

In 1798 Jeremiah Van Rensselaer purchased from John Glen 5,000 acres in the Middletown area of the Patroons East Manor. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer was a stockholder in the Hamilton Glass MF Society in Sloansville, Albany {now Guilderland }

By 1802 the Glass house was mismanaged . Shortages in the books, stock, and money had the stockholders so upset, fistfights took place, a man was caned on States Street in Albany. This would as noted lead to a very heated Stockholders Meeting.

During the 1802 stockholders meeting, the mismanagement of the company, shortages in the books, cash on hand, and stock were noted. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and his brother John were accused with other men involved of fraud. It is noted in the minutes the tempers grew hotter when the men were informed Jeremiah and John Van Rensselaer were forming a new company in the Patroons East Manor Middletown area near Rouses Lake. At this time they were accused with others of fraud and mismanagement.

Stephen Van Rensselaer, Patroon through unscrupulous means canceled the deeds of Dr. Mead Merrill's of Albany .{ These deeds included the old N. Rouses deed for ,water powered saw mills.} the deed was included 346 acres around the lake. The Van Rensselaer's wanted the site to build workers homes, factory, store ,potters shed, boarding houses, store ,warehouses etc.

1803 ---- workers were logging and milling wood for the factory.

1804 ---- First company was formed with Jeremiah Van Rensselaer as President

1805 ---- An Ad noted the store at the Glass House did \$5,000 in Business in 1804

1806 ---- The Factory was sold for \$700.00 dollars

1806 ----Rensselaer Glass Factory was Incorporated by Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, ,Elisha Jenkins -Elkanah Watson- George Pearson- James Kane-Rensselaer Havens-and Francis Bloodgood.. Bloodgoods Rensselaer Glass Factory Stock share 84----- 27 of March 1806 for \$1000.of ---Elisha Jenkins President ,James Kane agent

The workers, homes were framed in the Dutch style and finished in the English style. At this time a factory was in operation a complete town was built for the workers and their families.

1808 ---- Elkanah Watson, noted the factory was producing glass more glass that could be sold.

1812 ---- The war of 1812 kept cheap English off the market. More glass was made and sold because the cheaper English glass was off the market. The factory profits, were the highest in the factories history. Then a fire burned downed the Crown Glass House. Each share of stock was assessed to rebuild .

1813--- full runs of glass. At this time William Richmond books note his formulas for making glass. The preceding pages carry notes from glass houses in Scotland and England.

1814 --- Still operating, Building a larger warehouse.

1815---- Supervisor of the works Thomas Frothingham notes sales had been slow

1816 --- Part of the factory burned - The factory was listed for sale or lease.

1818 --- The factory was leased for a run of Glass by Isaac B.. Fox, Nathan Crandall, and Abraham P. Gregory.

1819--- The original corporation disbanded and the factory was sold to Crandall, Fox and Co.

~~1823--- Abraham P. Gregory and his wife Francis for the sum of \$100.00 dollars his share of the~~  
the Factory

1824 --- Early in 1824 Nathan Crandall with draws from the company. Fox continues under I .B .Fox and co.

1825 The Fox company fails owning \$ 14,000 The factory is auctioned on the steps of the old courthouse . Richard J. Knowlson buys the factory.

1825---R.J. Knowlson advertised the factory for sale.

1827--- Knowlson leases the factory for a short run of glass.

1828--- Knowlson and Fox enter a partnership

1830--- Knowlson, Fox, Richard Spencer and others form a partnership--Richard Spencer was the son -law of Nathan Crandall

1833 ---Stadler ,Rush & Co. take over the factory

1837--- The Panic of 1837 closes the company

1838--- Albert R. Fox and his brother Samuel H. take over the Glass factory under A.R. and S H Fox and Company.

1845 The brothers buy Dewitt Stevens Glass Factory in Durhamville, NY. Half of the workers from the Glass Lake factory are moved to the Durhamville . A letter from a young couple home tell of the trip. They describe the factory and their new home with a garden plot.

1845--- The Glass Lake factory operates on a smaller scale .

1852--- Christmas day the Factory burns never to be rebuilt. Some workers and their families move to Durhamville.

1853 - Tools, pots ,wagons ,etc are transferred to Berkshire County

The factory and the men who made the glass are gone, they left a legacy of glass, the vases ,bottles, hand blown pitchers and other pieces.

15 ) W. H. Bower  
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