

Urged by his love for his wife, and unable to ascertain whether or not she was still alive or had met the same fate as her sister-in-law, Mrs. David Ketelhuyn, Lieutenant Daniel Ketelhuyn immediately petitioned Lieutenant-Governor Hunter for liberty to go forthwith to Canada with two or three Indians, either with a pass or other safeguard, to find and ransom her, if it were possible, before any adverse circumstances should prevent him. As declared by him in his petition for the favor, he was ready and willing to go there with the first party of Indians that might be sent against "the French and their inhuman infidels," but as the season of the year was not favorable for such an expedition, he was led to believe that his proposed mission might be undertaken more quickly with a less number of Indians.

His request was graciously granted by the compassionate official, who furnished him with a government passport and a letter to expedite the exchange of his wife, and Mrs. Bratt and her son, for any captives in the hands of the Indians of the province of New York. Having secured the services of several Indians acquainted with the route thither, he started, in November, for Montreal, by the way of lakes George and Champlain, a journey of about two hundred and thirty miles from Schaghticoke. His search was not a protracted one, and in January, he returned to Albany, with his wife, and sister, and nephew.

The site of his burned home and the scene of the massacre, it would seem, recalled too vividly the shocking atrocities of the memorable October night, and desiring to erect a homestead at some distance from them, he exchanged with Johannes Harmense Knickerbacker that particular part of his farm, on the west side of Tamhenick Creek, for an equal quantity of land on the east side of that stream. The locality of the new tract is thus described by the instrument of conveyance of the twelve *morgens* of land, made on the twenty-second of November, 1712.

"Seven *morgen* thereof being bounded on the west by Tamhenicks Kill or Creek, on the north by the Lott of Lewis Viele, and on the south by the Lott No. 4, belonging to Corsett Vedder." The remainder, or the other five *morgens*, was bounded "on the north by the Madder Kill, on the west by the Land of Johannes De Wandelaer, and on the east and south by the Land of Marten Dellemont." For these twelve *morgens*, Daniel Ketelhuyn transferred to Johannes Harmense Knickerbacker twelve *morgens*, ten of which formed lot No. 9, which was bounded "on the north by the Land of the said Johannes Knickerbacker, on the east by ye Creek called Tamhenicks Kill, to the south by the Land of the said Daniel Ketelhuyn, and on the west by the hills." The other two *morgens* lay on the south of the said lot No. 9.

On the seven *morgen* section of land, it appears, Lieutenant Daniel Ketelhuyn built his last home at Schaghticoke, the site of which was recently, (1897,)