

that he had sold his land there to Daniel Ketelhuyn for two hundred and forty pounds.<sup>1</sup>

Debora Ketelhuyn was the mother of twelve children, five daughters and seven sons. Three of the sons died in infancy, before her captivity. After her return from Canada, she bore David, who was baptized on October 19, 1712, then Grietje, who died in infancy, and then last Margarita, christened on January 24, 1712.

Daniel Ketelhuyn's son Joachim, who was six years old at the time of the massacre, and Douw, three, both, as it would seem, being then away from Schaghticoke, married and resided there with their families until they died. Anna, his eldest child, born in 1696, married Joachim van der Heyden, of Schenectady, on January 8, 1725. Margarita, the youngest, wedded Dirk Joachimse van der Heyden, of the Carrying-place, (*van de draag plaats*), on February 28, 1754. There is no information extant respecting the death of the parents.

The settlers at Schaghticoke enjoyed thereafter a period of comparative peace until the spring of 1746. By the declaration of war, in 1744, between England and France, the French Indians of Canada were again privileged to invade the province of New York, and give full rein to their savage propensities. Lieutenant-Governor George Clinton, who was then administering the affairs of the province, began in the fall of the following year to make preparations for an expedition against the French, who were then in possession of the frontier stronghold at the south end of Lake Champlain.

Writing to the Board of Trade, in November, 1745, he speaks of the project he had presented to the provincial assembly, saying: "I have been endeavoring to set on foot a scheme, and to engage the province therein, for the reduction of a fort at Crown Point possessed by the French in the Indian country, which is a great annoyance to our frontiers, and have in pursuance thereof sent up to Albany six pieces of cannon, of eighteen pounders, with carriages, and a proportion of powder, ball, match, and other implements. It is well they are gone, for to my great concern, (and what I have represented to the assembly would be our fate,) I have received an account of the nineteenth instant, by express from Albany, that a party of French and their Indians had cut off a settlement in this province, called Saratoga, [now better known as Schuylerville,] about fifty miles from Albany, and that about twenty houses with a fort, (which the publick would not repair,) were burned to ashes, thirty persons killed and scalped, and about sixty taken prisoners."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> New York colonial manuscripts; English, li., pp. 131, 139. Book E, wills and deeds, pp. 387, 388, in the office of the clerk of Albany County. Book F, deeds, p. 17. Common council minutes, Albany, April 18, 1718, pp. 78, 80.

<sup>2</sup> Documents relating to the colonial history of the state of New York, vol. vi., p. 288.