

teen, forever the just and full quantity of thirty and seven bushels and one-half bushels of Good merchantable winter wheat, in the months of January and february Every year forever, and also to admitt a Common waggon Road over the said thirty *morgens* for the use of the neighbors to ride to and from their Lands at all times.”¹

The first tract, known as lot No. 5, containing ten *morgens*, lay on the south side of the Hoosick River, and in the west angle formed by it and Tamhenicks or Tomhannock Creek, which flows northwardly into that stream about two and a miles east of the Hudson River. The second lay south of the four tracts, Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9, conveyed severally to Dirk van Vechten, (Nos. 6 and 9) and Johannes Harmense Knickerbucker (Nos. 7 and 8), and bounded on the north by lot No. 9, and east by Tamhenicks Creek, and south of the road now running eastward from Mechanicville through the village of Schaghticoke or Hart's Falls. This tract, known as lot No. 10, contained twenty *morgens*; five of which were set apart for the site of Daniel Ketelhuyn's roofstead or homestead.

It would seem that he did not seat his family at Schaghticoke until 1710 or 1711. Then, doubtlessly, it was in a log-dwelling, erected on the tract, designated in the conveyance as being bounded on the north by lot No. 9 belonging to Derik van Vechten, and on the east by Tamhenicks Creek.

At that time Lieutenant-Governor Robert Hunter was administering the government of the province of New York. The hostilities between England and France known as Queen Anne's war, begun in 1702, were then engaging the forces of the contending powers. Colonel Francis Nicholson, who had taken Nova Scotia from France in 1710, had induced the British ministry to undertake the reduction of Canada in 1711. "Circulars were addressed to the governors of the northern and middle provinces to meet and confer with him, and to prepare their respective quotas of men and provisions. The assembly of New York, on July 2, 1711, in aid of the enterprise, passed an act for raising troops, restricted the price of provisions, and issued bills of credit aggregating ten thousand pounds, to be redeemed by taxation in five years.

"But the expedition proved most disastrous. Colonel Nicholson, under whom served Colonels Whiting and Ingoldsby, mustered at Albany two thousand colonists, one thousand Germans and one thousand Indians, who commenced their march toward Canada on the twenty-eighth of August. The troops from Boston, consisting of several veteran regiments of the Duke of Marlborough, one battalion of marines, and two provincial regiments, amount-

¹ The Annals of Albany. By Joel Munsell. Albany, 1854, vol. v., pp. 147, 148, 149, 150, 182-184, 185, 188, 189, 192. Book E of deeds and wills, pp. 171, 172, in the office of the clerk of Albany County.