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| 231. Zachariah⁶ SEE, Cpl. (Jacob ⁵ , *Abraham ⁴ , *Abraham ³ , Jacob ² , Isaac ¹) | |
| Birth date & place: 1835 NY — Columbia Co acc. to NY state censuses, Dutchess Co acc. to Todd County Histories, Schodack (Rensselaer) acc. to a note in his CW pension file | Death date & place: 9 Feb 1902, Soldiers' Home, Bath (Steuben) NY. |
| Occupation: paper maker, machinist, carpenter, deep sea fisherman | |
| Burial: Red Hook (Dutchess) Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, age 66 yrs. | |

Zachariah was claimed as a son of Jacob SEE #134 in 1865-NY Schodack while he was in the Union Army. His children were claimed as nephew and niece by his sister Elizabeth Folmsbee in 1880-US.

- 1850-US Stanford (Dutchess) NY, p. 208. Zachariah See lived with Smith P. and Samantha Tompkins. Smith was age 30, occupation paper maker. (The CW pension file of Zack's brother Sanford See gives *his* occupation at the time of enlistment as paper maker.)
- 16 Dec 1861. Zachariah See enlisted in Co. H of the 91st NY Vol. Inf. Regt. He resided at the time in Schodack, and worked as a machinist.^a He was absent or sick at mustering out (near Washington DC 3 Jul 1864). He reenlisted in the same regiment 1 Jan 1864 at Brashear City LA by Capt. John B. Collin, was promoted to Full Corporal 27 September 1864. Discharged Aug 12 1865.

^a *History of Rensselaer Co., New York*, by Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester (Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1880).

Zachariah hasn't been spotted for 1860-US. His civil war pension file mentions two injuries received during his service. One was a dislocation of his right shoulder while in Bagdad FL on the Black River in June of 1862, which never healed and gradually got worse. He claimed to be unable to do any sort of manual labor or to walk erect. The other was a wounded right ankle on 31 Mar 1865 at Gravelly Run VA (also indicated in 1890-US). The pension material lists his occupation after the war as carpenter except in Seabright NJ where he fished.

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| Spouse: Albertina KELLERHOUSE (her 1st of 2) md. 1867, Lafayetteville, Town of Milan (Dutchess) NY divorced after Sep. 1874 | |
| Birth date & place: 6 May 1850, NY Baptism date & place: 19 May 1851 St. John's Zion LuthCh, Manorton (Columbia) NY | Death date & place: 15 Feb 1936, Ghent (Columbia) NY; Funeral at Mellenville Cem. Memorial Chapel, Elizaville NY |
| Spouse's father: Jeremiah KELLERHOUSE b. <1816, NY> d. 18 Sep 1863, Thibodaux (Lafourche) LA ^b | Spouse's mother: Eliza MEYERS b. <1819 NY> |

^b Jeremiah Kellerhouse enlisted in Co. I, 159th NY Inf., 1 Nov 1862. He died in the regimental hospital. A widow's pension was filed in 1864.

Albertina was a cousin once removed of Maria Kellerhouse, first wife of Garret See #141. Some of Albertina's ancestry is on p. 234.

- 10 May 1867: Jacob See, Ann Mariah his wife, Zachariah See & Albertina of Milan, sold to Benjamin Shelly of Milan a parcel of land for \$535. Neighbors mentioned in the plot description were Jacob Tipper and Andrew C. Lasher. (Dutchess Co. Deeds 140:427).

- 1870-US Milan (Dutchess), p. 345, dwelling 33, family 34: Zachariah was a laborer, age 35. Also listed are Albertiner, age 21, and two children Anna, age 3, and Charles, 11 months (born April 1869).

The Killing of William Horton by Zachariah See

On September 11, 1874, at about 5:00 in the afternoon, Zachariah See was sowing rye on the William Talmadge farm in Stanford NY when William Horton approached him, roaring drunk, and started an argument “in relation to the farm.” When See would not be stopped from his work, Horton picked up a stone and threw it, knocking See unconscious. Smith Tompkins, who owned a paper mill in Stanford and had been See’s employer and landlord according to the 1850 census 24 years earlier, was nearby and tried to break up the fight. Horton responded to this interruption by attacking Tompkins with an axe twice. Tompkins dodged the first stroke and blocked the second with his hands, sustaining a minor injury. Horton then went after Tallmadge, who had by then joined the fray. “Tallmadge ran ten rods with Horton close behind him. I think he would have caught him but he lost time by striking at him twice while running”, Tompkins said later during the inquest. Horton staggered back to his house.

Tompkins set out for Bengall, a nearby hamlet, to procure a warrant for Horton’s arrest, a trip that would take a few hours. The affray would be all over by the time he returned.

By 8:00 that evening Horton’s house was surrounded by about twenty-five men from the town, Zachariah See among them,

“several of them being very much intoxicated, and commenced to stone the lower part of the building. Four or five of the men had guns. Horton’s wife and three children terribly frightened, fled from the premises to an open lot, and then the crowd stoned the house harder, breaking out all the windows down stairs, and driving Horton for safety from the front room through into a back room, and then into the attic. Seeing that he was up stairs, the crowd stoned the attic, breaking out the windows there...” (Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, Monday 14 Sep)

Horton retreated into the attic, refusing to give himself up to the custody of the crowd without a proper warrant, while See and some other men occupied the first floor. When Horton finally emerged from the attic threatening with a raised axe, Zachariah, from a distance of six feet and wielding a borrowed gun shot him in the stomach. Horton lingered for a few days, his condition gradually worsening, until he died at 11:00 A.M. on the 14th.

The initial story in the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* stated that See at the moment of the shooting was *outside* Horton’s house “awaiting a second attack, believing it would come and it did, for in a few moments Horton emerged from the house again axe in hand and hurried in a threatening manner towards See” and that Horton after being shot “staggered to the house bleeding every step....See gave himself up and was taken before the Justice of the Peace, who held him to bail in a small sum, believing the act was committed purely in self defence, and that appeared to be the opinion of all who were cognizant of the facts.”

That first impression of See’s unambiguous innocence was quickly muddled when it became clear that Horton had been shot in his own house, “the ball passing clean through him and entering the wall.” The damage to the house had not been reported in the first story. “The report that Horton was about to strike Lee [*sic*] with an axe is denied. The District Attorney was told that there was no light and the room was so dark an axe could not have been seen if Horton had it.” (*Eagle*, 15 Sep)

The Inquest into the Killing

a The nearby Pine Plains *Herald* was operating at the time, but no copies are known to survive from the time of this story.

b “Rum having taken a prominent part in the affray, it is stated that an important civil damage suit will grow out of the case.” So ended the *Eagle’s* 17 Sep report. I did not spot a follow-up, however, and there was conflicting testimony as to whether anyone in the crowd around Horton’s house was drunk.

c He does not say who opened the door. Horton’s own statement claims that it was broken into from the outside (see bottom of next page).

The inquest, also called the coroner’s jury, led to Zachariah See’s indictment and trial the following month. The New York *Times* picked up the story and printed an item about it on the front page of the 15 Sep issue^a. The *Eagle’s* reporting on the inquest is detailed but in the manner of court transcripts fragmented, out of chronological order, and on some points conflicting. The intention of the crowd was difficult to ascertain; whether they were they a drunken^b lynch mob, or were just trying to detain Horton until police arrived, the reporter was not willing to draw a conclusion.

And the crowd itself wasn’t saying much, especially as the inquest wound down to the bit players. One, James Masten, was willing to describe the actual shooting which he witnessed at close range:

...got to Horton’s house at 6:10 p.m., and was there until Horton was shot. When the rifle was fired witness was in the large room. Could see the attic stairs from where he was standing. The first thing witness saw when the door was opened^c was Horton stepping off the last or bottom of the attic steps with an upraised axe. He remained in that attitude four or five seconds and then plunged around. Witness heard Zachariah See say, “put down your axe,” Horton making no reply. See stood nearer to the back door than did witness, and witness saw no reason why See couldn’t have gone out. See shot in two seconds after he told Horton to put down the axe, and Horton fell immediately. See then went out into the front part towards the highway.

Yet about his own role and that of the crowd around him, he would say only:

“There were about twenty around the house but there was no noise, no hollering, no confusion and witness heard no one say anything. He didn’t know what he was doing there himself; he was there because Tompkins said to him, ‘stop here a minute if you please’; witness didn’t even ask him what for; didn’t know what the parties around the house were doing; didn’t seem to know anything.” (*Eagle*, 17 Sep)

At the end of the inquest the *Eagle* summed up regarding the witnesses: “it was apparent throughout the entire case that it was very hard work to get any of them to say anything of a definite character to the Jury.” (21 Sep)

Another barrier to comprehension is that we never find out what set off the fight to begin with — other than that it was “in relation to the farm” which neither See nor Horton owned. We can guess that the reporter had scoped out the matter but kept it under his hat out of respect for whatever private interests were at stake. Horton’s behavior might raise doubts about his sanity, but at no time was that made an issue. The *Eagle* described him as “a desperate fellow” and addressed the man’s character in a brief editorial aside:

It is proper to state that Horton was often intoxicated, and was not only abusive to people in the vicinity generally, but he also neglected and abused his family. (19 Sep)

And while one witness, Alman Harrison, hinted at a motive, if not exactly a method, to Horton’s apparent madness, he was still frustratingly elliptical:

Heard See tell Horton [*through the closed attic door as they waited for him to emerge*] how he had been using him, and heard See say to him that he belonged to him for the next two years. They were then four or five minutes talking before the door opened. (19 Sep)

That does make it sound as though there had been a bitter and longstanding feud. One can say in Zach’s defense that, whatever he meant by what he said, it was not in keeping with murderous intention.

On the other hand, the sworn testimonies of Horton’s wife Mary Jane and daughter Jeanette portray the participants as being in a panic over Horton

and organizing a sort of vigilante mob with Smith Tompkins as ringleader. Jeanette implied that Zach threw the first stone, in Horton's direction, and Mary Jane's testimony concurred:

Horton was shouting in the road and was drunk, and she asked See if he could tell her where Horton got drunk. Horton then approached See, exclaiming, "Damn you I don't want you to be talking to my woman," when See said, "get out of my way and keep out of my way." Witness next heard Horton say to See, "damn you, don't throw stones at me," and they both run; See towards the back of the house, saying, "I won't do so again, I beg." Then Horton threw something and hit See, and the latter fell. It struck him on the back of the head. Horton then got on See and stamped him, and had him by the throat, and I went to the house with my milk.--When Horton let See up the latter went towards the road. Next saw Horton and Smith Tompkins talking together.

Tompkins told Horton the premises were his^a, and to get off. Horton then went to the house and came back again, when Tompkins said to him, "dam you, I will show you how you come at me with an axe."--Next I saw Wm. Tallmadge and son throwing stones at Horton, and the latter ran in the house. Did not see Horton have an axe. He raised both hands I suppose to Wm. Tallmadge. Tallmadge said he wouldn't let him alone because he threatened to kill him. Next saw See come to front of the house with a gun, and heard him say, "where is he, dam him, I will shoot him." No one was present except the Tallmadge's, Smith Tompkins and See. Tompkins said, "dam him shoot him, and if you can't get him any other way, burn the shanty." He said so to See...

^a An earlier report said the farm belonged to Tallmadge, not Tompkins. It is not always clear in the story whose property is referred to.

She seems to have made a bid to underplay Horton's axe wielding, not entirely convincing. More credible is the implication that See and the Tallmadges were giving as good as they were taking from Horton, and that when Horton retreated to his house he was escaping a pelting from them. Mary Jane's testimony continues:

James Mastin then came along and he stopped and tore the gate down, he was outside of the yard. Then See came around the east end of the house and threw a stone in the window and said, "dam you, come out here," James Mastin and Tallmadge also threw stones in the window. I yelled murder, and asked Tompkins if he was going to hurt me and the children, he said not, but we must keep out of the way. He said he was going to have men enough to take Horton that night if he had to break the shanty down. I left with my children for Mr. Alley's when I went back the same party was there except Tompkins, who had gone for an officer, Jean Bullis sat in the house with a gun, he said he was watching for Horton to come down stairs so he could shoot him. See was outside by the cellar door with Ed. Tallmadge, and both had guns. There was a light in the house then, sitting on a table...

There was evidently light enough in the house to see an axe after all, but not much order and direction at the scene. A ladder belonging to Tallmadge was brought up to the attic window where Horton had holed up, yet no one had the nerve to climb it. Horton's wife and daughters watched their house from a distance as the shot rang out, after which, Mary Jane said, "See was lying in the road pretending to be in great agony", though in Tallmadge's estimation "[h]e was lying on the ground, and appeared to feel very bad at what he had done. He didn't say what he had done."

Horton himself, after the shooting, sobered up and knowing he had only a short time left made an *ante mortem* statement relating the events as he had seen them. It was made public at the end of the inquest:

...I went to the spring for a drink and had trouble with Zachariah See, who attacked me by throwing stones at me; I threw him down and let him up on a promise to let me alone. Smith Tompkins came and told See to shoot me; it was then that I run to the house; Tompkins told my family that he would not hurt them, but they must get me out of the house; Smith Tompkins told See to shoot me and if they could not get me out of the house they would burn it; I came down when the stair door was broken open; Z See and Frank Tallmadge stood

a Though Horton must have been in terrible pain and barely able to form words, his interviewers managed to coax out an answer to Jeanette Horton's query to Zach (p. 108): "I drank two glasses of cider brandy at Simon Losee's that day in the morning; I went to Bangall that day and got two drinks of cider at Leroy's and two drinks of cider brandy at E. Tripp's; A.J. Rodgers got a gallon of cider of Simon Losee for me that afternoon."

there with guns; I had repeatedly told them to get out of the house; I had an axe in my hand; the outside door was open; See could have got out if he wished; I was about 6 feet from See when he shot me; there were present at this time Wm. Tallmadge, James Masten, Albert Rider and others that I could not recognize^a...

So he claimed to have heard a threat to his life from Tompkins, then watched the crowd surround him, break in and occupy his house, without waiting for the police to arrive. But what were others at the scene thinking? Presumably they wanted to prevent Horton's escape without anyone being injured, and as quickly as possible. Perhaps they fell to recklessly provocative behavior as an expediency, escalating the situation until it was almost inevitable that someone would be harmed or killed.

Or were they following Tompkins instructions, as both William and Mary Jane Horton remembered them: "Shoot him, and if you can't get him any other way, burn the shanty"?

At the end of the inquest, the *Eagle* relayed an unconfirmed rumor that Zachariah's friend on the coronor's jury Koert Du Bois vociferously argued for acquittal but was outnumbered by the eleven others who stood for a trial. For some obscure reason the indictment was delayed for at least a week or two. The *Eagle* complained on 24 Sept that...

[t]here is considerable playing with Justice in the Horton-See case. William Brewer and the Justices of the Peace are muxed up in the matter so far as the legal fight is concerned. If they keep carting See around three or four days more it will be quite a circus over a very serious subject. We have already given a full digest of all the evidence adduced — several days ago — and there is nothing else to give till the case again comes up before the proper tribunal in this city.

...but was able to report two weeks later, on 7 Oct...

It is understood that Zachariah See has been indicted for murder in the first degree by the grand jury. It is reported that the indictment will be tried during the present term of the Court [*of Oyer and Terminer of Dutchess County*].

The Trial of Zachariah See

The *Eagle's* reporting on the trial, held 19-20 Oct, was a bit anticlimactic after all that had come before. Most of the first day's copy was devoted to the mundane details of choosing a jury, naming each prospective, and if he was rejected providing the reason (formed an opinion on the case, against hanging, working as postmaster, deaf, or nixed by one or another of the attorneys). "Dist. Att'y Williams, Asst. Dist. Att'y Hackett and Jon Thompson appeared for the People, and D.W. Gurnsey and A. Anthony for the prisoner." The presiding judge was Hon. J.F. Barnard, and there were two associate Justices, R. Case and J.W. Stark.

The actual proceedings were relegated to a brief roundup, actually shorter than the section on jury selection. It contained no direct quotes from anyone, not even the defendant or from the closing arguments. The moment everyone would have been waiting for, when Zachariah finally had his say and underwent cross-examination by the prosecution, was summed up in two sentences: "During the trial See sat beside his counsel perfectly calm, occasionally making a suggestion to his counsel. He gave his testimony in a plain, straightforward manner, and although he was rigorously cross examined by Mr. Hackett, did not contradict himself in any particular." We may take it on faith that the prosecution witnesses "testified substantially as before the coroner's jury, and as we have heretofore stated" and that "The witnesses for the defence did not materially contradict any part of the evidence of the prosecution, and also showed that Horton was a very passionate and violent man."

The second day of the trial was more of a half-day, consisting of a summing up by the defense (the content of which went unreported), followed by Judge Barnard's instructions to the jury, a recess at 11:30 a.m., and the verdict.

The Judge's instructions were rendered by the *Eagle* as if complete and verbatim. They leave no quarter for the prosecution, and almost read as if they could have been the defense's closing arguments. First, the crowd's trespassing is addressed, which had been an issue so embarrassing that news of it was initially suppressed. The judge reasoned that if Horton had merely committed a civil offense, the community would not have been justified in breaking and entering to have him arrested. But Horton committed a felony by attacking Tompkins, and by the current law no one had to wait for a warrant. Horton was wrong to insist on it, and his hearers were mistaken in accepting this from him at first. (The judge did not elucidate what their rights would have been in subduing and/or disarming Horton if he had tried to escape.)

The question of whether the crowd intended to kill Horton on the pretext of apprehending him, or whether Horton had reason enough to believe it, is dispatched by Judge Barnard while defining the word "premeditated":

These men were there not in pursuance of an unlawful purpose. Some of them had been called there by the wife and children of the deceased, some of them had come there from curiosity, and some had been called by others, and this killing happened in such a way and so sudden, that the words "deliberate" and "premeditated" will not apply under the evidence.

A possible role for Tompkins in attempting to organize and motivate the crowd is not addressed. Nothing in the *Eagle*'s reports states that Tompkins was called to witness. It is simply asserted that the crowd was too diverse and disorganized to form a coherent intention. The jury could focus, then, on the more narrow issue of whether See was acting spontaneously and in self-defense at the critical moment. As to whether Horton had threatened See with his axe blade, and whether See could have dodged it, we learn from Hon. Barnard that:

...before a man may defend himself against an assailant by taking life, he must, in the language of the old law, "flee to the wall." In other words, he must flee till a wall or other obstruction prevents his further flight....You have heard the proof upon the subject. It was true that this axe covered one means of egress, that another was closed by a dense body of men, that another was closed up by three doors, and that all of them were substantially within the reach of an active man with an axe in his hand, you are to say whether this requirement of fleeing was not filled out.

This detail is at odds with the *Eagle*'s claim that there was essential continuity in the testimony, as there had been a couple of earlier statements at the time of the inquest, particularly that of James Masten (see above, p. 107), to the effect that See's escape was open, and this discrepancy in reporting is neither noted nor explained.

Judge Barnard went on to assert that the perception of imminent danger is enough to justify a defensive killing. If Horton, in his own mind, had merely been guarding himself, or feigning attack, that would be immaterial.

One gets the impression that while the circumstances surrounding the killing may have been considerably messier than presented in Barnard's tidy picture, the prosecution's case, such as there ever was, had simply evaporated. The salient questions in the case were addressed convincingly enough to determine the outcome.

Barnard concluded by summarizing the criteria for different degrees of murder and manslaughter, and reminded the jury of the principle of

reasonable doubt. The *Eagle* capped its story with a quick, formulaic rendering of the jury's verdict after its five-hour recess — *Not Guilty*.

The amount of purely genealogical information in the newspaper coverage is just about nil. Not even the ages of See and Horton are revealed. Zachariah's wife and two children are allowed a mere mention. One of the crowd surrounding Horton's house was named William Killmer, possibly the one by that name who was a stepson of Emeline (See) Killmer #216 of Milan.

The Eagle did say that Horton's wife and three daughters were left destitute by the killing. Cross checking with the censuses on-line, I did not find a match for William Horton's family in 1870-US, but his wife Mary Jane, aged 37, widowed, born in NY, a servant by occupation, was in Clinton in 1880-US, living with her mother Rachel Bradley age 61, widowed, and one daughter Ella Horton age 16.

Aftermath

Although Zachariah's Civil War pension claims that his wife Albertina died in 1873, a descendant in possession of family correspondence stated that they divorced, and that Albertina remarried to a Henry SCISM. Henry, b. <1855 NY> and Albertina res. 1880-US Gallatin, 1920-US Livingston ED 38 p. 3A, and had no chn. of their own.^a

Todd County [MN] Histories^b, in an interview with Charles Albert See 30 Jan 1941, affords a short summary of Zachariah's life, omitting both the excitement in Stanford and the divorce:

"Zachariah See the father of Charles A. See was born in Dutchess County, New York in 1840, and grew to manhood and married in that state. His wife died [sic] in 1873, leaving him with two small children. Leaving the children with an aunt at Red Hook, New York, Zachariah went to Sea Bright, New Jersey, where he engaged in deep sea fishing in the Atlantic, off the Jersey coast.

"Having married again in 1880^c, he brought his children to Sea Bright and continued fishing for three years, when he and a brother decided to move to Minnesota. Zachariah and his family, the brother and his son set out for the state and arrived at Morris, Minnesota on June 11, 1882. Charles A. See tells us that he is sure of the date for at 2:00 AM Sells Brothers Circus unloaded its baggage and paraphernalia for an exhibition at that point and no boy could overlook that date.

"The family remained there for only three months and removed to Glenwood, Minnesota where they remained for nearly three years. In 1882 the family moved to Burnhamsville, settling near the present village of Burtrum. Both Zachariah and his brother were veterans of the Civil War and some years later Zachariah returned to the State of New York, where he passed away at the soldier's home in 1901." (sic)

- 1880-US Zachariah's two children are with the family of his sister Elizabeth Folmsbee #234 in Red Hook (Dutchess) NY. Zachariah See was in 1880-US Seabright, Ocean Twp. (Monmouth) NJ, a 42-yr-old fisherman, single, living with the family of William H. & Mary COVERT. In his pension material, he states that he was at Seabright NJ from Sept '80 to Jun '84 (although 1880-US was taken 30 Jun 1880 and supposed to be accurate to 1 Jun), then went to Glenwood (Pope) MN until 5 Feb 1886.
- 1890-US Bertrum (Todd) MN.
- 1900-US Red Hook (Dutchess) NY, "achariah" (sic) was staying with the family of his daughter Anne Barringer.

a Correspondence of Diane Gay to Dutchess County Genealogical Society, 3 Mar 1990. Albertina Scism's death is recorded in an obituary kept in Charles Adam See's family bible (Eileen Stangeland, e-mail Aug 2002).

b *Todd County Minnesota Histories: containing reproductions of the original histories of Todd County written by John H. Sheets, A.H. Hendrickson, J.A. DeLaurier* (Long Prairie, MN: Todd County Bicentennial Committee, 1976).

c A second marriage is not mentioned in the CW pension material seen by this author, nor is the woman's name recorded.

Children of Zachariah⁶ SEE & Albertina KELLERHOUSE:

420. i. Anna M.⁷, b. ca. 1857, d. aft. 1920, md. 7 Sep 1889 Robert H. BARRINGER at the home of Alfred Folmsby in Red Hook. The family res. Red Hook 1900-US, with Zachariah living with them. One daughter, Lyla E.⁸, was b. Jul 1892. The Barringers separated some time later, and Anna moved to Millerton. Robert Barringer, a teamster doing odd jobs, was listed as a widow (md. once, one child) in 1910-US Red Hook, age 41.
- +421. ii. Charles Adam, 1869-1948, md. 1) Ida M. HARDY, 2) Effie DIMOND or DIMON, res. Burnhamsville (Todd) MN.

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| 232. Jacob⁶ SEE, Pvt. (Jacob ⁵ , *Abraham ⁴ , *Abraham ³ , Jacob ² , Isaac ¹) | |
| Birth date & place: 19 Jan 1837, (Columbia) NY | Death date & place: 9 Sep 1921, Town of Poughkeepsie (Dutchess) NY |
| Occupation: stone mason (1860-US), farmer (1880-US) carpenter (1900-US), farm laborer/working out (1910-US) | |
| Burial: Cemetery at Rock City, Town of Milan (Dutchess) NY (corner of NYS roads 199 & 308). | |

Jacob served in the War with the 16th NY Artillery, Co. U and I. He joined 16 Jan 1864 at Union Vale, deserted at Fort Magruder VA 13 Mar '65.

The family of Jacob & Carrie See was listed in 1865-NY Union Vale (Dutchess) NY, 1875-NY Union Vale, 1880-US, 1885-MN, 1900-US Morris (Stevens) MN. They returned to New York, residing in 1910-US Red Hook (Dutchess) NY with their grandson Merrill Morrell.

Jacob lived with a granddaughter in Verbank (a hamlet in the north of Union Vale) in old age. 1920-US Union Vale (Dutchess) NY, ED #78, p. 2B, lists Alice (Adele⁸?) Scutt 29, head, widow, runs boarding house, self-employed, b. MN, father b. NY, mother b. IN; Adele Scutt, daughter 6, b. NY, father b. NY, mother b. MN; Jacob See, grandfather, 83, father, widow, b. NY, both parents b. Holland and speaking Dutch (sic!). Jacob See died at Hudson Valley Physical Center, a hospital in the Town of Poughkeepsie.^a

^a Information on this family courtesy of Bill Hess (e-mail Feb-Mar 1999), a descendant of Jacob, and Jean R. Gray (e-mail), a descendant of Frank Rogers.

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| Spouse: Caroline SCUTT (her 2nd of 2) md. ca. 1857, (Dutchess) NY | |
| Spouse's birth date: <1835 NY> | Spouse's death date & place: 18 Mar 1916, Milan (Dutchess) NY |
| Spouse's father: William SCUTT, b. at sea | Spouse's mother: Nancy STREVER |

Caroline's grandparents are unknown. She md. 1) a ROGERS and had a son Frank Rogers b. ca. 1852.

Children of Jacob⁶ SEE & Caroline SCHUTT from censuses:

422. i. ?Frank⁷, b. <1859>, perh. census clerk's error for Caroline's son by first marriage Frank ROGERS.
423. ii. William J., b. <1860> (Dutchess) NY. Probably d. bef. 1900-US as his mother claimed only one living child (i.e., Edward) on that census.
424. iii. Edward, b. 20 Jan 1867 (Dutchess) NY, d. 29 Nov 1897, md. 21 Feb 1889, Morris (Stevens) MN, Alice McNEVIN. Occupation was barber. He had three children, AliceViola⁸