

pointed collector of church, and excise of consumption of wine and beer. In 1662 he had two houses burned in the second Esopus war, in the "New Village," outside the stockade. In 1666 he was elected and confirmed schepen of the court at Wiltwyck for one year. In 1667 was commissioner of the court until April 28, 1668. He appears hereafter on the records, but not after 1668. His wife's name is not known.

(II) Jan, son of Jacob Burhans, arrived in America, April 16, 1663, in the ship "Bonte Koe" (Spotted Cow). He was a man of prominence, was magistrate, elder of the church, and often mentioned in the Kingston records. He married Helena, daughter of William Jansen Traphagen, who settled at Bushwick, Long Island, 1660, son of "Johannes Traphagen, M.D., officer of the house of Hemelyck in the bishopric of Minner." Jan Burhans died about 1708, Helena between 1728-1732. They had twelve children.

(III) Barent, eldest son of Jan and Helena (Traphagen) Burhans to reach majority, was baptized at Kingston, New York, April 24, 1681. He was a shoemaker in early life, and at the time of his death a miller. He was constable and collector. He married, in Kingston, Margriet Jans, daughter of Jan and Magdalena (Blanchan) Matthyssen. They were the parents of ten children.

(IV) Johannes, eldest son of Barent and Margriet Jans (Matthyssen) Burhans, was baptized at Kingston, New York, February 18, 1711. His will is dated March 18, 1758, and proved February 15, 1790. He married, at Kingston, December 12, 1735, Sara, baptized at Kingston, March 3, 1717, daughter of Pieter Jans and Heyltje (Schut) Oosterhout, who were married in Kingston, December 26, 1696. Pieter was a son of Jan Jansen and Annetjen (Jellis) Oosterhout, who were married in Kingston, February 18, 1663. Jan Jansen was from Oosterhout, a market town in North Brabant, Holland. Annetjen, his wife, was from Bommel, on the island of Bommelwaard, Gelderland, Holland. Jan Jansen Oosterhout had a first wife, Anneken Hendricks. Sara (Oosterhout) Burhans survived her husband, and married (second) Paulus Peele, at Saugerties, Ulster county, New York. There were eight children mentioned in the will.

(V) Petrus (Peter), eldest son and third child of Johannes and Sara (Oosterhout) Burhans, was born May 22, 1742, died at Fishkill, New York, March, 1811. He married, at Poughkeepsie, New York, January 16, 1766, Annetje Cypher, "both residing in Beekmans precinct," daughter of William and Nellie

(Storm) Cypher. Peter Burhans joined the Poughkeepsie church, November 16, 1769, his widow February 27, 1820. They had seven children.

(VI) William, youngest child of Peter and Annetje (Cypher) Burhans, was born at New Hackensack, Dutchess county, New York, June 30, 1783, died at Pleasant Valley, same county, June 22, 1857. He married, in 1807, at La Grange, Dutchess county, Mary, daughter of Joshua and Letty (Conklin) Smith, who died at Pleasant Valley, August 29, 1849, aged sixty-four years. Children: 1. Henry, married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Cramer. 2. William J., died in childhood. 3. Elmira, born March 12, 1810, died August 5, 1890; married, at Hyde Park, New York, February 4, 1830, Nathaniel, son of Thaddeus and Demeus (Mead) Husted (see Husted VII). 4. Peter, born January 2, 1812; married (first) Joanna Smith; (second) Eliza Pinckney. 5. William, January 5, 1814; married (first) Sophia Krum; (second) Margaret Flansburgh, of Coeymans, New York. 6. Edwin S., March 10, 1817; married Jane Ver Valen. 7. Charles, July 8, 1820; married Delia Bloomer. 8. John, June 26, 1832; married Elizabeth Walker. 9. Willet Stringham, July 15, 1825; married Mary E. Bailey. 10. George H., August 2, 1829, married Susan Stone.

#### SAMMONS

This family name is one assumed arbitrarily by the second generation in America.

(I) Johannes Thomasen Sammons (j. m. Van Amsterdam) married, October 31, 1677, Aechtje Jacobs (j. d. Van N. Amersfort), both then living at Sappondam (Greenwich, Manhattan Island). At the baptism of their first child, her name is written Aertje, at the others Aefje Jacobs, while his is given in each instance, Johannes Thomasen. Their children adopted the surname Sanmans, Samman, Sammons. (See New York Biographical and Genealogical Record, vol. VII, p. 121.) Children: 1. Gretie, baptized August 17, 1678; married, May 16, 1701, Elias Brevort. 2. Jeanetje, baptized February 18, 1680; married, May 5, 1702, Adriaen Van Schaick. 3. Jacob, see forward. 4. Thomas, baptized January 3, 1686. He was sponsor May 18, 1718, at the baptism of Margarietje, daughter of Christoffel Van Nes, which is the last notice of him. He probably died without issue. 5. Rachel, born July 11, 1691; married, June 24, 1717, Stoffel (Christoffel) Van Nes, and had Margarietje, baptized May 18, 1718.

(II) Jacob, son of Johannes Thomasen and Aechtje (Jacobs) Sammons, was baptized June 11, 1683. He married, May 27, 1706,

Catalyntje Bensen. She is believed to have been the daughter of Johannes and Lysbet (Mattheuse) Bensen, of Albany. Children, and dates of baptism: Aegje, January 14, 1708; Aegje, February 12, 1710; Johannes, March 9, 1712; Thomas, June 13, 1716; Elizabeth, September 28, 1718; Sampson, see forward; Dirk, March 17, 1724; Margarietje, May 4, 1726.

(III) Sampson, son of Jacob and Catalyntje (Bensen) Sammons, was born in Greenwich, New York (now a part of New York City), December 7, 1721, died October 17, 1795, and is buried in the old Sammons cemetery on the Sammons homestead farm, south of Johnstown, Fulton county, New York. When a young man he moved to Ulster county, New York, where he married. In 1769 he moved to Montgomery county, New York (then Tryon county). He was one of the most active of the patriots of that famous region. He was one of the Tryon county committee in charge of the military movements in the state of New York. He held the distinction of having been the first man west of the Hudson at whom a shot was fired in the revolution. This was at the Pickens tavern in Johnstown. Sampson was of a party who demanded of Sheriff White the release of John Fonda, a patriot. The sheriff fired a shot at Sampson, the ball lodging in the door sill. Although exempt from military duty on account of age, he was made lieutenant of the Exempt Home Guards, organized to protect mothers and wives from the Tory foe. Both Sampson Sammons and his son Jacob are on the roll of those who fought at the battle of Oriskany. In 1780 he was taken prisoner, together with three of his sons. Sir John Johnson released the father and the youngest son Thomas, but the other two sons, Jacob and Frederick, were marched away captives to Canada. After the Johnson raid on the Mohawk Valley was ended, Sampson Sammons was lessee and occupant of Johnson Hall, under the committee of sequestration, paying an annual rent of three hundred pounds. He entertained at the "Hall" the council held March 9, 1779, and at which Generals Schuyler and Lafayette were present. He also became the owner by purchase, of William, Sir John Johnson's favorite slave, who assisted in burying Sir John's plate when he was obliged to leave hurriedly for Canada. He kept the secret of its burial place until 1780, when it was uncovered and restored to its owner. He was a wealthy man for his day, and both he and his son rendered the patriot cause great service. Jacob, in his narrative of his sufferings while a prisoner, states that

he was at Oriskany, and says: "I and two others shot them all (Indians) and it so happened I fired the last shot." This was the last shot of that bloody battle. Sampson Sammons married, in Ulster county, Rachel Schoonmaker, baptized January 16, 1726, died December 5, 1822. She was of the fourth generation of the Schoonmakers in America, descended from Hendrick Jochemson Schoonmaker, a native of Hamburg, Germany. They had three sons, Jacob, Frederick and Thomas, and seven daughters, all of whom married men who had fought in the revolutionary war.

(IV) Frederick, second son of Lieutenant Sampson Sammons, was born in Ulster county, New York, July 4, 1760. He came to the Mohawk Valley with his father, and was an officer in the revolutionary army. He was taken prisoner and his sufferings were most terrible. He was a witness to the murder of old Douw Fonda in 1780 when Johnson raided the valley, a tragedy that was vivid in his memory until the last. He was a member of the state legislature, and in 1836 a presidential elector. He received a revolutionary pension, and also a special pension for his severe injuries. He died May 22, 1838, aged seventy-eight years, and is buried in the Sammons cemetery. He married and had two sons and ten daughters. His eldest son, Jacob, was lieutenant in the war of 1812, and signalized himself by his bravery.

(IV) Major Thomas, youngest son of Lieutenant Sampson Sammons, was born in Ulster county, New York, about 1762 (or in Tryon county), died November 20, 1838, and is buried in the family cemetery on the Sammons homestead farm, on the plank road south of Johnstown. He spent his life largely in the public service, and was one of the foremost men of his time. He held different military commissions under several governors of New York, and was a member of the "council of appointment." In 1803 he was elected to represent his district (Tryon county) in congress, and was re-elected in 1805-09-11. He held many other offices of public honor and esteem. Sixty-four years after his congressional labors ended the district was represented by his grandson, Commodore John H. Starin. He married, December 16, 1792, Mary Wood, born February 23, 1773, died December 15, 1851, daughter of William Wood, a soldier of the revolution, and brother of Simeon Wood, a soldier of the war of 1812. Children: 1. Sampson, born November 3, 1793; married Nellie Fonda. 2. Sarah, October 27, 1795. 3. Rachel, September 1, 1797; married, March 22, 1816, Myndert Starin, and