

dependence, and was one of the Starin family who, as mentioned in the introduction, served in the Continental army directly under Washington. After the war, he kept an Inn in the present village of Fultonville on the south bank of the Mohawk opposite Caughnawaga. The Inn was also a kind of halting-place for bands of western Indians who were on their way east to visit their great father at Philadelphia and afterward at Washington; and often at night the halls of the Inn would be so thickly filled with sleeping red-men that "mine host" could hardly pick his way among them. There was also a permanent encampment of Mohawks just beyond the Inn; while directly in its front there were several eel-weirs that the Indians had built in the river, one of which is still (1892) plainly to be seen. In 1795 that amiable and philosophical traveler, the Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt, on his way east from Niagara, tarried over night at the Inn. "The Inn," writes the Duke, in his Travels, "was crowded by people indisposed with the ague; and by Starin's account, numbers of travelers are daily arriving who have not escaped the tainted air of the Genesee district."

John Starin also led the choir in the old Caughnawaga stone church* (erected in 1763) in the Dutch

*This old stone church was torn down in 1865. It fronted east with its gable to the street. Its entrance was by a double door (as seen in the opposite engraving), and on a stone tablet over the doors copied in Low Dutch from Isaiah 2, 3, was the following sentence: "Komteyca, laett ons op gaen tot den bergh des Heeren, to den huuse des Godes Jacob: op dat hy ons leere van synce wegen, en dat wy wandele in synce paden." Translation: "Come ye, and let us go up unto the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths." The steeple, as Mr. Jephtha R. Simms was informed, was built in 1795, and was on the north end of the road. It was graced by