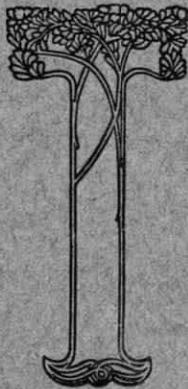
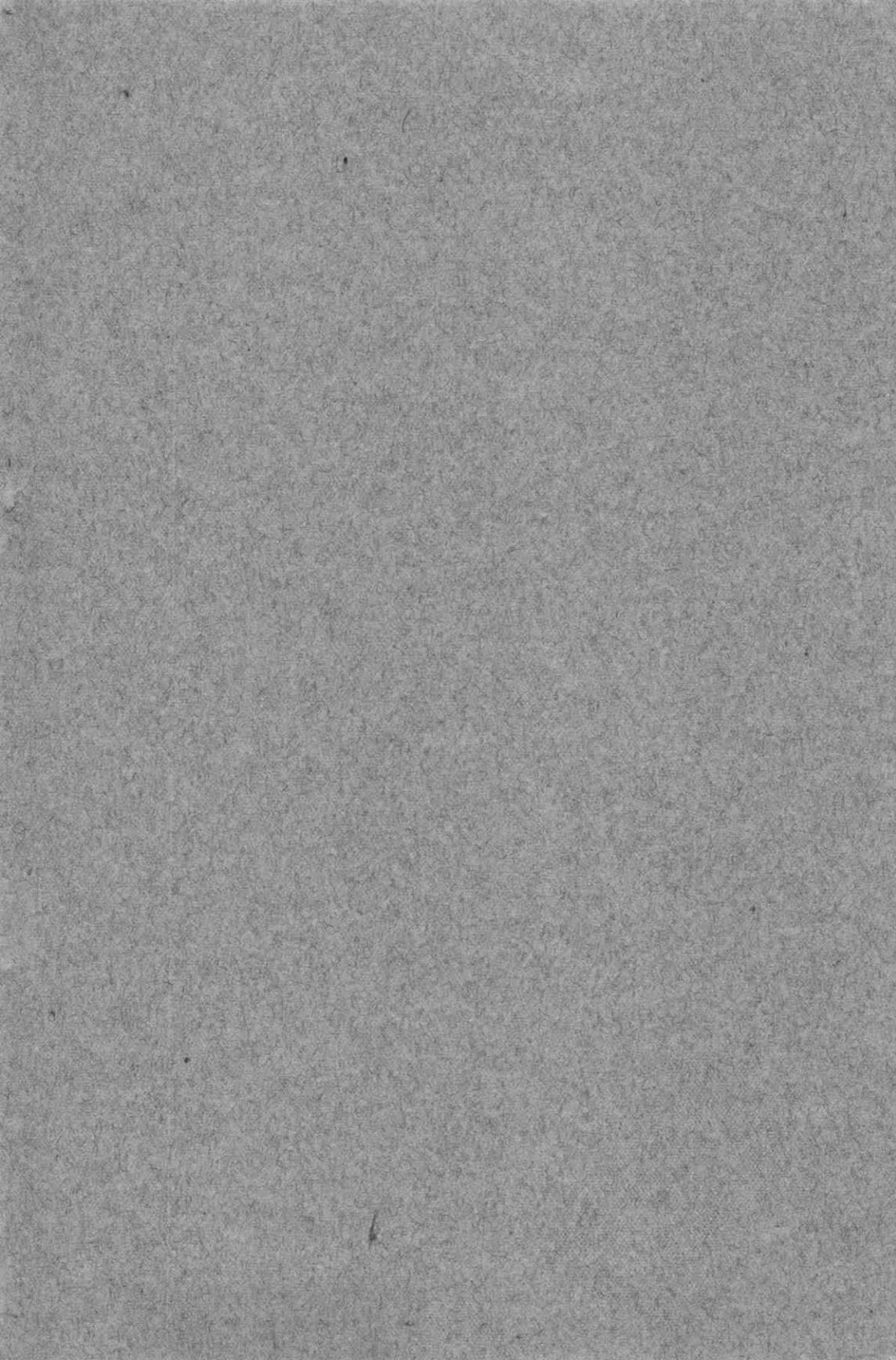


Year Book of the Dutchess
County Historical Society



October, 1916 — March, 1918



YEAR BOOK

OF THE

Dutchess County Historical Society

October, 1916—March, 1918

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1917-1918

PRESIDENT

Harry N. W. Magill, Pleasant Valley

SECRETARY

John C. Sickley, Poughkeepsie

TREASURER

Irving Deyo LeRoy, M.D., Pleasant Valley

CURATOR

Henry Booth, Poughkeepsie

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Prof. Joel E. Spingarn,	Town of Amenia
Benjamin Hammond,	" Beacon
George S. Van Vliet,	" Clinton
John Rapelje,	" East Fishkill
Robert E. Dean,	" Fishkill
Hon. Thomas Newbold,	" Hyde Park
Joseph H. Van Wyck,	" Lagrange
David Demsey,	" North East
J. Adams Brown,	" Pleasant Valley
Everett P. Wheeler,	" Poughkeepsie
Johannes W. Poucher, M.D.,	Poughkeepsie City
William Platt Adams,	" Red Hook
Douglas Merritt,	" Rhinebeck
Silas Wodell,	" Washington

Annual Meeting, Fourth Thursday in April.

Semi-Annual Meeting, First Thursday in October.

MEMBERSHIP.

Membership in the Society may be had by the payment of the entrance fee, the annual dues, and the election of the applicant by the Executive Committee.

Entrance fee	\$2.00
Annual membership	1.00
Life membership	25.00

These payments carry with them the right to hold office, to vote, and to take part in the proceedings of the Society.

Annual dues are payable on or before the fourth Thursday in April.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the

DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

.....Dollars.

DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
YEAR BOOK, 1917—1918.

Friday, March 9, 1917.—A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the Adriance Memorial Library at 4 P. M. It was decided that the invitation to hold the spring meeting of the Society at Vassar College, on April 26, be accepted; the morning session to be held at Vassar Institute in Poughkeepsie, at 10:30, and the afternoon session to be held at the College at 2:30.

April 26, 1917.—The annual meeting of the Society was held at Vassar Institute, Poughkeepsie at 10 A. M.

President Magill, presiding, called the meeting to order, and gave his address as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Members of the Dutchess County Historical Society:

At the last Annual Meeting I took the liberty of asking for your cooperation to increase the membership of our Association. I am exceedingly gratified by your hearty response, for there has been during the year an increase of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %; there are enrolled 215 members, and fully 90% pay their dues with commendable promptness. May I ask for a continuance of your efforts along this line?

Circumstances over which we had no control have delayed the issue of the Year Book later than was contemplated. Next year we hope to prevent this delay. Nevertheless we trust you will find it not only interesting but valuable. It shows a little of what has been accomplished, it suggests a good deal that might be done, and it places in permanent form original records and maps.

With regard to the work for the Society at this meeting, I would call your attention to the report that is to be made by the Committee on the "Preservation of Mile-stones in the County." There is also a committee to report on "Church and Town Records."

A suggestion has been made to the Executive Committee by the Hon.

Edmund Platt that steps be taken "to discover, procure and preserve" a history of the Mills that are or have been in operation on the various streams of the County.

This is a work that several members of the Society might take up at the same time, each covering a Mill or Mill site that he or she may have access to or knowledge of. I would suggest that those members who are willing to undertake this work should send their name and subject to the Secretary, so as to prevent two or more members working on the same subject.

A part of the duty of an Historical Society is the placing of "Markers" on or near to historical sites. While we are quite young as yet to have accomplished much in this direction, it is well that we should form good habits; and to that end I would suggest that at each Annual Meeting a site be submitted to the Society for approval, and steps taken to have the same duly marked in an appropriate manner.

In order to increase the interest in historic Dutchess I would like to have a plan discussed for the delivery of one or more Free Lectures during the season. It might be possible to make some arrangement with the Trustees of the Vassar Institute to include such lectures in their course; or it might be advantageous to have them in the High School with the co-operation of the Board of Education.

Then, again, there is the question of the Exhibition of historical material which is also a valuable adjunct in educating the public as to the part played by the County in the history of the State and Nation. A beginning along this line might be made with a loan exhibition, which in time would become permanent.

I freely recognize the fact that these suggestions require money to carry them out, but my object in placing them before you now is to give you some idea of what an active organization may do. If the members will work with the Executive Committee to accomplish any of these objects I am confident that means will be provided.

The Treasurer's report shows a balance of \$162.52, which is no more than sufficient to defray the actual running expenses, with nothing left for other work.

Steps could be taken to have several funds, each devoted to a particular purpose such as a fund for Lectures, a fund for Exhibitions, and another for producing "Markers" for historical sites.

As you have co-operated with your Executive Committee in the past may I ask for your future assistance in making the Society a real, live, progressive organization worthy of the name it bears?

It was moved by Mr. Sickley that a committee be appointed to consider the suggestions in the President's address. Carried. Messrs. Adriance, Devine and Merritt were elected such committee.

The Treasurer's annual report was adopted, showing a balance of \$162.52 to date.

The election of officers for the following year resulted in the re-election of President Magill, Treasurer LeRoy, Secretary Sickley.

It was moved and carried that a committee of one be appointed to each town to look after those towns in Dutchess County in which the Historical Society has no representation.

Mr. Mylod reported that the Board of Supervisors had taken the matter of the preservation of the old milestones into favorable consideration. The meeting adjourned until 2 P. M., when the members met again at Vassar Institute, the invitation to visit Vassar College having been postponed. Mr. Adriance for the committee on the President's address reported that it approved of the suggestions therein, with the exception of that for free lectures, and that it recommended that the address be placed on file and published in the Year Book.

An address was then given by Mayor Wilbur on "Patriotism," which was followed by an address by Dr. J. H. Sullivan, State Historian, on "The Relation of Local Historical Associations to the Preservation of Historical Records." Meeting adjourned.

July 20, 1917.—A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the Adriance Memorial Library at 4 P. M. President Magill stated that the chief reason for the meeting was to consider about having a pilgrimage by automobiles to various places which are connected with events of the War of the Revolution, in the southwestern part of Dutchess County. After discussion it was decided to have the pilgrimage on Wednesday, August 22, 1917, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Report of Irving D. LeRoy, M. D., Treasurer, in account with the Dutchess County Historical Society:

Cash received during year ending Dec. 31, 1917:

Balance April 26	-	-	-	\$39.97
Luncheon	-	-	-	44.00
Annual Dues	-	-	-	138.00
Deficiency Fund	-	-	-	25.00
Sales of "Troutbeck"	-	-	-	2.50
Sales of Year Book	-	-	-	3.00
				<hr/>
				\$252.47

Cash paid during year ending Dec. 31 1917:

A. V. Haight Co.	-	-	-	\$144.00
H. N. Bain	-	-	-	48.75
J. C. Sickley	-	-	-	25.81
Lansing-Broas Co.	-	-	-	14.95
County Newspapers	-	-	-	10.00
Envelopes	-	-	-	.25
Record Book	-	-	-	1.20
				<hr/>
				\$244.96
Balance on Hand	-	-	-	7.51
				<hr/>
				\$252.47

DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MID-SUMMER PILGRIMAGE.

The Executive Committee of the Society has arranged for a tour by automobiles of the members and their friends to the southern part of Dutchess County on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22d, 1917.

The object being to visit places noted for their historic association, and to have these sites made more familiar to our members and citizens generally.

It is proposed for those living North and East from Poughkeepsie, to meet in Poughkeepsie, at the Soldiers' Memorial Fountain on Market Street, and start at 9 A. M. Those living South may join the party at Mt. Gulian, the Verplanck house. Those who can take extra persons as guests in their cars are requested to notify Mr. Sickley, and those who wish transportation are also requested to send a like notice. Word should be sent not later than August 18. It will be understood that conveyance can not be absolutely assured.

It is expected that each person will provide his luncheon, and at one of the sites, probably the Wharton House, time will be allowed for the repast.

This should be a most interesting trip for all members of the Society.

H. N. W. MAGILL,
HENRY BOOTH,
ROBERT E. DEAN,
THADDEUS J. HERRICK,
BENJAMIN HAMMOND,
FRANK C. SHAW,
JOHN C. SICKLEY,

Committee.

No. 1. Reassemble at Mt. Gulian, one mile North of the City of Beacon, 10 A. M. House built by Gulian Verplanck early in the 18th century, was used as headquarters by Baron von Steuben at the close of the Revolution, and here in May, 1783, was organized the Order of the Cincinnati. Speaker, Mr. William E. Verplanck, the owner.

No. 2 Teller House—Was the home of Madam Catherine Brett, owner of one-third of Rombout Precinct. Nearly all of this tour is on the property once owned by her. Speaker, one of her descendants.

No. 3. Kip House—Built by Hendrick Kip, 1753. Occupied by Baron von Steuben part of the time during the Revolution.

No. 4. Bailey's Forge—Site of J. Bailey's cutlery shop, where the sword of Washington was made or repaired and stamped J. Bailey, Fishkill. (Now in the National Museum at Washington.)

No. 5. Reformed Dutch Church—Built 1731, used as a military prison by Continental Troops. Speaker, Mr. Robert E. Dean.

No. 6. Trinity Episcopal Church—Used as a hospital by Revolutionary forces and as a meeting place for the Provincial Convention. Speaker, Rev. C. D. Drumm, its rector.

No. 7. Louden's Printing Office—Site of building used by Samuel Louden, the Whig printer, 1776 to 1783. Speaker, Prof. E. B. DuMond.

No. 8. Van Wyck Homestead (Wharton House)—Used as headquarters by officers of the Continental Army. Speaker, Mr. Frank C. Shaw.

BASKET LUNCHEON.

No. 9 Continental Camp and Burial Ground—Speaker, Prof. Clifford L. Haight.

No. 10. Revolutionary Redoubts—Speaker, Mrs. Samuel Verplanck.

No. 11. Brinkerhoff, Lafayette Headquarters—Site of Presbyterian Church that was used as a hospital; also site of the Grist Mill constructed by the soldiers, in 1778. Speaker, Charles D. Sherwood.

No. 12. Home of Col. John Brinkerhoff, who entertained Gen. George Washington many times.

Nearly two hundred pilgrims in forty automobiles joined in this trip; and although some went rather from curiosity than interest,—all returned with a real appreciation for the men who defended the Hudson Valley during the Continental War and gratitude for those who have kept alive the memory of these deeds by tablet and monument.

The first stop was at Mount Gulian, one mile north of the City of Beacon, which until recently, was Fishkill Landing. Here is a fine old house standing on a slight eminence, from which one looks across the Hudson to Newburgh, lying a short distance southwest. This house was built by Gulian Verplanck, largely by slave labor, and the estate was named Mount Gulian, after the fashion of that time. It was his father (also Gulian) who with Francis Rombout, his business partner, had bought a large tract of land in this vicinity from the Indians in 1683. This "Rombout Patent" is thus described in the "Book of Patents" in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany: "Whereas his late Majesty King James the Second by Letters Pattent bearing date of the 17th day of October in the first year of his reign and in the year of our Lord 1685 did grant unto Francis Rombout, Jacobus Kip and Stephannus Van Cortlandt all that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being on the east side of Hudson's river on the north side of the Highlands beginning at the side of the creek called Fishkill by the Indians called the Matteawan and from thence running northward along said river Five Hundred Rods beyond the Great Wappingers Kill called by the Indians Mawenasigh being the northerly bounds and from thence into the woods four hours going that is to say 16 English miles always keeping 500 rods distance from the north side of the Great Wappingers Kill however it runs. As also from the said Fishkill or Matteawan creek along the said Fishkill into

the woods at the foot of the high hills including all the reed and low lands at the south side of the said creek with an easterly line Four hours going or 16 English miles into the woods and from thence northerly to the end of the four hours going the line drawn 500 northerly from the north side of the Great Wappingers Creek or Kill called by the Indians Mawen-asigh. To have to hold etc., etc.”

Verplanck died before the transfer of the land was completed, and afterward the original grant of 85,000 acres was divided into three parts—the middle portion being given to the Verplancks. The Van Cortlandts received the northern portion, and the Rombouts the southern. Francis Rombout was at one time Mayor of New Amsterdam, and he and Verplanck were traders in furs, and they bought this large tract of land for the purpose of trapping beavers, employing the Indians to do this for them. All this was explained in a most interesting paper by Mr. William E. Verplanck, the present owner of Mount Gulian. He gave an entertaining account of his ancestral home, which came into prominence during the French and Indian war,—was used by Baron von Steuben as his headquarters at the close of the Revolution and was again used during our Civil War. It was in this house that the Order of the Cincinnati was organized in 1783, and here the Order celebrated its one hundredth anniversary.

The next place visited was the Teller house in Beacon. This was formerly the home of Madam Catharine Brett, who was Rombout's daughter and owner of one-third of the original Rombout Patent—the southern portion. She owned also some land to the north. At the Teller house, (named from a later descendant) Mrs. Alice Crary Sutcliffe told of Catharine Brett, who with her husband Roger, built this house in 1709. Many changes have been made within the house since then, and the present front was then the rear; but seen from the outside the house is almost as it was originally, and is covered with large scalloped shingles secured by hand wrought nails. Mrs. Sutcliffe, who is a descendant of Catharine Brett, read some verses which were dedicated to the Yule Log. In these verses, one saw upon the hearth, the faces and the forms of those who dwelt in this old homestead long ago.

The next stop was at the house built by Hendrick Kip in 1753—a rough stone house, colored red, and standing on the south side of the road to Fishkill Village. Mr. Robert E. Dean here made a short address, stating that this house had been occupied by Baron von Steuben for some time during the Revolution, and that it had been visited by Washington. He also remarked on the fact that the house faced the north. A little east from this house Mr. Dean called attention to the supposed site of Bailey's Forge, saying that little was known about the Forge, except that in the National Museum at Washington there is a sword which belonged to General Washington, on the blade of which is stamped "J. Bailey, Fishkill." In evidence that this is the site of the Forge, Mr. Dean ex-

hibited a soldier's pike, which with other pieces of iron, had been ploughed up here by the present owner of the ground.

The next stop was Fishkill Village. Here the Old Dutch Church was visited and the following address was made by Mr. Robert E. Dean :

DUTCH CHURCH—FISHKILL.

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen:—

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to Fishkill. This village was settled in Rombout precinct and was until 1730, one of the two villages in the County of Dutchess. Here was established the seventh post office in this colony. When the early settlers had built their cabins of logs or stone, and had cleared enough ground on which to plant, their next need was a mill to grind their grain. This being made, their next desire was for some place of worship, they being truly thankful for the blessings bestowed upon them; and we are told that having obtained the church, they had two places to go to, namely—"to mill and to meetin'". There has been much written about this church, but I will try to add something of interest to our visitors and perhaps something new for the natives. We do not know the day or the month when the Reverend Petrus Vas, pastor of the Dutch Church at Kingston came down to Fishkill and Poughkeepsie, held divine services in some households and organized a church at Fishkill and Poughkeepsie, not one at each place, but one jointly, in the year 1716. They had no Domine or house of worship for years, and probably were not able oftener than once a year, to listen to a traveling divine from Kingston, New Paltz, or even from New York.

In 1731 they sent to Holland for a pastor and petitioned Governor Montgomery for permission to solicit funds with which to build a house of worship at Fish Creek in Dutchess County, they having called a domine who was to preach here and at Poughkeepsie. One consistory served both churches, and some of the property was owned in common until 1772, when they decided to each have a pastor, but the property interests were not adjusted, and later a special act of the Legislature was asked for to settle some dispute. In 1853 when the First and Second Dutch Churches in Poughkeepsie were formed, our consistory was asked to quit claim an interest in the property there, and there being no report on record, I doubt if these matters have ever been legally settled.

They took some kind of title to the land here from Catharine Brett, and built the first church on this site. It was said to be of stone, square, with gambrel roof surmounted by a short spire containing a bell and capped by a weathercock. This land was deeded in 1759 by Catharine Brett and Robert Brett to Jacob DuBois, one of the elders, and the congregation bought of Obadiah Cooper and his wife a triangular piece of land, of seventeen perches, on which was a small house, where Church Street now is, directly west of our chapel. This small house was occupied for years by John Vansant, at a small rental, he providing that the mem-

bers of the congregation might fill their foot stoves there on cold Sabbath mornings. The title remained in Mr. DuBois' name until after the church was incorporated as the First Protestant Dutch Church of the Town of Fishkill in 1790, when the deed was made to the minister, elders and deacons. The door to the old building was in the centre of its street side and from the door the water shed in every direction, which may be the reason for its being built in this exact spot. There was no way of warming the church, and as no evening services were held, no artificial light. The oldest gravestone in the graveyard is that of James Hussey, who died in 1731, and which is said to be the oldest tombstone in the County. After the separation from Poughkeepsie much dissension arose as to whether the pastor should preach in Dutch or English, and the two factions were still bitterly opposed at the time of the breaking out of hostilities in 1776. During the seven trying years that followed there were no entries in the church records and no services held. This was the building in which the Provincial Convention met in 1776, having been driven from White Plains. It was used as a place of confinement for prisoners of war. There is no doubt that Enoch Crosby, a native of what is now Putnam County, was imprisoned here by the Committee of Safety, being jailed with a number of Tories,—he however escaped. There is no record of anything being paid for the use of this building; in 1785 it was worthless, and the congregation decided to rebuild, making a church like the one then at Poughkeepsie, on the north side of Main Street. Jacobus Swartout was made chairman of the Building Committee, funds were solicited by circulating a paper which we still have, and work was begun in 1785 which took ten years to complete. Some of the old walls were used—I think the rear wall was left and lengthened to the east, as there are five windows on one side and but three on the other. The stone and timber were given and much of the work was done by the negro slaves, at odd times, when they were not needed on the farms. It took five years to get it far enough along to be able to sell the pews, in November, 1790.

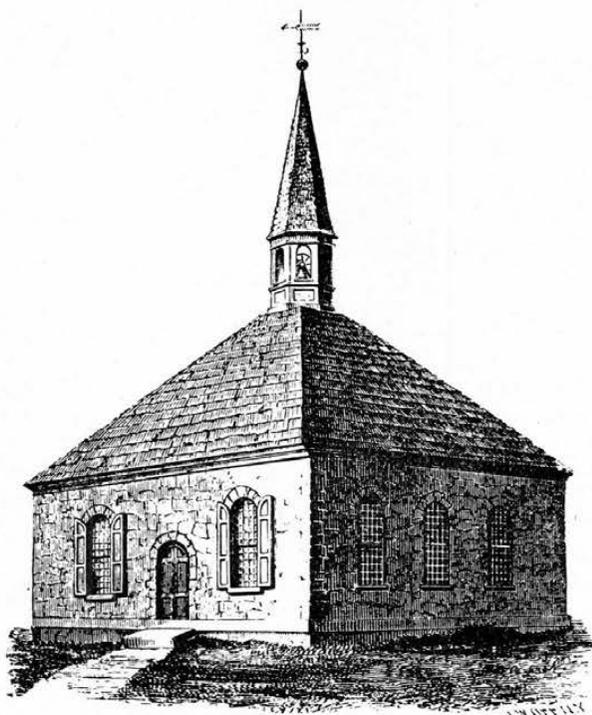
The architect's name was Barnes, the mason, Manney; and in 1790 Mr. Neary charged £10, 11 shillings for raising the spire, the consistory paying freight on a large "roap" from Kingston. They ran out of funds and petitioned the Legislature for permission to have a lottery by which to raise some money; this was not granted. They contracted with Abram B. Rapelje, who owned the adjoining farm and resided next door, to build a pulpit and stairs and enclose the square part of the steeple, but allowed the upper part to remain without covering until 1795, when John and Everett Wynkoop Swart gave £100 to be used for shingling. This work was also done by Mr. Rapelje, and save for a few new shingles inserted on account of damage by lightning, the old shingles are doing good service yet. The spindle ball and weathercock were purchased in 1795, and for 123 years that bird has turned every wind that blows, perched out of harm's way, with few vacations, his last being in 1891 when he was brought down in order that he might be regilded.

The entrance was originally from the street side, being changed to the central door on the east in 1806, when the church was remodelled and the galleries were supported by columns, instead of hanging by iron rods from above. In 1820 the building was thoroughly overhauled with new floor, new roof, new pews and pulpit with sounding board above it. In 1854 came another change, when the present pews were installed, side aisles, and side entrances made, together with an arched ceiling, and the pulpit alcove. The present bell was hung in the tower in 1838, and was purchased by our congregation and that of the Episcopal Church. Until the introduction of gas here, about 1858, the church was lighted by candles, which would last for two nights, if the sermons were not too long; and the sexton got the remainders. It was said he would get uneasy if the minister preached rather too long, and would begin to extinguish the candles as soon as the benediction was pronounced.

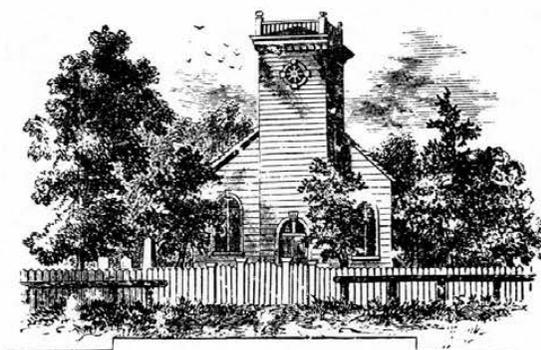
All the older pastors taught school through the week, and the house now occupied by Joseph Vernol on Hopewell Avenue stood in part of the graveyard, and was used as a school by Dr. Westbrook and Miss Bunce. The churches at Hopewell and New Hackensack were established about 1760, and while one pastor served these three churches, the parsonage was at Swartoutville, about three miles from each church. Thomas Lawrence leased all the glebe land of this church in 1803, and on it built the old parsonage. This building and the lease were bought by the congregation in 1809, Dr. Westbrook being the first pastor to live there. The present parsonage was built in 1842, and our chapel on the corner was originally Dr. Pingree's academy building. In 1820 Samuel Verplanck presented to our church and to our neighbor Trinity Church a silver communion tankard, in memory of Englebert Hoff, who died near here in 1765, at the great age of 128 years. This tankard was loaned for several years to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and was returned to us some months ago. It is now stored with the rest of our communion silver. Eighteen pastors have served this church; we have at present a membership of about 200, a good pastor, four ex-pastors living, and four buried in the graveyard. Our church property has never been mortgaged,—all the societies connected with the church have money to their credit, except the fund for keeping the graveyard in order. As we have many more places to visit I will close, and should you desire further information about the history of this church, I refer you to the discourses delivered from this pulpit by Dr. Kip, Dr. Van Gieson and Dr. Anderson in 1866, 1891 and 1916.

TRINITY CHURCH—FISHKILL.

Then Trinity Episcopal Church received the visitors who listened to the following brief account of its history, by the Rector, the Rev. C. D. Drum. Dr. Embury in his book, "Early American Churches" makes this statement in his introduction: "Of the organized Church Buildings in the



FIRST DUTCH CHURCH, FISHKILL,
As it probably was built.



TRINITY CHURCH, FISHKILL,
Before 1860.

American Colonies there is none now standing, and but a few of even the second or third generations of structures are today remaining." To my mind this is rather a bold statement to make, and if what we know of the building we are now seated in is true, which we have every reason to believe to be the case, this is the original structure so far as the framework is concerned. It was erected about 1767 and still stands substantially as it was originally built. It is regarded as the oldest Episcopal Church building in the county, and as an original structure one of the oldest in the State. The following facts in the history of the church in the Town of Fishkill, commonly called Trinity Church, and legally known as The Corporation of the Rector and Inhabitants of Fishkill in the State of New York in Communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, are worthy of note:

1. The first Episcopally ordained minister who officiated in the Rombout Patent,—now the Town of Fishkill, East Fishkill and part of LaGrange, was the Rev. Samuel Seabury, afterward Bishop, who probably organized the church here about 1755.

2. The church was organized under the Colonial government, in the name of the Rector and Inhabitants of Fishkill in Communion with the Church of England.

3. It was re-organized under the laws of the State of New York, April 6, 1784.

4. The subscription for its erection began in 1756, and from that date its existence as a spiritual organization is reckoned. The visit of the Rev. Samuel Seabury in the preceding year stimulated the desire for the services of the Church of England in these parts. Certain persons were appointed to obtain such subscriptions,—the subscription list was reported to Mr. Seabury with the following interesting facts: "Not less than 103 persons, ten of whom are single, have already subscribed for the building of a church, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England. This was exclusive of Poughkeepsie and Crum Elbow, where the subscription had not been offered. The subscribers were residents on the borders of Beekman and Philipse Precincts. Fifty more persons in those places to whom a church might be convenient, would contribute, and from the encouragement given by persons of the best credit and influence he believed one hundred more would subscribe."

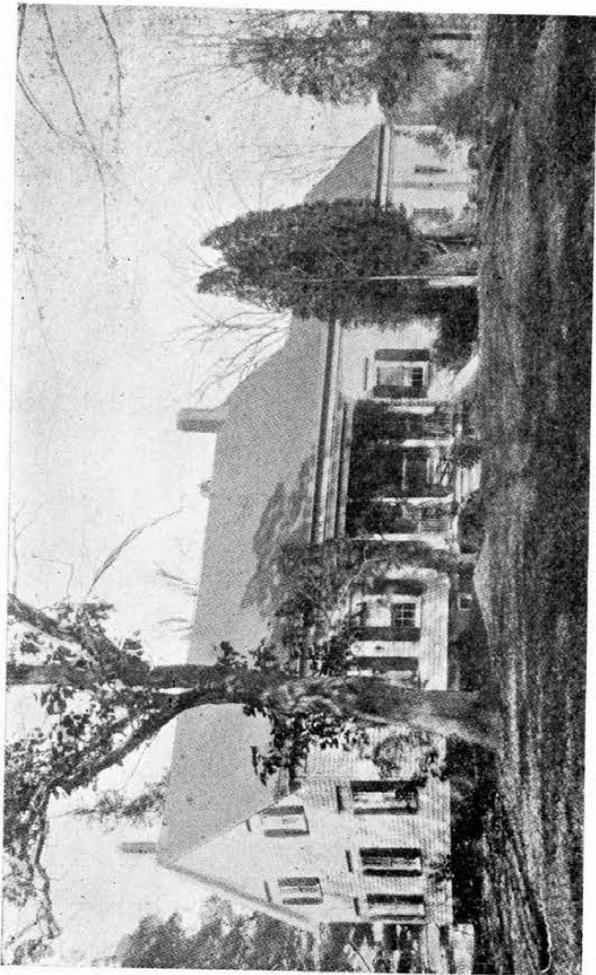
Of his visit in 1759, Mr. Seabury says he found here "the conditions of the government then engaged in the war with France, which ended in the capture of Quebec and the subjugation of Canada, had prevented them from fulfilling their pledges to build a church, but they said they were labouring to qualify themselves for a missionary with all convenient speed, which nothing but the war prevented them from having done already. In 1762 Mr. Seabury again speaks of a visit to these parts, but does not make mention of a church building. In 1766 a subscription was started for a church in Poughkeepsie. This paper says there is not any settled Church of England in said county.

5. A copy of a deed given by Matthew Brett to James Duncan and Richard Smith as trustees, for the lot on which Trinity Church stands, containing one-half acre and thirty-one perches of land, is dated Sept. 30, 1767. The consideration named is two pounds in the current money of New York, to hold the said land to and for the use of the inhabitants of Rombout Precinct in said Dutchess County who are members in communion of the Church of England, as by law established, for a cemetery and churchyard and for building a Church of England thereon and for no other purpose or use whatever. It was not recorded until Aug. 10, 1775. This deed gives the approximate time of the erection of this building.

At the beginning of the War of the Revolution, the building was in a dilapidated and neglected condition. It must be remembered that the time from 1764 to 1776 was an eventful period in Colonial history. It was a time of violent discussion and protest. Many still loved the Mother Country and in spite of the Taxation Bill their hearts and consciences were still with her. Sentiment was divided in the churches, the dissenting churches were against England; but most of those who were in the Church of England felt bound by their oath of allegiance to the king to support him to the end. Affairs were in a very upset condition. How could there be progress in the affairs of Trinity Church during these unsettled and unhappy times? Still, it was during this troublesome period that this building, large and stately for those days, was erected, through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Beardsley, who remained loyal to the king, and refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Colonies. And for these reasons the church building was neglected and at the opening of the war was not fit for use. However, the Provincial Convention met here in September, 1776, for a short session. The building was without seats or benches or other conveniences and so the convention adjourned elsewhere.

During the war the church was used by the public, and at times was filled and crowded with suffering and dying American soldiers. The damages the church received were estimated by government appraisers, who awarded the congregation the considerable sum of 349 pounds, 4 shillings and 11 pence, which it seems by a vote of the vestry on Aug. 4, 1788, was ordered to be used in finishing the church as far as it would go. At a later meeting of the vestry, held May 6, 1797, a further sum of 200 pounds was voted for finishing and repairing the church.

On April 19, 1802, a lively dispute arose between the rector, Rev. Philander Chase, and the vestry, over the removal or repair of the tall steeple, which ran up in four sections and was only three feet lower than the steeple on the Dutch Church. It was finally taken down in 1903 by Abram Wetmore who was paid for his labour £51, 10s. 3d. The tower remained in part, but was reshaped in 1860. The removal of the old-fashioned, high-backed, square-built pews, which with the rest of the interior, were painted white, and also the hour-glass pulpit and sounding board, the cutting down of the base of the pillars, the reseating of



WHARTON HOUSE, FISHKILL.

the church in its present form out of the material of the old pews, the rebuilding of the chancel and vestry room, the placing of the present altar, were done about 1870. The large memorial window in the chancel was the gift of many subscribers. Memorial gifts in the chancel and on the altar have been added from time to time. It must be remembered that the records of Trinity Church during the first years of its existence are very limited and brief. Without a doubt Rev. Mr. Beardsley when he left for New York and Nova Scotia at the outbreak of the Revolution carried away with him papers which would reveal to us a deeply interesting story of the history of this building.

The site of the printing office of Samuel Loudon was then pointed out, after which the pilgrims travelled southward to the Van Wyck house, which is generally known as the Wharton House. Arriving here, time was allowed for luncheon, for the enjoyment of which the pilgrims seemed quite ready. After hunger had been satisfied and thirst quenched, the following address was made by Mr. Frank C. Shaw, describing the Van Wyck house and its vicinity:

WHARTON HOUSE.

Although this old homestead is commonly known as the Wharton House, I fail to find what real claim it has to the name. Among all the stories told of this place it is difficult to distinguish between fact and fiction. There are those old tales which we were wont to believe, which upon closer inspection we find to be tradition rather than history. We have read that a family by the name of Wharton having had their home in Westchester County destroyed by fire, removed to this dwelling during the time of the Revolution. We also read that Enoch Crosby, the American spy, piloted Captain Wharton of the British Army to this place to visit his family, and that then he was apprehended by the Americans and held prisoner, until by Crosby's aid he escaped through the neutral ground to the British line. But this is all due to the imagination of James Fenimore Cooper—a beautiful story, but with no foundation. It has yet to be proven that there was a Captain Wharton, or even anyone of that name in these parts.

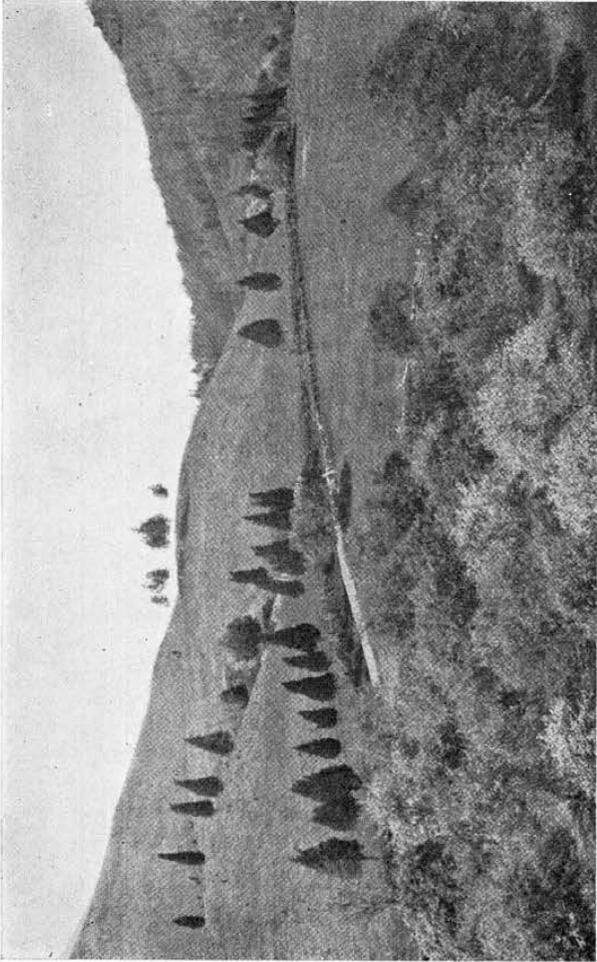
We do know that Cornelius Van Wyck came here from Hempstead, Long Island, and bought from Madam Brett a tract of land in this valley, consisting of 959 acres, which extended from north of the Fishkill Creek to the top of the mountain. The date of this purchase was April 10, 1733, and soon afterward Van Wyck built this house. By bequest he divided this property between his two sons, Cornelius and Richard, the former taking this homestead and the latter that part of the land toward Fishkill. The second Cornelius left it to his two sons, Cornelius C. and Isaac I., Isaac taking the homestead and Cornelius the place next to the

north. Isaac divided the property again between his sons, Sidney E. and Joseph J. Sidney inherited the homestead and occupied it until his death in 1883. Thus for 150 years the Van Wyck family owned and occupied this property—quite long enough for it to be called the Van Wyck homestead.

The style of the house is the same as it was originally. But before 1805 the siding was of scalloped shingles. It is fortunate that the old house has fallen into the hands of the present owner, Miss Hustiss, to whom its excellent state of preservation is due. That the old house was used as headquarters for officers of the American army during the greater part of the Revolution is a matter of history. General Israel Putnam stayed here; there is no doubt that General Washington visited here, when quartered at Newburgh. Across the road there stood until lately an old black walnut tree, which recently was blown down by the wind. A part of the trunk lies there yet. Two stones have been placed on the spot where it stood. There are several stories about that tree. Tradition says that it was planted by a negro slave named Kame,—that Washington tied his horse there,—that it was a whipping post for offenders, etc. When the tree was broken up, there was found an iron ring fastened to iron straps with hand-forged nails. In spite of tradition, I believe it was the hanger for a gate. We have heard that there had been a toll gate there, who knows but that it supported the gate?

THE ENCAMPMENT.

On the west side of the highway extending from 30 rods to the north to the foot of the mountain were the army barracks. Immediately south on the east side of the highway were the army stable. A little to the north on the other side was the blacksmith shop; the ground is still discolored where it stood, and on this side, opposite to it, were the stores. As to the construction of the barracks we have two brief accounts. An Englishman named Aubury describes them as a great number of huts, consisting of little walls of rough stones plastered with mud and straw, a few planks forming the roofs, a chimney at one end, by the side of which was a narrow door. He thinks it poor accommodation. He says that near the magazines stood some well constructed barracks, with the prison, surrounded by palisades. Chastelleaux, a Frenchman, says they were wooden houses, well built, having garrets and even cellars, and were better than those for French soldiers, and that it took only three days to complete them, from the time the men began to cut down the trees. As to the huts, he says they were comfortable and that the men were very expert in their construction, taking only 24 hours to complete them. The men passed winters in them without suffering or sickness. At an early period of the war a sergeant and fourteen privates were sent from each regiment to build the barracks at Fishkill. On Nov. 7, 1776, John McKesson writes General Clinton that Mr. Duer has carpenters building barracks for 2,000 men, at Fishkill. Egbert Benson and Melancthon Smith



EARTHWORKS ON COLD SPRING AND FISHKILL ROAD.

were overseers of the work. At the end of the war the barracks were given away to people in the vicinity, and many of the older houses were built of these materials.

THE BURIAL GROUND.

Beyond the brook to the south is the burial ground of the American army. One authority states that there were more soldiers buried here than in any other spot in New York State. While stationed here the army was sorely afflicted at times, even small-pox being added to their woes. This ground is truly hallowed ground. By the road side stands a monument, erected by the Daughters of the Revolution, calling attention to the fact that in the adjacent field there lie the bones of those who freely gave their lives in the service of their country.

On leaving the Van Wyck house the pilgrims rode southward to the boundary line of Putnam County, where the Revolutionary redoubts were visited. The Daughters of the American Revolution have marked this site by a small monument on the west side of the road. Mrs. Samuel Verplanck was the speaker here, and made the following address :

REDOUBTS.

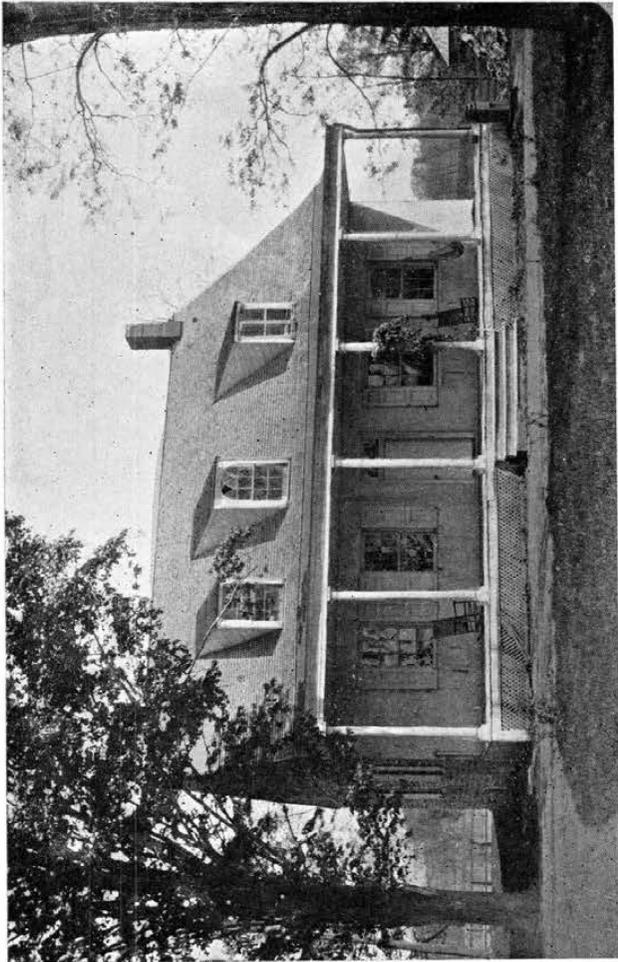
Fifteen years ago, on the 29th of this coming month of October, our Melzingah Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution erected this tablet here in the Highlands to mark these redoubts which stand before us, as clearly defined now as they have been for more than a century. The inscription on this tablet is brief,—“On the hills back of this stone stood three batteries guarding this pass, 1776-1783. Melzingah Chapter. 1902.” The position of Fishkill during the War of the Revolution was of great strategic importance, and this narrow pass, through which ran the highway from New York to Albany, was vital to the safety of Fishkill. The Marquis de Chastelleux in his journal describing his travels in 1780, writes thus about his visit to Fishkill. “As for the position of Fishkill, that it was a post of great importance is evident from the campaign of 1777. It is clear that the plan of the enemy was to render themselves masters of the whole course of the North River, and thus to separate the eastern and western states. It was necessary, therefore, to secure a post on that river. West Point was made choice of as the most important to fortify, and Fishkill as the place best adapted to the establishment of the principal depot of provisions and ammunition, and therefore these two positions are connected together. After passing some time in visiting these different settlements in Fishkill, I got on horseback, and under the conduct of a guard which the quartermaster gave me, I entered the wood, and followed the road to West Point, where I wished to arrive in time for dinner. Four or five miles from Fishkill I saw some felled trees and an opening in the wood, which on coming nearer I discovered to be a camp, or rather huts, inhabited by some hundred invalid

soldiers. These invalids were all in very good health, but it is necessary to observe that in the American armies every soldier is called an invalid who is unfit for service; now these had been sent here because their cloaths were truly invalids. These honest fellows, for I will not say creatures (for they know too well how to suffer, and are suffering in too noble a cause) were not covered even with rags, but their steady countenances and their arms in good order seemed to supply the defect of cloaths and display nothing but their courage and their patience. I continued my journey in the woods on a road hemmed in on both sides by very steep hills, which seemed admirably adapted for the dwelling of bears and where in fact they often make their appearance in winter." He describes the approach to West Point and the fort. "The formidable batteries which defend it fix the attention on the western bank, but on lifting your eyes, you behold on every side lofty summits thick set with redoubts and batteries." But he does not speak of passing these redoubts of ours which must have been here then, for they must have been erected at the time others were built in these Highlands.

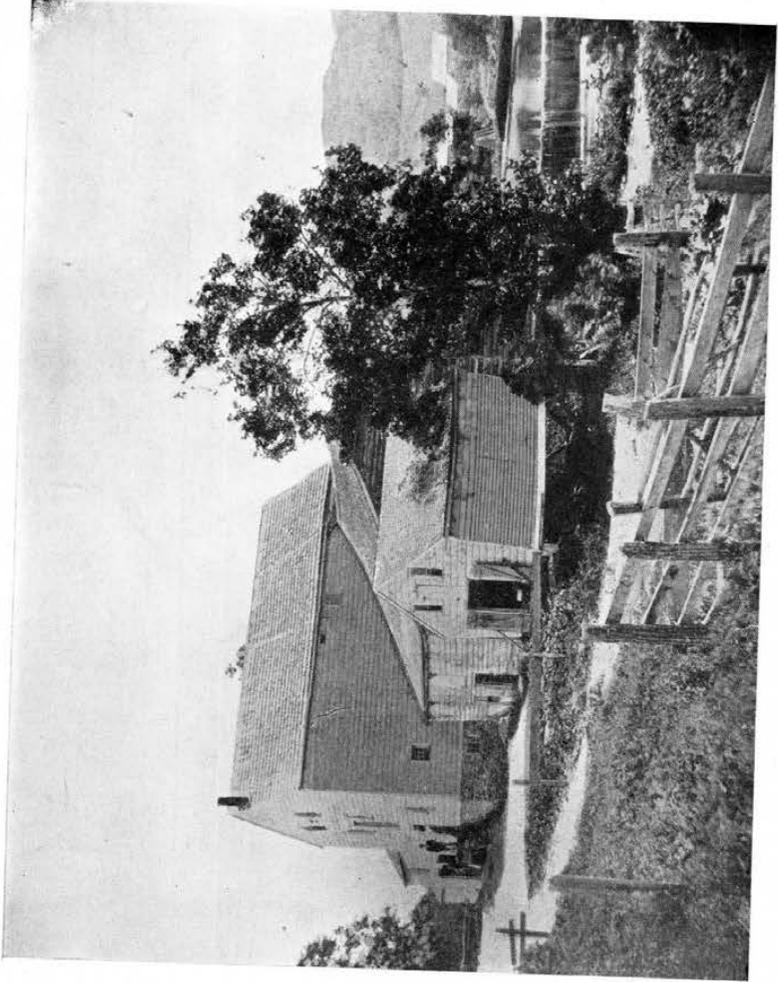
On the 18th of August, 1775, the Provincial Congress of New York passed the following:—Resolved and ordered, That the fortifications formerly ordered by the Continental Congress and reported by a committee of their Congress as proper to be built on the banks of Hudson's River in the Highlands be immediately erected. From Blake's History of Putnam County is the following: "Fortifications in the Highlands embraced not only those erected at Constitution Island, but also those afterward erected on the north and south sides of Popolopens Kill, called Forts Montgomery and Clinton. These were the main works, while redoubts were built on the neighboring eminences on the east side of the Hudson, two on Redoubt Hill, called north and south redoubts, just east of Judge Garrison's residence, two on Sugar Loaf Mountain and one on Anthony's Nose Mountain." Through the courtesy of Dr. W. S. Thomas of the U. S. Navy I am able to add some dates which verify what we take to be the facts.

"Camp Highlands. Situated in Philipstown, near the Dutchess County line, on the west side of the Post Road. Fortifications were thrown up here by General Putnam, October 6th, 1777, and here he halted his troops on his retreat from Continental Village, after the fall of Forts Clinton and Montgomery. Henry Hay in a letter to General Governor Clinton refers to a pass, three miles below Fishkill, where a redoubt can be thrown up in a short time, in which 300 men with half a dozen pieces of artillery, which we have here (Fishkill) would be able to retard the whole English Army a considerable time. Clinton Papers. Vol. 4, p. 868."

In 1898 when our D. A. R. Chapter received the monument presented to us by Lafayette Post of New York, we were just on the verge of the Spanish American War, not knowing then what lay before us. So now in 1917 the future is veiled to us. We see only the regiments of brave and loyal men as they march forward to the unknown, in response to the



BRINCKERHOFF HOUSE.



MILL, BRINCKERHOFF.



ROMBOUT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BURNED 1866.

call of their country. May victory be given to the cause of freedom and of liberty."

The journey now lay to the north, and passing through Fishkill Village, the pilgrims went eastward until Rombout Cemetery was reached, where Mr. Charles D. Sherwood gave the following description of this interesting locality, mentioning the vanished Presbyterian Church, the grist mill, and the Brinckerhoff homestead:

Members of the Historical Society of Dutchess County,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

In behalf of the Trustees of Rombout Cemetery, being one its number and Treasurer for more than twenty-five years, I welcome you here today.

This place first came into notice in January, 1750, when the original Church was erected, which during the Revolution was used as a Hospital by the Continental Army.

From the History of Fishkill by Mr. T. Van Wyck Brinckerhoff I copied the following:

"Whereas the principal surgeons and physicians of the Hospital at this place represented to me in December one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight; then commanding at this Post, that the barracks and Episcopal Church were so crowded with the sick that their condition was rendered deplorable, and were otherwise in a suffering condition for want of proper covering and there being no public buildings fit to receive or accommodate the sick, but the Presbyterian Church of this Town, which impelled me from necessity to order the said Church to be taken and occupied for the purpose aforesaid, which was accordingly occupied; whereby considerable damage has been done to said building, now therefor, I do hereby certify that at the time aforesaid, I engaged the public faith that whatever damage should be done to said church would be repaired or repaid by the public.

"Given at Fishkill, the 8th days of March 1780.

"Alex McDougal, Major General."

During the war, the American soldiers then stationed at Fishkill stripped the clap-boards from the church and used them to heat their camp kettles.

In 1830 the original structure was demolished, and a new one erected, the same being burned in 1866.

During the Revolution the British soldiers burned the grist mill built by Abram Brinckerhoff and in 1778 Washington then stationed at Swartoutville, ordered the soldiers to cut the timber in the rear of the church yard, and rebuild the mill which had stood so many years on the banks of yonder creek. This particular spot is also noticeable inasmuch as the army was encamped here and near Fishkill while Marquis De Lafayette was suffering from typhoid fever in the Brinckerhoff homestead.

Their camp fires were seen from miles around made from the fine old timber in the rear of the church.

On May 30th, 1898, Lafayette Post of New York City presented to Melzingah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a very handsome monument which they erected in our cemetery to the memory of General De Lafayette and voted to place a bronze tablet at the Brinckerhoff homestead; also later one on the old grist mill.

The day was one that will be long remembered; the delegation came from New York by special train, cannons boomed, sabres flashed, police guarded the roadway, and over 3,000 people witnessed the dedication.

This pilgrimage will long be remembered and may it be the means of developing more interest in the Historical Society of Dutchess County and impress on the minds of the coming generations the necessity of marking these places.

This concluded the pilgrimage, and the pilgrims scattered to the four points of the compass, having thoroughly enjoyed their experience. To them it seemed wonderful that here in this peaceful valley, surrounded by wooded hill and mountains, there had been enacted many important events, though none of the battles, of our war with England, and while they listened to each recital and applauded deeds of heroism, their ears were strained to catch the echoes of the guns at Verdun and their hearts were sending up petitions for their one time enemy.

The fact that Washington had slept in this house and that Lafayette had been entertained in that, seemed of small moment when compared with the stupendous happenings of the present day. But when the pilgrims turned away from these quiet places they could not help hoping that those great men were somehow conscious of the reverence and honour paid to them by the Nation, and particularly by the appreciative members of the Dutchess County Historical Society.

September 10, 1917.—A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the Adriance Memorial Library at 3:30 P. M. Professor Lucy M. Salmon of Vassar College, being present by invitation. The President stated the object for which the meeting had been called, namely, to arrange for the Fall meeting of the Historical Society, and as the meeting was, by invitation, to be held at Vassar College, he called on Professor Salmon for suggestions. Professor Salmon stated that having conferred with President MacCracken of Vassar College, it had been thought best to hold the meeting in the lecture room at Taylor Hall; that she would give a talk on "Historical material available in Dutchess County." An opportunity would be given to visit the various

buildings, and tea would be served at 4:30. It was decided to accept the plan offered by Professor Salmon.

October 4, 1917.—The semi-annual meeting of the Historical Society was held at Taylor Hall, Vassar College, at 4 P. M.

President Magill suggested that measures be taken to retain the old names of roads in Dutchess County,—such as Dutchess Turnpike, Albany Post Road, etc., instead of merely being called “State Roads.” He also suggested that as Dutchess County was organized as a County on Nov. 3, 1683, that that day be known as Dutchess County Day, and appropriately observed.

Rev. Mr. Edwards moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the committee which so successfully planned and carried out the pilgrimage of August 22, last, and also to the speakers on that occasion and to those who opened their houses and were so hospitable to the pilgrims. Carried.

Professor Lucy M. Salmon was then introduced and gave a very interesting and instructive address on “Classes of Historical Material Found in Dutchess County.” After the address the members were shown over the college grounds and buildings by a committee of students, and later, tea was served in Taylor Hall.

March 19, 1918.—The Executive Committee met at the Adriance Memorial Library at 3 P. M. The matter of the incorporation of the Society was discussed, and it was decided that this should be done.

On motion it was resolved to recommend to the Society for action at the coming annual meeting the following change in the By-laws: “The admission fee shall be one dollar and the annual dues one dollar, payable on or before the annual meeting in April. Any person joining the Society after November 1 of any year shall be exempt from dues for that year. Dues shall be computed for the calendar year only. Neglect to pay annual dues for two months after notification by the Treasurer shall be regarded as a withdrawal from the Society.” Adjourned.

THE OLD MILLS OF BEACON—DUTCHESS COUNTY.

BY JOSEPH N. BADEAU.

In 1709 a grist mill was erected at the mouth of Fishkill Creek, and was known as the Tioronda Mill or Madam Brett Mill. Madam Brett made a name for herself among the pioneers of the Hudson River Valley.

As all roads were said to lead to Rome, so then did all roads lead to Madam Brett's Mill. Orange County farmers as well as those of Dutchess County depended on this mill for their grinding, bringing their grain across the Hudson River.

As houses increased there was a demand for lumber and a sawmill became a necessity. This mill was then converted into a combination of grist and saw mill, and continued to be so used until it was removed to make room for the Tioronda Hat Works, built by Lewis Tompkins in 1876.

The last man who ran the combination mill was Ezekiel Schofield.

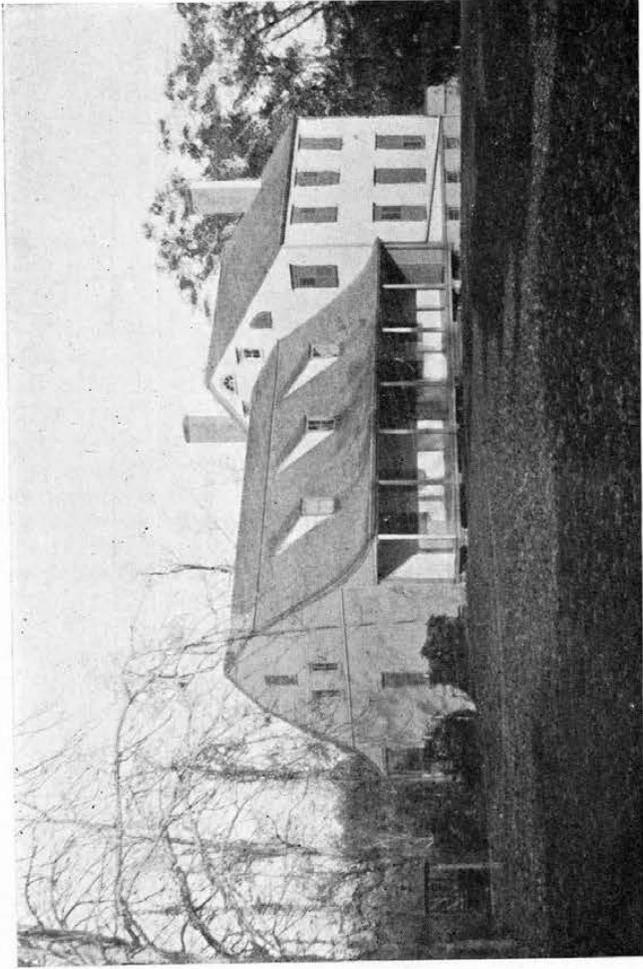
Another mill about a mile up the Fishkill Creek, and situated at the foot of the present Main Street, is supposed to have been built by Madam Brett, and there is evidence that it was enlarged at some time before 1800, by Abraham Scheneck. A stone in the foundation bears his initials and the date,—this stone was in the cellar. This mill was unused for a number of months during 1815, and is supposed to have been set on fire by tramps.

About a mile east along the Fishkill Creek was a mill called Clay Mill; no one knows why it was so named. This was also a grist mill, and was near the present Electric Light Works. It was built by Sylvester Pine, about the year 1800. It was afterwards occupied by Jabez Olmstead, and later by the Matteawan Company for making cotton batting, and still later by Dean Carver for manufacturing bobbins, heddles and reeds, the last two articles being used in cloth weaving. Some time after this it was used by a Mr. Churchill as an auger factory, and finally it was burned in 1862.

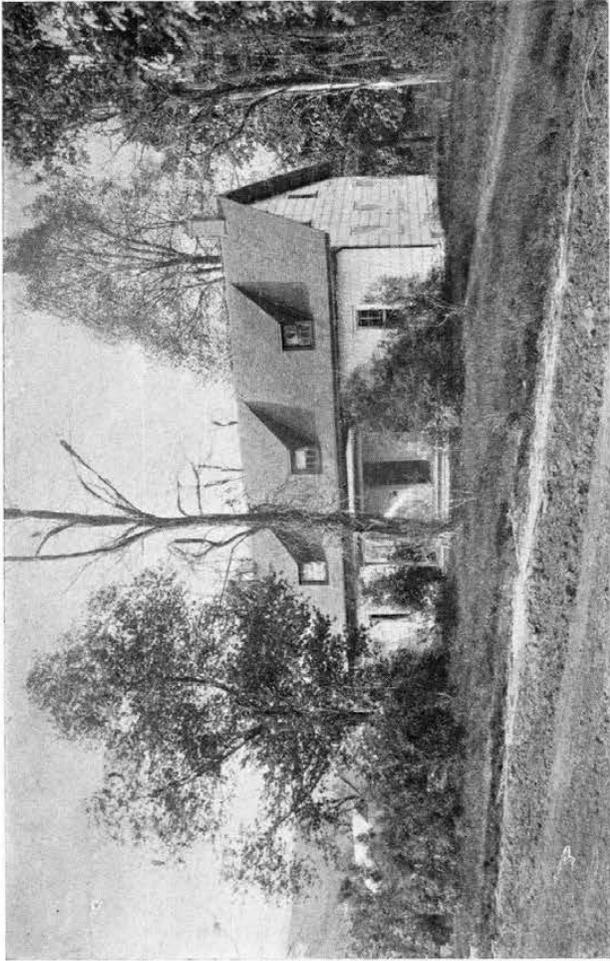
A little further up the creek, near where the Glenham Embroidery Mill now stands, was another grist mill, said to have been built by Abraham Rogers, at probably about the same time as the Clay Mill.

The existence of four grist mills within as many miles seems to show that the milling business was a profitable industry in those early days.

The last mentioned mill was used by the Glenham Woolen Company as a spinning mill. It was demolished when the Carpet Mill was built in 1865. This Carpet Mill is now the Glenham Embroidery Works.



VERPLANK HOUSE, BEACON.



TELLER HOUSE, BEACON.



KIP HOUSE.

At Rocky Glen there stood a large cotton mill which was burned about 1850. It remained a ruin until the Carpet Mill rebuilt it for a boarding house. It was then again permitted to fall into decay and has been entirely removed.

About a quarter of a mile further up the creek stood the Glenham Woolen Mills, which have become ruinous, but which are about to be rebuilt for use.

At Byrnesville, a little below (to the west) Madam Brett's mill, a cotton mill was built in 1800, and was run by Edward Slate. It was afterwards converted into a grist mill, and contained eight run of stone. It was subsequently run by John Brown and Epenetus Crosby, and later it was burned.

The mills of Beacon today, 1918:

New York Rubber Company, Ellrodt & Lynch Silk Works, William Carroll Hat Company, Henderson Hat Company, Mills Paper Box Company, Ludwig-Littauer Silk Mill, Green Fuel Economizer Company, Glenham Embroidery Company, Tompkins Hat Works, Beacon Tire Company, Dutchess Tool Company, Gotham Hat Works.

MILLS IN THE TOWN OF PLEASANT VALLEY DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

BY WRIGHT DEVINE.

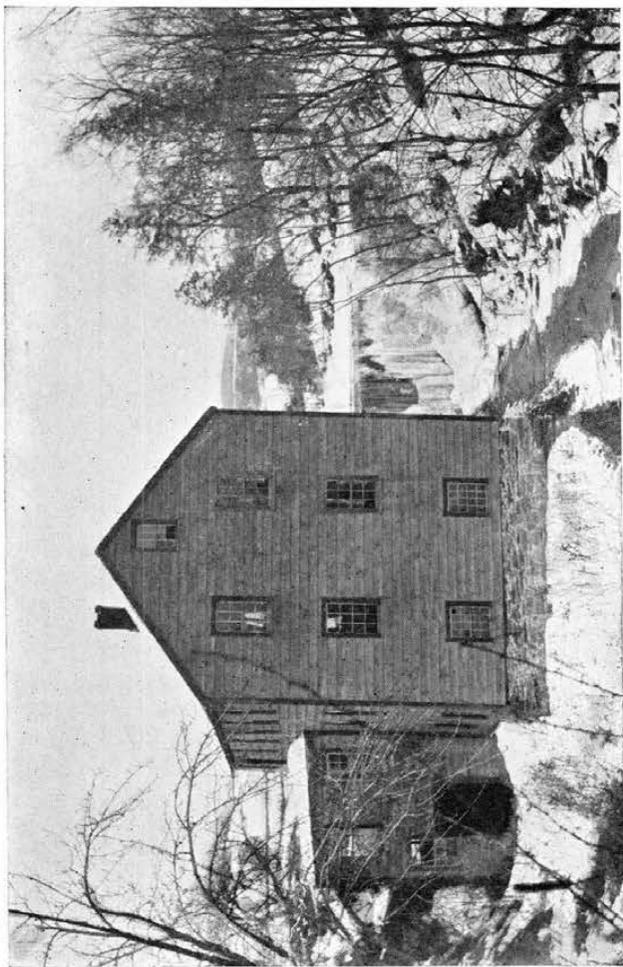
BOWMAN MILL. This mill was situated about half a mile east from the village of Pleasant Valley. It was built about 1810, and run for a short time by Daniel Dean, for printing calico in a small way. The cloth was blue, and by a device of his own he varied the color by putting on white spots of paste, which when dampened would disappear. Mr. Dean was a truth-telling Quaker, and would invariably say to his customers, "I will warrant the blue to be a fast color, but the white may wash out," which it always did. The mill was soon turned into a grist mill, and for a number of years was run by Mr. Rowe.

It was burned in 1848, and as insurance was not so general then as it is now, Mr. Rowe circulated a paper for subscriptions to rebuild it. It was sold to Nathaniel Powell and his son Caleb, who rebuilt it about 1850, and who sold it in 1861 to George T. Bowman, who ran it as a flour and feed mill until 1905, when it was sold to Henry T. Hicks and his wife, who still own the real estate. The mill was struck by lightning in 1915 and burned to the ground. It has not been rebuilt.

WARD MILL. This mill was situated about a mile and a half south-east from the village of Pleasant Valley, and was built by Daniel Ward, who owned quite a large tract of land in this part of the town in 1790. The next owner was his son Owen Ward, who obtained it in 1816. The next owner of the mill and part of the farm was Joshua O. Ward, son of Owen. The mill at this time did a large business, as the farmers then raised their own wheat, which was ground into flour for home use, the balance being sold to the millers, who at that time mainly controlled the retail trade, as but little was shipped in from the west.

In 1852 Alson Ward bought the mill from his father Joshua O. Ward, and sold it in 1857 to William Velie, who ran it until 1880 and then sold it to William Smith. Mr. Smith transferred it to Isaac D. Mastin in 1890. The old mill being badly out of repair was torn down in 1902. The property has changed hands several times since, and is now owned by Arthur Sherow.

COTTON MILL. In the village of Pleasant Valley. In 1809 Robert Abbot built this mill near the bridge over Wappingers Creek. It was then owned by a stock company and did a lucrative business until January 27, 1815, when the mill was burned. It was rebuilt during the same year



BOWER WOOLEN MILL, PLEASANT VALLEY, JAN. 1903.

by Delavergne and Thwing, who failed. After this it was run by a stock company until 1820, when it was bought by John Gibbons and George Everson. From that time it changed from individual ownership to stock control until purchased by Thomas Garner of New York City, from Edward A. Oelrich and others, executors of John J. Palmer and others, for \$15,000, in 1859. Under the management of the Farrington family, residents of Pleasant Valley, it was conducted successfully, employing about forty hands, making principally print cloth which was shipped to Wappingers Falls, where the cloth was printed and finished. Owing to the death by drowning of Thomas Garner, in 1876, and other causes, the mill was closed in 1895. It was opened during the same year with John Knott as manager. It was closed again in 1905, and again opened under the same management, and again closed in 1910. It was sold in 1913 to the Yazoo Cord and Twine Company of Troy N. Y. This last company sold it in 1916 to the William Ritchie Corporation which manufactured buckram and similar goods used for tailoring and millinery purposes and which still owns the property.

On the opposite side of the creek along the south road, and about 600 feet south from the village library used to be a saw mill which long did a thriving business. but which, like the grist mills, has disappeared. This old saw mill was run by Timothy Farrington, who for many years was the principal speaker in the old Quaker meeting house still standing on what is called Quaker Hill in this village. This old meeting house was built in 1802.

In the old stone building a little to the west of the cotton mill, said to have been built for a machine shop, John B. Duncan kept a store for many years. In the upper room of this building was held the second lodge of I. O. O. F. given a charter in this country, and the first given by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. It was called Friendship Lodge of Pleasant Valley, New York. The charter was granted in December, 1825. A report was made to the Grand Lodge, dated June 29, 1827, signed by Benjamin Owen, Jeremiah Clearwater, James Read, John Akin and James Kay, who were no doubt charter members. Clearwater and Kay have children living in the village of Pleasant Valley at the present time.

BOWER MILL. This mill was situated about one mile east from the village of Pleasant Valley. John Kenyon built this woolen mill in 1808. Later on it was sold to William Buckley, who at his death left it to Alice Buckley, John Buckley and others, who sold it to Joseph Bower in 1837. In this mill were made for many years fine broadcloth and woolen rolls, which latter the mothers of many of the present generation have spun into yarn with the old spinning wheel, which now is relegated to the garret or displayed in the parlor as an antique. Joseph Bower died in 1864, and the mill was operated by his sons William H. and George until about 1880, when it was taken by Joseph A. and Hiram Bower, two other sons, until about 1886, when Joseph A. died and the old mill was closed.

The property is still in the ownership of the Bower family, Samuel Bower occupying it, but the mill has totally disappeared, and only the dam and pond remain.

NEWCOMB MILL. This mill was situated about one and a half miles east from the village of Pleasant Valley. Isaac B. Newcomb bought what is known as the Newcomb grist mill property from Catharine H. Newcomb in 1831, and built the mill and operated it until 1839, when he sold it to Isaac Nostrand, whose son-in-law, John Henry, ran it, doing a good business until about 1852, when it was sold to Henry Rikert, who sold it to James M. Rogers in 1861. It was still owned by him when it was burned down about 1868. The property has changed hands several times since, and is now owned by Edwin W. Bogart. It may be added that the Newcombs were large land owners in this vicinity, and still own a part of the original property, including the old homestead. The Newcombs also built a saw mill on the same property, which did a small business and was in existence for some years after the grist mill had disappeared.

The Newcomb Grist Mill, the Bowman Grist Mill and the Bower Woolen Mill were all on the same stream, which runs into Wappingers Creek from the east.

It may be added that the grist mills in Dutchess County prospered until the West began to develop. Then the Erie Canal was made and still later the railroads, which facilities enabled the West to ship grain and flour more cheaply than the farmers and mills here could produce them. Seventy-five years ago few country merchants kept flour, people going to local mills for it. The development of a nation is well shown by the story of the grist mill. It is one of the first necessities in a community, but in the course of time the competition of corporations compels the small local mills to close. While this is a hardship to the few, yet to the nation it is a benefit, for it enables all people to obtain the same commodities, a condition not possible under the old order.



HORATIO N. BAIN.

OBITUARY.

MARTIN HEERMANCE.

Born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, December 17, 1852.

Died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., December 19, 1917.

Mr. Heermance came of an old Rhinebeck family. He was brought up in Rhinebeck, and attended the DeGarmo Institute in that village. He afterwards studied law, was elected supervisor from Rhinebeck in 1881 and was re-elected in 1882. He was admitted to the bar in 1883 and practised at Poughkeepsie. In 1888 he was elected district attorney on the Republican ticket. In 1896 he was appointed one of the State Tax Commissioners by Gov. Levi P. Morton; and for two terms was President of Vassar Brothers' Institute in Poughkeepsie. He was a member of the Holland Society, was 1st Vice-President of the Rhinebeck Savings Bank, and was for two years Master of the Rhinebeck Lodge of Freemasons. In 1881 he married Miss Nina Radcliffe of Albany, who died in March, 1905. One son survives them, Radcliffe Heermance, who is now lieutenant in the United States Army.

MRS. H. N. W. MAGILL.

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 2, 1857.

Died in Pleasant Valley, December 16, 1917.

Mrs. Magill's maiden name was Jessie Elliot Warner. Her parents were residents of Fishkill Landing and of Pleasant Valley for many years. On January 3, 1878, she married Harry N. W. Magill of Brooklyn, N. Y. She was a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Pleasant Valley, in which village she resided for the last twenty-two years. There survive her, her husband, one son and three daughters.

HORATIO N. BAIN.

Born at Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., December 20, 1857.

Died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 9, 1918.

Mr. Bain was at school at Palmyra, N. Y., at Brewsters and at Dover Plains, and also at the Connecticut Literary Institute. On July 20, 1882, he married Miss Caroline Belding, of Dover Plains. There

were no children. In 1884 Mr. Bain leased the Nelson House in Poughkeepsie, and had also a half interest in the Palatine Hotel, Newburgh. He owned two farms at Dover, one of which was the Elm Stock Farm, which was well known for its winners of Blue Ribbons at Madison Square Garden in New York City. He was for many years one of the managers of the Hudson River State Hospital, was a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Poughkeepsie, was a member of Triune Lodge, No. 782, F. & A. M. He was also a member of the Amrita Club, a director of the Poughkeepsie Automobile Club, 1st Vice-President of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society, Regent-at-large of the Dutchess County Society, a member of the Poughkeepsie Chamber of Commerce and of the State Hotel Men's Association.

FRANK VAN KLEECK.

Born June 25, 1857.

Died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., October 14, 1917.

Mr. Van Kleeck married Miss Sarah P. Sleight, September 24, 1891, who, with one son and one daughter, survives him. Mr. Van Kleeck was a direct descendant from Baltus B. Van Kleeck, who built the first brick house in Poughkeepsie in 1702, near the corner of Vassar and Mill Streets, and which was demolished in 1836. He was greatly interested in everything connected with the history of Poughkeepsie, having gathered in course of time a notable collection of documents, printed matter, engravings, maps and photographs relating to the city. He owned the fur and hat business which was founded by Teunis Van Kleeck in 1799, and which had been in his family since then. He was president of Vassar Brothers' Hospital for many years, and a trustee for a longer time. He was also trustee of Vassar Brothers' Home, a member of Phoenix Hose Company, a trustee of Adriance Memorial Library, a member of the Amrita Club, of the Dutchess County Society, of the Holland Society and of Triune Lodge, No. 782, F. & A. M.

CHARLES NATHAN ARNOLD.

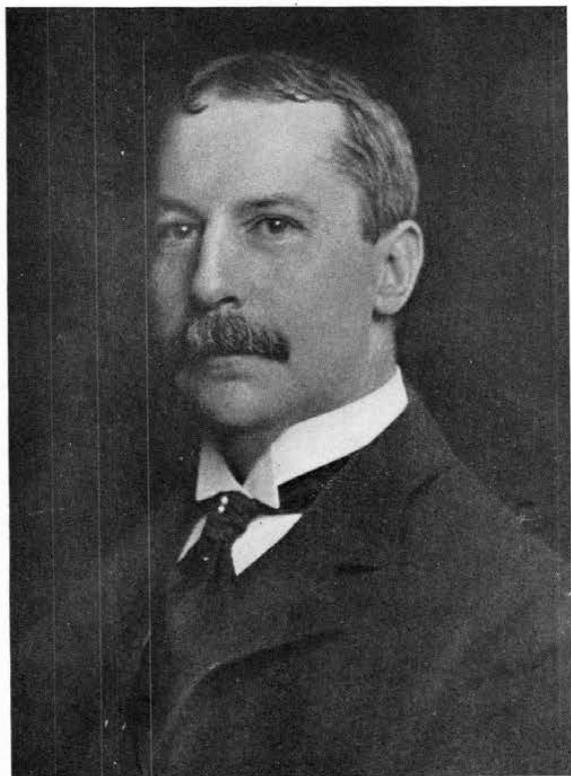
Born at Poughkeepsie.

Died at Poughkeepsie, April 19, 1918.

Mr. Arnold is survived by one son, Rev. Frederick Sherman Arnold, and one daughter, Miss Catharine Innis Arnold. In 1854 Mr. Arnold succeeded to the lumber business established by his father in 1821, and when later, it was incorporated, became its president. He was for many years a member of the Board of Education, was a mem-



FRANK VAN KLEECK.



ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

ber of Cataract Steamer Company, a trustee of Vassar Brothers' Home, a director, and for some time president of the Merchants' National Bank. He served as Supervisor from his ward for two terms, and in 1894 was elected Mayor of Poughkeepsie, serving one term of two years.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

Born in New York City, N. Y., 1853.

Died at Barrytown, N. Y., September 15, 1916.

Mr. Zabriskie married, June 6, 1895, Miss Francis Hunter, of New York City, who, with one son and one daughter, survives him. In 1873 he entered the 7th Regiment of New York, and later was inspector of rifle practice of the 71st Regiment, National Guard of New York, and was Captain of Co. C, in that regiment. He resigned in 1898. He organized and equipped the Blythewood Light Infantry at Barrytown. He served for years on the Dutchess County Board of Supervisors, and was at one time its Chairman. He was a member of the New York Historical Society, the Society of the War of 1812, of the American Geographical Society, of the Holland Society, the St. Nicholas Society, and of the Dutchess County Historical Society, and for ten years was President of the American Numismatic Society.

AMBROSE LEE WAGER.

Died Oct. 31, 1917, aged 58 years, at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County.

Mr. Wager was born at Rhinebeck, where he passed the greater part of his life; he was not married, and is survived by one sister. He was a graduate of Yale University, being in the same class with ex-President William H. Taft. He was a member of the Bar, and was successful as a lawyer. He was a member of the Rhinebeck Lodge of Masons, of the Yale Club of New York City, of the Amrita Club of Poughkeepsie, of the Dutchess County Historical Society and of the Dutchess County Society. He was a director of the Rhinebeck Savings Bank and of the First National Bank of Rhinebeck.

EDWARD B. DU MOND.

Born July 9, 1843.

Died February 17, 1918.

Prof. E. B. DuMond was born at Fishkill, N. Y. He was a member of Co. E., 120th N. Y. Volunteers in the Civil War. After the war he returned to Fishkill and taught school there for some years. About ten years ago he became principal of the Union Free School at Pleasant Valley, and latterly retired on a pension. He was a member of the Board of Education. He is survived by his widow and three daughters.

MEMBERS OF
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Andrus, Miss Helen J.....Poughkeepsie
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Aucock, George S.....Red Hook
Avery, Miss Myra H.....Poughkeepsie

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Beckwith, Miss Alice M.....Upper Red Hook
Beckwith, Miss E. R.....Stissing
Benjamin, S. Gardinier.....Fishkill
Benson, Arthur T.....Dover Plains
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Briggs, Mrs. Edgar.....Pleasant Valley
Briggs, Harry T.....Poughkeepsie
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Brinckerhoff, La Tourette.....Beacon
Broas, Smith I.....Poughkeepsie
Brockway, Frank A.....Brockway

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 Daley, Miss A. G. W.....Poughkeepsie
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 Dean, Herman.....Fishkill
 Dean, Robert E.....Fishkill
 Deel, G. A.....Poughkeepsie
 Demsey, David.....Millerton

Devine, Wright.....Pleasant Valley
 Dow, Alexander C.....Poughkeepsie
 Dows, Tracey.....Rhinebeck
 DuBois, Francis E.....Port Orange, Florida
 Dudley, Guilford.....Poughkeepsie
 Dugan, John P.....Fishkill
 DuMond, Mrs. E. B.....Pleasant Valley

Edwards, Rev. William A.....Pleasant Valley
 Elting, Henry E.....Tivoli
 Eno, Dr. Charles R.....Red Hook

Fellows, Miss Jennie.....Rhinebeck
 Flagler, H. H.....Millbrook
 Flagler, Mrs. H. H.....Millbrook
 Flagler, Mrs. Isaac P.....Poughkeepsie
 Fouquet, Lewis D.....Fishkill
 Fowler, Benjamin M.....Poughkeepsie
 Fowler, Clarence A.....Poughkeepsie

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Frissell, A. S.....	New York City
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Gidley, Adina	Verbank Station
Glass, Charles B.....	Chelsea
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Hasbrouck, Mrs. Lewis.....	Poughkeepsie
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Haviland, John J.....	Poughkeepsie
Herrick, T. J.....	Poughkeepsie
Hicks, Mary C.....	New Hackensack
Hill, Miss Alice.....	Rhinebeck
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Hoffman, Charles B.....	Red Hook
Hopkins, John.....	Hyde Park
Howard, Frank B.....	Poughkeepsie
Howard, Mrs. Thomas H.....	Hyde Park
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Husted, Chester	Pleasant Valley
Huyler, Rev. Peter E.....	Rhinebeck
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Judson, William H.....	Rhinebeck
Kaley, Mrs. John R.....	Poughkeepsie
Kenwell, James	Pleasant Valley
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Kenyon, Miss Helen.....	Poughkeepsie
Kerley, Albert F.....	Red Hook
Kerley, R. Dudley.....	Red Hook
Ketcham, Ezra	Fishkill
Kidd, James H.....	Red Hook
Kip, Garrett B.	Rhinebeck
Kip, W. Ruloff.....	Rhinebeck
Lansing, W. C.....	Poughkeepsie
Lavery, James A.....	Poughkeepsie
LeRoy, Dr. Irving D.....	Pleasant Valley
Lovelace, George	Pleasant Valley

Lown, Clarence Poughkeepsie
 Lown, Frank B..... Poughkeepsie
 Lyall, Rev. J. E..... Millbrook

MacCracken, Rev. Henry Noble, P.H.D., L.L.D., L.H.D., Vassar College

Magill, H. N. W.....Yonkers
 Malven, Rev. Frank.....Pleasant Valley
 Massoneau, William S.....Red Hook
 Merritt, Albert Akin.....Poughkeepsie
 Merritt, DouglasRhinebeck
 Merritt, Mrs. Douglas.....Rhinebeck
 Merritt, Ethel Douglas.....Rhinebeck
 Merritt, Stephen H.....Millbrook
 Miller, Dr. George N.....Rhinebeck
 Minard, Mary E.....Poughkeepsie
 Moore, Miss Evangeline.....Poughkeepsie
 Moore, Prof. J. Leverett.....Poughkeepsie
 Morgan, Frederic North.....Poughkeepsie
 Mulford, Rev. Henry DuBois.....Upper Red Hook
 Myers, Rev. E. Roy.....Fishkill
 Myers, HenryHyde Park
 Myers, Ralph W.....Hyde Park
 Mylod, John J.....Poughkeepsie

Naylor, Mrs. George, Jr.....Peekskill
 Nevins, JohnPoughkeepsie
 Newbold, Miss C. A.....Poughkeepsie
 Newbold, Miss Edith.....Poughkeepsie
 Newbold, FredericPoughkeepsie
 Newbold, Hon. Thomas.....Hyde Park
 Newton, Rev. E. P.....Hyde Park

Olmstead, Julia C.....Rhinebeck
 Olmstead, Mary A.....Rhinebeck
 Ormsbee, Frank S.....Madalin
 Overocker, Hon. George.....Poughkeepsie

Patterson, Dr. J. E.....Poughkeepsie
 Peckham, Dr. A. L.....Poughkeepsie
 Pelton, Henry V.....Poughkeepsie
 Perrine, Mrs. Edgar C.....Red Hook
 Peters, Alfred H.....Poughkeepsie
 Peters, FredericFishkill
 Phillips, Hon. Samuel K.....Beacon
 Pierce, Clarence W.....Poughkeepsie
 Pilgrim, Dr. C. W.....Poughkeepsie

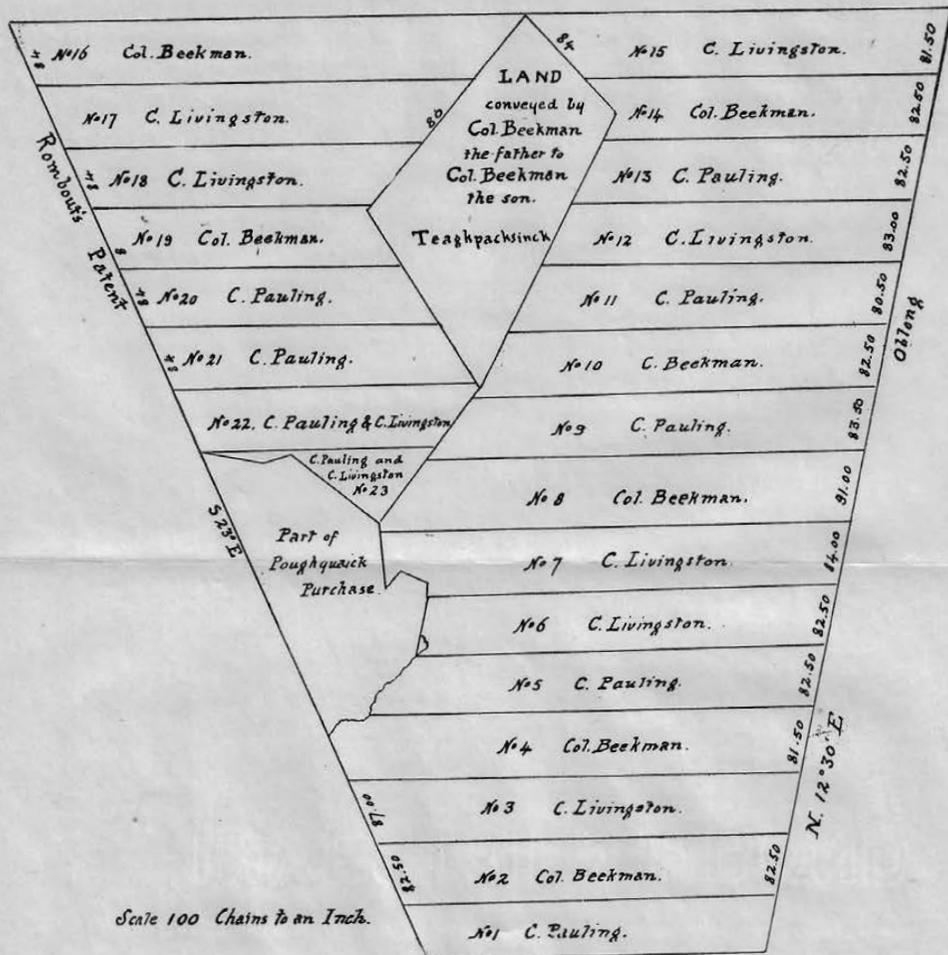
Platt, Hon. Edmund.....	Poughkeepsie
Post, Miss Phoebe.....	Pawling
Potts, Mrs. P. F.....	Red Hook
Poucher, Dr. J. W.....	Poughkeepsie
Poucher, Mrs. J. W.....	Poughkeepsie
Radcliff, Robert D.....	Poughkeepsie
Rapelje, John	Hopewell Junction
Reed, Miss Anna H.....	Rhinebeck
Reed, Miss Julia.....	Rhinebeck
Reese, W. Willis.....	2 Rector St., New York City
Reynolds, Miss Helen N.....	Poughkeepsie
Rikert, R. Ray.....	Rhinebeck
Ringwood, John F.....	Poughkeepsie
Rodgers, Rev. William C.....	Annandale
Rogers, Archibald	Hyde Park
Rogers, Mrs. Archibald.....	Hyde Park
Roosevelt, Hon. Franklin D.....	Hyde Park
Roosevelt, J. Roosevelt.....	Hyde Park
Roosevelt, Mrs. James.....	Hyde Park
Rosenkrantz, Lewis	Rhinebeck
Russell, Miss Ina G.....	Upper Red Hook
Rust, Albert C.....	Poughkeepsie
Schickle, William	Poughkeepsie
Schryver, M. V. B.....	Rhinebeck
Seaman, George	Poughkeepsie
Shaw, Frank C.....	Fishkill
Sheahan, Rev. Joseph F.....	Poughkeepsie
Sherman, George H.....	Poughkeepsie
Sherwood, Charles D.....	Fishkill
Sherwood, Mrs. Charles D.....	Fishkill
Sherwood, Louis	15 Exchange Place, Jersey City N. J.
Sickley, John C.....	Poughkeepsie
Sittenham, William	55 W. 37th St., New York City
Spingarn, Prof. J. E.....	Amenia
Spratt, Hon. George V. L.....	Poughkeepsie
Stockton, Mrs. Sanford D.....	Poughkeepsie
Stoughtenberg, Elizabeth	Poughkeepsie
Strong, Jacob H.....	Rhinebeck
Teator, William S.....	Upper Red Hook
Ten Broeck, Derrick W.....	Rhinebeck
Thomas, Dr. William S.....	240 W. 71st St., New York City

Traver, Merritt H.....Rhinebeck
 Traver, Thaddeus A.....Rhinebeck
 Traver, Dr. William E.....Red Hook
 Travis, Hon. Everett H.....Poughkeepsie
 Tremper, BenjaminRhinebeck
 Troy, Peter H.....Poughkeepsie

 Vandervoort, AnnaFishkill
 Vandervoort, J. B.....Fishkill
 Van Houten, Miss F. H.....Beacon
 Van Hovenbergh, Miss A. R.....Fishkill
 Van Hovenbergh, Miss Elizabeth.....Fishkill
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 Van Vliet, Clara Tremper.....Staatsburgh
 Van Vliet, George S.....Staatsburgh
 Van Vredenburgh, Lee.....Rhinebeck
 Van Wyck, Joseph H.....Arlington
 VerPlanck, Mrs. Samuel.....Beacon
 VerPlanck, William E.....Beacon
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 Ward, William T.....Poughkeepsie
 Webb, J. Griswold.....Clinton Corners
 Weed, Laura K.....Poughkeepsie
 Weston, Weldon F.....Beacon
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 Wheeler, Mrs. Everett P.....New Hamburg
 White, Mrs. Howell.....Fishkill
 Wilbur, Hon. D. W.....Poughkeepsie
 Wilbur, Mrs. D. W.....Poughkeepsie
 Wilbur, James B.....Sharon, Connecticut
 Wilson, Dr. John S.....Poughkeepsie
 Wintringham, H. C.....Millerton
 Wodell, Miss Katharine.....Millbrook
 Wodell, SilasMillbrook
 Wood, Isaac J.....Fishkill
 Wood, Lewis E.....Fishkill

 Zabriskie, Mrs. Frances H.....Barrytown

Great Nine Partners.



Part of the Patent granted to Adolph Phillipsie.

Map of Patent granted to Henry Beekman on June 5. 1703 compiled from the original survey by George Van Vleet Civil Engineer & Surveyor. Poughkeepsie. 1841