

were molested, and sued as trespassers, by the Westenhook patentees, and lost their suits at Albany. The Settling Committee requested Mr. Burghardt to give bonds, for the damages and costs, which he did, and in consequence he had the trouble and expense of several trips to Albany and Westfield, and eventually paid £70 to satisfy his bonds.

Later he was employed by the committee to purchase a tract of land north of the Housatonic Townships, and for seventeen days he entertained "with great fatigue and trouble," at his home in Kinderhook, thirty-one Indian owners, who came from the Susquehannah country, in Pennsylvania.

In 1741 Mr. Burghardt petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts for reward for his services, in connection with the colonization of Southern Berkshire county, relating the various details pertaining to them, and although they showed that he had received some compensation, they presented him, in 1742, a tract of two hundred acres of land, in Richmond, north of Great Barrington. He removed from Kinderhook to the Housatonic settlement a little later than 1730, bringing nearly all his children with him. "The mansion house of the Burghardts, a low, Dutch looking structure, with a long sloping roof to the south," was near the corner, north of the Mahaiwe or south cemetery, upon a plot of several acres. It was occupied by the Burghardts for about one hundred years, and was torn down about 1840.

Besides the house lands, he owned the meadow, now the Agricultural Grounds, two hundred acres in the town of Richmond, and several thousand acres of the finest lands in the present towns of Great Barrington and Egremont, some being on the banks of the Green River. His six rights, of four hundred acres each, in the Upper Housatonic Township, he transferred as follows: Two to his son-in-law, Isaac Van Deusen, in 1743; three to his sons, Peter and Jacob, in 1746, and one to his son Hendrick, at an earlier date.