

**Chapter 1 : Maps of the Region**

*John Brown's anxiety over his title and his efforts to obtain this legislation while he was developing the tract at significant expense are evidence that his title was not perfected until , the same year that two of his legal advisers fought a deadly duel.*

Byron-Curtiss Press of Thomas J. Griffiths, Genesee Street, Chapter XIII During the time intervening between the adventures with which the preceding chapter closes, and the tragedy narrated in the next, which is the closing event in the life of our her, there were mighty changes wrought at that section of the Adirondack wilderness, where they occurred. I am greatly indebted to E. He has given me the privilege, which I gladly avail myself of, of using his manuscript in my description of the development of the country where Foster hunted so many years; which development has such an important bearing on the closing scenes of his last days as a hunter and trapper. It embraced , acres about the head water of Moose River. It lay in the northern part of Herkimer, and the western part of Hamilton, and the eastern part of Lewis Counties, and included the Fulton Chain of lakes. These lakes received their name from Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. He explored the region in , to ascertain the practicability of adopting the lakes and streams there, into the canal system which was then being developed by the legislature of the State. Fulton was very enthusiastic over the beautiful chain, and probably made reference to it in his first report to the Canal Commission, of which he was a member. At all events, from this time the lakes have been known as "the Fulton Chain. But one man it appears, made any money. He doubled his money by the deal, and had , acres of his original purchase left. The ownership of this tract of 1,, acres passed through several hands, until a part of it, what afterwards came into possession of Brown, was owned by Philip Livingston of New York City. Snyder in his paper. This investment was from the start disapproved of by Brown, and was a source to him and his family of considerable loss. The , acres were subdivided into eight townships, which were numbered from one to eight consecutively, and also named. The names which Brown gave them are mottoes which are said to have been used by him in his business career. The road terminated near the south shore of the middle branch of Moose river in the center of the township, about two miles from the south boundary line of his tract, at which place he planned a settlement. A mill dam was built across the mouth of the middle of the Moose river, than called Mill creek, on the site of the present dam at Old Forge, for the purpose of obtaining power to run the sawmill and grist mill. The saw mill which he built is said to have been located in about the same place as the present sawmill at Old Forge. His grist mill is said to have been erected on the opposite side of the river, a little lower down the stream. Snyder, "was only once upon the tract superintending its settlement. Its development was entrusted almost entirely to agents. Personally, Brown was a man of short stature and weighed in the neighborhood of three hundred pounds. He drove about in a specially constructed gig, built low so as to make it possible for him to get in and out. However, notwithstanding these physical defects, his descendants, I am informed, have recently discovered a letter showing that under all these personal disadvantages he made a visit to the tract. How many settlers there were, and who they were and whence they came, is not known, so far as I have learned. The climate was cold and unfavorable for agricultural operations. The soil was poor, the location in the center of a large dreary forest, miles and miles away from any settlement. The tide of immigration was all towards the west, leaving this little community far to one side. Gradually the settler who he brought there left the place. Francis was at one time a Senator, representing his State in the United States Senate, and subsequently became its Governor. Brown had another son-in-law named Charles F. Herreshoff, who became interested in the tract, through renewed attempts made by Francis to settle the tract after the war of He purchased a considerable part of Township No. He was a German by birth, and had a commanding appearance, being six feet tall, and very gentlemanly in his ways. It is also said that he was extremely proud and aristocratic, though this must be taken with consideration, for those from whom was received this verdict where the hardy settlers of the rural parts of the country who would not appreciate the retiring disposition and courteous bearing of a foreign gentleman. He was a finished scholar. He went onto the tract in and spent the greater part of his time until his death, in the wilderness attempting to subdue and improve it. It is said that as

he entered the forest for the first time he declared with an oath, that he would settle the tract or settle himself. Although less calculated than some men of smaller mental caliber to do the great work of settling a wilderness, still he accomplished considerable towards the fulfillment of his purpose. He repaired the mills Brown had erected, which had fallen into decay, and in the course of a few years had cleared up large tracts of his wild territory. Iron ore had been discovered during the old settlements, and ironworks were projected by Herreshoff. At the site of the mills he erected a forge for the smelting of ore, and opened several roads from there to the settlements he scattered about on the tract. Herreshoff is said to have manufactured exactly a ton of iron at his famous forge. It was of the very best quality, and cost, it is said, one dollar a pound. Black sand found on the lake shore and separated by magnets, was principally used in making this ton of iron. He expected to find ore in abundance in the mountains, but only succeeded in locating a small vein in some two hundred feet of rock, which he dug out at an enormous expense. Snyder says of this attempt to obtain ore for smelting: Old drill marks are still to be seen about the mine at the entrance of which is a tree some eight inches in diameter, growing up among refuse thrown out of the mine; while at the bottom, fed by little veins of pure cold Adirondack water, is a well of some little depth. His forge is said to have been located just below the grist mill, Heavy machinery was taken through the woods and set up here in the heart of the forest. Considerable preparation was made for manufacture of iron. A nail shop was started. The house was located nearly opposite the site of the railway depot at Fulton chain, and on the westerly side, and subsequently became known as the Arnold house. It was standing until about a year ago, in a dilapidated condition, when it was destroyed by fire. Herreshoff also built a large barn a short distance from his dwelling, on the top of which was a cupola in which a bell was placed for the purpose of summoning the men to their meals. Snyder, "against great odds. He planned for the conversion of the forest into farms and at the same time for the development of iron mines and iron works. The conditions for settling the country were, of course, just as unfavorable with Herreshoff as with Brown. The settlers whom he brought upon the tract became discontented; poor soil, severe climate and isolation in the midst of a great forest, was more than Herreshoff could successfully contend with. Then he became indebted considerably to his miners and iron workers. The fund which he brought with him became exhausted. Drafts which he drew upon his family in Providence were returned and he was confronted with ruin. One day he ordered some of his men to the senseless task of filling up the great hold that had been dug in search of iron. They set about the work and continued it until Herreshoff went down into the pit and then ordered them to continue throwing in the rocks, logs and brush they were using to fill it with, when they decided he wished to commit suicide, and laid off from work that day. Herreshoff is described by Simms as a good feeling man in spite of his reserved ways and dignified bearing. Passing one of the islands of the lake, he desired to be set ashore on a bluff extending some distance into the lake. A few minutes only sufficed, with the breeze blowing, to spread the flames over the entire bluff. The wind drove the heat towards him, and calling for the boat to come to him, he gained the extreme point of land in hope of escaping the fire. Before the boat could get to him, however, the flames drove him out onto a tree which extended horizontally over the water. He held on to his footing until he saw a sheet of flame coming along the trunk of the tree, and directly into his face, when he sprang off into the water, among the trout. He did not glide as noiselessly as they in that element, however, but floundered about like a porpoise, and for once, if we mistake not, quit smoking with tobacco still in his pipe; he was rescued by his employees, half drowned and half frozen, as he took the unexpected bath in September, and shivered for hours to pay for it. Cast down and burdened with despair, on the morning of the 19th of December, he went out to the northeastern corner of his house and sent a pistol ball crashing through his brain. A young woman named Hannah Merry, an employee of the house, was outside and looking up saw her employer fall to the ground. The report of the firearm brought other of his servants and attendants from the house, and David Sweet and Seth Lathrop, hired men, carried him into the house, where he soon expired. When the present cemetery of the town was laid out, his body was taken up with other in the old burial plot and interred in the new one, where it is now, marked by an old fashioned slab of marble which his relations caused to be erected at his grave a few years after his death. But they were generally deserted, being only visited by hunters who camped in the deserted dwellings. Those clearings about the foot of the chain were the ones occupied by tenants longest. Otis Arnold was the last one to occupy the old Herreshoff house

and farm it for a living. He rented the place soon after Foster got into trouble by shooting the Indian at Indian Point in , and remained there many years. Of this period of the history of the tract Mr. In the autumn of , the Honorable Amelia M. Arnold and six daughters. These girls, aged from twelve to twenty, were placed in a row against the wall of the shanty, with looks so expressive of astonishment, that I felt puzzled to account for their manner, until their mother informed us that they had never before seen another woman than herself. I could not elicit a word from them, but at last when I begged for a little milk, the eldest went and brought me a glass. Here was a new feature. Such remarks as the following greeted the ears of the milkers: The gradual and increased warmth acts upon the udder of the animal and through this upon the lacteal contents thereof, producing a sort of coagulation whereby the creamy globules are precipitated. Snyder, "why the Brown and Herreshoff settlements proved disastrous. Unless they knew how to manage punkies, they certainly did a wise thing in moving away. Two years later, Feb. He intended, no doubt, to spend the remainder of his days there among the mountains and lakes he loved, and to thread the forests in pursuit of noble game. But he was destined to spend but a few years there, however, and that, harassed and rendered unsafe by a lazy, but treacherous Indian, who made himself at home on the tract. It seems as if the Indians were to be forever his foes, and that even in his old age, he must administer some of his stern discipline to intrusive red men. All items on the site are copyrighted. While we welcome you to use the information provided on this web site by copying it, or downloading it; this information is copyrighted and not to be reproduced for distribution, sale, or profit.

**Chapter 2 : John Brown () - Find A Grave Memorial**

*Adirondack historians routinely state that Rhode Island merchant John Brown obtained clear title to a , acre tract of land when he paid \$33, at a Court of Chancery mortgage foreclosure sale in December*

John Brown , and Moses Brown According to Rappleye p17 their father James Brown, a sea merchant, was grievously injured during a weight lifting contest and died of his wounds a year later in After the death of their father the five boys were tutored in aggressive business tactics by their paternal uncle, Obadiah Brown , who owned a successful chocolate factory, candle factory, and was heavily involved in coastal merchant trading. During the s, he became the first Providence merchant to trade directly with England, bypassing the traditional mercantile cities of Boston and Newport. The oldest of the five, James, Jr, died in at the age of 27 of undetermined causes while in York, Virginia. Vanderlight, who had married their sister Mary, had introduced to the Brown family the Dutch process of extracting spermegetti from the brain matter of whales. Using capital provided by Obadiah, Dr. Vanderlight and the Browns developed this thriving chadelry industry. After the death of their Uncle Obadiah in , they also formed Nicholas Brown and Company for their shipping and commercial activities. That was the business that grew large and complex, and quickly became one of the most successful businesses in the English colonies. John split off from this company in and went independent of his brothers in the shipping-mercantile trade, but he continued in shared business interests with his brothers, one of which was a iron foundry called the Hope Furnace. This was an iron furnace producing, initially tea kettles, hollowware, nails, hinges, and iron hoops; but in produced guns and canons cast for the Revolutionary War. The furnace structure was hearth and stack made of stone and located on the Pawtuxet River south of Salmon Hole. The river provided power for bellows and the surrounding woodlands were used for charcoal. Local farmers provided the stone that was heated and melted with the ore that came from the Oaklawn Avenue area in Cranston. The ore, charcoal, and limestone were carted uphill in horse-drawn wagons. About 75 men were employed there as founders, colliers coal miners , wood choppers, molders, firemen, carters and coalers of wood, diggers and carters of ore. By the Furnace was producing pig iron which was sold in England in exchange for English goods. One remains in front of the Hope Library. In the furnace mill was sold at auction to Silvanus Hopkins and Jabez Bowen and became the Hope Manufacturing Company, a cotton spinning mill. This mill was located in the village of Hope, at the southwestern corner of Cranston with Scituate to the west, and West Warwick to the south. Brown provided some of his cannon at the beginning of the Revolution to local militia groups, such as the Pawtuxet Rangers, to provide artillery power at land fortifications designed to protect against an anticipated British assault up the river to Providence During the Revolutionary War, John Brown continued his mercantile business, but we do have references that he was more active in the patriot cause than heretofore has been popularly surmised. Rhode Island Politics and the American Revolution, , p , and of course was also involved in cannon manufacturing at the Hope Furnace in Scituate. Boston, Mason Publishing Co. According to William P. Revolutionary leader", relates that John Brown was unhappy with the lack of success of American General John Sullivan during the Battle of Rhode Island, and publicly criticized him. This led to a scalding rebuttal by General Nathanael Greene: So very clever" Brown also had the keen business sense to realize that war was imminent and that whoever supplied war materials would make a great deal of money. Brown was a master at this. He had built up reserves of gunpowder and had his Hope Furnace produce materials necessary for war. Charles Rappleye in his new book Sons of Providence: As the war progressed, many fortunes were lost in Providence and throughout America, but John only prospered. At the outset of the war he owned or shared interest in more than seventy-five ships, and while many were lost to the enemy-ten were seized in alone-John more than covered his losses with prize ships and returns from trade. Combined with earnings from the Hope Furnace and from his contracts with Congress, John managed to turn the war into a personal bonanza. While John Brown seemed to have profited quite nicely from the Revolution, in all fairness, one cannot easily extract the patriotic interests from the economic interests back in that time. Of the four Brown brothers, it was John, whose picture is shown to the left, whose wealth showed the most. However, some of the clothing he wore survives, and from this we can estimate him as being over six feet in

height and over pounds in weight. Both items can be seen in the John Brown Mansion tour. Former Mayor of Providence Walter R. In stature, John Brown was of medium height, but when I knew him was fleshy and rather unwieldy in movement and might be observed riding daily in all the business portions of the town in a one horse sulky, driving bargains and personally superintending all the branches of his affairs at the counting house, at his stores, at the shipyard, on the wharves, at the bank, and wherever his business operations called. He had a peculiar voice He was the most conspicuous of the brothers in terms of being known as a merchant. He concentrated on the shipping trade, and his wealth was built partly on the triangular trade involving slaves and trade with the West Indies islands. His purchase of a large tract of land in the Adirondack area of Northern New York after the Revolutionary war was part of a vision of what could be done by investing in land, but it eventually cost his children their wealth. His work in the slave trade, also known as the Triangle trade, caused dissension within the Brown family. It is important to remember that younger brother, Moses Brown, the famous abolitionist and Quaker leader, converted to Quakerism and the antislavery philosophy later in life. The Brown brothers were all born as Baptists. Also, there is no connection between our John Brown of and the more famous abolitionist John Brown of the pre-Civil war era. In fact, our John Brown was well known to have been engaged in the slave trade as part of his business pursuits. There is evidence that John Brown personally held slaves employed at his spermiceti works, his distillery, the Hope iron works, and in his residence. John also is noted for his spirited defense of slavery in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, to which he was elected in Why should we see Great Britain getting all the slave trade to themselves? The resourceful Brown brothers -- Nicholas Joseph , John , and Moses - guided by uncles Obadiah and Elisha , laid the groundwork in this turbulent age for the remarkable commercial and industrial advances of the early national period. Slave Trade Act of The voyage had concluded profitably a year earlier in Havana. Cuba with the sale of slaves. African merchants and their influential supporters simply intimidated all potential bidders and then repurchased their ships for a fraction of their assessed value. To end such bogus sales-at-auction. No Bristol version of the patriotic tea party ensued, fortunately. The government never employed that strategy again. Hedges professed the belief that the John Brown and his brothers had largely given up running the triangular trade by the time of the attack on the Gaspee in and the subsequent Revolution. John Brown was a distiller of both rum and gin, which makes sense considering his involvement in the triangular trade. The Providence Gazette on June 12, printed a list of appointments to various city positions and we find the name of John Brown assigned as one of four "Valuers of Estates" A position he held through and also to Fire Engine Co. No 1, along with his brother Joseph and others. He was later appointed as President of the Fire Ward. In he was appointed as one of the "Overseers of the New Hospital". Instead he invested heavily in a cod fishing fleet. In June he was on a committee formed to celebrate the Independence Day, and to further promote the adoption by Rhode Island of the US Constitution. Rappleye p indicates John Brown used outright bribery to influence the adoption by Rhode Island of the new Constitution in According to First Baptist Church historian Dr. Stanley Lemons, John Brown was an original member of the Charitable Baptist Society, agonized c to fund and build the First Baptist Church meeting house that still stands today. He was a pew owner, but never a baptized member of the Church as was his father and brother Joseph. He resigned his membership in the Charitable Baptist Society after a falling out over the adoption of abolitionist principles by fellow church members in From Bayles, Richard M. The ceremony of laying the corner stone was observed on the 14th of May, the honor of placing it being conferred upon John Brown. He also donated some volumes to the original library at the College, and gave dinners to students during commencement activities ibid pg This was all when the original institution was still named Rhode Island College. John Brown was treasurer of the University between and We also note that it was John Brown who was the founder and first president of Providence Bank in , which later grew through many mergers and acquisitions to become banking industry giant, Fleet Bank recently acquired by Bank of America -Providence Journal, October 28, , p1. In he was the largest stockholder in a new theater venture in Providence. Sailing of the General Washington, , by R. Ives Gammell, mural c The bridge and statue were carried away by a freshet in Nat Herreshoff--the Wizard of Bristol by L. In one part of the town he has accomplished things that, even in Europe, would appear considerable. At his wharfs are a number of vessels, which are constantly receiving or

discharging cargoes. The October 11, edition of the Providence Gazette carries an account of a fire, that had started in the kitchen of his house, completely consuming the that had been occupied by four families. Luckily, only one person was slightly injured when jumping our a window. Not the John Brown would ever have been put out on the street in the event of this fire for he owned several houses at the time. This brownstone-and-brick mansion, was designed by his brother Joseph Brown for John, and was built between and and has been restored as a museum. Tudor Publication Company, John Quincy Adams called this "the most magnificent and elegant private mansion that I have ever seen on this continent. His architect brother, Joseph, planned it. Set high above the street, with lawns shaded by great elms, and a terrace extending along one side, solid mahogany gates admit to the grounds, and the handsome main entrance with its portico is surmounted by a beautiful window on the second story. From the List of Providence Taxpayers we get the following long list of Brown families: Francis Herreshoff, , he owned the six properties at that time; three on North Main Street on the East Side and three just north of that location. The Rhode Island Assembly had confiscated the property and transferred title to John Brown in payment for funds he had fronted for the Revolution. Lost Adirondack Empire by Henry A. Brown and Richard A.

### Chapter 3 : John Brown's Tract

*Old Hammer and Anvil on Hotel Grounds, Old Forge, N.Y. - Postcard. Color postcard with divided back. Three iron pieces on the grass in the foreground, view of a lake in the distance.*

Career[ edit ] John Brown was born at Carpow in the parish of Abernethy , in Perthshire , Scotland, the son of a self-educated weaver and river-fisherman, also called John Brown. His own formal education was scanty, and after both of his parents died when he was about 12, he became a shepherd. He experienced a Christian conversion. In , after hearing that the Greek New Testament was available in a bookshop, he left his sheep with a friend and walked 24 miles to St Andrews to buy a copy. There Francis Pringle , a professor of Greek, challenged him to read it, saying that he would buy it for him if he could do so; Brown succeeded. His learning led to controversy among the members of the Secession Church to which he belonged, as some asserted that he got his learning from the devil. He volunteered with his best friend Tim Knab. Following division in the Secession Church there was a need for preachers in the Burgher branch, and Brown was the first new divinity student. He was ordained as a minister at Haddington, East Lothian , on 4 July , and that was his home for the rest of his life. He was called to occupy the position of Moderator of the Synod for the year from November His first publication was in , and he published regularly from that date until the end of his life. Brown also, while continuing his duties as a minister, took up the position of professor of divinity by the unanimous agreement of the Synod from From until the year of his death he also had the permanent post of clerk of the synod. His contacts with three famous contemporaries have been documented: In Brown was walking in Haddington Cemetery when he met Robert Fergusson , the poet, in a dark mood. The philosopher David Hume commented that Brown preached "as if he were conscious that Christ was at his elbow". Brown died at his home in Haddington on 19 June , after months of stomach problems. Works[ edit ] John Brown wrote numerous books, of which the most notable are described here. It therefore met a need and after the initial edition published in numerous editions, variously amended, were issued until It expressed a Calvinist theology, and in it, the author estimated that would see the Millennium. Many articles in it are long and appear to be tracts or sermons. The objective of providing a commentary for ordinary people was very successful. The idea that the Bible was "self-interpreting" involved copious marginal references, especially comparing one scriptural statement with another. Brown also provided a substantial introduction to the Bible, and added an explication and "reflections" for each chapter.

Chapter 4 : John Brown's tract : lost Adirondack empire (Book, ) [calendrierdelascience.com]

*- brown tract pond campground Tucked away in seclusion a short way off the main tourist route, this jewel of a campground remains one of the best kept secrets in the Adirondacks. The remote Adirondack setting of this facility offers a relaxing, quiet beauty all its own.*

As luck would have it, the first mortgage faltered and John Brown, making the best of the situation decided to investigate his holdings. He hired surveyors and laid out a Tract which included eight townships: He had a mile wagon road cut through wilderness along an old Indian trail from Remsen and subsidized about farmers to move into the Tract. He had a dam and grist mill built at the outlet of Old Forge Pond, but soon discovered this was not a profitable farming area and shortly after his death in , the settlement was abandoned. Later he opened an iron mine back of his house and built a forge near the newly refurbished gristmill near the dam. The mine did not pay, the wolves lapped up the sheep, and in after a failed attempt to be buried alive in the mine, he wandered up the hill in back of his manor house and shot himself. From there, one could get a meal and another wagon to Boonville and then on to Utica. A crack shot with a double-loaded rifle, Nat was well known among the remnant guides that wandered through the area. A long running feud existed between Nat and a local full-blooded Indian named Peter Waters known locally as Drid. One day in September , Drid attacked Nat with a knife, wounding his arm. Nat went home to get his gun while Drid and the others paddled up the Chain on a hunting trip. Later in the day on their return trip up the Channel, Nat shot and killed Drid from the shoreline at a place now referred to as Indian Point. Two stones marked the site and it was carefully tended by another Native American named Maurice Dennis for many years. With the coming of the railroad in , the gravesite was soon forgotten and obscured by sand. In September of , at the request of Town Supervisor P. Burdick, the grave was rediscovered. Assisting in the task were Emmett Marks, a resident since , Wm. Eventually a new marker was placed at the gravesite. Nat Foster stood trial for his crime but was acquitted in a well-publicized trial in Herkimer. He soon left the area and the Herreshoff Manor was abandoned again. In , Otis Arnold, a struggling Boonville farmer with six children, hiked in to discover the Herreshoff Manor. Without bothering with deeds or titles, the Arnolds moved in for the next thirty-one years. They raised twelve children including ten daughters who were described by early visitors as shy but woodsy. They could thresh grain, chop wood and ride horses with the best of men. Later visitors recalled seeing the girls light fires under the cows to smudge off the black flies. Soon the Arnolds were running a hotel of sorts. Map makers and guidebooks made note of this unusual place and family. They produced their own wool, hay feed, vegetables, milk and fruits and hauled the surplus back to Boonville. Guided groups came through from the north as well. One day in , a guide from Indian Lake got into a dispute with Otis over a dog collar. Tempers flared, then a scuffle and finally Otis pulled out his shotgun and killed the guide. Arnold and the children had dispersed and the building was vacant. But this remarkable family and the hospitality they provided to people drawn to the natural beauty of the rivers, lakes and mountains in the region establish a heritage that continues to charm visitors today. Town of Webb residents still warmly welcome tourists who come to enjoy some of the best recreational opportunities in the Adirondack Park. Information provided is from the best knows sources and is subject to change. These records are provided for not-for-profit research purposes only. Permission to copy any or all of this document must be obtained in writing by contacting the Town of Webb Historical Association, P.

Chapter 5 : A visit to "John Brown's tract" | Harper's Magazine

*"For decades in the last century [i.e. 19th] the vast wilderness upstate New York now known as the Adirondacks was called John Brown's Tract after its owner.*

Brown and Richard A. Promissory notes, supported by the credit, confidence and reputation of the provider, were customarily exchanged when conducting business. Also relevant to our subject, non-citizens were not allowed to own New York lands unless specifically permitted by legislation. Without it, aliens who acquired title were considered to have obtained land for the benefit of the state and escheatment proceedings could occur to transfer title accordingly. One result of the Revolution was that New York owned millions of unsettled, unallotted lands previously owned by the English Crown or Native Americans, including the unexplored northern wilderness in the western region of the state. Lands were to be sold at public auction in townships of 36, acres, subdivided in acre lots and five of every acres were to be reserved for public highways. The acreage was divided into 6 Tracts estimated to be 36,000 acres each. Macomb would receive a patent for each Tract when payment was made. Lacking other bids, the land commission approved the application on June 22, 1784. While Governor George Clinton was criticized for the large purchase at a price considered low, Attorney General Aaron Burr escaped the controversy by being absent for the above meeting. Sharing interest with Macomb in this largest individual sale of state lands in history were Daniel McCormick, rich from the sale of war prizes, and William Constable, successful tea merchant and a leading financier for international commerce. By January 1785, the three partners had accomplished the first three payments ahead of schedule and Macomb received a patent for the estimated 36,000 acres in Tracts 4, 5 and 6. The partners were required to determine the actual acreage by survey at their expense. Already in London, William Constable began arranging sales of the lands. The partners determined to sell enough lands to recoup the payments, holding the remainder to sell later, profiting from the expected rise in land values as settlement occurred. Constable also hoped to obtain funds for the remaining tracts by offering loans secured by mortgages on the lands. Constable initially failed to attract purchasers due not only to the unknown quality of the lands, but also to the difficulty of attracting English investors when alien landownership was prohibited. Though Macomb failed to obtain legislation for foreign ownership of Tract lands, Aaron Burr, now a U. Senator, provided Macomb an opinion that while aliens could not own the land, aliens could own mortgages on property and foreclose as successfully as a citizen. Macomb immediately forwarded this information across the ocean to Constable. Consequently, Macomb immediately petitioned that the state transfer his application rights to Tracts 1, 2 and 3 to Daniel McCormick. On June 6, 1784, Macomb transferred title of Tracts 4, 5 and 6 to Constable. Then he learned that his Paris agent James D. LeRay de Chaumont found a group of investors who agreed to purchase the remaining lands in the three Tracts. Smith, son-in-law of John Adams, offered to assume the French contract. In December, Constable, Ward and Smith signed an agreement to be mutually concerned with selling the three Tracts, with Constable also conveying temporarily the unsold acreage in Tracts 5 and 6 to Ward. In January at Paris he negotiated a replacement contract with the French group for 36,000 acres in Tract 5, conveyed to Peter Chassanis in April by Constable, that would become Castorland. John Julius Angerstein was not cash poor. Angerstein was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, settled in London around 1770, engaged as a merchant and eventually owned shares in the slave trade in Grenada, using its profits to acquire a significant art collection. On March 8, 1784, Angerstein signed an agreement with Constable and Ward to purchase 36,000 acres plus 10,000 acres reserved for highways carved from the eastern parts of Tracts 5 and 6. If legislation was not passed, Constable agreed to purchase the tract, repay Angerstein his initial payment with interest, Ward would then repay Constable for the interest paid Angerstein and both Angerstein and Ward would convey title to Constable. Both Ward and Smith held Angerstein powers of attorney. Smith informed Ward in June that James Greenleaf, experienced in profiting from loans for speculative investments, was interested in the Angerstein Tract. Ward was now concerned about the mechanics of a sale, i.e. He suggested that Constable cancel the deed. Informing Constable of the sale, Ward wrote that he informed Angerstein that they had sold his land. Burr now needed an exit from the contract. In November he provided three options to Ward: As proposed, Burr believed the

strategy would properly convey the property to him. Apparently, Ward felt that his inability to earlier sell Greenleaf other promised Macomb Purchase lands would be satisfied by providing Greenleaf the majority interest in the Burr transaction. Also, Ward may have felt Greenleaf to be a better risk than Burr for the payments. Though he had paid half of the purchase price in sterling in , he would now be the last to receive payment and only if the note signed by Burr and Greenleaf was honored. Now, John Brown of Providence enters our story. On November 4, , John Francis died. A year after May learning of the Angerstein Tract sale, Angerstein asked the Philadelphia agent for the House of Baring merchant firm, Alexander Baring, to review the series of sales contracts for his Tract and gave him his power of attorney. Two months later, Greenleaf defaulted on the note payable to Angerstein. Burr offered Angerstein an interest in Pennsylvania lands of which Baring soon learned Burr lacked sufficient title. Burr suit stalled during while Burr negotiated with Baring. He had learned in May that Philip Livingston filed foreclosure of the first mortgage in Court of Chancery. Having received good reports about the tract from surveyor John Hammond, Brown was ready to obtain it. Brown had Hamilton review the deed. Negotiations with Baring deadlocked for over a year, Burr filed a countersuit against Angerstein in May Burr declared that escheatment proceedings were now begun to transfer the Angerstein Tract to the state. Without his knowledge though discussed with Brown two years earlier , Greenleaf had mortgaged the tract to cover his debts. Burr now claimed that Angerstein being a British citizen meant Angerstein v. Burr lacked legal sufficiency. Hamilton quickly obtained removal of the injunction. As mentioned, escheatment proceedings for the Angerstein Tract were initiated during Brown urged Hamilton to quickly petition the Assembly to perfect his title. Without reviewing its merits, Hoffman dismissed it as premature since escheatment was not completed. On the national stage, the Presidential Election of was deadlocked in the Electoral College with Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr receiving the same vote totals. John Brown died on September 20,

### Chapter 6 : John Brown (theologian) - Wikipedia

*This trail is a loop that takes you to three lakes/ponds. The trail starts off with the most vertical gain of the whole trip. There is a steep incline that takes you up to a rocky lookout that oversees the parking area. From this point there is little to no vertical gain or loss; a very flat trail.*

### Chapter 7 : Digital Collections | New York State Archives

*Posts about john brown's tract written by maburstein. State of New York Alexander McComb John Brown Estate of John Brown.*

### Chapter 8 : Adirondack Boys: Map of New York State & John Brown's Tract

*john brown's tract - the first forge - nat foster - otis arnold family "The first efforts to settle the Fulton Chain region ended soon after when one discouraging settler after another wearily headed South leaving a few clearings to the wolves and the brambles."*

### Chapter 9 : john brown's tract | Adirondack Boys

*Map of New York State & John Brown's Tract. November 8, by Posted in Uncategorized | Tagged adirondacks, Fulton Chain, john brown's tract, map.*