

a. Sara, b 17 Aug 1740; bap sponsors: Isaac Lassing and Sara.

b. Margaretha, b 5 Dec 1743; bap 29 Jan 1744, with sponsors Pieter Van Loon and Catharina Van Loon.

c. Isaac, b 23 Jan 1746; bap sponsors: Wilhelm Lassing bro. (uncle?) of father and Gertruyd dau of Wilhelm.

d. Liesabeth, b 3 Feb 1755.

e. Marya, b 22 Mar 1761; bap sponsors: Pieter Lassing and Margaretha.

(2) Johannis, bap 21 Nov 1722, with sponsors Johannis Buys and Catryntuis. (Died before 1741 when 2nd Johannis, below, born?)

(3) William, bap 5 May 1724, with sponsors Lowerens Van Kleek, Jaapjen Liewes. William Is. Lassing on Poughkeepsie tax list 1757; William Isaac Lassing, Feb 1760-1773.

(4) Abraham, b 22 Jan 1725; bap 9 July, with sponsors Willem Lassing and Marietje his wife; m c.1745 Margaretha _____. Abraham Lassing on Poughkeepsie tax list 1745/46-1769. Two children.

a. Pieter, b 1 Mar 1746; bap sponsors: Pieter Graunberger and Anna.

b. Abraham, b 1748.

(5) Laurens, b 22 Nov 1727; bap 4 Feb 1728, with sponsors Pieter (II) Lassing and Cornelia his wife; m 11 Nov 1754 Catharina Maudel. Low. Isaac Lassing on Poughkeepsie tax list Feb 1755-Feb 1756. Four daughters.

a. Marietje, b 28 Aug 1755; bap sponsors: Wilhelm Ysaacs Lassing and Gertruyd. (William's sister? or wife?)

b. Sara, b 13 Nov 1756; bap sponsors: Andreas Lassing and Catharine.

c. Liesabeth, b 9 Oct 1757; bap sponsors: Isaac Lassing and Sara.

d. Catharina, b 26 Dec 1759; bap sponsors: Andreas Lassing and Catharina.

(6) Symon, b 27 Feb 1730; bap 22 Apr with sponsors Laurens Lassing, Catharina Lassing; m 13 May 1756 Margrieta Van Keuren. They had twin sons, b 2 Jun 1764, with bap sponsors Johannes Pardon and Anna.

a. Johannis

b. Wilhelm

(7) Cathryne, b 16 Jul 1731; bap 3 Oct with sponsors Nicholas Walthier and Sophia his wife.

(8) Elizabeth, b 17 Nov 1733; bap 28 Apr 1734 with sponsors Johannes Burnet and Elizabeth his wife; m 6 Jan 1749 Adolph BROWER. Five children.

a. Isaac Brower, b 27 Dec 1752; bap sponsors Pieter Lassing and Sara.

b. Jannetje Brower, b 16 Oct 1755.

c. Jan Brower, b 1 Jan 1758; bap sponsors Thomas De Boys and Catalyntje.

e. Pieter Brower, b 17 Oct 1760; bap sponsors Pieter Andreessen Lassing and Saartje (Sara).

f. Liesabeth, Pieter's twin.

(9) Gertrude, b Nov 1735; bap before Trinity 1736, with sponsors Philip Emigh and Catharina Lassen.

(10) Rebecca, b 14 Apr 1738; bap sponsors: Pieter Pierse Lassing (Pieter III) and Anna Maria his wife.

(11) Johannes, b 16 Aug 1741; bap 16 past Trinity with sponsors Hannes Jansen and Marietje.

(12) Isaac, b 17 Nov 1743; bap 29 Jan 1744 with sponsors Catharina Van Loon and Petrus Van Loon; m 14 June 1769 Marytje Van Keurin. Poughkeepsie tax lists reported Isaac I. Lassing 1769-1777. Three children.

a. Celetje, b 16 Nov 1769; bap 28 Jan 1770 with sponsors Mattheus Van Keuren and his wife.

b. Mattheus, b 17 Oct 1772; bap 10 Jan 1773 with sponsors Mattheus Van Keuren and his wife.

c. Sara, b 21 Mar 1776; bap 14 Apr.

7. William was baptised 16 Oct 1698, with sponsors Coll Roemer, Johanna Hooglant and Hendrikje Van De Water (N.Y. Dutch Church bap. 11276 in N.Y. G. & B, Vol. 14, p. 87, reported by Buck, p. 14). William married Maria Schouten, probably c.1720; in that their first child was baptised in 1721. William died in 1791. His will mentioned “wife Elizabeth”—apparently a 2nd wife.

Poughkeepsie tax lists reported William Lassing Mar 1720-1778. Although it is not known that there was an age qualification for being a taxpayer, the fact that William became a taxpayer later than his brother Isaac (see Chart 2, p. 10) is consistent with the idea that William was younger than Isaac.

William’s death was reported in the *Poughkeepsie Advertiser* of 15 Aug 1791, p. 2, as follows:

Poughkeepsie 4 August died a few days since in this town, Mr. William Lawson aged near 100 years He was the first white child born in Dutchess County.

William’s baptism, probably performed by a traveling minister, could have occurred a year or so after his birth; but it seems likely that William was born in the late 1690s and, thus, was in his early 90s when he died.

The will of William Lawson of Poughkeepsie, made 6 May 1790 and proved 1 May 1795 (Will Liber A, p. 457, reported by Buck, p. 22), mentioned his wife Elizabeth and identified four daughters and three sons: Catherine, wife of Matthew Boyce (Buys); Ipea, wife of Benjamin Philips; the heirs of Gertrude and husband William Jacocks, deceased; the heirs of Annatie and husband John Ferdon, deceased; Simeon; the heirs of Johannis; and Peter. The executors of William’s will were Cornelius Brewer and Derick Hogeland; and the will was witnessed by Johannes Medlar, John Brower and John Ferdon.

Buck reported (p. 22) eight children for William and Maria—in addition to the seven reflected in William’s will, Buck reported a daughter Maria. Maria and her children may have predeceased William.

(1) Catrina, bap 7 Jun 1721; m 11 July 1736 Matthew BUYS, b 21 Mar 1710. They had 8 children (see Buck, pp. 52-53).

(2) Pieter William, b 11 Jan 1726; bap 11 Feb with sponsors Pieter (II) Lassing and Cornelia his wife; d c.1769; m c.1752 Saartje (Sara) Buys. After Pieter died, Saartje married, 2nd, Andries Lasso (Andreas Lassing), becoming his 2nd wife. With Andreas, Saartje had two sons: Andries, b 1772, and Peter, b 1775.

Poughkeepsie tax lists reported Peter William Lassing “Feb 1753—widow 1770-75.”

Pieter and Saartje had six children.

a. William, b 8 Dec 1753; bap sponsors Wilhelm Lassing, Marietje.

b. Hans, b 5 Apr 1756; bap, sponsors Hans Lassing, Marietje.

c. Liesabeth, b 20 Dec 1758; bap sponsors Abraham Buys, Liesabeth.

d. Jacob, b 21 Sep 1761; bap sponsors Jacob Wold, Volkertje V. Hosser.

e. Matthew, b 28 Mar 1763 (1764); bap sponsors Mattheus Brower, Cornelia Matten.

f. Lena, b 8 Feb 1767.

(3) Eitje (Ippea) m 1st John BUYS, with whom she had 5 children. She m 2nd Benjamin PHILIPS (see Buck, p. 52).

(4) Gertrud, b 25 Jan 1728; bap 22 Jun with sponsors Gertrude Vlierboom, Andreas Van Boskerk; m 1st, 5 Sep 1746, Jan GRYN (Green); m 2nd, 17 Jan 1749/ 50, William JAYCOCKS (Jecocs). All told, 7 children (see Buck, pp. 53-54, 58)

(5) Annatje, b 21 Jun 1730; bap 12 Sep with sponsors Isaac Lassing and Sara; m 26 Sep 1749 Jan FERDON—perhaps a relative of the Jacob Ferdon who married Marytje Vlierboom (see above p. 11). Ten children (see Buck p. 54).

(6) Syme, b 20 Apr 1734; bap 28 Apr with sponsors Pieter Lassing, Jr., and Catharine, Hans Lassing's widow. Simeon Lassing appeared as a witness, or sponsor, with sister Eitje Buys, 1747, 1758, 1759; and with sister Maria, 1752. Poughkeepsie tax lists reported Simon W. Lassing June 1759-1778.

(7) Maria, b 11 May 1737; bap. 15 May with sponsors Pieter Hannssen Lassing and Margretje his wife; m 25 Dec 1754 Jacob VAN BUNSCHOTEN. Six children, b 1756-1779 (see Buck p. 54).

(8) Johannis, b 18 Aug 1739; bap 16 past Trinity with sponsors Andreas Lassing and Cathrina his wife; m Sara (Saartje) _____. Poughkeepsie tax lists reported Johannes W. Lassing June 1765-1777. Two children.

a. Willem, b 14 Oct 1761; bap sponsors: William Lassing, Mareitje.

b. Maria, bap 21 June 1767 with sponsors Willem Lassen, Grietje.

8. Laurens, youngest child of Pieter (I), was baptised 29 May 1701 (N.Y. Dutch Church baptisms, p. 276) and he died in 1732. He married Elizabeth Hoogland, probably c.1723. Elizabeth married, 2nd, Jonathan Strickland; and she died c.1738-40.

Laurens' share of the lands of Pieter (I) apparently included the home place at Lange Rack: his heir, Pieter Laurens, who sold the home place in 1751, must have inherited it from Laurens. Records of the N.Y. Lutheran Church reported that "Liesabeth, born Hoogteel, wife of Laurens Lassing," celebrated her First Communion 20 Aug 1726, and located Laurens as being "in Dutchess County on the River" (see Buck, p. 23). This report is consistent with the idea that Laurens and Elizabeth were living on the home place in 1726.

Laurens would have been around eight years old when his father died in 1709. I speculate that young, half-orphaned Laurens may well have continued to live at the home place, growing up there in a household headed by widow Catharina, and living there after his marriage. Nothing is definitely known, however, of Laurens in the decade following his father's death.

In March 1720, Laurens was first reported as a Dutchess County taxpayer (see Chart 2, p. 10). Laurens, like his brothers, was initially reported as a taxpayer in the South Ward; and, like them, was reported as a Middle Ward taxpayer from 1729/30. Considering that the Lassen Patent was in the Middle Ward, it is thought that these initial tax reports were erroneous as to location. Elizabeth's First Communion report, seemingly placing Laurens in the Middle Ward in 1726, tends to support the idea that Laurens first became a taxpayer in the Middle Ward.

Laurens and Elizabeth had five children. With her 2nd husband, Jonathan Strickland, a widower with a son, Jonathan, by his 1st wife Nancy Maria, Elizabeth had three children. Elizabeth died after 1738, when her 3rd child with Jonathan was born. Jonathan married, 3rd, 17 Sep 1741, Rosian Kranckheid, widow of Ebenezer Winters. Members of the Lassen family were sponsors at Strickland baptisms, which suggested that in-laws, and in-laws of in-laws, were considered to be close to the Lassen family. This extension of family ties was similar to that which became evident after Johannes died (see p. 12).

Children of Laurens and Elizabeth.

(1) Pieter Laurens, probably born c.1724; died after 1772; married Abigail _____. Poughkeepsie tax lists reported Pieter Low. Lassing 1743/44-June 1763.

In a 1745 deed which reported the descendants of Peter Lausen, deceased, Peter P. L. Lausen signed for Laurence Lausenson and, in 1772, Peter Laurence Lassing confirmed that he was that same Peter P. L. Lausen (see Buck, p. 28).

In a deed dated 4 Apr 1751, Peter Laurence Lassing, boatman of Poughkeepsie, sold for £160 to Samuel Drake and Francis Jaycocks, Jr., a farm of some 115A on the east bank of the Hudson River in Poughkeepsie Precinct. Excepted from the acreage sold were 2A of meadow on Jan Caspars Kill, previously sold to Peter Johannis Lassing, and the Burial place of 1A (Deed 2:333, reported by Buck, p. 30). The description of this property and the exception of the family burial ground, which was located in the orchard of the home place of Pieter (I), indicated that Pieter was here conveying the home place of Pieter (I).

Pieter and Abigail had four children.

- a. **Laurence**, bap 1749, with sponsors P. H. L. and Margaret.
- b. **Liesabeth**, b 22 Apr 1755; bap sponsors: Pieter Burnet, Anna.
- c. **Isaac**, b 2 Nov 1757; bap sponsors: David Enis, Agnestje.
- d. **Margaret**, b 15 Jul 1765; bap 28 Oct.

(2) Laurens, b 21 Feb 1726; bap 9 July with sponsors Pieter (II) Lassing and Cornelia, his wife; m Cornelia, sister of Margaretha Metters. Poughkeepsie tax lists reported Lowrence Lassing 1746/47-June 1761. Laurens and Cornelia had four children.

a. **Laurenz**, b 7 Jun 1753; bap sponsors: Laurens Hans Lassing, Catharine Mendelin, in her place Rebecca Lassing.

b. **Margaretha**, b 12 Nov 1756.

c. **Liesabeth**, b 9 Oct 1757; bap sponsors: Isaac Lassing and Sara.

d. **Catharine**, b 26 Dec 1759; bap sponsors: Andreas Lassing and Catharina.

(3) Yzaack (Isaac Laurens), b 28 May 1728; bap 23 June with sponsors Isaac Lassing and wife Sara. Isaac m Sara ____ and they had three children.

a. **Anna Catharina**, b 14 Aug 1754; bap sponsors: Thomas De Boys, Catalyntje.

b. **Liesabeth**, b 14 Dec 1756; bap sponsors: Thomas Burnet, Anna.

c. **Cornelius**, b 10 Mar 1763; bap sponsors: Hans Pietersen Lassing, Catharina.

(4) Marytje, b 16 Jul 1730; bap 12 Sep with sponsors Frans DeLong and Rachel.

(5) Jacob, b 1 Jan 1731; bap 20 Jun with sponsors Pieter Lassing, Jr., Catherine Lassing, Jacob Sanders.

Children of Jonathan Strickland and Elizabeth.

Thames Strickland, b 19 Jun 1736; bap Trinity Sunday 1736 with sponsors Pieter (III) Lassing and Anna Maria his wife and Joseph Elswoord and Anna Marientje his wife.

Heanne Strickland, b 16 Oct 1738, bap Trinity Sunday 1739, with sponsors Isaac Lassing, Eibeke Lassing.

William Strickland, b 14 Jun 1734; bap sponsors: William Lassing and Marietje.

Children of Jonathan Strickland (Strickely) and Rosian.

Liesabeth Strickely, b 5 July 1742; bap 9 July with sponsors William Lansey, Susanna Wissner.

Samuel Strickely, b c.1746; bap 2 past Trinity 1748, about two years old, with sponsors Isaac Lassing and Catharina.

Abraham Strickely, bap with Samuel, about 3 months old, with sponsors Isaac Laurenson Lassing (Jonathan's stepson) and Margaretha Metters (Isaac's sister-in-law).

Pieter Lassen II⁹ (d c.1763)

Pieter Lassen, Jr.⁹—Pieter (II), eldest son of Pieter (I), was born at Albany, N.Y. and he died at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N.Y. He married, 28 Oct 1704, Cornelia Rees of Cocksackie, N.Y.

Pieter's vital dates have not come to light. Considering that he was born at Albany and that his father may have been at Albany until 1683 (Pieter (I) was at Esopus in 1684), Pieter probably was born by 1683. Poughkeepsie tax lists reported Pieter 1717/18-1763. Probably, then, Pieter died c.1763, when he would have been at least 80 years old.

Cornelia may well have been the daughter of William Rees: in the old Dutch namesake system, 2nd sons were named for their maternal grandfathers and the 2nd son of Pieter and Cornelia was named William (see Namesakes note). It might be, then, that Cornelia's parents were William and Catharina Rees (or Roos), who were sponsors at the 1712 baptism of 5th son Andreas.

Pieter's share of his father's land was on the eastern edge of the Lassen Patent, on the west side of Wappingers Creek (see p. 7); and his place was sometimes referred to as being in the Hoogelandt, or Highlands. B. Buchanan wrote me (15 June 1989) that the Hoogelandt is a rocky ridge that runs northeast from the village of New Hamburg through the village of Wappingers Falls; and that Pieter's inherited land lay along Wappingers Creek and included its Great Falls.

In 1707, the First Communion of Pieter Lassen, Jr., "of the Highland," was reported by the N.Y. Lutheran Church (*N Y G & B*, Vol. 104, p. 29); and, 20 May 1707, the baptism of his son William was reported by the Loonenberg Lutheran Church at Athens to have taken place at father Pieter's home "in Hoogelandt" with sponsors Pieter Lassen, Sr., and Catharina his wife (*N Y G & B*, Vol. 82, p. 86 and Vol. 98, p. 222). These records indicate that Pieter was settled on his "inherited" land before Pieter (I) died.

The First Communion of Cornelia Lassen, wife of Pieter Lassen, was reported by the N.Y. Lutheran Church (*ibid.*, p. 30) to have taken place 18 Sep 1709 at "Pieter Brouwers over de Danskamer." I imagine that "Pieter Brouwers" meant Pieter the Brewer's. My understanding of "Danskamer"—site of Indian ritual dances in Ulster County across the river from New Hamburg (see p. 13)—must be incorrect. Perhaps there was a Danskamer in Dutchess County, too.

Pursuant to an act of 20 Sep 1728 for better highways, Peter Lassing was appointed from the Middle Ward of Dutchess County (*Laws of the Colony of N.Y.*, Vol. II, p. 455); and Peter Lassing of Poughkeepsie was appointed pursuant to a similar act passed 6 Dec 1737 (*ibid.*, p. 969). The 1728 appointment, which located Pieter in the Middle Ward when he was reported in South Ward tax lists; and son William's baptismal report, which located Pieter in the Lassen Patent in 1707, support the idea that reports of Lassings in South Ward tax lists (see Chart 2, p. 10) were erroneous as to location.

Pieter's home in the Highland served as a Lutheran meeting place where traveling ministers of the NYC church met with their parishioners. By 1745, Pieter had a chapel for this purpose (see baptismal records, pp. 25, 26).

Children of Pieter Lassen, Jr., and Cornelia Rees—Lawsing⁸

Pieter (II) and Cornelia had nine children, born c.1705-1721 (see Buck, p. 16) at Poughkeepsie. These children were baptised in the Lutheran Church. Some, if not all (I have not reviewed Buck's references), of these baptisms were recorded by the Loonenberg Lutheran Church at Athens, some 60 miles north of Poughkeepsie, across the river in Greene County. The Loonenberg baptisms would have been performed by a minister of the church at Athens on visits to Dutchess County.

1. Pieter (III) probably was born c.1705. He married, Monday after 16 Trinity, 1735, in the Hoogland, Anna Maria Emigh, daughter of Nicholas Emigh and Anna Catharine Muller, who was born 22 Apr 1715 (see Buck, p. 47).

In "Nicholas Emigh and Peter Lossing in Dutchess County" (*N Y G & B*, Vol. 70 (1939), beg. p. 227), George O. Zabriskie reported his research concerning Anna Maria's parents and that concerning the forebears of Pieter (III). As to the Emigh family, Zabriskie reported that Johan Nicolaes Eemig and Anna Catharine Muller were in a Palatine party (the Palatinate was a district in SW Germany) which sailed, 23 May 1709, from Holland to England. In England, Rev. George Andrew Ruperti, minister of St. Mary's German Lutheran Church in the Savoy, London, countersigned Nicholas's certificate of character. The immigrant party then sailed for New York—Nicholas and Anna Catharine married en route; and Johann Niclaes Emich was on the first N.Y. Subsistence List in 1710. In New York, Nicholas first contracted to settle at Livingston's Manor. Finding that conditions there amounted to vassalage, the Emighs and two other immigrant families decamped and made their way some 60 miles through the wilderness to the head water of Fishkill Creek, where they "made their pitch." Nicholas's land, which he bought in 1735, was a part of the Beekman Patent. Citing Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, Zabriskie reported (p. 226) that Nicholas Emigh appeared in Dutchess County tax lists as follows: North Ward, 1718-1727; South Ward, 1728-1738; Beekman Precinct, 1739-Feb 1761. Beekman Precinct was formed, 1738, from parts of the Middle and South Wards and was east of Poughkeepsie Precinct.

Poughkeepsie tax lists reported Peter Lassing, Jr. [Pieter (III)] 1736/ 37-Feb 1741/42; and Beekman tax lists (1738/39-1778) reported Peter Lassing [Pieter (III)] Feb 1743/44-1778.

Pieter (III) and Anna Maria had nine children, born 1737-1756 (see Buck, pp. 47-48, 56).

a. Cornelia, b 28 Feb 1737, bap 15 May, with sponsors Peter Lassing, grandfather, Cornelia his wife.

b. Niclaes (Nicholas), b Sunday night, bap 17 Sep 1738, with sponsors Nicholas Emig(h) and wife Catharine. Beekman tax lists reported Nicholas Lassing June 1765-1778.

In "The Lossing Family," Buck did not report descendants of Pieter (I) beyond great grandchildren. Buck, however, descended from great grandson Nicholas, and he wrote me a little more about this part of the family. He wrote (25 Feb 1989):

For my own information, I carried on with Nicholas, son of the third Peter Lossing who married Anna Maria Emigh. Nicholas's son Peter went to Canada 1810 His (Nicholas's) son John married Miriam Dorland and their daughter Elizabeth married Bartholomew Buck and was my great grandmother. She was the sister of Benson J. Lossing the historian.

Buck wrote me again (10 May 1989):

The third Peter who married Anna Maria Emigh who lived in Clove Valley in the Beekman Patent took the Lossing spelling as did his descendants. ... Nicholas lived near Beekmantown. He had a number of descendants including Peter and John. Peter went to Norwich with 35 families in 1810 and there are many descendants there with the Lossing spelling. John married Miriam Dorland in the Quaker church....

Benson John Lossing (1813-91) gained rare fame as an historian and wood engraver. His report in the *Columbia Encyclopedia* (p. 1159) read in part:

His reputation was made by his *Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution* (2 vols., 1850-52), an immensely popular work which still has its uses. Besides a competent narrative, it contains engravings of scenes and localities which Lossing traveled thousands of miles to sketch.

In 1831, Peter Lossing wrote a family history letter from Canada to his nephew Benson Lossing. This letter, whose style indicated that Peter was a Quaker, is more fully discussed at the end of this section (see p. 23).

c. Catharine, b 17 Aug 1741, bap 16 Past Trinitas, with sponsors Hans and Eva Emigh.

d. Anna Maria, b 11 Mar 1744, bap 3 June, with sponsors Andreas Lassing and Catharina.

e. Eva, b 29 Apr 1749, bap Wed., with sponsors Laurens Emig(h) and Anna Maria.

f. Hinrick (Henry), b 12 Jun 1756.

In addition to the above six children, Buck reported that the Family Bible (in the D.A.R. Library, Washington, D.C.) listed three more children "in rather difficult handwriting."

g. Peter, bap 26 Nov 1746.

h. Sue, bap 29 Apr 1749. (twin of Eva?)

i. Jerry (Jury, George), 13 Oct 1751. Beekman tax lists (1738-1778) reported Jire Lossing, 1778.

2. William, bap 23 May 1707, with sponsors Pieter Lassen, Sr., and Catharina his wife.

3. Johannes, bap 14 May 1709, with sponsors Caspar Jansen Halenbeck and Antje Lassen; d 1732; m 31 Oct 1731 Catharina Jansen, daughter of Pieter Jansen and Maria Lassen (see p. 13, above) at the home of Isaac

Lassen. Johannes dies of small pox before his son was baptised. Catharina m 2nd, 24 Oct 1736, George Thaar (Thorn).

a. Johannes, b 19 Aug 1732, bap 26 Sep with sponsors Pieter Lassing and Cornelia, Hannes Jansen. (Buck reported this family pp. 18, 48, 50 with some date differences.)

4. Andreas, b 20 Aug 1710, bap 25 Aug, with sponsors Hannes Lassen and Margreta his wife. Andreas must have died in infancy in that a second Andreas was born 1712.

+ **5. Andreas**, b 16 Apr 1712, bap 11 June, with sponsors Wilhelm Roos and wife Catharina; m 1st Catharina Lassing, daughter of Johannes Lassing and Margaret Jansen Van Orden (see p. 12, above); m 2nd Saartje Buys, widow of Pieter William Lassing (see p. 16, above).

Nine children all told: with Catharina, Pieter, Johannes, Andreas, Jonathan, William, Henricus and Elizabeth; with Saartje, Andries and Pieter.

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

6. Dirck, bap 1 Nov 1714, with sponsors James Hussi, Grittje Schutt.

7. Catharina, b 10 Oct 1716, bap 8 May 1717, with sponsors Isaac Lassen, Catharine Lassen; d by 1732.

8. Cornelia, b 22 Dec 1718, bap 7 Feb 1719, with sponsors Leonhardt Rees, Volckje his wife.

9. Gertrud, bap 14 May 1721, with sponsors Hannes la Grancie, Gertrude Vlierboom; m 9 Sep 1737, Philip EMIGH, eldest son of Nicholas Emigh and Anna Catharine Muller, who was born 1711.

Fourteen children, born 1741-1761, reported by Buck, p. 49.

Chart 3. Lossing and Emigh family stories: excerpts from a letter, Peter Nicholas Lossing of Norwich, Ontario, Canada to his nephew Benson J. Lossing.

Dear Nephew:

Norwich, 9th Mo 20th 1831

Thy letter came safely to hand and was glad to find that thou hast a desire to enquire into the particulars that may have been transmitted to me orally or traditionally-respecting our Forefathers in their transatlantic migration to the than wilds of North America.

As respects the Lossing family my information is very imperfect. All I have been able to collect is that they Peter Lossing arrived in Albany about 1676 from Montreal originally from it is said Holstein and some say some part of Holland bordering on France. They settled on and owned an Island below but near Albany—this island they abandoned or sold for a trifle and pitched at the mouth of Wapping Creek made a purchase of a large tract of land of the natives.... This deed I have seen in the low Dutch language signed by the marks of a large number of Indian Chiefs. In 1782 (this date was changed to 1682 with different ink) they obtained a patent from Lord Cornbury then British for this tract. But Rhumbouts Patent for the Fishkill Country being given in 1780 (this date was changed with different ink to 1680) superceded this and the Lossing family held only finally such parts of this land as was secured to them by 60 years possession altho (also) the receipts for the Quit Rents they had regularly paid to the British Government to the time of the Revolutionary War. Thus for want of information they lost a tract of land commencing on the Hudson River about 1 mile below the mouth of Wapping Creek east as far back as that the line northerly and parallel with the Hudson river about embracing the whole of Wapping Creek to within 3 miles of the village of Poughkeepsie and back to the Hudson—south of what was then called Caspers R111.

On the other side—Great Grand-father came from Germany—Nicholas Emigh—married on ship board to a youn(g) woman named Catharine brought with him which I have seen in the German language—(excellent hand writing) Certificate signed by the Pastor of the Lutheran Church of his membership and a testimonial very full in favor of his honesty and orderly life—countersigned under the great seal of State by Prince Rupert—In Queen Anne reign.

(Peter then recounts that Nicholas Emigh settled at Livingston Manor where he deserted from intolerable conditions to try his luck in the wilderness.)

...my Great Grandfather and his wife—one Uhl — and one Miller with their wives and such effects as they could carry on their backs with a few tools of husbandry determined not to succumb to such usage set out in a southeasterly direction through the wilderness and travelled about 60 miles made their pitch at the head water of Fishkill Creek, in the Clove now Beekmantown between 2 mountains obtained a tract of the Natives. My Great Grandfather took up some 900 acres by after survey—the first few years subsisted on what they could raise of grain and vegetables by the use of the ax and hoe and the kindness and hospitality of their only neighbors the aborigines. I have often heard my grandmother in a feeling manner express her sense of Gratitude to these People of the Desert saying even—in her memory—and the acct her Father and mother had given that they were very kindly helped in many ways with necessaries—without which they must have suffered more grievously than they did—and charged her descendants to be kind to the few remaining descendants of this oppressed People—once the Rightful owners of the valuable now Atlantic States.

....

Source: George O. Zabriskie, "Nicholas Emigh and Peter Lossing in Dutchess County," N Y G & B, Vol. 70 (1939) pp. 224-225.

First Dutchess County settlers and family stories

George O. Zabriskie (see p. 20, above) was stimulated to undertake his research of Nicholas Emigh by the report that Nicholas was the first settler in Dutchess County. This report was published, 1937, in the WPA American Guide Series and in several earlier works. After describing the scope of his research, Zabriskie wrote (p. 223):

In all this search not one iota of evidence was found to substantiate the story that Nicholas Emigh was Dutchess County's first settler. The authentic records examined do not prove the story—they unquestionably disprove it.

Zabriskie's research brought to light some family stories of interest, particularly, to Lossings (Lawsings) and, generally, to family historians. Indeed, his article is, in part, a story of family stories.

Zabriskie found that the source of mistaken reports about Nicholas Emigh was an anonymous two-paragraph piece published in the "Historical" column of the *Poughkeepsie Eagle*, 9 May 1854, which "unquestionably" was written by Benson J. Lossing; and that Benson had sourced this work in a letter written to him, 1831, by his uncle, Peter (son of Nicholas) Lossing. Benson, however, saw fit to "correct" some of Peter's information.

Peter had written (see Chart 3, p. 23) that Nicholas Emigh's character certificate from his pastor had been countersigned by Prince Rupert in Queen Anne's reign (1702-14). Prince Rupert, Benson knew, had gone with an army to the aid of his uncle, Charles I of England; and, considering that Charles I was beheaded in 1649, Benson thought that Prince Rupert's countersigning in Queen Anne's reign was a "chronological anachronism." From the "fact" that Prince Rupert countersigned the certificate, Benson Lossing inferred that Nicholas Emigh was in England as a soldier in Prince Rupert's army; and that the certificate probably was signed by 1650. Actually, Zabriskie found, Emigh's certificate was signed, 1709, in London by Pastor Ruperti; and he surmised that Peter had mistaken **Ruperti** for **Rupert**. Benson evidently chose to forward Peter's misinformation and to ignore Peter's correct report that Emigh's certificate was countersigned in Queen Anne's reign.

The *Poughkeepsie Eagle* piece began with a long paragraph about young Eighmie, a soldier, "remarkable for his physical endurance," in Prince Rupert's army in England, who went to Scotland when his prince left England, who came to America in 1672, and who "seated himself," c.1682, in the Clove in Beekman town. The second paragraph, about Lossings (p. 224) read:

While at Fishkill young Eighmie's wife gave birth to a daughter, the first white child born within the precincts of Dutchess County. About the year 1700, a young man from Holstein, whose father and Eighmie's wife had been acquainted in the "faderland," found his way to Dutchess County. His name was Peter Lasinck, **anglice** Lossing. The little Fishkill maiden had grown to rosy womanhood, and young Lasinck and Katrina Eighmie wedded and settled in the present domain of East Fishkill and successfully cultivated the soil. They had four sons and four daughters One of the sons (William Lasinck), according to the records of our county, was the king's collector of taxes in Fishkill precinct in 1726. He was the first born of Peter and Katrina.

This pretty narrative, seemingly, reports no authentic Lossing information. Still, one wonders, could there have been some partial truth in the report of William, the 1726 tax collector?

Peter (N.) Lossing grew up in Beekman, closer to his Emigh relatives than to his Lossing relatives; and most (about four-fifths) of his long (1200-word) letter concerned the Emigh family. Peter's report, via his

grandmother Anna Maria Emigh, of early days among the Indians at the head water of Fishkill Creek is a vivid account of first settlers there.

Peter's grandfather, Pieter (III), eldest son of eldest son of Pieter (I), may well have become the custodian of Lassen family documents: Peter wrote as though he had personally seen the Indian deed of Pieter (I). In any case, Peter's letter indicates that, in the family, his possession of the Indian deed was thought to have determined the settlement of Pieter (I) in Dutchess County. Peter's information about his Lassen forebears was, as he said, "very imperfect." Even so, there might be some nugget of truth in his impression that Pieter (I) may have immigrated from Holstein, or some part of Holland bordering on France.

Andreas Lassing⁸ (1712-aft.1790)

Andreas Lassing⁸ (Andries, Andrew), son of Pieter (II), was born at Poughkeepsie 16 Apr 1712 (see p. 22, above). He married, c.1738, Catharina Lassing, daughter of Johannes Lassen and Margaret Jansen Van Orden; and he married 2nd, c.1771, Saartje (Sara) Buys, widow of Pieter William Lassing.

Catharina, baptised 6 June 1714, was an infant when her father died. Her widowed mother married, 2nd, Richard Cook, who would have headed the household in which Catharina grew up (see p. 12, above). Catharina died sometime after 1760, when her youngest child was born, and before 1771.

Saartje was widowed 1769-70 (see p. 16, above). Her oldest child with Andreas, son Andreas, was born 1772. Probably, then, she married Andreas c. 1771. Her second son with Andreas, son Pieter, was born 1775.

The first US census, 1790, reported Andries Lawson as the head of a household of four in Poughkeepsie: 2 males over 16 (presumably Andreas and son Andreas, b 1771); 1 male 16 or under (presumably son Pieter, b 1775); and 1 female (presumably Saartje). Andreas would have been around 78 years old in 1790; so, probably, he died in the next few years.

Pre-1779 tax lists reported Andries Lassing in Beekman Precinct, Feb. 1741-1744/45, in Poughkeepsie Precinct 1745/46-Feb. 1763; and Andrew Lawson in Poughkeepsie in 1778. As already reported, Catharina inherited her share of her father's land in 1745. I speculate that her inheritance may have brought Andreas to Poughkeepsie from Beekman. Her land adjoined that of her (and Andreas's) uncle William, to whom the land was sold in 1760. If Andreas and Catharina lived next to uncle William, then proximity may have been a factor in the development of close ties with his family. In any case, such ties apparently developed; in that, widower Andreas married, 2nd, Saartje, the widow of Pieter, William's son.

Poughkeepsie Precinct tax lists indicated that Andreas was out of the precinct 1763-1777. The baptisms of his two sons with Saartje were recorded by the New Hackensack Dutch Reformed Church. I imagine, then, that Andreas was in the vicinity of this church in the 1770s and, perhaps, earlier. The village of New Hackensack, in Wappinger Town, abuts Poughkeepsie Town on the east.

Andreas was back in Poughkeepsie in 1775, and he was there in 1790. I imagine that he may well have been in Poughkeepsie in the intervening years and that he probably died at Poughkeepsie.

I do not know how Andreas would have wished his last name to be spelled. It was generally reported as **Lassing** in tax lists and in baptismal records—Andreas and Catharina were sponsors in many family baptisms. The 177P. Poughkeepsie tax list, however, reported him as Andrew **Lawson**, and the 1790 census reported

him as Andries **Lawson**. His uncle William's will was reported as that of William Lawson. This might well have reflected William's signature and thus be an authentic report of how William spelled his surname at the end of his life. Considering that William was a significant figure in Andreas' life, it seems reasonable to think that, at the end of his life, Andreas, too, was authentically a Lawson.

Children of Andreas Lassing—Lawsing⁷

With his 1st wife, Catharina, Andreas had seven children, born 1739-1760: Pieter, Johannes, Andreas, Jonathan, William, Henricus and Liesbeth. With his 2nd wife, widow Saartje, Andreas had two children: Andreas, b 1772, and Pieter, b 1775 (see Buck, p. 56).

1. Pieter A., b 17 Apr 1739; d 6 Aug 1797; m Catharine _____. Catharine m 2nd Nazareth Brewer.

Pieter's baptism was reported in "Baptisms, Lutheran Church, New York City, 1738 & 1739 (NYG&B Record, Vol. 99 (1968), p. 30):

No. 6. Saturday before the 1 after Trin., the [23] June at Pieter Lassing's, after the sermon, Pieter, b. 17 Apr., of Andrees Lassing and Catharina. G (Getuigen = sponsors) Pieter Lassing and Cornelia, the grandparents of the child.

The next day, baptism No. 7 was reported "at a service at the same place." Evidently, the home of Pieter (II) and Cornelia served as a Lutheran meeting place where sermons were preached and baptisms were performed.

Pieter died intestate and Nazareth Brewer and Catherine Brewer his wife, of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, were appointed administrators of the estate of Peter Andrew Lassing, late of the same place, farmer (Dutchess County file 41188, filed 18 May 1796). My copy of this file is not altogether clear, but I make out in it reports that Peter d 6 Aug 1797 and that Catherine was the widow of Peter Andrew Lassing. Considering the filing year, it would seem that either it (1796), or the year of Peter's death (1797) was incorrect, or incorrectly read.

Poughkeepsie tax lists reported Pieter Andries Lassing June 1765-1778, and the 1790 census for Poughkeepsie reported Peter A. Lawson as the head of a household of nine (2 males over 16; 2 males 16 or under; and 5 females).

In 1760, young Pieter Andreessen Lassing and Saartje were baptismal sponsors for Pieter Brower, son of Elizabeth (Isaac's daughter) and Adolph Brower (see p. 15, above). Presumably, Saartje was Saartje Lassing, then the wife of Pieter William Lassing.

2. Johannes, 8 Oct 1741 (see Buck, p. 56). My notes indicate that Johannes's baptism was reported in the Holland Society Yearbook, but, alas, I cannot find my copy of this report.

3. Andreas, b 10 Feb 1745; bap 8 May, with sponsors James Mathers and Margaretha.

Considering that Andreas' son with Saartje, b 1772, also was named Andreas, I think that Andreas, b 1745, died before then. At the same time, Andreas' 2nd son with Saartje, Pieter, b 1775, was born when his son Pieter, b 1739, was living.

Just possibly, the 1790 census report, here thought to have reflected father Andreas, reflected, instead, the household of son Andreas, b 1745. Had son Andreas grown up and married, however, one would have expected his 1790 household to have contained more children (more males under 16 and/or more females). On the whole, then, I think that Andreas b 1745 probably died young.

+ **4. Jonathan**, twin brother of Andreas, was baptised at the same time, with Jonathan's sponsors being Jan Koek (Cook) and Cornelia Lassing. These baptisms were reported (Baptisms, NYC Lutheran Church, 1745, *ibid.*, p. 227):

Nos. 5, 6. 8 May Wed, in the Highland at Pieter Lassing's in our chapel, Andrees & Jonathan, twin brothers, b. 10 Feb. of Andrees Pietersen Lassing & Catharina.

Jonathan married Sara Conglin, with whom he had seven children: Jonathan (John), Pieter, Rachel, Abraham, Catherine, Elizabeth and Thamar; and he married, 2nd, Sara _____, with whom he had three children: Jonathan (again), Sallie and Almina.

Of principal interest in this account, Jonathan is more fully reported below. Later reports of Jonathan showed that his last name was sometimes Lossing and sometimes Lawson. I have opted for Lawson, thought to have been his surname by descendants of his son John.

5. William, b 2 Aug 1747, was baptised with sponsors Willem Lassing and Marietje. William's baptism was one of four, of which the minister wrote "these four were baptised in the previous year on a trip to the Highlands 9 Oct (NYC Lutheran baptism, 1748 (N Y G & B, Vol. 100 (1969) p. 68).

William A. Lassing of Poughkeepsie died intestate and a letter of administration was granted, 7 June 1775, to his wife Mary (N. Y. Historical Society Collections, Vol. 32 (1899) p. 374).

6. Henricus, b 25 Aug 1753, bap 14 Oct, with sponsors Pieter Hanssen Lassing and Margaretha (Loonenberg Zion Lutheran Church, Athens NY, entry No. 29 on sheet headed 1753).

7. Liesabeth, b 16 July 1760, bap sponsors: Pieter Lassing and Anna Maria (Loonenberg Lutheran, entry No. 50 on sheet headed 1760).

Children with Saartje

8. Andries, b 6 Aug 1772, was baptised 30 Aug Dutch Church of New Hackensack," *Collections of The Dutchess County Historical Society*, Vol. V, p. 17—parents: Andries Lasson, Saartje Buys). Andries d 11 Apr 1843, aged 70-8-5, according to his gravestone in the New Hamburg Presbyterian Cemetery (see Buck, p. 53).

9. Pieter, b 2 Dec 1775, bap 10 Dec, with sponsors Pieter Lasson and his wife (*ibid.*, p. 22—parents: Andries Lasson, Sara Buys).

It seems remarkable that Andreas would have chosen to name this son Pieter when his first son Pieter was alive—indeed, 1st son Pieter and his wife apparently were the sponsors at 2nd son Pieter's baptism. Possibly, 2nd son Pieter was named for Pieter William Lassing, Saartje's first husband, in an act of remembrance supported by 1st son Pieter.

Chart 4. Lawsing family story: part of letter from Sarah (Lawsing) Van Vranken (1840-19??) to Mrs. Percy M. Van Eps.

117 Chestnut St.
Albany, N.Y.
May 22, 1919

.....

The best that I can do is to copy a part of a letter I received in 1895 from my father's sister, Catherine Lawsing Crane [b 1810].

"There were two brothers by the name of Lawson who came from Holland to New York where they separated, one going North E. and the other North W. They never met nor heard from each other again. The name of the one who went North E. we do not know.

The one who went west was Jonathan Lawson, who settled in the vicinity of Stillwater married a woman by the name of Sallie Conklin and they had five children: Rachel (afterwards Mrs. Knights); John, our grandfather; Catharine (Mrs. Dunn); Thamar (Mrs. Hollenbeck); [and] Elizabeth (Mrs. Gleason), they settled not far from their father's home, Mr. and Mrs. Kinights came to what at that time was called 'The Sugarbush,' Glenville, Schen. Co., N.Y.

John Lawson married Elisabeth Wright, her mother's name was Churchill, they were French, her father's parents were English, her father died a short time after her birth, so she knew nothing about him except what she was told, when she was a year old her father's parents took her, and she lived with them until she married John Lawson. They lived in Stillwater, or as it was sometimes called 'Half Moon,' until their oldest son Stephen was born, then came to Glenville and bought the farm where they lived and died.

John's mother died and his father married again, and had three children: Jonathan, Jr.; Sallie (Mrs. Bloomer); [and] Almina (Mrs J. W. Crane). John's father came to live near him and died there.

Jonathan Lawson took his family and possessions into the camp of Burgoyne for protection, then John was 8 or 10 years old. The original name was Lawson, but for some unknown reason John changed it into Lawsing, but most of his children went back to the old form of spelling the name."

Thus far I have copied from my Aunt Catherine Crane's letter. The John of whom she speaks was my grandfather, and my father's name was Chauncey Belding Lawsing. Hoping this may be of some use to you. I send it on, but I have always been inclined to believe our friends of the Revolutionary days were Tories (more shame to them).

Source: Lawsing file of Donald A. Keefer (some paragraphing and punctuation supplied).

Jonathan Lawson⁷ (1745-1823-30)

Jonathan Lawson⁷ was born 10 Feb 1745, in Beekman Precinct, Dutchess County, N.Y. His parents moved to Poughkeepsie Precinct shortly thereafter and Jonathan was baptised, 8 May 1745, in the Lutheran chapel on his grandfather's place at Poughkeepsie (see pp. 25, 26, above). Jonathan married, c 1766, Sara (Sallie) Conglin, who died sometime after her seventh child was born. He married, 2nd, c.1800, Sarah _____. Jonathan died sometime after 1823.

For the first 15 years of his married life, Jonathan is known to have lived within reach of the Schaghticoke Dutch Reformed Church, where the baptisms of five of his children, born 1767-1782, were recorded. The village and town of Schaghticoke in Rensselaer County are just across the Hudson River from Saratoga County. It has come down in the family (see Chart 4, p. 28) that Jonathan settled and married in the vicinity of Stillwater, a village and town in Saratoga County. Daughter Elizabeth, born 1782, however, reported that she was born in Cambridge, a town east of the Hudson River, just over the Rensselaer County line in Washington County. She went on to report (see p. 32, below) that when she was two years old her father moved to Usher's mills in Half-moon, the town just south of Stillwater in Saratoga County.

Nathaniel Sylvester reported that Jonathan Lossing was "a pioneer at Usher's Mills as early as 1780" (in his *History of Saratoga County N.Y., 1604-1878*, p. 345). If Elizabeth was two years old when the family moved to Usher's Mills, then the move occurred c.1784.

It has come down in the family that Jonathan was a Tory during the Revolutionary War and that "he took his family and possessions into the camp of Burgoyne for protection" (see Chart 4). This would have been in Oct 1777, at the Battle of Saratoga. Daughter Elizabeth reported that Jonathan had been a scout in the Burgoyne campaign. Probably, then, when Burgoyne was defeated, Jonathan found it expedient to leave Stillwater and to resettle at Cambridge until the war was over.

The 1790 census for Half Moon reported a Jonathan Lawson household of ten: 2 males over 16 (presumably Jonathan and son John) and 8 females (presumably Sallie, daughters Rachel, Catharine, Elizabeth and Thamar plus 3 others—possibly daughters who died young, unremembered in the family story, servants, and/or a mother-in-law).

In a deed dated 15 Feb 1823, Jonathan Lawson of the Town of Halfmoon, and his wife Sarah, sold for \$300 a lot of some 24A, situated in Halfmoon and in their actual possession, to Richard Flagler (Saratoga Deed Book J, p. 385). This deed, which identified Jonathan's 2nd wife, is the last definite report of Jonathan that has come to light.

In 1823, Jonathan would have been 78 years old. Probably, then, he died within the next few years.

The 1830 census of Amsterdam, Montgomery County, N.Y., reported a Jonathan Lawson household which evidently was that of his son, Jonathan, Jr.; the oldest male in this household was aged 20-29. The town of Amsterdam on the eastern border of Montgomery County abuts the town of Glenville in Schenectady County, where Jonathan's son John had settled, 1800, in the northwest corner of the town. Considering that Jonathan "came to live near him (John) and died there" (see Chart 4), I speculate that Jonathan, with his 2nd wife and their children, may well have moved from Half Moon to Amsterdam in the middle 1820s, and that he died at Amsterdam before 1830. The 1830 Jonathan Lawson household included an elderly female, aged 60-69, who may well have been Jonathan's 2nd wife. If so, Jonathan's 2nd wife probably died at Amsterdam after 1830.

Children of Jonathan Lawson—Lawsing⁶

The Lawsing family story (Chart 4, p. 28) reported eight children for Jonathan: with his 1st wife Sallie Conklin, five—John, Rachel, Catherine, Elizabeth and Thamar; and with his 2nd wife, three—Jonathan, Jr., Sallie and Almina. Baptismal reports for three of these children—John, Catherine and Elizabeth—were found in the records of the Schaghticoke Dutch Reformed Church, as were baptismal reports for two more sons—Pieter and Abraham. I imagine that Pieter and Abraham died young and, thus, were forgotten in the family story.

+ **1. John** was born 10 Sep 1767. He was baptised 21 Oct 1767 as Jonathan, son of Jonathan Lassen and Sara Conglin, with baptismal sponsors John Bruis and Maria V. Campen (N.Y. G. & B., Vol. 60, p. 129). Probably, “Jonathan, Jr.” was called John from birth. He later changed his last name to Lawsing.

John Lawsing, b 10 Sep 1767; d 27 Nov 1861; m 14 Mar 1792 Elizabeth Wright. They had 10 children, born 1793-1816: Sarah (Sallie), Stephen, John, Jr., Peter, Joseph, Chauncey, Robert, Catherine, Elizabeth and James.

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

2. Pieter, b 19 (?) 1768, son of Jonathan Lascher and Sara Concklin, bap sponsors: Pieter Lascher, Catharina (Schaghticoke DR Church baptisms, N.Y. G. & B., Vol. 62, p. 268).

The names in this baptismal record are consistent with the idea that father Jonathan was in the Lossing family reported by Buck. Sponsors Pieter and Catharina may well have been Jonathan’s older brother and his wife.

3. Rachel, born c.1770, married Minard (Myndert) KNIGHTS, born c.1764. Both were buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church where their gravestones report that Minard died 1 Dec 1831 in his 67th year, and that Rachel died 29 Dec 1851 aged 81 years.

Minard was born at Stillwater, Saratoga County, N.Y. where, I imagine, he married Rachel. In the early 1800s they moved to Glenville where they settled in the northwest part of the town, in the vicinity of Rachel’s brother John. Their place was known as The Sugar Bush (see Percy Van Epps, *A History of Glenville*, p. 405).

Rachel and Minard KNIGHTS had nine children. The following sketched reports of their children are sourced in the Knights file of Donald A. Keefer (see below), which contains more information about this family.

(1) **James**, b 13 Sep 1793, d 20 Feb 1842; m 16 Jan 1820 at Glenville DR Church, Abigail Potter, dau. of Simeon and Phebe (Beach) Potter (see POTTER). Ten children.

(2) **Sally**, b 8 Dec 1795 (thought to have m ____ McLEAN).

(3) **Betsey**, b 3 Sep 1796 (thought to have m ____ ALLEY).

(4) **John**, b 4 Oct 1798, d 7 Aug 1887, of cholera, at Tolono, Champaign Co., Ill.; m Betsey _____. One daughter, Lois Sarah, who m Paul MOREY.

(5) **Richard**, b 24 July 1801 (thought to have m ____ Seaman).

(6) **Samuel**, b 30 Dec 1803, d 7 July 1830, buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville DR Church.

(7) **Ransom**, b 9 Jan 1806, d 14 Mar 1865; m Jane E. Davidson, who was b c.1808 and who d 7 Mar 1802. One daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, who m Reuben GROOT

(8) Minard (Jr.), b 8 July 1811, d 14 Apr 1896; m 28 Dec 1837 at Glenville Catherine Peek, who was b 20 Apr 1817 and who d 31 Mar 1897. Their marriage was recorded (Freehold Presb. Church, Charlton, N.Y.):

Dec. 28, 1837. At the house of John Dawson in Glenville, Mr. Myndert Knight, farmer, aged 23 years, to Miss Catherine Peek, house-keeper, aged 19 years. Witnesses, John Dawson, Jur., Samantha Dawson, all of Glenville.

The approximate location of Minard's farm in Glenville, not far from John Lawsing's place in the northwest part of the town, is shown in Chart 6, (M. Knight). Both Minard and Catherine were buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville DR Church.

Minard and Catherine had four children.

a. Mary Malissa, b 6 Oct 1838, d 2 May 1906; m 2 Jan 1867 James VAN VRANKEN, who was b 23 Mar 1839 and who d 26 June 1899. Both were buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville DR Church.

Mary Malissa and James had four children.

(a) Margaret, b 11 Dec 1868; m 1 Jan 1890 Percy M. VAN EPPS, who was for years the Town Historian of Glenville—his reports were collected and published, 198?, by the Town of Glenville in *A History of Glenville*.

Margaret, also keenly interested in local history, was the addressee of Sarah (Lawsing) Van Vranken's letter, here reported as Chart 4.

(b) Josiah Minard, d 1 Dec 1882, aged 11 years 2 mos.

(c) De Graff, b 19 Mar 1877, m 13 May 1903 Lucy A. Groot. De Graff Van Vranken, great uncle of Donald A. Keefer, gave his mother's diary to Donald.

Donald A. Keefer, Glenville resident and historian, has a wealth of Glenville information; and this account has benefited greatly from his files of the Lawsing family and of related families—his Lawsing file, for example, contained the excerpt of Sarah L. Van Vranken's letter, the family story. Some member of Donald's mother's family (Groot) has lived in or near Glenville since 1795.

(d) Helen Maria, d 14 Jan 1883, aged 3 years 7 mos.

b. Rachel, b 25 Dec 1839, d 14 Apr 1896; m Jan 1868 Edmund TOBEY.

c. Isaac Alonzo, b 21 May 1842, d 25 Jan 1890; m Hattie A. Smith.

d. James Minard, b 30 July 1849, d 8-13-1930; m 12-21-1881, Sarah Ida France, who was b 3-24-1855 and who d 1-28-1927.

(9) Rachel, b 18 Dec 1814, d 26 Mar 1897; did not marry. Buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville DR Church.

4. Abraham, born 6 Apr 1776, probably died young. His baptismal record (Schaghticoke DR Church) reported that his parents were Jonathan Lansing and Sarah Konckling, and that his sponsors were James Conkling and Milley Berten.

5. Catherine, born 17 Mar 1779, married ____ DUNN.

Apparently, both Catherine (Cattrina) and her sister Elizabeth were baptised at the same time in December, 1782: Elizabeth's baptism was recorded just below Cattrina's by the Schaghticoke DR Church in 1782. The year 1779, however, was entered to the left of Cattrina's birthdate ("ge. March 17"). Probably, the

baptisms of Catherine and of Elizabeth were performed by a traveling minister. In both baptismal records, the parents were Jonathan Lassing and Sarah Conkling, and neither record reported baptismal sponsors.

6. Elizabeth, born 1 Dec 1782, married ____ GLEASON.

In the Stillwater part of his *History of Saratoga County*, Nathaniel Sylvester reported (p. 290):

Mrs. Elizabeth Lossing Gleason, understood to be a relative of the historian Lossing [Benson J. Lossing], is still living at Stillwater at the advanced age of ninety-seven. Born at Cambridge, her father removed when she was yet a child of two years to Usher's Mills in Half-moon. He had been a scout in the Burgoyne campaign. She was married in 1806 and Gleason's Hollow takes its name from her husband, who built a mill there. She ... brought up a family of eight sons and four daughters

The report that Elizabeth was a relative of historian Lossing is consistent with the idea that her father was in the Lossing family reported by Buck. Sylvester also reported (p. 345):

Jonathan Lossing was a pioneer at Usher's Mills as early as 1780. His daughter, then a child of two years, is yet living at Stillwater village.

If Elizabeth was two years old when her father pioneered at Usher's Mills, then Jonathan would have moved there around 1785.

7. Thamar married ____ HOLLENBECK. In the family story, Thamar was reported before Elizabeth. Possibly, then, she was born c.1777. No baptismal record for Thamar has come to light.

Children with 2nd wife, Sarah ____

8. Jonathan, Jr., probably born c.1801 (see Note about Jonathan Lawson household in early censuses), married, 26 Nov 1827, at Amsterdam, N.Y., Sarah (Sally) Ann Seaman, who was born 1 Mar 1801 and who died 23 Jan 1844.

Sally Ann was the daughter of Andrew Seaman (1762-1846) and Sarah Knights (1776-1844), a sister of Minard Knights, the husband of Rachel, half-sister of Jonathan, Jr. (Andrew's 2nd wife). Andrew was in the Revolutionary War (3-year enlistment); and, in his pension application, he stated that after the war he had lived at Poughkeepsie and at Half-moon before settling at Glenville. He (as Andrus Simmons) was reported in the 1790 Half Moon census. He moved to Glenville before 1820; in that "Sarah Knights, wife of Andrew Simmons" was received, 1820, into membership by the Glenville DR Church. The Andrew Seaman farm was in the northwest part of Glenville.

The 1830 Amsterdam, N.Y., census reported Jonathan Lawson as the head of a household of four: 1 male under 5; 1 male 20-29; 1 female 20-29; and 1 female 60-69. Probably, the older woman in this household was Jonathan's widowed mother (she could not have been Sally Ann's mother).

Jonathan and Sally Ann had four children: Abraham, John, Sally Ann and Keziah C.

The above information about the Seaman family, as well as the report of the children of Jonathan and Sally Ann, came from Donald Keefer's Seaman file. In this file, Jonathan, Jr., was mistakenly thought to be John Lawsing, Jr.; so that the dates reported for Jonathan were erroneous. John Lawsing, Jr., 1798-1845, died

in his 47th year. Considering that the vital dates of John Lawsing, Jr., were thought plausible for Jonathan, I speculate that Jonathan; Jr., like John, Jr., may have died in his middle 40s.

9. Sally, probably born c.1804, married, 27 Dec 1826, at the Glenville DR Church, Isaac BLOOMER.

10. Almina married J. W. CRANE.

I speculate that J. W. Crane may have been James Wolfe Crane (1808-1873), son of Caleb Camp Crane and Mary Steele, and the brother of Edward Savage Crane and Phebe Meeker Crane. If so, Almina's marriage would have been the third Lawsing/Crane union: Edward Crane married John Lawsing's daughter Catherine, and Phebe Crane married John Lawsing's son Peter.

Considering that Sally married, 1826, at Glenville, and that Jonathan, Jr., married, 1827 at Amsterdam, it seems reasonable to suppose that Jonathan and his 2nd family moved from Half Moon to the Glenville/Amsterdam area in the middle 1820s. I imagine that Jonathan may have established himself, with the help of son Jonathan, Jr., on a farm at Amsterdam which, on his death, passed to Jonathan, Jr. The next two generations in the part of the Lawsing family here considered lived at Glenville or in the neighboring towns of Amsterdam and Charlton see Chart 5, p. 34).

* * *

Information about Jonathan and his family that has come to light fits the idea that he was the Jonathan Lossing reported by Buck in "The Lossing Family" (p. 56). Thus, daughter Elizabeth's kinship with historian Lossing, and son Pieter's name and the names of his baptismal sponsors, seemingly place Jonathan in the family reported by Buck. In addition, Jonathan and Sara Lassing were sponsors at the baptism of Jonathan, b 19 Mar 1775, son of George Cook and Catrien Lassing (Schaghticoke DR Church, NY G& B, Vol. 69, p. 370). Considering that Catharina, Jonathan's mother in Buck's report, was closely tied to the Cook family (see above, p. 12), this 1775 baptismal report seemingly was another example of Lassing/Cook family ties peculiar to the family reported by Buck.

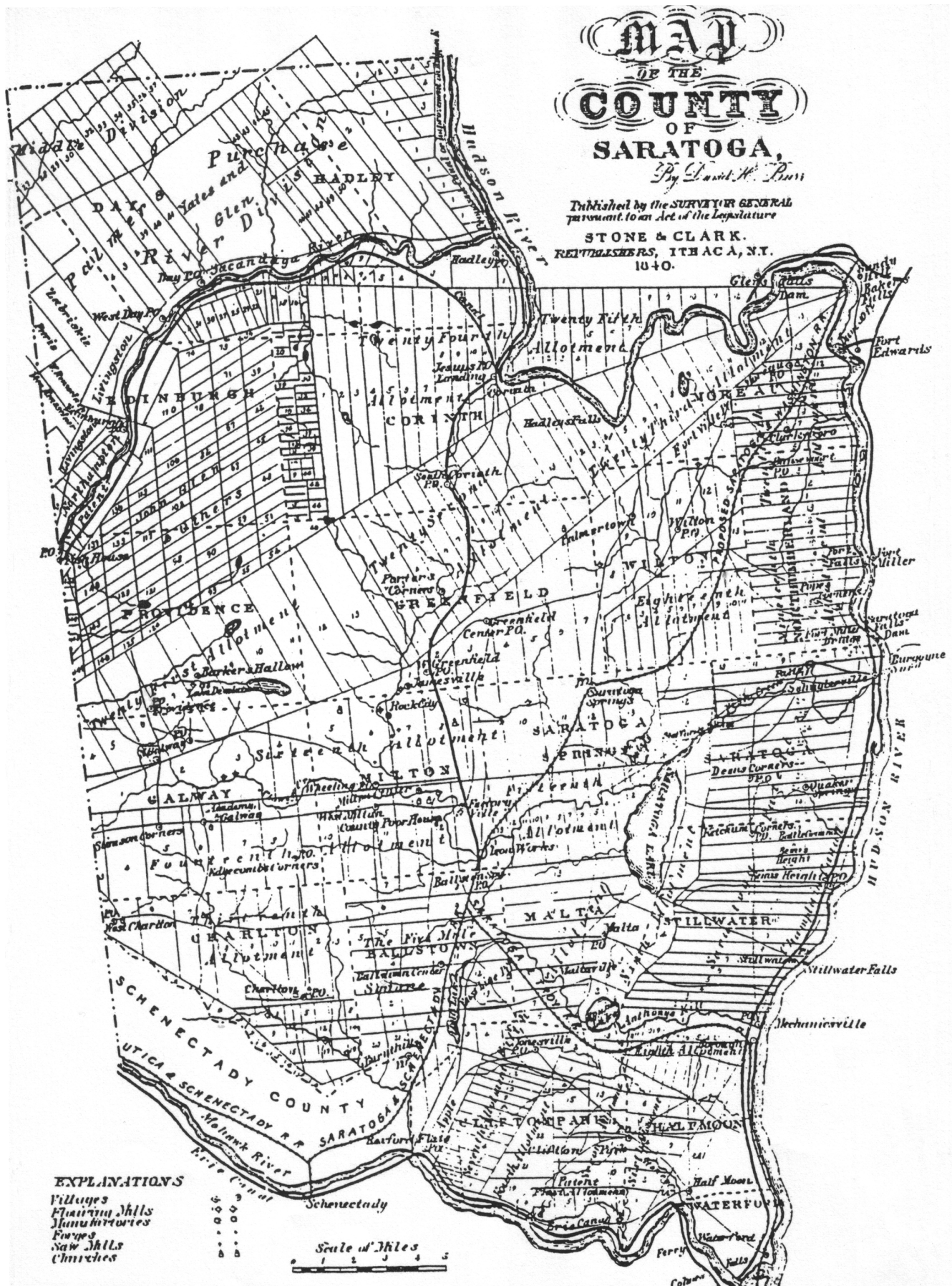


Chart 5. Saratoga County, N.Y., and Town of Glenville, Schenectady Co., the part of Schenectady Co. Being north of the Mohawk River.

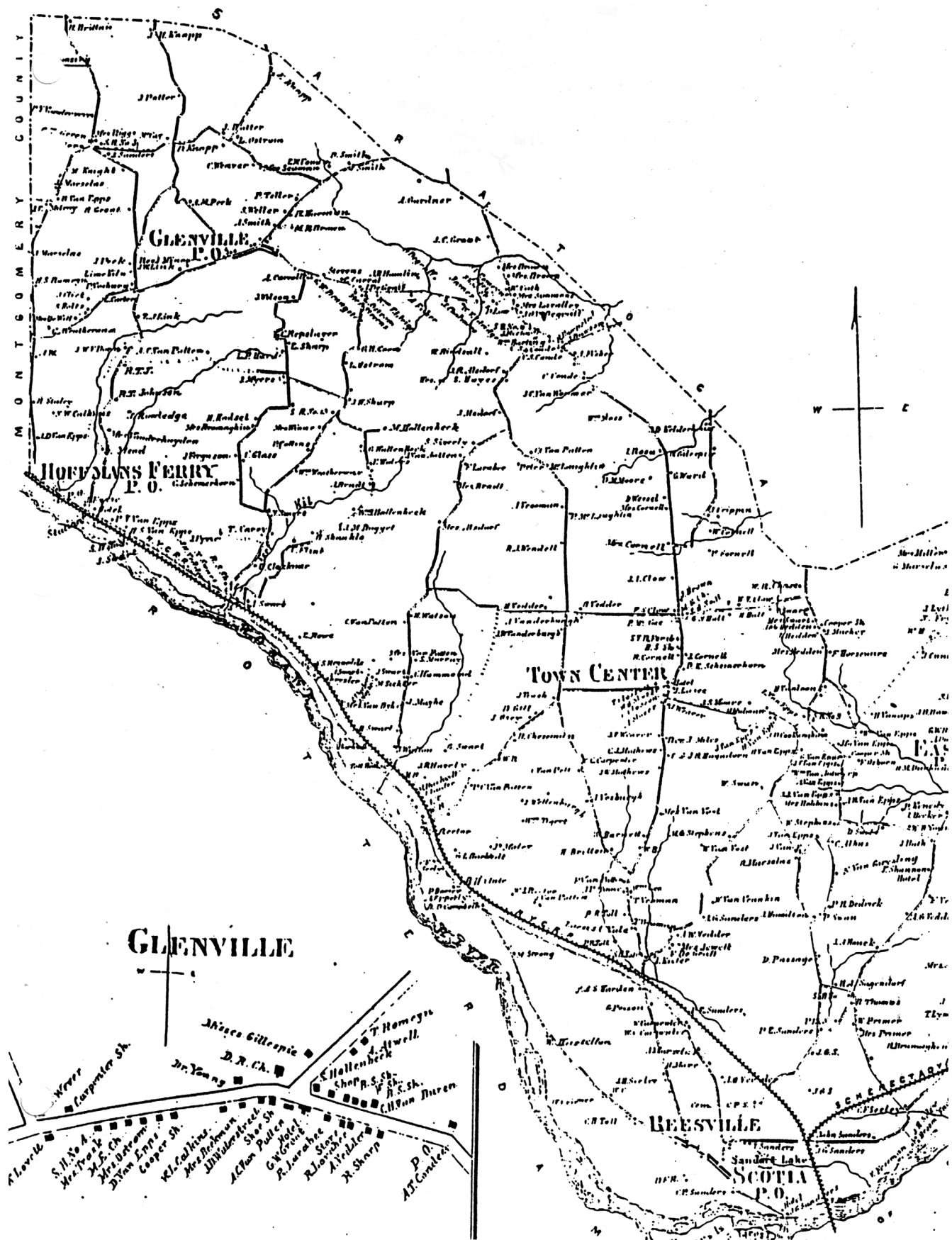


Chart 6: Western part of the town of Glenville, 1866 (map supplied by Schenectady County Historical Society).

John Lawsing⁶ (1767-1861)

John Lawsing⁶ was born 10 Sep 1767, Saratoga County, N.Y., and he died 7 Nov 1861 at Glenville, Schenectady County, N.Y. He married, 14 Mar 1792, probably at Half Moon, Saratoga County, Elizabeth Wright, who was born 6 Oct 1775 and who died 23 Dec 1859. Both John and Elizabeth were buried in the old Methodist cemetery in the village of Glenville.

The Lawsing family story (Chart 4, p. 28) reported about all that is known of Elizabeth: that her mother's family, Churchill, was French; that her father died when Elizabeth was an infant; and that Elizabeth was brought up, from the age of one, by her paternal grandparents. The 1790 Half Moon census reported a Joseph Wright household consisting of one male and two females. Considering that Elizabeth had a son named Joseph W., I speculate that the 1790 Joseph Wright in Half Moon may well have been Elizabeth's grandfather.

As already reported (p. 37), John was baptised as Jonathan (Jr.) but was known as John to his family; and, for some unknown reason, John later changed his last name from Lawson to Lawsing. A Bible record of John's family reported that all of his children who married were born as Lawsons and married as Lawsings. John's surname change, then, evidently occurred between 1816, when his youngest child who married was born, and 1826, the earliest reported marriage date in this record. Considering that John's half-brother, Jonathan Lawson, Jr., probably moved to John's vicinity in the middle 1820s, I speculate that John may have changed his surname in order to avoid confusion with his half-brother. However that may have been, John's surname change tended to be ignored by record-keepers.

The family story has it that John and Elizabeth lived at Half Moon, or Stillwater, until their son Stephen was born (1796), and that they then came to Glenville and bought the farm where they lived for the rest of their lives. The 1855 N.Y. State census reported John Lawson "87y, b Sara., farmer," and Elizabeth his wife "79y, b Sara., both 55 years in Glenville." This report indicated that John and Elizabeth came to Glenville about 1800.

After John and Elizabeth had died, their Glenville farm was bought, 18 Apr 1863, at auction for \$3801 by their son James. At that time, the farm was described as containing 115A and as being bounded—

on the north by the Public Highway, on the east by the lands of Harmanus Britten and John H. Knapp, on the south by the lands of John H. Knapp and Peter Y. Vandever and on the west by the County Line (Schenectady Co. Deed Book 46, p. 422).

Peter Young Van Der Veer's place was that earlier owned by Restcome Potter, grandfather of Julia Ann Chamberlain who married Chauncey B. Lawsing.

John's farm was in the northwest corner of Glenville Town (see Chart 6, p. 35, J. M. Lawsing). Its location placed him nearer to parts of Amsterdam Town in Montgomery County and to parts of Charlton Town in Saratoga County than to much of Glenville Town in Schenectady County. John's proximity to Charlton may have been reflected in the name of his son, Chauncey Belding Lawsing (b 1805); in that Chauncey may have been named for Chauncey Belding, a prominent Charlton man at the time (see Sylvester, p. 316). Chauncey Belding operated a store in Charlton from about 1790 where John might well have come to know and to esteem him.

The 1850 Glenville census reported John Lossing, 83, farmer, and Elizabeth, 75, on a farm (real estate value \$3400), enumerated as Dwelling #499. In the neighborhood were H. P. Britton (Dwelling #500); David

Knapp, 70 (Dwelling #501—son John Knapp, 25, in household); and Johnson Potter (Dwelling #502). Neighbor H. P. Britton probably was Hermanus Britten, whose lands were said, in 1863, to bound John's farm on the east; and neighbor David Knapp's son John probably was John H. Knapp, whose lands were said, in 1863, to bound John's farm on the east and south.

In their old age, their children grown and away in homes of their own, John and Elizabeth apparently operated their farm with hired help. Thus, in 1850, their household consisted of themselves and three younger persons—Henry Hildebrant, 24, laborer, Frances Van Brandt, 18, and Benjamin Van Brandt, 15; and, in 1855, their household consisted of themselves and two “servants”—Lewis Hendries, “19y b Sara.” and Margaret Morrow, “30y b Ireland.” By 1860, however, the situation had changed: Elizabeth had died and, apparently, son Chauncey was running the farm. Chauncey must have moved to his parental homestead between 1855 and 1860.

Elizabeth died just before Christmas, 1859. Her obituary notice in the (Schenectady) *Evening Star* reported (28 Dec 1859)—

DIED at her residence in Glenville, Dec. 23: BETSY LAWSON in the 85th year of her age.

Her notice in *The Amsterdam Recorder* reported (10 Jan 1860)—

In Glenville, Dec. 23d, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Lawson, in the 85th year of her age.

These notices indicated that both papers had Glenville correspondents and that both local correspondents thought that the family name was Lawson. Considering that Elizabeth and John were quite elderly in the late 1850s, it seems likely that Chauncey and his family may have been on the farm before Elizabeth died.

The 1860 Glenville census, taken in June, reported Chauncey B. Lawson, 54, farmer, as the head of a household that included his wife, their five children, and John Lawson, 92, also a farmer. That year the census reported values of real and personal estates: Chauncey had no real estate and his personal estate was valued at \$100, while John's real estate was valued at \$4600 and his personal estate, at \$4662. In this census, the Lawson place was enumerated as Dwelling #141, while that of Peter Y. Vandever was Dwelling #140, and that of Hermanus Britton was Dwelling #143. Considering valuations and neighboring properties, it seems apparent that Chauncey and his family were living with John on John's farm in 1860.

John died 27 Nov 1861 and was buried in the cemetery of the Methodist church in the village of Glenville. I speculate that John probably became a Methodist in the early 1800s when a Methodist church was built in his vicinity, more or less. Benjamin Chamberlain, Jr., the father of Wyatt Chamberlain (Chauncey's father-in-law), was elected a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Society of Glenville in 1813 (see CHAMBERLAIN), and a church was built, 1822, south of John's farm and just over the county line in Amsterdam Town. This first ME church was replaced, 1843, by a new brick church in the village of Glenville. The ME Society was disbanded, 1903, and the church in the village was bought, 1935, by the Glenville Grange. This erstwhile church, its wooden belfry removed, still stands in the village.

John died intestate and his two Glenville sons, Chauncey and James, became the administrators of his estate (see Chart 7, p. 39). Reports generated by the settlement of John's estate suggest that, in his last years, John may have been housebound but still active in the conduct of his affairs. Thus, in the final accounting of the settlement of his estate, expenses incident to John's death, paid by his estate, included—

Nov 28 1861	Grave clothes for deceased	\$15.50
"	Coffin	17.00

Dec 6 1861	Digging grave	3.00
Aug 1 1862	Gravestone	45.00
Dec 4 "	Dr. E. A. Young	20.25

Considering that John lacked clothes to be buried in, I speculate that he had no Sunday suit: that, possibly, he had not attended church for some years; and that he may not have attended Elizabeth's funeral. In the inventory of John's credits were several notes made in the last year of his life—

Aug 23 1861	by Cornelius Miller, S. W. Sturtivant & Charles De Wolf	\$2000.00
Apr 27 "	by J. M. Lawsing	160.50
22 "	by Jacob Cray(?)	10.00

These transactions seemingly indicate that John, in the 94th year of his age, was still the manager of his money.

The inventory of John's "loose" property indicated that his farm was operational when he died (it was stocked with 7 cows, 2 horses, 1 shoat and 24 fowls), and that it had a sugar bush (130 sap buckets inventoried). The inventory of his house furnishings indicated that beds were different in those days (bed cords and bed curtains) and that, probably, bedrooms were unheated (a great many blankets, quilts and coverlids). Only two books were inventoried: a Bible (10¢), and one volume of American antiquities (5¢).

John's chattels were sold, probably in the spring of 1862, for a little more than their inventoried value: the final accounting of the settlement of his estate debited \$42.77 for "hay &c. fed to livestock previous to sale" (apparently, then, the stock had been an estate expense through winter months); and increases realized over inventoried values (\$68.70) were greater than losses (\$22.76). The estate was not finally settled, however, until 1866. Perhaps settlement was delayed by the slow collection of some of John's credits. In the end, most of John's inventoried credits were realized: only three claims were not collected—notes by son Joseph (\$4899), by son Robert (\$25), and by Chandler Carroll (\$235.23). John's estate, exclusive of his farm, paid eight heir shares of about \$505. The shares of Chauncey and James, as administrators, however, amounted to about \$570.

Shortly after John died, Chauncey sold, 13 Nov 1861, for \$200, his eighth part of John's farm to his brother James (Schen. Co. Deed Bk. 39, p. 248). Another document about John's farm that has come to light was an indenture between Alexander J. Thompson, Referee (party of the first part) and James M. Lawson (party of the second part). This indenture, dated 30 Apr 1863 (Schen. Co. Deed Bk. 46, p. 422) read (in part)—

Whereas ...the Supreme Court of the state ordered [24 Feb 1863] that a certain action ...between James M. Lawsing, plaintiff, and Stephen W. Lawsing and Keziah his wife and others, defendants, that ...the premises mentioned in the complaint ...be sold at public auction....

And Whereas the said Referee, in pursuance of this order, did, on 18 Apr 1863 sell at public auction at the Court House in the City of Schenectady...the premises ...at which sale the premises hereinafter described were struck down to the said party of the second part for \$3801, that being the highest sum bid for same. (The premises described were John's 115A Glenville farm, as already reported.)

This indenture suggests that James may have found his other siblings less willing to sell their shares of John's farm for \$200 than Chauncey was; and that James, as administrator, may have sued Stephen and other siblings. I imagine that most of the \$3801 that James paid for the farm was divided among John's heirs—about \$475 per heir share.

Chart 7. Summary, estate file of John Lawsing (Schenectady Co. Surrogate Court, box 38).

30 Nov 1841. James M. Lawsing of Glenville, Schenectady Co., NY, petitions County Judge S. N. Johnson that he and his brother Chauncey, also of Glenville, be appointed administrators of the estate of their father, John Lawsing of Glenville, who died intestate of natural causes 27 Nov 1861.

Petition set forth that the value of the estate was thought not to exceed \$4,000, and that there were 8 heir shares: those of John's 7 surviving sons & daughters—Stephen, of Saratoga Co., NY; Joseph W. of Case Co., IL; Catherine Crane (Mrs. Edw. S.) of Freeport. IL; Elizabeth Kinney (Mrs. John) of Niagara Co., NY; Robert of Amsterdam, NY; and Chauncey & James of Glenville—plus the 4 children of deceased son Peter, who resided near Freeport, IL. None of the heirs was a minor.

27 Dec 1841. Printed notice "To the Legatees and Next-of-Kin" of John Lawsing, deceased, issued by James & Chauncey, that on 4 Jan 1862 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon an inventory and appraisal of his goods, chattels and credits will be made at his late residence.

22 Feb 1862. Chauncey B. Lawsing submitted an inventory prepared & appraised by Rockwell Harmon & Johnson Potter. The appraised values were not totalled; but, in the final accounting, the total value of the inventory was put at \$9,876.87. This amount reflected John's "loose" property, as it was termed in the final accounting. By my addition, the value of John's farm & household articles amounted to \$546—the rest, then, reflected his credits.

John's credits included some \$404 deposited (June, 1861) in the Farmers Bank of Amsterdam at 4%; and a number of personal notes at, I calculate, around 7%. The appraisers reported these credits at their "present" value: principal, or remaining principal, plus owed interest. The earliest notes were 5, 1837-39, to J. M. Lawsing, on which little had been paid and on which, all told, the appraisers placed a "present" value of \$4899.04; but they noted that those 5 notes were supposed to have been paid in part or in full by "store of goods & house & lot in the city of Schenectady." In the final accounting these 5 notes were written off, together with a \$25 note to Robert Lawsing (1855) and a note to Chandler Carroll (1854), with a "present" value of \$235.23.

1862-63. Heirs Robert Lawson (29 Oct 1862), Joseph W. Lawsing (20 Nov 1862) of Cass Co., IL and Stephen Lawson (28 Feb 1863) of Montgomery Co., NY each sold his share in John Lawsing's estate for \$400 to Abram V. Morris of the village of Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., NY. In the final accounting, each estate share was said to be worth \$504.96½. Abram V. Morris signed, 28 Sep 1863, a receipt for \$1514.89 from James M. Lawson, administrator. This receipt stated that the sum represented payment of the full shares of Robert and Stephen, while the share of Joseph was paid by \$390.07 in cash and a "note for \$700 made by Joseph, sold to me by James M. Lawsing for \$114.89."

Heir Elizabeth Kinne sold, 28 Aug 1863, any part over \$300 of her share in John Lawsing's estate to Edward S. Crane (her brother-in-law) for \$105.

7 May 1866. Final accounting of the estate of John Lawsing by administrator J. M. Lawson.

Dr.

To amount of inventory	\$ 9,876.87
" increase in sales of loose property, \$68.78; & in amounts of interest, \$230.10	298.88
	<u>10, 175.97</u>

Cr.

By losses on sales of loose property, \$22.76; by hay &c. fed to livestock previous to sale, \$42.77; by claims not collected, \$5,159.32; by funeral expenses paid, \$80.50; by expenses of administration, \$43.75; by claims against estate, \$107.15; by S. W. Jackson, counsel, \$30	5,486.25
By Catherine Crane	503.85
" Phoebe Ann Stevens	125.21
" Olive Brown	125.21
" E. S. Crane, share of Ezra Lawsing	125.21
" Catherine Ames	125.21
" Elizabeth Kinne	300.00)
" Edw. S. Crane, residue of Kinne share	223.00)
" Abram V. Morris for share of Robert Lawson	504.96½
" " Steph. W. Lawsing	504.96½
" " Jos. W. Lawsing	390.07
" James M. Lawson	569.73
" Chauncey B. Lawsing share	569.73
" " claim	475.13
" Commissions	144.22
	<u>\$10,175.97</u>

In the winter of 1862-63, when administrator James (Chauncey, apparently, had dropped out as co-administrator) was embroiled with some of his siblings over how John's farm should be cashed, siblings Robert, Joseph and Stephen sold their shares in John's estate to Abram V. Morris of Amsterdam for \$400 per share (see Chart 7, p. 39). I imagine that these sales reflected a lack of confidence in James coupled with, perhaps, financial need. When John's estate was settled, James paid Morris the heir shares of Stephen, Robert and Joseph. Joseph's share was paid with \$390.17 in cash and a note "made by Joseph" for \$700, which was discounted to \$114.19.

John's estate file suggests that he was a successful and thrifty farmer: how else could he have had the means to become a minor money-lender? Probably, too, John was known to his neighbors as a possible funding source: for example, John's credits included a note by Harmanus Britton (note by H. P. Britton, 6 Oct 1860, for \$80; \$5.60 paid 6 Oct 1861, "present value" \$81.37).

In her diary, young Mary Malissa Knights—John's grandniece (Mary Malissa was Rachel's granddaughter, see above, p. 31)—wrote (10 Sep 1857): "Uncle Honce 90 Years to day." "Honce" was, I imagine, a phonetic spelling of Hannes—short for Johannes. If so, Mary Malissa's term for John reflected a sort of living family memory of John's Dutch origin even though Mary Malissa may not have known that "Honce" was a Dutch name.

The next two Lawsing ancestors, Chauncey and Sidney, were buried in the cemetery of the Dutch Reformed Church in the village of Glenville, as were ancestors in related families (see CONDE and POTTER). The cemeteries of Glenville are, thus, a sort of delta of ancestors in this family.

The village of Glenville flourished in the latter part of the 19th century: in 1866, it had two churches, a school, a post office, a hotel, several shops and Dr. Young, who attended John in his last illness (see Chart 6, p. 35). In the 20th century Glenville declined into a solely residential community. Glenville lost its post office in 1907 (postally, it is now a rural route of the Amsterdam post office), and it is now known as West Glenville.

Children of John Lawsing and Elizabeth Wright—Lawsing⁵

A record kept in a Bible published in 1846 and collected by the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter of the D.A.R., Fort Wayne, Ind., reported that John and Elizabeth had 10 children, born 1793-1816: Sarah, Stephen, John, Jr., Peter, Joseph, Chauncey, Robert, Catherine, Elizabeth and James (Josephine C. Ehle, *Indiana Bible Records*, 1951, typescript at the D.A.R. Library, Washington, D.C., pp. 73-74). These children, minus Sarah who died young and John, Jr., who died in 1845 without surviving issue, also were identified in the settlement of John's estate.

How this New York family came to be reported in an Indiana Bible can only be guessed: in response to my query, Dorothy M. Lower, Historical Genealogy Librarian, Fort Wayne Public Library, wrote me (11 Jan 1979):

... I contacted one of the D.A.R. members who was on the committee that produced the book (*Indiana Bible Records*), but she was unable to be of any help. Nor does she know who might have the Bible at this time.

From what is otherwise known, I would guess that this record was kept by daughter Catherine. My guesswork involves the following considerations and speculations:

* Probably the record was kept by one of the children, and probably the Bible passed to a descendant of the record-keeper. Considering that the record did not report the deaths of Chauncey, Catherine and James, one of them probably kept this record. Of these three, only Catherine seems likely to have kept such a record, or possibly to have had a descendant in Fort Wayne in 1950.

* Catherine's known interest in family matters, evidenced by her family history letter in 1895, is consistent with the idea that she would keep a Bible record of her parental family. It might be, furthermore, that she began this record in the 1850s, around the time that she left the Glenville area for Freeport, Ill. In any case, the record was begun sometime after 1846, when the Bible in which it was kept was published, and Illinois abuts Indiana.

In the Indiana Bible record of this family, all of the children were reported to have been born as Lawsons; and all who married, married as Lawsings. This record thus indicated that John changed his name from Lawson to Lawsing sometime after 1816, when his youngest child was born. The earliest marriage date reported, that of 3rd son Peter, was 1826. Considering that John's two oldest sons, whose marriage dates were not reported, probably married before Peter, the Indiana Bible record indicated that John changed his last name to Lawsing sometime before 1826.

John and Elizabeth lived at Half Moon, Saratoga County, N.Y., before they moved to Glenville around 1800. Their first three children, then, would have been born at Half Moon and the rest, at Glenville.

1. Sarah Lawson was born 5-9-1793. Sally Lawsing died 6-26-1796.

The report that Sally died a Lawsing makes no sense: her brother Stephen was born a Lawson a week later. I imagine, then, that Sally's surname at the time of her death was erroneously reported.

2. Stephen W. (Wright?), born 7-3-1796, died 10-19-1887; married Hezia (or Kezia) Cornell, who was born c.1799 and who died 1-11-1892. Stephen was reported to have married as a Lawsing, but the date of his marriage was not reported. (Possibly, Stephen was named for his maternal grandfather.)

Stephen and Keziah settled at Amsterdam, Montgomery County, N.Y., where censuses reported a Stephen Lawson household in 1830 and a Stephen Lawsing household in 1840. They moved to Charlton, Saratoga County, N.Y., by 1850 where a Stephen Lawson household was reported in 1850 and 1860. Stephen was a Pathmaster in Charlton in 1856.

The 1830 Amsterdam census indicated three children: 2 males 10-14, and 1 female 5-9. The Charlton censuses reported only one child in the family: Abram, aged 17 in 1850 and aged 27 in 1860. He was the only identified, or so far identified, child of Stephen and Keziah.

(1) Abram, b c.1833, living with parents in 1860.

(?) probably other, as yet unidentified, children.

3. John, Jr., born 8-24-1798, died 5-21-1845; married (1st) Phebe Bloomer and (2nd) , by c.1834, Synthia Clark, who was born 11-2-1794. John was buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church, where his gravestone reports: John Lawsing, Jr., died May 22 1845 in 47th year.

The 1830 Amsterdam census reported a John Lawson household in the vicinity of Stephen Lawson: Stephen was enumerated on the 3rd line below John. At that time, John's household apparently included a wife and daughter (female aged 10-14). With his 2nd wife, Synthia, John had a son who died in 1838. Considering that no share of John's estate was for an heir of John, Jr., John, Jr., evidently died without surviving issue.

(1) **John A. Lawsing**, son of John and Synthia Lawsing, died March 14, 1838, in his 4th year, according to his gravestone in the cemetery of the West Glenville DR Church.

4. Peter, born 3-14-1801, died 9-20-1841; married, 18 Oct 1826, at the West Glenville DR church, Phebe Meeker Crane, daughter of Caleb Camp Crane (1769-1845) and Mary Steel (1778-1865). Phebe was born 17 Dec 1804, and Phebe Crane Lawson died 20 Jan 1885 (Crane Bible Record at the Schenectady County Historical Society).

The 1830 Amsterdam census reported Caleb Crane, then in his 60s, as the head of a household of 11, and Jonathan Lawson and Peter Lawsing were enumerated in his vicinity: counting Jonathan as #1, Caleb Crane was #9 and Peter was enumerated #14. The close locations of these families, related by blood and/or marriage, seemingly illustrated the thought that kinship often is a factor in settlement, and vice versa. Considering that Jonathan's sister Almina probably lived in his household until she married J. W. Crane (see above, p. 33), it seems likely that her husband was James Wolfe Crane, son of Caleb. A 1905 map of Amsterdam shows the village of Cranesville on the Mohawk River about 3 miles southwest from the northwest corner of Glenville. Perhaps Cranesville developed in the vicinity of Caleb Crane's farm.

The 1830 Amsterdam census reported that Peter's household included two girls under 5—presumably, daughters born c.1827 and c.1829. Little is definitely known of Peter's location after 1830, or of the locations of his widow and orphans after Peter died in 1841. His daughter Phebe Ann, thought to have been born at Amsterdam, 1836, was baptised (date not reported) at the West Glenville DR church. This baptism might imply that the family was at Glenville in 1836 or thereafter. "Phebe M. Crane, widow of Mr. P. Lawson," was received, 18 Nov 1843, by the West Glenville DR church (Consistory Minutes). Again, this record might imply that Peter's family was at Glenville in 1843.

In 1861, twenty years after Peter died, the settlement of John's estate produced the information that Peter's four children were then living in the vicinity of their uncle and aunt, the Edward S. Cranes, at Freeport, 111. In 1866, when they were paid their shares of John's estate, Peter's children were identified as Phebe Ann Stevens, Olive Brown, Esra Lawsing and Catherine Ames (see Chart 7, p. 39).

The family search of Elizabeth T. Harlan, granddaughter of Phebe Ann Stevens (see below), advanced the solution of the Peter puzzle to some extent. In a letter to Donald A. Keefer, Mrs. Harlan wrote (19 Oct 1966), in part:

Phebe Ann Lawson appears twice on the 1850 Wisconsin census. Once as living with H. and Sarah Crandall at Beloit and again as living with T. and Sylvia McElhenny, also of Beloit.... My theory is that Phebe Lawson may have come west with a married sister.... (My mother told me) that when she was a child she visited with her mother's uncle, Edward Crane, who lived in Freeport, Ill., (and that) her Grandmother Lawson lived with them for some time after they moved to Durand, Illinois.... My mother had only one sister, older than herself, who wrote me that Phebe Lawson was b. in Crane's Village, N.Y., "named for her mother's folks" and that "Grandfather was a Lawson, as he spelled it, but the N.Y. family spelled it Lossing."
...There is a family tradition that the Lossings came from Holland originally and that an older brother of Phebe Lawson's was the one who at some time changed the spelling.

Mrs. Harlan's letter indicated that Peter's daughter Phebe Ann had moved west by 1850, when she would have been around 14 years old; and that Peter's widow also, at some time, moved west.

Mrs. Harlan's theory that Phebe Ann may have gone west with an older married sister seems just possible: her two older sisters, reflected in the 1830 Amsterdam census, would have been about 23 and 21 years old in 1850. My own theory that widow Phebe and her orphaned youngsters may have gone west with the E. S. Cranes became untenable when I learned that Phebe Ann was in Wisconsin in 1850: the E. S. Cranes were still at Amsterdam in 1850. Too little is yet known to construct a plausible scenario for Peter's family in the 20 years following his death.

When Peter's four surviving children were identified in connection with the settlement of John's estate, Phebe Ann Stevens was listed first. This probably meant that she was the oldest; and, if so, the two daughters reflected in the 1830 Amsterdam census died without issue by 1861. It is not definitely known, however, that Phebe Ann was the oldest surviving child.

(1) Phebe Ann, b 18 Sep 1836, Amsterdam; bap West Glenville DR church; d 19 Dec 1879, Durand, Ill.; m 3 Sep 1856 Evarts Cornelius STEVENS, who was b 27 Sep 1832, Green Bay, Mich. Terr.; and who d 1 Sep 1925, Towner, N.D.

a. Mary Gertrude Stevens, b 30 Dec 1866, Elkhorn, Wis.; d 7 Mar 1957, Monroe, Mich.; m Lee Harold TAFT.

(a) Charlotte **Elizabeth** Taft, b 30 Apr 1902, Monroe, Mich.; m 24 June 1925, Marion Scribner HARLAN. Elizabeth T. Harlan (Mrs. Marion S.) compiled the above pedigree record.

(2) Olive, m ____ BROWN by 1866.

(3) Esra, living in 1866.

(4) Catherine, m ____ AMES by 1866.

5. Joseph W., born 5-24-1803; died 5-31-1878; married, 3-3-1836, Sobrina (or Sabrina) Wiser.

After their marriage, Joseph and Sabrina bought a place in the city of Schenectady which they sold, some three years later, to John. The deeds of these two transactions read, in part:

1 Nov 1836. Between John S. DeGraff of the City of Schenectady and Joseph W. Lawsing of the same place ... in consideration of \$425 ... all that certain lot of land in the 2nd ward of the City of Schenectady being part of a certain premises through which the new street leading to the Erie Canal from the South End of Church St. has been lately laid out and known as ... Lot No. 12 (Schenectady Co. Deed Book 0, p. 454).

21 Aug 1839. Between Joseph W. Lawsing and Sabrina his wife of the City of Schenectady and John Lawsing of the Town of Glenville ... in consideration of \$1355 ... all that certain lot of land situate in the 1st (sic) ward of the City of Schenectady being part of a certain premises through which the new street leading to the Erie Canal has been lately laid out ... designated ... Lot No. 12 (Schenectady Co. Deed Book R, p. 508).

The inventory of John's estate (see Chart 7, above p. 39) reported that John held five notes from Joseph, made 1837-39, which totalled some \$1975; and that the "present value" (principal and interest due) of these notes was some \$4899. The value of these notes was written off because they were considered to have been paid by a "store of goods and house and lot in the city of Schenectady." Apparently, then, Joseph's place in Schenectady was some sort of business ("store of goods") which had been bankrolled, in part, by John; and, when John bought the place, he paid for it by cancelling Joseph's notes. John must have sold the place; in that, it did not figure in the assets of his estate.

The next (and last) report of Joseph was that he was located in Cass County, Ill., when John's estate was being settled (1861).

+ **6. Chauncey Belding**, born 11-12-1805; died 12-25-1892; married, 1-26-1830, Julia Ann Chamberlain, who was born 9-28-1810 and who died 11-7-1877. (The Indiana Bible record did not report Chauncey's death, and reported Julia's death as that of Julia, wife of Chauncey B. **Lawson**.)

Chauncey and Julia had 10 children, born 1831-1852: Sarah Jane, Loranda Chamberlain, Charlotte Dauchy, Chauncey Orlando, Sarah Lucinda, Alida Bell, Sidney Oscar, Julianna, William Doland and Edward Taylor.

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

7. Robert C., born 7-23-1808, died 1888; married (1st), 3-5-1828, at the Presbyterian Church in the village of Amsterdam, Ann Deming of Glenville, N.Y. Ann was born 2-1-1807 and she died 2-29-1836. She was buried in the cemetery of the DR Church at West Glenville. Robert married (2nd), 9-6-1837, Mary Clark, who was born 6-20-1801.

Although Robert and Ann were married at Amsterdam, Dr. Edwin A. Young of Glenville recorded three births in their family: 1 May 1834, 21 Apr 1835 and 3 Feb 1836. Perhaps Robert and Ann were in the Glenville area then, or perhaps Dr. Young's practice included their part of Amsterdam.

By 1847, Robert apparently had settled at Charlton: Stephen Lawson of Amsterdam sold, 13 Mar 1847, land in Charlton to Robert Lawson of Charlton (Saratoga Co. Deed Book ZZ, p. 58). (Stephen had bought this land, 27 Dec 1746, from Peter Conde of Glenville—Saratoga Co. Deed Book XX, p. 391.)

The 1850 Charlton census reported Robert Lawsing, 42, carpenter, in a household that consisted of Robert, his wife Mary, 42, and Matilda Hollenbeck, 24. By 1850, Robert's children with Ann who were logged in by Dr. Young would have been around 14, 15 and 16 years old. Considering that Robert's 1850 household contained no youngsters or teenagers, I imagine that Robert had no children who survived to maturity.

8. Catherine, born 12-29-1810, married, 1-16-1833, Edward S. CRANE, who was born 1-1-1803 and who died 2-3-1889. Edward Savage Crane was the son of Caleb Camp Crane and Mary Steel (Crane Bible Record). Catherine's death date is not known, but she survived until 1895, at least, when she wrote her family history letter.

Catherine and Edward settled at Amsterdam: the 1850 Amsterdam census reported Edward Crane. 47. farmer, with wife Catherine. 39. and four children. In the next decade they must have gone west: in that. when John Lawsing died in 1861. Catherine Crane was said to have been living in the vicinity of Freeport. Ill.

Catherine and Edward had, at least, the four children reported in the 1850 census.

- (1) **Adaline** Crane, 16, or born c.1834.
- (2) **Louiza** (?) Crane, 13, or born c.1837.
- (3) **Charlotte** Crane, 10, or born c.1840.
- (4) **George** Crane, 8, or born c.1842.

9. Elizabeth, born 10-18-1813, died 9-20-1892; married, 6-1-1835, John J. KINNE (or Kinney), who died 3-15-1880.

The settlement of John's estate (see Chart 7, p. 39) produced the information that Mrs. Elizabeth Kinney was of Niagara County, N.Y., in 1861; and, in 1863, she sold any part over \$300 of her share in John's estate to Edward S. Crane for \$105.

10. James M., born 7-3-1816, married, 11-17-1841, Agnes J. McWilliam, who died 12-9-1888.

In 1861, James and his brother Chauncey were appointed administrators of John's estate. As such, they signed several documents: James signed as J. M. Lawson, and Chauncey as Chauncey B. Lawsing. (Chauncey alone signed the inventory, and James alone signed the final accounting.)

James was particularly interested in John's farm (and Chauncey wasn't): within a month of John's death, James bought for \$200 Chauncey's eighth share of the farm. The other heirs apparently declined to follow Chauncey's lead; and, in the end, James bought the farm at auction for \$3801 (see above, pp. 37, 40). John's farm was identified as that of J. M. Lawsing in an 1866 map of Glenville (Chart 6, p. 35).

The 1860 Glenville census reported James M. Lawson, 45, farmer, with his wife Agnes, 39, and no children (real estate \$1600, and personal estate \$662). Glenville school records, however, listed J. M. Lawson with 1 child registered 1861-67 in school districts 5 and 11. Possibly the census omitted this child or, possibly, the student was a youngster who joined James's household after 1860. In any case, no child of James has been identified; and, quite possibly, he had no child who lived to maturity.

Chauncey B. Lawsing⁵ (1805-1892)

Chauncey Belding Lawsing⁵ was born 12 Nov 1805 at Glenville, Schenectady County, N.Y., where he died 25 Dec 1892. He married 26 Jan 1831, at Amsterdam, Julia Ann Chamberlain, daughter of Wyatt Chamberlain (c.1793-1864) and Sarah ("Sally") Potter (1792-1866), who was born 28 Sep 1810 and who died 7 Nov 1877 (see CHAMBERLAIN). Chauncey and Julia were buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church.

Wyatt Chamberlain lived at Amsterdam in the locality that, I think, probably became Cranesville (see above p. 42—Wyatt was enumerated next to Jonathan Lawson in the 1830 census). In 1820, Wyatt and Sarah joined the First Dutch Reformed Church of Amsterdam at Manny's Corners. This church was soon supplanted by the First Presbyterian Church at the same location where, 11 July 1821, Julia was baptised. A 1905 map of Amsterdam shows Manny's Corners a couple of miles north of Cranesville and a couple of miles west of the northwest corner of Glenville (site of John Lawsing's farm).

Sarah Potter, Julia's mother, was the daughter of Judge Restcome Potter, a prominent Glenville man (see POTTER), whose farm adjoined that of John Lawsing. One of Sarah's brothers, Sidney B. Potter, settled at Amsterdam. I speculate that Julia may have named her son, Sidney Oscar Lawsing, in part, for her uncle Sidney.

Chauncey's locations in the 30 years following his marriage are, so far, nearly unknown: I failed to find him indexed in the N.Y. censuses of 1840 and 1850. His son Sidney, b 1847, however, is known to have been born at Amsterdam. I tend to think that Chauncey probably lived at Amsterdam until around 1860, when the Glenville census reported him and his family on his aged father's farm. Glenville school records reported C. B. Lawson of Schools No. 5 and No. 16 with five children in school 1859-1866. Considering that School No. 5 was in the vicinity of John Lawsing's farm (see Chart 6, p. 35), this school record suggested that

Chauncey may have moved to John's farm by 1859. The fact that Chauncey, then in his 50s with five children aged 7-19, was free to move to John's place suggests that Chauncey had not established himself elsewhere by c.1860.

Several months before John died, "Chauncey Lawsing and his wife Julia" joined, 8 June 1861, the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church on certificate from the Presbyterian church at Amsterdam (Consistory Minutes). This church record indicated that, before he moved to John's place, Chauncey lived in the vicinity of Manny's Corners, Amsterdam.

After John died, Chauncey settled in the village of Glenville: the 1870 Glenville census enumerated family #150 as that of C. B. Lawsing, 64, carpenter with wife Julia, 59; son William, 20, carpenter and daughter Bell, 26. This census enumerated A. T. Conde, who became the father-in-law of son Sidney, as the head of family #151.

In a deed, 1 Apr 1867, between Richard Sharp and his wife of Albany County and Alida B. Lawson [Chauncey's deaf daughter Alida Bell] of the town of Glenville, the Sharps sold for \$700 a lot of ¼A in the town of Glenville. The bounds of this property began at a corner where it adjoined the lot belonging to Henry Miller, "lately the property of Aaron Vedder" (Schenectady County Land Records, Box 48-532). This property, doubtless, was Chauncey's place in 1870: the 1866 map of Glenville village (see Chart 6, p. 35) shows the R. Sharp place next to that of A. T. Conde. I speculate that Chauncey, using funds from his share of John's estate, may have bought the Sharp place in Bell's name in order to provide for her future.

My aunt Margaret B. Lawsing (1886-1980) recalled (in a letter 16 Jan 1977) that when she was four or five years old she was taken north to visit her Grandfather Lawsing—her only living grandparent. By then, Chauncey was an irascible old man who was being cared for by his deaf, unmarried daughter Bell. Of her Grandmother Lawsing, she recalled a family tradition that had Julia as the exception among the "seven beautiful Chamberlain sisters."

The obituary notices of Julia and Chauncey in the *Schenectady Daily Union* read:

CHAMBERLIN—At West Glenville, Nov 7th, 1877, aged 67 years, Julia A. Chamberlin, wife of Chauncey B. Lawsing and sister of Mrs. Dr. Greene [Mrs. Geroe Greene] of this city. (7 Nov 1877)

Chauncey B. Lawsing, a life time resident of Glenville Corners, died on Sunday morning after an illness of two weeks. The cause of his death was stomach trouble. He was 87 years of age. Mr. Lawsing is survived by five children, two daughters and three sons, of which Edward T. Lawsing of this city is one. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock from the Reformed church, Glenville. (Tues., 27 Dec 1892)

I presume that both Julia and Chauncey died in the village of Glenville, which was called West Glenville in Julia's notice and, Glenville Corners in Chauncey's. I imagine that son Edward provided Chauncey's notice, and that he erred in stating that Chauncey was a "life long resident of Glenville Corners."

Children of Chauncey B. Lawsing and Julia Chamberlain—Lawsing⁴

Chauncey and Julia had 10 children, born 1831-1852: Sarah Jane, Loranda Chamberlain, Charlotte Dauchy, Chauncey Orlando, **Sarah** Lucinda, Alida **Bell**, **Sidney** Oscar, Julianna, **William** Doland and **Edward** Taylor. Of these, only the five in bold type grew to maturity. Fertility-wise, this was the last old-fashioned Lawsing family: a child born, on the average, every other year for approximately 20 years. Premature

deaths reduced this family to five; and, in terms of surviving children, this family resembled later Lawsing families. The comparative smallness of later Lawsing families, however, primarily reflected fewer births.

My principal sources of information about this family were copies of a Bible record and of a genealogical chart that James F. Lawsing, Jr., sent me in 1983. About the Bible record, he wrote (9/29/83):

The Family Bible apparently belonged to Chauncey & Julia Ann Lawsing purchased after 1874. It is my deduction that entries dated prior to William's marriage on 2/15/87 were probably made by Julia Ann. The deaths of Alida B., Edward T. and Sidney O. are in my father's handwriting. It's anybody's guess who entered the marriages of William, Sidney and Edward T. and the deaths of Julia A., Chauncey and William.

The genealogical chart was the work, James thought, of his uncle, Edward Potter Lawsing. It reached to the grandchildren of Chauncey and Julia.

Before I received the material from James F. Lawsing, Jr., Margaret B. Lawsing, daughter of Sidney, was my source of information about this family. In the late 1970s, the last several years of her life, family history often was a topic in our correspondence. She wrote (16 Jan 1977):

At Kiskatom [Sidney was pastor at Kiskatom, N.Y., 1910-17] Father had a house party for his brother and sisters, Aunt Bell and Aunt Sade and Uncle Ed. Every one of them had a good sense of humor. There were jokes from morning to night. I certainly had a good time. There was another brother, Will, who had died, who wasn't at all like the rest, kind of common.

1. Sarah Jane b 21 Nov 1831, d 9 Dec 1834, aged 3y, 18 d.

2. Loranda Chamberlain b 11 Oct 1833, d 29 Mar 1846, aged 12y, 8mo, 18d.

3. Charlotte Dauchy b 30 Jan 1836, d 28 Sep 1837, aged 1y, 8mo, 8d.

4. Chauncey Orlando b 15 Mar 1838, d 15 Sep 1841, aged 3y, 6mo.

5. Sarah Lucinda b 1 Sep 1840, m 25 Feb 1864 Francis V. VAN VRANKEN (his 2nd wife), who was b 26 Nov 1835 at Princetown, N.Y., and who d 5 Dec 1918 at Albany, N.Y. Like Sarah's brother Sidney, Francis Van Vranken was a minister in the Dutch Reformed Church. Francis, ordained 1861, served churches in the following locations: Lysander, N.Y., 1861-66; Glen, N.Y., 1866-74; Newark, N.J., 1874-82; Fultonville, N.Y., 1882-92; Philmont, N.Y., 1892-1903 and Leeds, N.Y., 1903-16.

Sarah's death date was the only one not reported in the Bible record. James F. Lawsing, Jr., wrote: "I believe she probably died after her husband in 1918 because I have a vague recollection of visiting 'Aunt Sade' who must have been Sarah L. and I think she then lived with William's sons who were known as Chan & Van and I believe bachelors." Sarah headed her family history letter (Chart 4, p. 28) "Albany, N.Y., May 22, 1919," so far, the last definite report of Sarah.

Margaret B. Lawsing recalled one of her Aunt Sade's cracks, as follows: "She was Uncle Frank's second wife (and) had some spoons from the first wife marked 'A.V.V.' Someone asked what A.V.V. stood for. Of course, it was the first wife's initials. Aunt Sade said, 'Oh, that stands for Any Van Vranken. I can use them, or Grace, or Mabel'."

Sarah and Francis Van Vranken had two daughters.

(1) Grace Van Vranken m Jared SCUDDER. They had three daughters.

a. Elizabeth Scudder, d by 1960, m ____ Wend (?)

b. Ruth Scudder m ____ deWolfe.

c. **Marion Scudder**, d 1977, m Truman D. Cameron.

(2) **Mabel Van Vranken**, b c.1877, d 26 Mar 1973, aged 96 years; m Frederick D. Crane, who predeceased her. No issue.

In her will, dated 28 Jan 1965, Mabel V. V. Crane named her two nieces, Marion S. Cameron and Ruth deWolfe, as principal heirs with \$20,000 apiece (she also left \$1000 each to her cousins Julia L. Berri, Dr. G. Conde Lawsing and Margaret B. Lawsing). In a letter to Margaret B. Lawsing (13 Jan 1960), Mabel wrote: "Marion Cameron was here for four days and we had a nice visit, but she cannot be as close to me as Bess was." This suggests that Elizabeth Scudder died by 1960. In her will, Mabel left \$20,000 each to Katherine W. Miller, Dr. David V. V. Wend and Dr. Jared Wend. These names suggest that Elizabeth married ____ Wend.

6. **Alida Bell**, b 23 Sep 1843, d 21 Aug 1922, never married. She was buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church.

As already reported (above, p. 46) Bell bought the Richard Sharp place in Glenville (now West Glenville) in 1867; but this purchase was thought to have been that of Chauncey who bought the place in Bell's name, perhaps because she was deaf and he wished thereby to provide for her future. The Chauncey Lawsings were thought to have lived in Glenville, probably in the old Sharp place, from 1867; and, after her mother died, Bell kept house for Chauncey. Chauncey died in 1892 and the old Sharp place burned in 1893. By then, the place had been sold to Albertha M. Romeyn (see "A Walking Tour of West Glenville," 1985—the site of the old Sharp place was No. 2 on the tour). Possibly, then, Bell sold the place after Chauncey died or, possibly, she sold it earlier. Except for the report of Bell at the Kiskatom house party, sometime after 1910, nothing now is known of Bell's life after Chauncey died.

Margaret B. (Bell) Lawsing wrote: "I wish you could have known Aunt Bell. She was an extraordinary woman. She was so deaf she never married, but she had a wonderful sense of humor. How I did enjoy her!" Considering Bell's communications skill, I imagine that she may have become deaf after she had acquired speech, and that she became adept at lip-reading.

+ 7. **Sidney Oscar**, b 16 Apr 1846, d 19 Jan 1922; m 26 Aug 1879 Mary Frances Conde (1847-1927). They had four children, born 1880-86: Julia Elsie, Albert Lindley, George Conde and Margaret Bell.

In a family history letter to her grandniece, Karen Lawsing, Margaret B. Lawsing wrote (18 Mar 1976):

I'm sorry but I don't know much about the Lawsing family. Whenever I'd ask Father [Sidney] about them, he'd say, "It's not who your ancestors are, but what you are that counts."

To me, she wrote (16 Jan 1977):

I never could get very much out of Father about his family. What little I know I got from Mother.

And again (4 July 1977):

I think the name was originally Lawson. A tradition says that two Lawson brothers came from England landed in N.Y. One went to Boston...the other went to Schenectady and changed his name to Lawsing. They must have had a big fight! I wonder what about!

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

8. Julianna, b 11 Aug 1848, d 16 Mar 1849, aged 7m, 5d. .

9. William Doland, b 27 Jan 1850, d 25 Feb 1909; m 15 Feb 1877 Angeline Filkins. The genealogical chart reported that William m Rhoda Filkins. Margaret B. Lawsing wrote me (26 Nov 1977) that Rhoda, somehow connected to Filkins' hired man in the A. T. Conde household, "eventually married Father's brother, Uncle Will." A mystery. Perhaps William's wife was Angeline Rhoda Filkins.

William and his wife had twin sons, nicknamed Chan and Van and thought to have been bachelors.

(1) Chauncey O.

(2) Edward Van Vranken.

10. Edward Taylor, b 23 July 1852, Amsterdam N.Y., d 19 Nov 1916; m 2 June 1880, Anna Elizabeth Fuller (1850-1914). They lived at Schenectady and had two sons.

(1) James Fuller (1881-1950) m 24 June 1912 (1st) Nina Alves (1877-1924) and (2nd) Mabel M. Pierson (1885-1972). With his 1st wife, James had one son.

a. James Fuller, Jr., b 26 Aug 1912, d 13 July 1984 at Bangor, Maine; a 10/1/1938, Mary Giddings (1914-). They had twin children.

(a) Susan Alden, b_ 26 Mar 1941; m 7 Nov 1964 Peter Tracy Dow. Two children: Timothy Tracy Dow, b 25 Nov 1966; and James Alden Dow, b 6 Mar 1969.

(b) James Fuller, III, m 10 Sep 1977 Lisa Garey Racette. Two daughters: Brooke Evan, b 28 June 1979; and Courtney Taylor, b 5 June 1983.

(2) Edward Potter (1888-1975) m 14 Mar 1918 Ina B. Peck (d 1965). They lived at Schenectady and had no children. Edward was interested in family history: he is thought to have made the genealogical chart; and, tucked into a family album that Margaret B. Lawsing made, was a page headed "Names and dates from Ed Lawsing in Schenectady."

Sidney O. Lawsing⁴ (1846-1922)

Sidney Oscar Lawsing⁴ was born 16 April 1846 at Amsterdam, Montgomery County, N.Y., and he died 19 Jan 1922 at a hospital in New York City. He married, 26 Aug 1879, Mary Frances Conde, who was born 18 Feb 1847 at Glenville, Schenectady County, N.Y., and who died 22 Apr 1927 at Durango, La Plata County, Colorado. Both Sidney and Frances were buried in the cemetery of the West Glenville Dutch Reformed Church.

Frances was the daughter of Abram T. Conde, 1810-1875, and Margaret Jane Kinsella, 1809-1867 (see CONDE), whose house in the village of Glenville was just east of the Lawsing house. Frances was away at school when her mother died in 1867, and she had to come home to keep house for her father. The 1870 Glenville census reported her father's household as follows: A. T. Conde, 59, farmer; Sarah, 82 (his mother); Thomas, 28, farm laborer; Fanny, 23, keeps house; and George, 21, farm laborer. George, according to Margaret B. Lawsing, was Frances's favorite brothers for whom she named her son, George Conde. George, himself, was the namesake of George Kinsella, the favorite brother of Frances's mother, who was Frances's piano teacher.

Of Frances's years as a housekeeper for her father, Margaret B. Lawsing gained the impression that they were not without intellectual stimulation: that Frances read a great deal to her father, and that she was as much his hostess as his housekeeper. Abram T. Conde died 14 Jan 1875 and, that fall, Frances entered Cornell University. She received her B.A. from Cornell in June, 1879, two months before her marriage.

The completion of Sidney's education also was delayed: he had to take time out to teach school in order to pay for his education. Sidney graduated from Rutgers College in 1874 and from New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1879. He was ordained as a minister in the Dutch Reformed Church that same year, at Philadelphia. When they married in 1879, Sidney was 33 years old and Frances was 32. Sidney looked older because his hair had turned white by then.

Sidney's ministerial career included service at six churches (see Peter N. Vandenberg, Ed., *Historical Directory of the Reformed Church in America, 1628-1965*, New Brunswick, N.J., p. 102) located as follows:

Rocky Hill, N.J.	1879-1882	Pastorate
Glen, N.Y.	1882-1888	"
Richboro, Pa.	1888-1907	"
Linlithgo, N.Y.	1907-1910	"
Kiskatom, N.Y.	1910-1917	"
Randolph Center, Vt. (Cong.)	1921-1922	Stated supply

Sidney retired after his tour at Kiskatom with the thought of spending his retirement years, more or less in rotation, with his three married children: Julia, Albert and Conde. He was visiting with Albert at Randolph Center when, the Congregational Church there being without a minister, Sidney undertook to supply its pulpit.

The first child of Sidney and Frances, Julia, was born at Rocky Hill, 1880; and the other three were born at Glen in 1883, 1884 and 1886. Glen, a town and village in Montgomery County, N.Y., is about 17 miles west of Glenville, on the south side of the Mohawk River. The church where Sidney preached still stands. The original part of it dates back to 1795, and it was enlarged and improved to its present form in 1870, when Francis Van Vranken, Sidney's brother-in-law, was its pastor. In 1986, Rev. Charles Hesselink, then pastor at

Glen, wrote me that the parsonage where Sidney lived was located “on Logtown Rd., just east of the cemetery, south side of road,” and that it was then owned by Everett Wood.

Richboro, Pa., Sidney’s third pastorate, is a town in the southeastern part of the state, about 20 miles north of Philadelphia. All of the children grew up at Richboro. They got their early education there in a two-story stone schoolhouse—the second floor was a one-teacher high school. They all prepared for college with three years at the Moody schools, Northfield, Mass. Dwight Lyman Moody, founder of these schools (Northfield Seminary for girls, 1879, and Mt. Herman for boys, 1881) was an evangelist who “stressed God’s love and mercy rather than retribution and hell-fire” (Columbia Encyclopedia, p. 1317).

Margaret B. Lawsing recalled that there were only two in her graduating class at Richboro. Of her earliest education, she wrote (4 July 1977):

They didn’t send me to school until [I was] 7, and Mother taught me to read. She always had read aloud to me, now she had me sit beside her. She would read right along, but slowly, and point to each word as she said it, and told me to watch the words as she said them. I didn’t know I was supposed to be learning to read, but I was put into the First Reader the first day of school.

Two souvenirs of Frances, dating from her Richboro years—her soliloquy on voting and her pencil portrait by daughter Margaret—are shown on the following page. They were among a packet of clippings and early artworks by Margaret that were preserved originally, I think, by Frances. Some of the artworks were dated, but none later than 1900. Although untitled and undated, the portrait clearly is one of Frances by an immature artist. Probably Margaret drew it when she was in her early teens, before she went to Northfield in 1903.

A sort of self-portrait of Frances can be seen in the following excerpts from her letters that Margaret B. Lawsing compiled for her brother Albert. Probably they were taken from letters that Frances wrote to Margaret at Northfield, 1903-06.

I am enjoying many things, especially books and God.

Lizzie’s wash and ours are waving at each other.

Monday we meet at Mrs. Pownall’s for an evening of Coleridge. You do not know how much I enjoy him. He has such fancy and lightness and beauty and elevation. He says beautiful things, beautifully.

I think ceasing to think of self is a victory that helps us in every way, helps to learn, to enjoy, to be healthy. And yet we all like to think about self. I am not sure but that it is the principal reason we are inclined to think more of a slight than a kindness.

Get near to Nature. She hath much wisdom and joy to give to those who come close.

I think we would get more beauty and joy out of life if we put more poetry in it.

I hope my loving you gives you as much pleasure as it gives me.

Albert has bought a wheel for \$25 and gone off to sell his scopes (stereoptican)) full of courage and plans.

Albert is a dear good boy, and I believe he will do good in the world. I do not so long to have him famous as I want him to live near God and help others to do so.

There is nothing so great or satisfying as growing in the likeness of Christ.

Do not be thinking whether people like you or not, go on and do your duty, live in God, and you will have all the joy and all the friends you need.

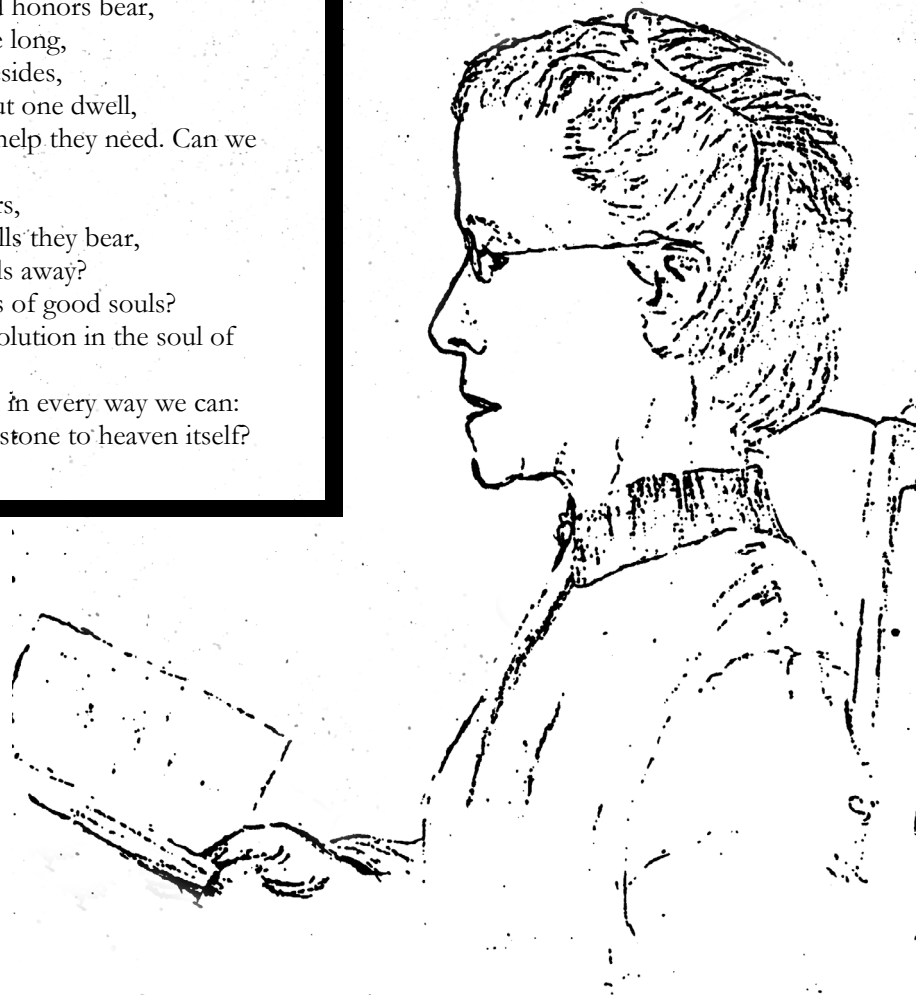
George is a very good, quiet boy. I would like to hear him laugh more, yet he is not gloomy, only not joyous.

A WOMAN'S SOLILOQUY.

BY MRS. S. O. LAWSING.

To vote or not to vote: that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The wrongs and sorrows that do come to others,
Or to make common cause against the wrongs we see,
And by approving, end them? To vote; to shirk;
No more; and by a vote to try to end
The oppression and the many common ills
Our country now is heir to. 'Tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To think, to vote;
To do' perchance help others; ay, that's our hope;
For in that wished-for power what chance may come,
When we have shuffled off this coil of habit,
Must give us hope; there's the reason why we have tried,
will try again;
For who would let another suffer, tho' *we* may not,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pangs of despised love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office and the spurns
That people sometimes learn to bear,
When we ourselves might matters better make
By simply voting? Who would honors bear,
And live at ease their whole life long,
And nothing do for any one besides,
Nor know the people that about one dwell,
The wrongs they suffer or the help they need. Can we
think no one
Suffers wrong, since ease is ours,
Or counsel patience for those ills they bear,
Instead of helping take those ills away?
Does selfishness make cowards of good souls?
And is there not enough of resolution in the soul of
every one,
To bravely do whate'er we can, in every way we can:
To make this world a stepping stone to heaven itself?
Richboro, Penn.

Two souvenirs of Frances (Conde) Lawsing from her Richboro years (1888-1907). Portrait of Frances by Margaret B. Lawsing, child artist.



Of Linlithgo, Sidney's penultimate pastorate (1907-10), Margaret B. Lawsing recalled: "We had strawberry shortcake every day, made by either Julia or me. We got to be adepts!" Julia and Margaret must have been at Linlithgo on a summer vacation. Kiskatom, Sidney's last pastorate (1910-17), was described by Margaret B. Lawsing as consisting of "3 houses and a church. The houses weren't in sight of each other. It was just a spot in the road, about 8 miles from Catskill, back from the Hudson."

On retiring in 1917, Sidney and Frances went to live with their son Dr. G. Conde Lawsing in West New York, N.J. From Conde's, Margaret B. Lawsing recalled: "Father drove his car [an old Ford], which was in poor condition, to Bert's in northwestern Penn., with Mother and me for passengers. From there he went to Julia's." A photo dated May, 1919, shows Sidney and Frances with Albert and his family in Fredonia, Pa. This may well have been an end-of-visit photo: Albert relocated to Marshallton, Del., that summer.

In her Christmas letter to Conde (14 Dec 1919), Julia (Mrs. Henry G. Berri), of Durango, Colo., wrote:

Father and Mother are still sleeping out-doors. Henry and I gave that up last night, and the children, but you bet Pa & Ma stuck it out. Father put on a sweater over his pajamas and Mother added something or other and they have a 10-1b soapstone they heat to the nth degree and then they have all the bedding the house affords and they say they're warm. But I'm darned if I really believe them.

Mother just glories in washing dishes and darning the stockings and perpetually mending and Father doggedly gets thru with feeding the chickens (he and Henry don't think the same about the chickens' care) and tending the furnace but I'm sure he doesn't glory in it. I'm afraid he hasn't any friends. He takes his constitutionals, and Mother takes hers at a different time & in a different direction, but I'm afraid he rarely chats with anyone. He never was a good mixer and I guess he's worse at it now than he ever was. Pathetic, isn't it. Mother is very good company when she's out. I was on the program of the Reading Club the other day but wanted instead to go out into the country but could get no one to take my place. Finally, Mother offered and bless you, if she didn't charm every one of those women. And Father has been praised way up too for the sermons he has given.

The next report of Sidney and Frances in retirement located them at Randolph Center, Vt., in the summer of 1921, again visiting the Albert Lawsing family—Albert, Carrie and children Elizabeth, Margaret and Frances. In the meantime, Albert had come to teach at the Vermont State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center in the fall of 1920 and had bought a large house there in the spring of 1921. As it happened, the Congregational Church at Randolph Center was between pastors at the time; and, to the satisfaction of all concerned, Sidney became its interim minister.

That fall, Elizabeth, then 7 years old, was laid up for months with a bad hip, and Frances's help with Elizabeth was much appreciated by Carrie. Carrie wrote (1 Nov 1921) to Margaret B. Lawsing:

...The Dr. says that in two more weeks he thinks he'll put her [Elizabeth] in a cast, then she can be up and dressed some of the time, he says she'll probably wear it about 3 months Mother reads to her while she takes her big glass of milk twice a day, and after her nap, Mother sits by her with a geographic, E. looks at the pictures & Mother talks to her about them & sews a little or darns. I simply could not manage at all without Mother's help.

Early in January, 1922, Sidney went to New York where his doctor son Conde arranged for him to have a prostate operation. Sidney entered the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, N.Y.C., 5 Jan 1922, where he died two weeks later. Dr. Hancock, who completed Sidney's death certificate, indicated that he was unable to state definitely the cause of death; that Sidney's last illness was Prostatic Hypertrophy; and that Diabetes Mellifus was a contributory condition.

Widow Frances continued to live, for a while, with Albert and his family. She wrote (20 Feb 1922) to Condé (Frances spelled Conde with an é):

...E. walked all over the snow, but the doctor does not want her to go to school yet. He seemed to think I could teach her but Carrie wants her to be taught the new method and E. is busy and happy with out studying. She is a dear girl and everybody loves her and she likes to meet people.....Margaret has had earache....but she seems to be well now, eats and sleeps well and can hear.

The next report of Frances that has come to light placed her at Randolph Center, July, 1923: a snapshot dated then “taken the morning Mother and Margie left for Ithaca,” shows Frances and Margaret B. Lawsing with Albert and his children. Perhaps Frances stayed at Randolph Center until then, or perhaps July, 1923, was the end of another visit with Albert. I speculate that Frances may have been off to a Cornell reunion where, perhaps, she joined her daughter Julia, another Cornell alumna; and that, after the reunion, Frances went with Julia to stay with her at Durango.

Frances died 27 April 1927 at Julia’s home in Durango. Her death certificate reported that the cause of her death was Carcinoma of the stomach, a condition of 9 months duration. In her will, dated 7 Sep 1926 at Durango, Frances directed, among other things, that “my daughter Julia L. Berri ...be paid for my board and keep from the 18th day of June, 1926, at the rate of \$6 per week, less any credits paid on account, “and she left \$1800 to each of her two daughters. After her bequests had been executed, all four children had ¼ interest in the residue of the estate, share and share alike. Margaret B. Lawsing wrote that Frances suffered internal injuries in an auto accident about a year before she died; and I speculate that medical expenses may have depleted Frances’s income to the extent that she wished to assure “board and keep” payments to Julia from her principal, if necessary. The partiality shown in her bequests to her daughters may have been an offset against earlier partiality to her sons, who received more financial help with their educations.

Children of Sidney O. Lawsing and Mary Frances Conde—Lawsing³

Sidney and Frances had four children, born 1880-86: Julia Elsie, Albert Lindley, George Conde and Margaret Bell. Of their family characteristics, Margaret Bell Lawsing recalled:

Julia and George were Lawsings, blue eyes from Father. Bert was all Conde, brown eyes from Mother.
I was a mixture, eyes from both producing hazel.

1. Julia Elsie, b 2 July 1880 at Rocky Hill, N.J., d 17 Apr 1970, Denver, Colo.; m 25 Aug 1910 Henry George BERRI of Durango, Colo. Henry was born 2 Dec 1875 at Lodi, Wis., and he died 2 May 1938 at Durango. Both Julia and Henry were buried in the Durango Cemetery, Durango.

Their son Theodore wrote (12 Sep 1977): “I have been told that my father’s grandfather came from a German speaking Canton of Switzerland with a French name. Also that my father’s father was on the Union side in the Civil War. My father was an orphan at age three and intermittently lived with his grandfather or uncles.” Henry went to Durango in 1896 where he developed a prosperous real estate, loan and insurance business.

Julia graduated from Cornell in 1907 and then taught English for three years at the high school in Durango. Julia and Henry came east for their wedding at Kiskatom, her father's last pastorate. A newspaper clipping Henry's scrapbook reported:

No one could wish to see a prettier country wedding than that which occurred at the Kiskatom Reformed Church last Friday.... First came the ushers—Edward Potter Lawsing and Edward Van Vranken Lawsing of Schenectady, Albert Lawsing of Colora, Md., and Conde Lawsing of New York City. They were followed by the two bridesmaids—the bride's sister, Miss Margaret Lawsing, and Miss Mary Blake....

A snapshot of this wedding party showed Henry Berri to be by far the tallest—half a head taller than Albert Lawsing, next tallest.

For most of the 31 years of her widowhood, Julia maintained her own household—it runs in my mind that she came to reside in housing constructed for Senior Citizens at Denver. In the last several years of her life, however, Julia lived with her daughter Betty Ann Wells at Aurora, just outside of Denver. She died at the Presbyterian Medical Center, Denver, principally from “ruptured Aortic aneurism”—she also had Addison's Disease.

Julia came east from time to time to visit her sister and brothers. For an assignment in a Senior Citizens writing class, she once mined her visits with Albert at Randolph Center and wrote a piece about fictionalized rustic Vermonters, focused through after-church coffee hours at Albert's. This piece was published in the New England Homestead, 14 Nov 1959, as “20,000 Cups of Coffee.” It concluded with the thought (expressed by a “quiet little woman”):

The spirit of love and tolerance we find here Sunday after Sunday is becoming strong within us and spreading outward.

More easily remembered because of its cadence was the less elevating thought that Julia once wrote, probably in a Christmas communication:

I view with alarm
And increasing dismay
This funny full figure I'm getting.

Julia and Henry had four children.

- (1) **Frances Berri**, b 5 July 1911, d 27 Feb 1932, buried in Durango Cemetery.
- (2) **Theodore L. Berri**, b 6 Nov 1912; m Patty _____. No children.
- (3) **Beatrice Berri**, b 6 June 1918, d 13 Feb 1919, buried in Durango Cemetery.
- (4) **Betty Ann Berri**, b 12 Aug 1921; m Crawford WELLS.

+ 2. **Albert** Lindley, b 8 June 1883, d 24 Nov 1961; m Carrie Marguerite Woodrow (1888-1981). Five children, born 1914-1925: Mary Elizabeth, Margaret Condé, Frances Rebeka, Julia Hogue and Joseph Woodrow.

Margaret B. Lawsing wrote that Albert was named for the son of a couple named Lindley, dear friends of Sidney and Frances.

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

3. George Condé, b 30 Dec 1884 at Glen, N.Y., d 16 Jan 1977 at North Syracuse, N.Y.; m (1st) Lydia Elizabeth Clair, whose son by an earlier marriage, Leslie Clair Hyatt, became part of their family. Lydia died of cancer and Conde m (2nd) Vivian ___, who also died of cancer, predeceasing Conde by many years. (Conde spelled his name Conde but he was called Condie, not Conday.)

After completing his undergraduate studies at Rutgers University, Conde earned a medical degree from Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. He practiced medicine from an office in his home in West New York, N.J.; and, in his later years, he also was a school doctor. He retired in 1968, and ultimately made his home with his daughter Katherine and her family at North Syracuse, where he died of heart failure.

With Lydia, Conde had three children.

(1) Conde Clair b 18 July 1917, m Dr. Herbert J. JENNE. They had two children.

a. Karen Clair Jenne, b 31 Dec 1946.

b. Kurt Jenne.

(2) Helen Louise, b 14 Jan 1920; m Gerald L. LANG. They had two children.

a. Michael Craig Lang, b 5 Dec 1946.

b. Helen Maud Lang, b 10 Jan 1947.

(3) Katherine Kinsella, b 19 Feb 1923, m Daniel KENNEDY. Five children:

Michael, Karen, Kevin, Keith and Kate.

4. Margaret Bell, born 1 Sep 1886 at Glen, N.Y., died 18 July 1980 in infirmary of Winter Park Towers, a retirement facility at Winter Park, Fla.

Margaret usually was called Margie (with a soft g). Her mother often thought of her as Margery or Marjorie: in her will, Frances designated her “my beloved daughter Marjorie B. Lawsing.”

When Margaret graduated from Northfield Seminary, June, 1906, she returned to Richboro, Pa., with the thought of going on to college in the fall. Her father, however, feeling that he could not afford a fourth child it college, had made arrangements for Margaret to teach in a one-room elementary school about three miles from the parsonage. Instead of going to college in the fall, Margaret began a year of teaching—she lived at home and walked to work.

In the fall of 1907, Margaret entered Penn State—at the time, there were 1,000 men and 50 women there. After two years, Margaret’s career interest in art led her to transfer to the Pennsylvania Museum School of Industrial Art at Philadelphia. She was in the first term of her third year at PMSIA when she was offered, and accepted, a temporary job in the art faculty at Penn State. By then, her sister Julia was paying her school costs because her father stopped paying them at the end of four years. The job at Penn State became permanent and Margaret had advanced to the position of acting head of the art department by 1917. At this point, she decided to take a year off and complete her undergraduate studies: she received her B. S. and teaching diploma from Teachers College, Columbia University, N.Y., 5 June 1918.

From Teachers College, Margaret went to teach at Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio, where two of her Penn State colleagues already had located. After four years at Lake Erie, Margaret resigned in support of a faculty protest against the college president; and, the next year, Margaret taught art at the high school in Boise, Idaho. She got back into college art teaching in 1924 when she joined the art faculty of the State College of Oregon at Corvallis, where she remained until 1930.

In the summer of 1925, Margaret had a European vacation: principally, England, Italy and France. On her passport she wrote that her Age was 38; her Height was 5' 5 3/4"; her Nose was Retrousse; and that her Hair was medium gray. Like her father's, Margaret's hair whitened early. She wrote to her mother from Paris:

...I've ordered a French dress and am having it made—black silk with vest of emerald green. Hope it will turn out what I imagine. They have good looking girls that wear the models in one after another, you pick out what you like, and they make you one like it to fit.

I'd like to get out to the Conde Museum, but can't manage it. I'll have to leave something for next time. I'm coming over on a one-class steamer next time, just to France + England, and live at Pensions. Won't cost so much, you know.

Margaret never did return to Europe, but she had many memorable vacations. Photos show, for example, a vacation at a tent house, Abraham's Bosom, on a hill above the Pacific Ocean; and a Rocky Mtn. horseback trip with Julia and Henry Berri.

Margaret spent the academic year, 1930-31, in New York City earning an M.S. degree from Teachers College, Columbia University. While she was improving her academic credentials, the art faculty at Corvallis was reduced and her position was abolished. Margaret had to find a new position when the Depression was making this very difficult: she recalled that there were more than 500 applicants for one position that she tried to secure. For about a year, Margaret was unable to find work in her field. During this time, she lived briefly with her brother Conde, longer with her sister Julia, and, for a few months, was the hired companion of a handicapped woman at Kingston, N.Y. Finally, Margaret got back into teaching: after short stints in Indiana, Pennsylvania and Vermont schools, she became an art teacher in the public school system of West New York, N.J. in 1936, where she taught for the next 16 years, the balance of her teaching career.

In the 40s, Margaret bought an English bicycle. She wrote: "I'd put my wheel on a train or boat and get outside the city before I started to ride I'd start at the crack of dawn...stop for breakfast [and] stop riding about 12 and go to the movies or the library in the afternoon. I rode 2,000 miles altogether, and sold my bicycle for as much as I paid for it." She once told me of coasting down Mendon Mtn., outside of Rutland, Vt., her white hair blowing back, when she heard an appreciative road worker shout, "Heigh oh, Silver!"

Catherine Douglas, daughter of Margaret's roommate at PMSIA, wrote (16 Aug 1980) that Margaret—

introduced my sister and me to the excitement of New York City when we visited her in her apartment in West New York (what a view of the harbor!) ...I have always felt that her home said so much about her—it was compact, full of interesting items gathered on trips or personally crafted; it had an exciting view of Manhattan and was convenient to all the special events she enjoyed in the city. She was intent on both doing a good job and having fun.

On her retirement in 1952, Margaret went to DeLand, Florida, where she bought a house and lived for the next 14 years. In 1966, at the age of 80, she sold her house and moved to a well-appointed retirement facility, Winter Park Towers, at Winter Park, Fla., where she spent the last 13 years of her life. In those years, rising costs at WPT entirely depleted Margaret's resources: monthly charges, \$190 a month in 1966, had risen to \$423 a month in 1979, or, as she wrote, "a little more a month than I have." Margaret was a member of the P.E.O., which made her the recipient of a Golden Star Grant that made up the difference between her income and her costs.

Late in April, 1980, Margaret wrote, "...my number's up! I've got cancer of the uterus..." And, late in May, she wrote, "Dr. Mitchell ...outlined what he intended to do, and I said I didn't want my life prolonged. I was

93, and that was enuf.” Margaret died in the infirmary of WPT where she had been critically ill for several days. During her last night, George Wendall, an Episcopalian lay minister and fellow-resident of WPT sat with her—he had become Margaret’s friend partly through a shared fondness for cats. He and others at WPT spoke admiringly of Margaret: they agreed that 93 years was enough and they admired her courage.

I wrote to Margaret’s friends about her death, and many of them responded with memories of her. Helen Saunders, President of the Board of Directors of Golden Star Grants, Inc. (P.E.O) wrote (6 Aug 1980):

...I was so genuinely fond of her and each time I went for a visit with her I felt lifted and inspired by the sharpness of her mind, her courage and, in general, the way she handled her life. She had all the bearing and beauty of the kind of P.E.O. life we all aspire to attain. On my last visit with her, the latter part of May, we discussed everything from Carter to Reagan to the Iranian situation. She was so well-read and still had a twinkle in her eye and enjoyed having a visitor come in.

Mary W. Blake, then 89 years old, wrote (6 Aug 1980):

Margie’s father was my grandmother’s pastor years and years ago. That is how the friendship of the families began.

In 1910 Margie and I were bridesmaids at Julia’s wedding. In 1914, Margie persuaded my father to let me go with her to the Art Colony at Boothbay Harbor, Maine, where I had six glorious weeks with her. It was a long friendship that meant a great deal to me. I am grateful for its rich memories.

Albert L. Lawsing³ (1883-1961)

Albert Lindley Lawsing³ was born 8 June 1883 in the village of Glen, N.Y.—town of Glen, Montgomery County. He died 24 Nov 1961 in the hospital of Randolph, Vermont—town of Randolph, Orange County. He married, 12 April 1913, at Laurenceville, N.J.; Carrie Marguerite Woodrow, who was born 3 Nov 1888 at Colora, Cecil County, Maryland, and who died 23 April 1981 in a nursing home at Windsor, Connecticut. Both Albert and Carrie were buried in the cemetery of Randolph Center, Vt.

Carrie was the youngest child and only daughter of Joseph H. Woodrow, 1842-1910, and Rosella Flaharty, 1846-1927 (see WOODROW). Carrie graduated from nearby West Nottingham Academy, one of a class of three, in June, 1908. That fall she started teaching in a little two-teacher (Anna Fryer was the other teacher) elementary school within easy walking distance of her home. When I was last at Colora, in the late 1980s, the school where Carrie taught housed the Colora Church of Christ.

Albert grew up in Richboro, Pa., and prepared for college at Mt. Herman, Northfield, Mass. He entered Penn State College in the fall of 1904, where he joined the Phi Tau fraternity. He intended to major in engineering; but, in his first year, he lost his left hand in a shop accident and changed his major to agriculture and teaching. These events put him a year back. He received his B.S. from Penn State in June, 1909.

Albert began his teaching career as a high school teacher at Uniontown, Pa., 1909-1910. He then went to a position at West Nottingham Academy: he was “of Colora, Md.,” 25 Aug 1910 when he ushered at his sister Julia’s wedding. The next location that I have found for Albert was Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., whence Albert wrote letters to Carrie in the fall of 1912. He wrote of his work at the Institute as being part-time (4 hours a day) and involving “working out cost, profit, loss, etc. etc. for each field and crop.” I speculate that his work at the Institute may have counted as field work for a degree. In any case, Albert received an M.S. in Agriculture from Penn State in 1913. In 1919, Albert received a Permanent College Certificate which

authorized him to teach in Pennsylvania public schools—the requirements for this certificate were a B.S. degree and the completion of three full terms of teaching.

Albert's letters to Carrie from Hampton (actually, he signed most of them with his middle name, Lindley) were largely concerned with his plans to get a job so that they could get married. He was looking for a non-teaching job: "this teaching of Agriculture in secondary schools is not practical for a college man." In a letter, 15 Jan 1913, from Washington, D.C., where Albert was job-seeking, Albert wrote to Carrie:

I am started on the track of another Missionary job in N. Carolina, I think. It is doing the same kind of work that County Farm Experts are doing. Only the opportunity is much greater. I will be more freeI would want you to post yourself somehow on domestic Science and go around with me at least part of the time. We would go on horseback. Learn all you can from your mother and we will get the rest somehow, if I have to send you away to school. You want the simple things, canning, preserving &c.

This job materialized: from 1913 to 1916 Albert was the agent for the Country Life Department of the Presbyterian Board of Missions in Madison County, North Carolina.

With a job nailed down, Albert married Carrie, 12 April 1913, at Lawrenceville, N.J. Rev. Samuel Polk, the officiating pastor, was a Colora friend of both, and he may have been instrumental in securing Albert's Board of Missions job.

After their marriage, Albert and Carrie went to Big Laurel, Madison County, N.C., in the Great Smoky Mountains. For Christmas presents that year Carrie mailed bits of laurel. Their first child, Elizabeth, was born on Valentine's Day, 1914. Some time after that, the family moved to Big Pine where their second child, Margaret, was born 9 Nov 1915. Her birth certificate showed that Albert's brother, Dr. G. Conde Lawsing, was the attending physician and that Albert's occupation was "pastor." Many years later, daughter Julia L. Daniel and her husband visited Madison County and found that Albert was remembered as a preacher. His work, then, might be described as that of a Christian County Agent.

According to Carrie, Catherine Marshall's portrayal of life in the Tennessee part of the Great Smokies (in *Christy*, McGraw Hill, 1967) exactly described mountaineer society at Big Laurel and Big Pine. It was a sort of frontier life among fundamentalist aborigines. As he had envisioned, Albert went about on horseback: his gray horse, Bluegrass, always bolted when mounted, so Albert always faced Bluegrass into the barn and gained the saddle by the time that Bluegrass turned around. Carrie, busy with babies, never did become Albert's fantasized Christian Home Demonstration Agent.

Albert's next job was as a teacher in the Vocational School at Fredonia, Pa. He and his family drove to Fredonia from Colora, Md., where they had been visiting Carrie's mother. Carrie described their trip in a letter to her lifelong friend, Frances Steel (6 Sep 1917):

We had some trip across Pa. This town is in Mercer Co., not far from the Ohio line, so we came about all the way across the state. We had planned to go as far as State College Tue.—the day we left, but we got a late start & missed it by about 40 miles. When we were about six miles out of Lewistown, we found a suitable camping place, so we stopped and prepared to spend the night. There was a party not far distant, who had come down from Lewistown with a picnic supper Well, the man of this particular party came down to us and offered to help, it was dark by this time and we were tired and hungry, so we were glad for his help. He showed us a better place for the car, cut the pegs to stake the tent down with, helped pitch the tent, etc. Meanwhile the ladies brot the remains of their supper. I

confess I was a little dubious about accepting the proffered lunch, but it proved to be alright & tasted mighty good. We were camping by the side of the Juniata River, & believe me the mosquitos were getting in their full quota of bites on me; and it had commenced to rain, when a bright idea struck the man, & he said, "Why not come home & spend the night with us."

We accepted their hospitality, pulled down the tent, packed up & went on to Lewistown with them. They took us on faith, & we, them. He proved to be a storekeeper, groceries. When we got to their home, the host hustled around & got a screen for the other window in the guest room & made things just as comfortable as could be for us. I noticed his wife was sort of quiet & remained in the background, but I said nothing about it. The next morning she didn't appear at breakfast. I wondered but decided to keep quiet a little longer. Soon he was called upstairs, he came back right quick & trying to speak quietly & calmly said that he thought the "Stork" would most likely arrive before many hours. We made all possible haste to get off and were ready to go by half past eight, but bless you, the Stork came first with a fine boy, It was *some* experience for us.

We spent a good part of Wed. at State College. Mr. Lawsing had a host of kind-hearted friends there and he enjoyed having me meet them. Before we got away from there, a storm came along and made the roads very muddy, so it was hard to travel very fast even with chains on.. We travelled as far that night as we knew the road, then stopped and as the ground was already soaked, we fixed up the inside of the car as comfortably as we could and slept in it. We got an early start on Thursday and tried our level best to come all the way here, but we had a lot of mountains to cross, the rain poured down most of the day and the roads were abominable. At ten o'clock Thur. night we were still 20 miles from this place, and at a fork in the road, we didn't know which way to go, so we decided to camp, and luckily there was a right suitable location. Our babies are fine campers. Mr. Lawsing took out one of the auto seats & put it on the ground. I set both babies on it, wrapped them up in a slumber robe & they sat quiet as mice while we put up the tent. That night tho we nearly perished, it was so cold.

We got into town in good time Fri A.M. We were very cordially received. This is a small country town of about 500. The whole town is wrapped up in this Vocational School. It is a remarkably clean town, plenty of shade trees and each house has its grassy yard, the streets are paved & the roads Macadamized. There isn't a hired girl in town, every family does its own work We use natural gas for cooking and lighting. It is a perfect joy to cook with gas. I made elderberry and grape jelly this P.M. and it jelled fine. I love to cook but I don't love to wash up all the pots and kettles I muss up.

At Fredonia, the Albert Lawsings lived next door to Dr. Thomas Hogue and his wife Lucy, a childless couple, who soon became their fast friends.

After two years at Fredonia, Albert taught a year at Wilmington, Del. He commuted to work by train from a rented cottage in the country outside of Marshallton, Del., where daughter Frances was born 10 Aug 1920. On this occasion daughters Elizabeth and Margaret stayed with the Steel family—Carrie Steel and her daughters Frances and Ellen—in their Philadelphia apartment. We both had Measles there.

In the late fall of 1920 (an Oct 1920 photo shows the family still at Marshallton), the family moved to Randolph Center, Vt., where Albert joined the faculty of the Vermont State School of Agriculture. V.S.A. later became the Vermont Technical College—the only V.S.A. building now remaining on the V.T.C. campus is the old dormitory where, on their arrival, the Lawsing family lived for a month or so. The family moved from the dormitory to a small rented house just north of the old Methodist Church (now the Stocker summer place), where all of the children had Whooping Cough. I recall that Dr. Russlow came up from Randolph, diagnosed the disease, and tacked a red quarantine sign on the door.

In April, 1921, Albert and Carrie bought a large house at the north end of the village, the so-called Partridge place, which was distinguished by its windmill (now dismantled) and by the clock on its barn. A photo dated 25 June 1921 shows summer visitors on the front steps of this house— Rev. and Mrs. Lawsing (Albert's parents), and Dr. and Mrs. Hogue (Fredonia friends)—as well as the female members of the Albert

Lawsing family. The photo was taken by Albert with his big camera—it was a bellows camera, mounted on a tripod, with a bulb-operated shutter, which used glass plates from which Albert made the 5" x 7" print. Smaller prints in the family photo collection generally were made with Carrie's box camera. Both Albert and Carrie had their cameras before they married. Something finally went wrong with the shutter in Albert's camera which he was unable to fix, but Carrie's camera gave her a lifetime of service.

The next four years were very active ones for Albert and Carrie. First., there were a number of house-improvement projects. These included the installation of electricity (Albert did this himself), as well as the installation of a heating system and of a septic tank and field, the conversion of the shed into a laundry, and a new roof of large, gray hexagonal shingles of a fireproof composition. Then, too, I recall a couple of husbandry projects: Albert began raising Jersey Giant chickens for meat (he did the caponizing); and he became a beekeeper—I suppose that these ventures may have served as teaching demonstrations. I also recall a number of recreational activities: Albert put in a cinder-based tennis court behind the old V.S.A. dormitory and bought rackets for himself and Carrie—he also bought his and her snowshoes, and skis for himself and the two older girls. As much as anything, probably, Albert and Carrie enjoyed the sociability provided by the Faculty Club. They learned to play "500" at Faculty Club parties; and, in reflection of the game's terminology, they named the bedrooms flanking the bathroom the Right and Left Bowers.

The two youngest children in the family were born in these busy years: Julia Hogue, 22 July 1922, and Joseph Woodrow, 7 July 1925.

By June, 1925, "politics" made it necessary for Albert to seek a new position (it runs in my mind that all of the V.S.A. faculty who were not Vermont-born then lost their jobs); and, that fall, Albert became the principal of the high school at Cabot, Vt. In order to teach in Vermont secondary schools, Albert needed to take education courses at the University of Vermont; so, in the summer of 1926, the family camped near the campus while Albert got his education credits and some of the children attended Observation School. In a letter to her western in-laws (13 Sep 1926), Carrie expressed satisfaction with the summer's experience:

Elizabeth's fine work at summer school has boosted her a grade so that she is now up with Margaret in the 7th grade [Elizabeth had lost a grade through illness, 1921-22] ...Frances's six-week start up in Burlington was a fine thing for her [Frances entered 1st grade that fall].... Joe has such a dear little plump body, the 8 wks of camp life surely did wonders for him.

After another year at Cabot, Albert went on to a year as principal of Bradford Academy at Bradford, Vt., which proved to be his last teaching job.

The family then returned to Randolph Center, and Elizabeth and I entered Randolph High School in the fall of 1928. Early in the summer of 1929, Albert began a brief career in insurance by attending an instruction course given by the Equitable Life Assurance Co. at Springfield. He found few customers in the vicinity of Randolph Center, however, and the onset of the Depression that fall virtually wiped out his prospects. Around this time, I recall, Elizabeth and I painted road signs with the message: "Sleep in a canopied bed at The Gables." As The Gables, the house at Randolph Center offered accommodations to summer boarders and tourists. Some boarders came (from other advertising), but no tourists (Randolph Center was not on a main road).

The advertised canopied bed belonged to Edward Kibby, a Vermont-born member of the V.S.A. faculty whose sideline was antique furniture—he loaned the bed to The Gables with the thought that its display might lead to its sale. The Kibby/Lawsing collaboration grew into another venture: the tourist inn, River Bend, at

East Randolph, Vt. The Kibbys owned a house and attached barn just north of the bridge at East Randolph on well-travelled Route 14. This property was converted into a summer tourist inn, operated by the Lawsings, where Mr. Kibby showcased his antiques. In the River Bend period (1930-c.1938), the Lawsings spent long summers at East Randolph while The Gables stood vacant. In the first summer at River Bend, the empty Gables was struck by lightning, and the resulting fire destroyed part of the attic and all of the winter clothing stored in it. Firemen from Randolph, summoned by a neighbor, saved the house and attributed their success to the fireproof shingles which had helped to smother the blaze.

After their River Bend period, Albert and Carrie lived year-round at Randolph Center. They turned The Gables to account by renting rooms and taking in boarders, and Albert took such jobs as he could find. Their financial mainstay, however, became Carrie's job as a postal clerk, from which she retired, with a pension, at the age of 70.

Beginning in the 1940s, Carrie found more time for, and enjoyment in, interests beyond her family. For example, from 1941 to 1947 (at least) there were annual chamber music concerts at The Gables, performed by musicians summering at or near Randolph Center; she joined the choir of the Congregational Church and became its director, as well as church organist, in 1946; and, in 1950, the first of 25 annual Christmas Carol Sings was held at The Gables.

Both Albert and Carrie had their share of physical problems, but they managed to remain independent and active until 1960 and 1976, respectively. Albert suffered a heart attack, probably in the late 1940s, from which he seemingly recovered; but, in the spring of 1960, he experienced difficulty in walking. This condition led to an operation at the Mary Fletcher Hospital at Burlington, 2 Apr 1960, which disclosed that Albert had spinal cancer (Multiple Myeloma); and which left Albert paraplegic. After treatment to the extent possible, Albert returned to Randolph Center. For the next year and a half, more or less, he got around in a wheel chair. He became bedridden in the fall of 1961; and he died 24 Nov 1961 at the Gifford Memorial Hospital, Randolph, where he had been hospitalized for a week. His death certificate reported that Multiple Myeloma was the condition leading to death, and that Albert also had, "for years," arteriosclerotic heart disease.

In a letter to Carrie (27 June 1960), Dr. George A. Schumacher, Albert's doctor at Mary Fletcher Hospital, wrote, in part:

I never was so impressed with a man's spirit and courage in the face of serious threats and a great deal of distress as I was with Albert. As a fellow Penn Stater, I am proud of Al Lawsing, '09! Give Albert my best regards for continued improvement.

After Albert died, Carrie continued to live at The Gables. She had Glaucoma, probably as early as 1940, which she held at bay, more or less, through daily medication. She also developed cataracts, which were successfully treated by surgery, as well as the general aches and pains generally associated with old age; but, nevertheless, she continued her active social life. An illustrated article about the 20th annual Carol Sing (by Steve McLeod, *The Times-Argus*, Barre-Montpelier, Vt., 26 Dec 1970) reported, in part:

Randolph Center—The first Sunday in December is when the people in this community begin celebrating Christmas country-style with a carol party in the home of "the most hospitable person you could find" ...Mrs. Albert Lawsing, an 82-year-old widow....

Mrs. Lawsing is known for throwing her home open "for anything and everything." For years she held coffee hours after church, and barbecues on Memorial Day and Labor Day....

You watch Mrs. Lawsing walk spryly to the door. You listen to her talk: engaging, bright, still developing ideas. You find she's entertaining 14 people for Christmas holidays. You find she's active in the community and a frequent entertainer.

You think—she can't be 82 years old.

Carrie began to fail when she was around 85. Finally, she became disoriented to the extent that she needed continuous oversight; and she agreed to enter Mountain View Convalescent Hospital, Windsor, Conn., in the spring of 1976. Her son lived nearby, and his wife was a nurse at Mountain View, a daily comfort to Carrie. Carrie died 23 April 1981, aged 92, at Mountain View.

Among Carrie's papers I found the following, written large on six pages of a small 2½" x 4" pad:

I cannot remember a time when I have not been associated with the Church. When I was very young my parents took me to Church with them. As I grew it was a continuing association. When I was able to play the piano some, I played for S.S., Christian Endeavor and the mid-week prayer meetings. Always there was some church-connected work I could do.

I cannot imagine what my life would have been had I not had this close association with like-minded people and the experience of working with them on common problems.

Without the Church, my life might have been limited to the problems of my own home and community—but the Church stretched my mind to include the needs of the large Community, the World. If my interests had been confined to just the needs of my own family, I might easily have been floored when those needs disappeared.

There is a verse in Proverbs—"Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." This is the legacy my parents left me.

Children of Albert Lawsing and Carrie Woodrow—Lawsing²

Albert and Carrie had the following five children. For family geneticists, I report that both Albert and Carrie had dark hair, and that Albert had brown eyes while Carrie had blue. Albert was just under 6' tall, and Carrie's height was about 5' 7".

1. Mary Elizabeth, b 14 Feb 1914, Big Laurel, Madison Co., N.C., d 12 April 2006 Randolph Center, Vt.; m Morris Earl LAFRANCE, son of Frederick LaFrance and Olivia Swenson, 28 Nov 1939. Morris b 3 Oct 1913, d 11 Feb 2005 Arlington, Va. Three children.

(1) Olivia Jean LaFrance, b 18 Feb 1942; m c.1970, Carl Frederick SEAVEY. No children.

(2) Stephen Condé LaFrance b 21 May 1947; m (1st) 20 May 1972, Patricia Marie Rippner (divorced, one child); m (2nd) 8 Nov 1986, Donna Lee Bilodeau, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Donald Bilodeau; (divorced).

a. Matthew Jacob LaFrance, b 8 Mar 1977.

(3) Philip Pierre LaFrance, b 4 Mar 1950; m 19 May 1979, Elaine Kathleen Scruggs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Theodore Scruggs. (Divorced 1990). Two children.

a. Cora Elizabeth LaFrance, b 25 Nov 1981.

b. Lauren Nicole LaFrance, b 11 Mar 1985; m 18 Oct 2008, Justin Mahwikizi.

2. Margaret Condé, b 9 Nov 1915, Big Pine, Madison County, N.C., d 11 Feb 2005 Arlington, Va.; m 30 Aug 1939 Jon MAGNUSSON, son of Leifur Magnusson and Sarah Bement Swain (see MAGNUSSON). Two children.

(1) Joan Magnusson, b 11 July 1942; m 26 Mar 1966 Thomas C. HUBBARD. Two children.

a. Lindley **Taylor** Hubbard, b 26 Aug 1970.

b. **Carrie** Swain Hubbard, b 24 Oct 1974; m 13 Nov 2004, John Anthony Willimann. One child: Lillie Reinemarie Willimann, b 4 July 2008.

(2) Joel **Leifur** Magnusson, b 4 Dec 1946; m 1 Oct 1988 Charlotte Elaine Sibley.

3. **Frances** Rebeka, b 10 Aug 1920, Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle Co., Del., d c. 21 March 1995 San Francisco, Ca. One child.

(1) **Rebeka** Condé Lawsing, b 31 Dec 1951.

4. **Julia** Hogue, b 22 July 1922, Randolph Center, Vt. (Town of Randolph, Orange Co.), d 22 April 1994; m 13 Sep 1952, Ennis Effner Daniel, d 30 April 2007. Three children.

(1) **Emilie** Paxton Daniel, b 30 Sep 1954.

(2) **Charlotte** Tippin Daniel; b 1 Oct 1955, d 4 May 2008.

(3) **George** Edward Daniel, b 14 Mar 1962.

5. **Joseph** Woodrow, b 7 July 1925, Randolph Center, Vt., m 25 Feb 1949 Catherine Irene Bown. Four children.

(1) **Karen** Sue, b 24 Nov 1950; m (1st) 1970, Gordon G. Hawes (divorced, no children); m (2nd) 30 May 1981, Porter Rodgers Arbogast. (Divorced, two children); m(3rd) 8 Feb 2003 Kenneth Alfred Wiggin.

a. **Jesse** Morgan Lawsing Arbogast, b 31 Mar 1982.

b. **Julia** Kathleen Lawsing Arbogast, b 27 May 1984.

(2) **Michael** Joseph, b 5 Nov 1952; m Diane Duryen 21 Jan 1995.

(3) **Peter** Xavier, b 9 June 1956; m 7 Nov 1987, Judith Ann Petry (divorced).

(4) **Patrick** James, b 22 June 1959.

Notes

Namesakes. Writing about Dutch names in America, Marjery H. Freas reported ("First, Ya Gotta Know the Territory," *Genealogical Helper*, Nov-Dec 1896, p. 8) a patronymic system of naming, as follows:

Sons

1st son, named for his paternal grandfather.

2nd son, named for his maternal grandfather.

3rd son, named for his father's paternal grandfather.

4th son, named for his mother's paternal grandfather.

....

Daughters

1st daughter, named for her maternal grandmother.

2nd daughter, named for her paternal grandmother.

3rd daughter, named for her mother's maternal grandmother.

4th daughter, named for her father's maternal grandmother.

....

To judge from repeated given names, this system seems to have been used, to some extent, by early Lassens.

Pieter (I) and Catharina named their 1st daughter Gertrude (as per system) for her maternal grandmother; and they named their 1st son Pieter (as per system) for his paternal grandfather. Possibly, then, their other

children were systematically named: 2nd son Johannes may have been named for his maternal grandfather (Johannes Hoffmayer?); and 2nd daughter Maria (or Anna, if she was the 2nd daughter) may have been named for her paternal grandmother.

In the next generation, all of the sons of Pieter (I) named their 1st sons Pieter (as per system); daughter Maria named her 2nd son Pieter (as per system); and daughter Gertrude named her 1st son Pieter. Catharina had five namesake grandchildren, but only two of them were named in systematic order.

In general, identifiable namesake children in early Lassen families suggest that these families followed the old Dutch naming system to some extent. It might be, then, that the other children in these families may have been namesakes of so-far unidentified ancestors; and that their names might be clues to the identity of their maternal ancestors.

Jonathan Lawson households in early censuses and inferences therefrom.

- 1790: 2 males 16 and upwards; 8 females (the 8, carelessly written, was misread as a 1 in the printed report of this census).
1800: census report not found.
1810: 2 males—1 under 10; 1, 26-45 ; 5 females—2 under 10; 1, 10-16; 1 16-26; 1, 45+.
1820: 2 males—1, 16-18; 1, 45+; 5 females—2 under 10; 1, 10-16; 1, 16-26; 1, 45+.
(Draft-eligible males, 16-18, in the 16-26 category were separately reported.)

In 1790, Jonathan's son Abraham would have been around 11 years old. No male under 16 was reported, from which I infer that Abraham had died by 1790. One of the males 16 and upwards probably was Jonathan's son John, who did not marry Elizabeth Wright until 1792 and, thus, might well have been in the parental household in 1790. If so, Jonathan's son Pieter, who would have been around 21 in 1790, was not reflected in the census report—he might well have died by then.

In the 1810 and 1820 census reports, the three youngsters probably were Jonathan, Jr., Sally and Almina, Jonathan's offspring with his 2nd wife. These children are thought to have been listed in chronological order (Chart 4, p. 28).

Jonathan, Jr., 16-18 in 1820, must have been 17-18 then in that he was older than Sally and Sally was at least 16 in 1820. Probably, then, Jonathan, Jr., was born c.1803-1804. Allowing a year or so between births, Sally, then, probably was born c.1804-1806; and Almina, c.1806-08. Jonathan's 2nd wife probably was one of the older women in the 1810 report—either 16-26 (or a teenager when Jonathan, Jr., was born) or 45+ (in her late 30s when Jonathan, Jr., was born).

Pages from "The Lossing Family" by Clifford M. Buck - (59 page manuscript):

THE LOSSING FAMILY

[Page} 14.

Family of the First Peter Lossing

We know from Jochim Wessell's will that the wife was Catherine Hoffmeyer. Church records in Albany do not exist early enough to find this marriage or the baptisms of their first children. We think the children are as follows and in about this order:

1. Gertrude NY G & B Vol 11 p. 130 N Y Dutch Church # 684 Servaes Vlierboom j.m. VanAchtenkel en Geertruyd Lesting j.d. Van N. Albanien Woodende, N. York 27 August 1697
2. Peter Jr. Holland Soc Yrbk 1905 p. 5 Ref Dutch Church Albany, 28 October 1704. Register after three banns Pieter Lansing Jr. Born at Albany, live at Lange Rak; Cornelia Rees y.d. born at Koxhakki.
3. Johannes Kingston Ref Church by Hoes # 364 bap. 4 amay 1684 Sponsors William Dansis, Johannes Juriaanz, Rebecca Eames
4. Mary (Maria) Kingston # 519 bap. June or July 1687 Sponsors Mattys Mattyssen, Tjaatje d'Witt
5. Anna Holland Soc Yrbk 1903. Lutheran Church N.Y. p 46 14 March 1709 appears as a witness. Nothing further known.
6. Isaac On tax list South Ward 1717/18. Dutch Rev Church Poughkeepsie with wife Sara baptize their first child 12 October 1720.
7. William N Y G&B Vol 14 p 87 N Y Dutch Church # 276 bap. 16 October 1698. Sponsors Coll Roemer, Johanna Hooglant, Hendrikje VanDeWater.
8. Laurance N Y G & B Vol 105 p. 37 & Holland Soc Yrbk 1903 bap. 29 May 1701

Pieter Lassen died in his house, old and tired of living and was buried in his orchard, 7 Feb 1709

THE LOSSING FAMILY

[Page] 16.

2. Children of Pieter Lassing Jr. and Cornelia Rees

Holland Soc Yrbk 1903

p. 46

William bap 23 May 1707. The parents are Pieter Lassen Jr. and

Cornelia and the sponsors are: Pieter Lassen Sr. and Catherina his wife (which gives additional proof of this Peter being son of the first Peter.

N Y G & B Vol 82 p 86 and Vol 98 p 222 # 10 Records of Loonenburg, church at Athens

Pieter Piererse Lassing and Anna Maria (Emigh) bap their child

Cornelia b. 28 Feb 1737 and the sponsors are Pieter Lassing, grandfather, and Cornelia his wife (which gives proof that this Pieter is son of Pieter and Cornelia).

Holland Soc Yrbk 1903 Lutheran New York.

p. 46

Johannes bap 14 Mar 1709

Sponsors: Caspar Jansen Halenbeck and Antje Lassen

p. 49

Andreas bap 25 Aug, b. 20 Aug 1710

Sponsors: Hannes Lassen and Margreta his wife

Book of Names MacWethy, Kockerthal Records

p. 22

Andreas bap 11 June, b. 16 Apr 17__

Sponsors: Wilhelm Roos and wife Catharina

p. 58 Holland 1903

Dirck bap 1 Nov 1714

Sponsors: James Hussi; Grittje Schutt

- p. 65 Catharina bap 8 May 1717, b. 10 Oct 17__
 Sponsors: Isaac Lassen, Catherine Lassen
- p. 71 Cornelia bap 7 Feb 1710, b. 22 Dec 1__
 Sponsors: Leonhardt Rees; Volckje his wife
- p. 83 Gertrud bap 14 May 1721
 Sponsors: Hannes la Grancie; Gertrude Vlierboom

[THE LOSSING FAMILY]

[Page] 45

Grandchildren of the first Peter Lossing 3rd GenerationI Gertrude mar Servanes Vlierboom

1. Marytje bap 27 Feb 1698
2. Margrite 19 May 1700
3. Pieter 8 Aug 1704

II Pieter mar Cornelia Rees

4. William 23 May 1707
5. Pieter Piererse
6. Johannes 14 Mar 1709
7. Andreas 25 Aug 1710
8. Andreas 121 June 1712
9. Dirck 1 Nov 1714
10. Catharina 8 May 1717
11. Cornelia 7 Feb 1719
12. Gertrud 14 May 1721

III Johannes Lassing and Margaret Jansen Van Orden

13. Ehizabeth Elizabeth 18 Apr 1710
14. Catharina 6 June 1714
- 14a *Peter Johannes [written in]*

IV Maria Lassen marries Pieter Jansen

15. Johannes Jansen 10 Oct 1708
16. Catharina Jansen 10 Apr 1710
17. Pieter Jansen

V Anna LossingVI Isaac Lassing and Sara Buys

18. Pieter 12 Oct 1720
19. Johannis 21 Nov 1722

20. Willem	6 May 1724
21. Abraham	9 July 1726
22. Laurens	4 Feb 1728
23. Symon	22 Apr 1730
24. Cathryne	3 Oct 1731
25. Elizabeth	28 Apr 1734
26. Gertrude	before Trinity 1736
27. Rebecca	b 14 Apr 1737
28. Johannes	16 past Trinity 1741
29. Isaac	29 Jan 1744

VII William Lassinf [*sic*: g] and Marytje Schouten

31. 30 . Catrina	7 June 1721
32. 31 . Pieter	11 Feb 1726
33. 32 . Gertrud	22 June 1728
34. 33 . Annatje	12 Sept 1730
35. 34 . Syme	28 Apr 1734
36. 35 . Maria	15 May 1737
37. 36 . Johannes	16 past Trinity 1739
38. 37 . Eibje	in will (Ippea)
30. <i>Erste [written in]</i>	

THE LOSSING FAMILY

[Page] 56.

Great grand children of the first Peter Lossing or 4th generation

1. Marytje Vlierboom mar Jacob Ferdon

1. Jacob Ferdon	10 Apr 1721
2. Geertry "	29 Jan 1724
3. Marytje "	7 Apr 1725
4. Femmetje "	30 Aug 1727
5. Servas "	18 /Sept 1730
6. Maria "	4 Mar 1733
7. Servas "	14 Aug 1737
8. Catrina	12 Oct 1740

3. Pieter Vlierboom mar Jannetje Vandevort

9. Gertruyd Vlierboom	3 May 1730
10. Gertruyd "	1 Nov 1732
11. Christina "	22 June 1735
12. Christina "	3 Dec 1736
Servaas	17 Mar 1744

5. Pieter Pierse Lassing mar Anna Maria Emigh

13. Cornelia	18 Feb 1737	
14. Niclaes	17 Sept 1738	
15. Catharina	18 Aug 1741	
16. Anna Maria	11 Mar 1744	
17. Eva	29 Apr 1749	
18. Peter	26 Nov 1746	
19. Sue	29 Apr 1749	(Same as Eva)
20. Jerry (George)	13 Oct 1751	
21. Henry (Hinrick)	12 June 1756	

6. Johannes Lassing mar Catharina Jansen

22. Johannes	19 Aug 1732	
--------------	-------------	--

8. Andreas Lassing mar Catharine

23. Pieter	23 June 1739	
24. Johannes	8 Oct 1741	
25. Andreas	10 Feb 1745	
26. Jonathan	10 Feb 1745	
27. Willem	2 Aug 1748	
28. Henricus	25 Aug 1753	
29. Liesabeth	16 July 1760	
<u>8. Andreas mar Sara Buys</u>	wife of Pieter Lassing (32)	
30. Andries	6 Aug 1772	
31. Pieter	2 Dec 1775	

12. Gertruyd Lassing mar Philip Emigh

32. Nicholas Emigh	26 Jan 1740	
33. Peter "	20 Mar 1741	
34. Catharine "	25 Feb 1744	
35. Gertrude "	3 Feb 1745	
36. Cornelia "	23 Apr 1747	
37. Philip Jr. "	abt 1749	
38. Jeremiah "	6 Mar 1754	
39. Daniel "	1751	
40. Elias "		
41. Magdalena (Lena)		
42. Charity		
43. Mary		