

YEAR BOOK

DUTCHESS COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1922

207.124

15

YEAR BOOK

DUTCHESS COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1 9 2 2

OFFICERS 1922

PRESIDENT

William P. Adams, Red Hook

SECRETARY

J. Wilson Poucher, Poughkeepsie

TREASURER

Irving D. Le Roy, Pleasant Valley

CURATOR

Henry Booth, Poughkeepsie

TRUSTEES

William P. Adams, Ex-officio

Henry Booth	Irving D. Le Roy
Alexander C. Dow	John J. Mylod
Tracy Dows	J. Wilson Poucher
Mrs. John R. Kaley	George S. Van Vliet

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Maj. Joel E. Spingarn	Town of Amenia
Benjamin Hammond	Town of Fishkill
Hon. Samuel K. Phillips	City of Beacon
Jacob Brill	Town of Beekman
Lewis L. Allen	Town of Clinton
Hon. John A. Hanna	Town of Dover
William E. Verplanck	Town of East Fishkill
Hon. Thomas Newbold	Town of Hyde Park
Joseph H. Van Wyck	Town of Lagrange
David Dempsey	Town of North East
John P. Fulton	Town of Milan
J. Adams Brown	Town of Pleasant Valley
Everett P. Wheeler	Town of Poughkeepsie
J. S. Wilson	City of Poughkeepsie
William S. Massonneau	Town of Red Hook
Douglas Merritt	Town of Rhinebeck
Wilson Carpenter	Town of Stanford
W. Willis Reese	Town of Wappingers
Silas Wodell	Town of Washington
Charles S. Wilber	Town of Pine Plains
Miss Martha Tabor	Town of Pawling

Annual meeting, third Thursday in May

Semi-Annual meeting, third Thursday in October

MEMBERSHIP

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

Entrance fee	\$2.00
Annual dues	2.00
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 January 1st of each year.



FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the

DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

..... Dollars

Dutchess County Historical Society

Minutes of Meetings

The Fall meeting of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held at Vassar Brothers Institute, Poughkeepsie, on the 27th day of October, 1921, at 11.30 o'clock A. M.

Fifty members of the Society being present, the meeting was called to order by President Adams.

The minutes of the Spring meeting were read by the Secretary, Alexander C. Dow.

The Treasurer reported a balance of \$2.60 in the treasury.

The Secretary then read the names of the following persons to be passed upon for membership in the Society: Frances E. White, Millbrook, N. Y.; Jacob Bockee, Amenia, N. Y.; Charles De Lavergne, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.; Mary W. Bockee, 60 N. Hamilton St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Carrie Haviland, Millbrook, N. Y.; Caroline E. Merritt, Millbrook, N. Y.; Hon. Mark G. Du Bois, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Cornelia G. Goodrich, Newburgh, N. Y.; John M. Hackett, Mrs. John M. Hackett, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Henry Lloyd, Jr., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Alice Newcombe, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Thomas J. Crosby, Red Hook, N. Y.; Mrs. G. A. Knapp, Millbrook, N. Y.; Miss Anne Taggert, Millbrook, N. Y.; Mrs. Edgar Briggs, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.; John A. Flynn, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. John S. Wilson moved that the persons whose names were read, be elected into the Society. Motion seconded and carried.

President Adams asked for a report on the Fall pilgrimage. The Rev. Mr. Lyall, chairman of the committee on the pilgrimage, reported that although the weather

was stormy, the pilgrimage went through the greater part of the itinerary; that all had a pleasant time, especially at the home of Major Spingarn. President Adams asked for a vote of thanks for Mr. Lyall. Mr. Verplanck moved a vote of thanks be given Mr. Lyall. Motion duly seconded and carried.

Miss Reynolds, who had been invited by Mr. Booth to serve on committee on the Year Book, reported that the Book would possibly be ready in a short time.

Miss Reynolds, of the committee on Court House Records, reported that old papers found in the basement of the Court House had been brought together, bunched and put in steel filing cases. These cases have been placed in a room on the South side of the Court House, the room used for obtaining automobile licenses. The first volume of deeds begins in 1718, and runs for about twenty years, covering practically all transfers in the County. As this book is not in good condition, Mr. Hanna of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors advised Miss Reynolds that he would find out the cost of putting it in shape, that he would submit the report to the Board and suggest an appropriation to cover the cost.

Secretary Dow moved that the committee on Court House Records be continued. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Stephen H. Merritt suggested the possibility of using the building in the Town of Washington, and the probable willingness of the wealthy people of Millbrook to equip the same for the care of the records. As the matter seemed of sufficient importance, Mr. Merritt suggested a committee be appointed and also that a committee of Millbrook people might be more successful in their efforts than people from outside the Town. The secretary then suggested that a committee from the Town of Washington be appointed, and suggested Mr. S. H. Merritt, Rev. J. E. Lyall, and Mr. Oakleigh Thorne.

After motion made and seconded, President Adams

appointed those mentioned above to serve on the committee.

Miss Reynolds suggested asking Marshal Foch to visit the City, while he is in this country. A resolution was passed to carry out the suggestion. The Secretary moved that Miss Reynolds and Mr. Mylod be appointed a Committee to consult with the city officials. Carried.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

ALEXANDER C. DOW, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held at Vassar Brothers Institute, Poughkeepsie, on May 18, 1922, at 11 a. m. The meeting was called to order by President Adams. Over fifty members were present.

The minutes of the Fall meeting were read by Secretary Dow, and approved.

President Adams reported the Executive Committee had no formal meeting, but had two or three informal meetings, at the last of which the resignation of Mr. Dow as Secretary was accepted. Mr. Adams spoke of the work done by Mr. Dow during his term in office.

Mr. Mylod was requested to take the chair by President Adams.

Mr. Mylod called for nominations as President of the Society.

Mr. Frank B. Howard nominated Mr. W. P. Adams, which was seconded by Miss Reynolds. One ballot was cast by the Secretary, and Mr. Adams was elected President of the Society for the ensuing year.

The President reported the retirement of Mr. Dow, which caused a vacancy in the office of Secretary. Dr. Poucher was asked and consented to accept the nomination as Secretary of the Society. On motion made by Prof. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Mylod, Dr. Poucher was nominated and elected Secretary of the Society.

Dr. Poucher nominated Dr. Le Roy as Treasurer of the Society. The Secretary cast one ballot for Dr. Le Roy.

Mr. Henry Booth was elected Curator.

The Trustees of the Society are Henry Booth, Alexander C. Dow, Tracy Dows, Mrs. J. R. Kaley, Irving D. Le Roy, John J. Mylod, J. Wilson Poucher, George S. Van Vliet, and William P. Adams, ex-officio, motion having been made by Rev. Dr. Lyall for the re-election of those whose terms expire, and seconded by Miss Reynolds.

The vice-presidents for the various towns were elected as follow:—Town of Amenia, Major Spingarn; Town of Fishkill, Benjamin Hammond; City of Beacon, Hon. S. K. Phillips; Town of Beekman, Jacob Brill; Town of Clinton, Lewis L. Allen; Town of Dover, Hon. John A. Hanna; Town of East Fishkill, William E. Verplanck; Town of Hyde Park, Hon. Thomas Newbold; Town of LaGrange, Joseph H. Van Wyck; Town of North East, David Dempsey; Town of Milan, John P. Fulton; Town of Pleasant Valley, J. Adams Brown; Town of Poughkeepsie, Everett P. Wheeler; City of Poughkeepsie, John S. Wilson, M. D.; Town of Red Hook, William S. Massonneau; Town of Rhinebeck, Douglas Merritt; Town of Stanford, Wilson Carpenter; W. Willis Reese was named vice-president of the Town of Wappingers in the place of Irving Grinnell, deceased; Town of Washington, Silas Wodell; Town of Pine Plains, Charles S. Wilber; Town of Pawling, Miss Martha Tabor.

The secretary reported the illness of Dr. Le Roy, which prevented the giving of the Treasurer's report.

Miss Reynolds of the committee on Court House records, reported same in good condition, but not complete. She also reported that Mr. Hanna spoke to the Board of Supervisors, and the Board voted the appropriation of funds to be available when needed. Miss Reynolds said that Mr. Daughton, county clerk, is in sympathy with the work, but is very much rushed and promised to co-operate. Miss Reynolds also reported that Mr. Mylod is going

to take Mr. Daughton and herself to Albany to see a photostat machine.

Miss Reynolds also reported on the committee to invite Marshal Foch to visit Poughkeepsie. She reported a courteous and cordial reception by the Mayor, who took up the matter with the Common Council. That the Council sent an invitation to the Marshal, which invitation was probably taken by him to France. While Marshal Foch was unable to come to Poughkeepsie, his train was stopped at Highland enroute from West Point, where a great many people from Poughkeepsie met and cheered him. A number of the city officials were invited and went to West Point, coming back on the Marshal's train as far as Highland. Dr. Lyall suggested that a vote of thanks be given Miss Reynolds, which was done. Dr. Poucher suggested that her report be placed in the Year Book.

Dr. Lyall reported that the old brick meeting house at South Millbrook was not available for the storage of any but religious records, but stated he had no objection to remaining on the committee to find a place for the housing of records.

The Executive Committee asked Mr. Booth to get out the Year Book, which he consented to do.

The new members elected into the Society at this meeting were: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stringham, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.; Miss Mary G. H. White, Mrs. Frank B. Howard, Mrs. Alexander C. Dow, Poughkeepsie; and Mrs. George Seaman, of Beacon, N. Y.

Mrs. Wilber asked if old wills were among the papers preserved in the Court House as she said that many of them were very valuable. Miss Reynolds reported that the Probate Court did not date back as far as the records of deeds. Miss Reynolds said that the papers in the room used for automobile licenses are records of the Court of Common Pleas, General Sessions, Road Books, and miscellaneous records. She also said that if a photostat machine could be obtained, they could all be preserved.

Mr. Van Vliet reported that lists for Ulster County were gotten out privately. That the man who published these lists for Ulster County intended doing the same for Dutchess, but the demand for such books was so small, a great loss was sustained in printing and publishing, and he gave up the work.

Miss Reynolds told of old papers, letters and documents found in an old brown frame house on Main street, opposite Grand Avenue. There was a fragment of the assessment roll of Dutchess County for the year 1714, also six letters written by loyalists after the Revolution, several old bills and receipts were also found.

President Adams asked for suggestions as to the Fall pilgrimage, as he said the Society had been over practically the whole of Dutchess County.

Miss Reynolds said that Dutchess County was originally larger than it is today; it included parts of Putnam and some land north of the present boundary.

Mr. Van Vliet said it might be interesting to go to Phillipstown, as the Beverly Robinson house, from which Benedict Arnold made his escape, is located there.

Rev. Dr. Lyall spoke of the Society having been invited to go on the other side of the River. The invitation came from Walden. Dr. Lyall moved that the President appoint a committee of as many as necessary to see what could be done, and give them power to arrange for the pilgrimage of the Society.

Dr. Poucher moved that the president and executive committee decide on the pilgrimage. Motion seconded by Mr. Dow and carried.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

ALEXANDER C. DOW, Secretary.

Friday, June 16, 1922.

There was an informal meeting and luncheon of the trustees and pilgrimage committee, June 16, 1922, at the

Amrita Club, Poughkeepsie, which was attended by President Adams, Mr. Henry Booth, Dr. I. D. Le Roy, Mr. Charles B. Glass and Dr. Poucher.

J. WILSON POUCHER, Secretary.

Committee Report

On October 27, 1921, the Dutchess County Historical Society appointed Miss Reynolds and Mr. Mylod a committee to request the Mayor of Poughkeepsie (in the name of the Society) to extend an invitation to Marshal Foch to visit Poughkeepsie during his stay in the United States. In 1824 the Marquis de La Fayette had been the guest of this city and the Historical Society desired to perpetuate a tradition and do honor at the same time to the Generalissimo of the Allied armies in the World War. Mayor Butts reported the suggestion to the Common Council, which unanimously endorsed the proposal. At the request of the Mayor the text for an invitation was written by Miss Reynolds, and an engrossed leather bound copy was prepared by Mr. Frank B. Howard. This invitation was presented to the Marshal in Washington by the Hon. Hamilton Fish, M. C. Because of the routing of his special train over the West Shore Railroad it was impossible for Marshal Foch to come to Poughkeepsie. In lieu of that his train stopped at the Highland station, and there the guest of honor made a rear platform speech in which he referred particularly to the old association between Poughkeepsie and LaFayette and expressed the hope that the friendship between France and this country, symbolized in the tie with La Fayette, would be perpetuated and strengthened by the two nations' joint experiences in the Great War. The stop at Highland station was made about 7 P. M. on December 10, 1921.

On the afternoon of that day Marshal Foch was the guest of the United States Military Academy at West Point, where a reception was held in Cullom Memorial Hall. The superintendent of the Academy invited Poughkeepsie city officials to this reception in recognition of the fact that Marshal Foch would have had pleasure in

accepting the city's invitation had circumstances permitted him to do so. Among a party of some dozen or more persons from Poughkeepsie who were presented to Marshal Foch that afternoon were Mr. Mylod and Miss Reynolds, representing the Historical Society.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS.

JOHN J. MYLOD.

Dutchess County Historical Society

Itinerary of the fourth historical pilgrimage of the Dutchess County Historical Society, Wednesday, September 21, 1921. If Wednesday, September 21 is stormy, the pilgrimage will be held on the following day.

Reach Washington Hollow Country Club at 9.45 standard time; 10.45 daylight saving time. Thence to house built by Dr. Nicholas de la Vergne, 2nd, and old house of John M. Ham. Lecturer, J. E. Lyall and perhaps others. Thence to Mechanic, the old brick Meeting House and burial ground. Lecturer, Mr. Stephen H. Merritt. Thence to Hartsville, the site of many industries of importance just about a hundred years ago. Lecturer, Mr. Stephen H. Merritt. Thence to Lithgow, the home of Mr. Isaac Smith Wheaton, pausing at cemetery and small house owned by Mr. Wheaton. Lecturer, Mr. Isaac S. Wheaton. Thence to Smithfield, via "The Separate" to Presbyterian Church where the famous George Whitfield preached, (while on a preaching tour in America) under the trees, because the church would not hold the audience. Lecturer, J. E. Lyall and others. Thence to Amenia, via North East Centre to see certain fossils and minerals. At Amenia we shall see the site of the famous Amenia Seminary and the old burying ground, the Red Meeting House (1784), the Presbyterian Church and a goodly collection of Indian relics belonging to Mr. W. L. Bosworth; thence we go to Indian Lake, scene of the Moravian Mission to the Indians; Powell's grave and the monument erected to the memory of Missionary Bruce. Lecturer at these places Mr. W. L. Bosworth. Thence to Leedsville, Yellow City Mine, Delamater House (1761), Troutbeck, Dunham Forge, houses of Joel and Myron Benton, woolen mill, and the trail of Burgoyne's army. Lecturer, Major J. E. Spingarn. Thence to Amenia Union, South Amenia, Steel Works, grave of Richard Sackett, the

first settler. Lecturer, Major J. E. Spingarn. Thence to Wassaic, Harris Community. Lecturer, Major J. E. Spingarn.

At South Amenia or Amenia Union some account of the early settlement, if one competent can be found to tell the story.

The committee has not as yet been able to find a suitable place for lunch, but everyone is supposed to bring lunch, and it will be wise to include thermos bottles with coffee or tea.

Date of Pilgrimage, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1921.

J. E. LYALL.

J. E. SPINGARN.

SILAS WODELL.

The Historical Society planned a pilgrimage for Wednesday, Sept. 21, and when the morning proved cloudy everyone was doubtful about starting. However, so many assembled at Washington Hollow that the Rev. Mr. Lyall invited them into the large room of the Country Club House. All the chairs which lined the walls of this room were filled by the members of the Society and their friends, who listened with great interest to the address by Mr. Lyall in which he gave an account of Dr. Nicholas de la Vergne and his family. At the conclusion of his address he called on Mr. John Ham, who told of the connection of his family with the town of Washington Hollow in a short, interesting speech.

Then Mr. Lyall told how he had been receiving telephone calls all the early morning asking whether the pilgrimage was to take place or not, and said that he would put the question before the pilgrims themselves. A motion was made that those pilgrims who were present should proceed to carry out the day's programme, and was seconded and unanimously adopted. Twenty-five automobiles started from the Club House and came soon

to the John Ham place, on their way to the estate of the late Samuel Thorne. Driving through this estate, the pilgrims visited next the residence of Oakleigh Thorne. Leaving these grounds at the exit nearly opposite the Millbrook Inn, they saw the house of Dr. Nicholas de la Vergne, 2nd, which is at present occupied by Mr. Thorne's superintendent.

They did not visit the Lamont place or that of Mr. Dietrich, but drove through "Edgewood," the estate of H. H. Flagler. From here they went to the old brick Meeting House in Millbrook, where Mr. Stephen Merritt gave an entertaining account of its organization and building.

The
Brick Meeting House in the Nine Partners

AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY BY STEPHEN H. MERRITT

Ninth month, twenty-first, 1921.

The Friends first came here from Cape Cod region, Nantucket, Rhode Island and the Eastern points, in the early years of 1700. They found this an almost unbroken wilderness, thickly covered with primeval forest. A few great oaks remaining show their great age and size.

The first meetings for worship were held in the homes of the people, in the log houses that sheltered them. As the population increased it became necessary to provide some larger place for meetings, so on 3rd month 17, 1745, "Aaron Haight conveyed to Isaac Thorne and William Palmer, six acres of land in the Nine Partners" which they in turn conveyed to a Committee of Friends stipulating that it should be held by them and their successors for religious and burial purposes only forever."

Upon it was built a house of logs which was used until 12th month 27, 1778 when it was destroyed by fire. A committee was immediately appointed to prepare plans for a structure of brick estimated to cost 600 pounds. This was completed in 1780 and today shows they did the work thoroughly and well. Its seating capacity, before the lobby was taken off was approximately 1000 and was

filled on Monthly and Quarterly meetings. The bricks were manufactured a short distance to the southeast, fragments of which are still found when the ground is ploughed. The wood work, after being sawed to rude shape, was afterward hand worked to its present shape, even the nails were hammered out by the village blacksmith, as were the door hinges. The great wood burning stoves were cast in the neighborhood. Shelter for the many teams was provided by nearly double the sheds now visible, and posts and railings to accommodate as many more. The sundial was calculated by Jacob Willetts (author of Willetts Arithmetic, Geography and other school books) for this particular locality, and the pattern from which they were cast was of brass and was the handiwork of John Wing, my great-grandfather.

The burial grounds were extended from time to time and were always free to all. They became much neglected and a public meeting was called in 1896 to put them in order. R. G. Coffin, Clement V. Wintringham and Stephen Merritt were appointed a committee to solicit funds to carry on the work and in December, 1897, Friends transferred to the Nine Partners Burial Ground Association, Incorporated, the original six acres and the Meeting House, carrying the original stipulation "for religious and burial purposes only" for use of Friends forever.

The first business meeting was held in connection with Oblong (Quaker Hill) monthly meeting 6th month 23, 1742 and the Nine Partners monthly meeting was established 2nd Month 23, 1769. The Oblong and Nine Partners were the first meetings to free their slaves.

The 150th anniversary was celebrated 9th month 7th, 1919, in which both branches of Friends participated. James Wood, of Mt. Kisco, gave an historical address to an audience of more than 600.

From this pioneer meeting in the Nine Partners were established other meetings all through New York, westward and north to Canada, in portions of Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Nine Partners was the "Mother" to a great number. At the time of the "Separation," 1827-28, the question arose as to which held title to property. The court decided that the Clerk of the Meeting being the presiding officer, held the Meeting House and grounds; as 75% of the Clerks were "Hicksites" they were given the Meeting Houses; the Orthodox retained title to the school property.

In accordance with the general practice of Friends they established, in proximity to the meetings, schools for the education of the youth of both sexes, and this meeting was noted for the Nine Partners Boarding School, a history of which has been compiled by Esther Swift McGonegal for the Friends Historical Bulletin. I wish my friend, Geo. B. Evans, pastor of the Friends Church in Millbrook, to read some extracts from that article.

"The famous Nine Partners Boarding School, was once next door to the "Old Brick" as the meeting house is commonly called in this vicinity. This particular spot was a centre of Quakerly activity in early days. Wonderful, we are told, were the Quarterly Meeting gatherings. The horse-sheds adjoining the Meeting-house were inadequate to hold the teams of visiting Friends, and the fences were pressed into service.

"The building in which Nine Partners School was held has also an interesting history. In 1760 one Samuel Mabbett, a Friend, opened on this site a store and inn and did a thriving business not only with his neighbors but with travellers passing between the Hudson River and New England. In a couple of years, his business increasing he built a much larger edifice. This was a store, inn and dwelling combined, which was called the finest building in that section. Being the only store for miles around "Mabbetts" became very well known.

Samuel Mabbett was said to be a Tory, and there is a tradition of an interesting trap door in his house through which he made his escape when patriots became too vigilant.

"Mabbetts building, as has been said, was a fine building for its day. It was centrally located on the main road, half way between the Hudson River and New England, with many prosperous and influential Friends living in that locality. To a committee appointed by New York Yearly Meeting for that purpose, it seemed a desirable spot to place a school. Accordingly in 1795 Joseph Mabbett was induced to part with the house and ten acres of land for a consideration of 1600 pounds New England money. Extensive repairs were made and an addition built, so that when finished the building was ninety-nine feet long. (According to tradition, some thought ninety-nine feet sounded longer than one-hundred). We can fancy with what pride our ancestors viewed the completed building; nevertheless irreverent ones of a later generation dubbed it the "old Quaker Gaol."

"In the autumn of 1796 the school opened. The first superintendent was Tripp Mosher and the first principal Jonathan Talcott. A thorough academic course was offered. Usually about 100 pupils were enrolled. Among the early pupils were Jacob Willetts and Deborah Rogers, who were afterwards married and became head teachers, contributing much to the school's success. Jacob Willetts was the author of an arithmetic, a geography and an atlas, textbooks that were highly recommended and extensively used in their day.

"On that memorable day in 1828 when the small band arose and went forth from the session of the Quarterly Meeting to afterwards help form the Orthodox branch of Nine Partners Quarterly Meeting,

it so happened that the trustees of the school were among the number. Consequently, when the division of property was made the school and some land were given to the Orthodox Friends, the so-called "Hicksites," by far the larger body, retaining the meeting house and cemetery.

"In 1863 the name Nine Partners Boarding School ceased to exist. The building was closed and the endowment fund transferred to the Friends Academy at Union Springs, New York. A few years later John D. Wing, a former pupil, bought the property. The building was at length moved to a neighboring hilltop where it became part of a beautiful residence. The Academy at Union Springs became known as Oakwood Seminary. Despite many obstacles in these latter days of school competition, Oakwood has held its own. It has numbered among its graduates successful teachers, preachers and foreign missionaries, not to speak of a good-sized army of noble Christian men and women.

"In 1920 Oakwood was moved back to Nine Partners Quarterly Meeting. About twenty miles from its original site and three miles from the city of Poughkeepsie, its campus commands an extensive view of the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains. Amid such inspiring surroundings the successor to Nine Partners School looks forward to a future big with possibility and worthy of its historic background."

Mr. Merritt, resuming, said: The Village of Mechanic, once called Mabbett's, was so closely connected with the Boarding School and meeting, that a brief sketch may be appropriate here. The first house east of the school was that of William Terry, maker of grandfather and other clocks, (some are good time-keepers yet, hereabouts) and also maker of silver table ware, fine specimens of handwork and doing service at the present time. On the hill Isaac Thorne built a large gambrel-roofed house, such as one sees at Nantucket. On the corner opposite the meeting house was the house of the Village Blacksmith, a tiny one-story little house and shop; adjoining it next east was the home of Dr. Plum and in the rear was a tan yard for curing hides; next the shoemaker, N. A. Pond. Then the store and dwelling of William and Isaac Thorne, who conducted a general store or trading post. They dealt extensively in pork and other farm products, giving in exchange merchandise then usually kept in a country store. Samuel Thorne, son of William, became their successor and enlarged the business. He became a large importer, woolens from England and cotton goods from India. Here was laid the foundation of the Thorne fortune. At the death of his father he sold out to Capt. David Shearman, and removed to Thorndale, where his son, Jonathan later built the Thorndale mansion.

While on the subject of extinct villages let me tell you about the

first one in this town, which flourished in or about the years 1721 to 1725. Henry Filkins, one of the Nine Partners, was appointed certain lots, not, however, adjoining, but about a common centre, and the whole of them was called Filkintown. Much as those served by the Rural Free Delivery are said to live "in or around Millbrook." The old road that ran north-easterly from Poughkeepsie was known as the Filkintown road.

The village in question was located at the mill pond near the present residence of Mr. Silas Wodell, and consisted of a mill for the grinding of flour, as well as feed for stock; a fulling-mill, manufacturing cloth and hats, a weaver's shop with an old hand loom, blacksmith's shop, also a wagon shop and the shoemaker, blacksmith and the wagon maker. By referring to the map you will find this place to be located almost in the centre of the township.

Mention is also made of "the common lot" where the villagers pastured their cows. Then there was a wood-road or trail over the hill to the southwest to Mabbets, or Mechanic.

Filkins sold part of his holdings to Mr. Creel, stipulating that the name "Filkintown" should be retained, in consideration of a barrel of rum. Abraham Wing Merritt built a large frame house opposite the pond, the first of the kind in this region; people flocked to see it from distance around. It was taken down some ten years ago; it was of one and one-half stories in front and sloped to one in the rear. There was a great chimney in the centre and many large fire-places. Now nothing remains to show that two hundred years ago a little hamlet existed there. The brook, which the Indians called placid waters, still goes on forever.

Harts-Village

PILGRIMAGE OF 1921 BY STEPHEN H. MERRITT

This village, now included within the corporate limits of Millbrook, was situated on the Old Dutchess Turnpike about fifteen miles from Poughkeepsie and the cross roads which intersected it at this point.

The village derived its name from Philip Hart, who came here from Rhode Island in 1755 and built a small house at the corner where we made a loop, and ten of his eleven children were born here. It is still standing on the opposite side of the road. In 1800 he built a new house further in from the road, (where we stopped) of Colonial style. At first the rear was painted red and the front white. At the main or front entrance on the west side was a flight of marble steps up to the broad porch. Later the driveway was changed to the east side and the porch changed also; the old brass

knocker on the door still in its place. The broad hallway extended front to rear, spanned by an archway midway, an old time stairway leads to the second floor. Four large rooms open off the hall, each with its great fireplace faced about with wood mantelpiece finely carved and decorated in the style of that period and the whole woodwork is in keeping with them. Philip Hart and eight succeeding generations have slept under its roof. Miss Carrie E. Haviland, its present owner, being a direct descendant of him.

Philip Hart built the grist mill in the gorge below the present Daheim mill in 1755, bags of grain being sent down to and through its roof in a wooden chute and after being ground were obtained by a narrow roadway cut in the face of the gorge. This was rebuilt and enlarged in 1790. In addition to this he became interested with Beriah Swith in Swift's patent cloth shearing machine and the manufacture of cloth in Revolutionary days. They erected a foot bridge across the ravine for the use of the public, which is still maintained. He was largely interested in real estate in the vicinity as many deeds refer back to his ownership.

Tripp Mosher built a grist mill "with all modern conveniences" in 1760 further down the stream and also a saw mill which was continued by the Tompkins and Hights up to a recent period. Beriah Swift bought of Philip Hart property on the west side of the upper pond in 1808 and built a house thereon, a quaint old structure remaining today as when built. He put up a trip hammer nearby (which I, as a lad remember seeing in operation). Later on he sold it and removed to the place opposite the Millbrook Inn, continuing in iron business, making Swift's coffee mills, plows and other agricultural implements. The foundry was at the base of the hill, south of the Inn. Later on Lane Bros. took over the business and afterward removed to Poughkeepsie.

Robert Swift had a saw mill on the east side of the upper pond and was succeeded by Abraham, afterwards manufacturing spools for cotton thread. Jonathan Haight had a tan yard near where the turnpike crossed the ravine at the Arch Bridge about 1840 and the Little Old Red School House was perched on the northwest corner where the road crossed the turnpike.

Dr. Alfred Treadway, a son-in-law of Philip Hart, had also a store in part of his dwelling about 1790. Dr. Lathrop was also located here about that time. Dr. Ensign, Dr. Orton and Dr. Chas. Haight followed each other in practice. Isaac Haight and Dapiel Merritt took over the mercantile business in the "old store" on the north side of the road and was followed by Merritt Haviland and Geo. P. Tompkins.

About 1820 Gifford, Sherman and Innis had a mill here for cutting of dye-wood, afterwards continued at Poughkeepsie.

Soon after 1820 Merritt and Haviland purchased most of the water power privileges and erected large mills for the manufacture of cotton goods. This was the period of the greatest activity in the history of this place. Factory street was built of many houses, the whole family finding employment in the mills and in transportation from and to Poughkeepsie also made ready market for the farm produce. But the establishment of the great factories in the eastern states and the cheaper transportation facilities caused the closing down of the mills here and they were transformed to other uses. At one time the stream supplied power to seven or more concerns. There was a pond or reservoir further up stream for use in summertime. Mabbettville, where we detour, derived its name from Joseph Mabbett, who had a store here. On the other corner, Joseph Hoag kept a "Tavern," in and before 1762. North a short distance is an old saw mill property which was confiscated from its Tory owner at the time of the Revolution.

The next place on the programme was the home of Mr. Isaac S. Wheaton, which was reached after a long detour, due to the fact that the State road was under repair. Here, the pilgrims were invited into the house to see and admire its many attractions. Standing on the piazza, Mr. Wheaton gave an informal but interesting account of the house as follows.

REMARKS OF ISAAC S. WHEATON AT LITHGOW,
SEPT. 21st, 1921

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Lithgow land, as you probably know, is included in the grant to The Great Nine Partners in 1697. One of these Nine Partners was David Jamison, at one time Chief Justice of New Jersey, I believe. A daughter of David Jamison married Jacob Johnston, and their son, David Johnston, who built this house, was born at the farm of "Scottihopton," N. J., in 1724. The Johnstons were of Scotch descent, and a number of the family seem to have been living in or near Perth Amboy, N. J., shortly after the middle of the 18th Century.

Through his mother, David Johnston inherited his grandfather's land and about the year 1757 he built the Lithgow house. The exact date has never been determined. My grandfather, Homer Wheaton, who came to Lithgow in 1822, as tutor to the children of Isaac Smith, told me the Smiths understood the house to have been built in about 1760. Other information leads to the belief that the date was two or three years earlier. David Johnston moved to New York some time before the Revolution, for he was a well known resident in May, 1774, when made one of a committee of fifty gentlemen "to correspond with our sister colonies upon all matters of moment." Others

of this committee were John Jay, Philip Livingston, Isaac Low. Johnston's name appears as eighth on "A committee of 60 persons for the purpose mentioned in the Association entered into by the Congress" which was chosen at an election at the City Hall in November, 1774. The British took possession of New York in 1776, and it is supposed that Johnston took up his permanent residence at Lithgow in that year.

One of his daughters, Magdalen, who died in 1777, was buried in the garden here, near a very old pear tree which is the sole survivor today of large numbers of fruit trees imported by Johnston from France.

Johnston was a slave owner and according to the story handed down from my great-grandfather Smith's time when he decided to build, he sent one of his trusted slaves over his thousands of acres to choose a site. The slave selected this one and Johnston, having approved it, the work was begun. The western half of the house is the original portion. It is heavily built. The clap boarding is of two-inch plank. Behind this is a brick filling. In the attic, within a few feet of the highest point of the house, and running the full width of it, there are two timbers, each 12x7. All the rooms of the ground floor have 12 foot ceilings. In the cellar were quarters for slaves, and tradition has it, that at one time there were thirty, all told, here.

The name of the house is Lithgow. It has always been understood in the family that Johnston's ancestors came from Linlithgow, in Scotland, and the name of their original home was thus abbreviated. The village of Lithgow took its name very naturally from the house.

In 1804, in accordance with an act of the Legislature of 1802 to establish The Dutchess Turnpike Co., three commissioners laid out the line of the present highway. The new line was considerably to the west of the old one and about twice as far from this house. Johnston was exceedingly opposed to the change, and did what he could to prevent it, but without avail. To vent his indignation he refused to use the new road to Poughkeepsie and built on his own land the "Shunpike"—the road about half a mile south of us and running west toward the Salt Point Turnpike with which I believe it ultimately connected. Perhaps the toll gates on the new Dutchess Turnpike Co. were an additional reason for his anger. Near the junction of the Shunpike and the present State highway, and on the east side of this latter is a dwelling now used as a farm tenant house. In the latter part of the 18th Century this was a tavern, kept by Capt. Roger Southerland. In a map of 1797 preserved at Albany, a copy of which Mr. Silas Wodell has, this building then occupied by Capt. Southerland is indicated but it probably goes back to the Revolutionary period. It happened that only this Spring, while workmen were making some repairs in this house a perfectly preserved brass key

label with "Room No. 3" on it was found under a bedroom floor. David Johnston died in 1809.

In 1813 the property, then much less in extent than on Johnston's inheritance, was sold and my great-grandfather, Isaac Smith, who had lived many years at The Square, eight miles north of us, and who was an old friend of Johnston, bought it. On taking possession he planted the locust tree, as seed or seedling which still stands close to the house on the west side. From this locust all the others have sprung. At "The Square" opposite the old cemetery, can be seen a still larger locust, the parent of ours here, and that locust came up from Hempstead, L. I., as seed or seedling in the saddle bags of my great-great-grandfather Smith in 1769, when he settled on this land at "The Square."

When my grandfather, Homer Wheaton, came to Lithgow in 1822 as tutor to the daughters of Isaac Smith, he did the inevitable thing—fell in love with one of them, Louisa, and married her, and it is their descendants, who, after 108 years of family possession, still dwell here.

It had been the intention of the pilgrims to have their lunch on the lawn of the Presbyterian Church in Amenia, but owing to the rain that plan was abandoned, and they lunched instead at the home of Mrs. Mygatt, just above the village. She very kindly invited them into her house, and as the hour was late for a lunch, her hospitality was doubly appreciated.

Driving back to Amenia, the pilgrims stopped at the church and assembled in the Sunday school room where Mr. Bosworth had arranged his Indian relics, of which he gave an account. Mrs. Frank Tripp read an able paper on the early history of Amenia and the church in which we were gathered.

Amenia One Hundred Years Ago

MRS. FRANK TRIPP

The Town of Amenia lies on the eastern border of Dutchess County, and is bounded on the north by the Town of North East, on the south by Dover, on the west by the Towns of Washington and Stanford, and on the east by Kent and Sharon, in Connecticut. The principal stream, the Webetuck, so named by the Indians, is the ten-

mile rive of Dover Town, and the "Oblong River" of Amenia, which rises in the Town of North East.

In the eastern part extend the Taconic mountains, while in the western part it is broken up by the highlands, belonging to the Fish-kill range. Between these two ranges lies a broad and exceptionally fertile valley.

The Town of Amenia was formed March 7, 1788. The Precinct of Amenia was formed by an act of the Colonial Legislature March 20, 1752, and was to consist of the nine eastern-most tier of the lower or Great Nine Partners tract, and of that part of the Oblong Valley lying between these lots and the Connecticut line. This included the present Town of Amenia and all that part of the present Town of North East south of a line running through the northern part of the present village of Millerton.

The Great Nine Partners Patent was granted in 1697 to Caleb Heathcote and others, and it covered the territory very nearly, which is now included in the Towns of Clinton, Pleasant Valley, Washington, Stanford and Amenia, except the Oblong and the south part of North East. The grant was made before the Oblong was ceded to New York and was bounded east by what was then the Colony line. After years of controversy the Oblong was ceded to New York by Connecticut in 1731. It consisted of 61,440 acres, was 580 rods in width, and was divided into two tiers of square lots, called 500 acres each, though exceeding that. It was sold by the colonial government of New York to Hawley & Co., and allotments were made to the individuals of the company, which were sold by them to immigrants who received a guarantee of title from the colonial government. It was this security of title which caused these lots to be eagerly sought after by immigrants.

The Crown also gave a deed of these lands to an English Company which endeavored to maintain its claim in the English Court of Chancery, and the suit was brought to an end only by the war of the Revolution.

This land was surveyed and divided by Cadwallader Colden, surveyor general and Lieutenant Governor of New York, who was one of the commissioners. Another of the commissioners was Gilbert Willetts:

The Oblong lots included in Amenia were numbers 43 to 72. The commissioners became owners of some of the land.

The name 'Oblong', applied at first to the whole tract, was, after a few years, limited to that valley in Amenia of six or seven miles in extent, which is now Amenia Union and South Amenia. There was not an unbroken forest here when the first settlers came, as the fires of the Indians, in their pursuit of game, had destroyed the timber on the dry lands, except a few isolated specimens of oak,

white wood and wild cherry—some of which had attained great size. The mountains burned over by the Indians were so bare that the wild deer were plainly seen from the valleys below.

The name of this town originated in the poetic fancy of Young, the American poet, and was first applied about the time of the organization of the Precinct or territorial district,—it is derived from a Latin word, which signifies “pleasant,” and although so appropriate and agreeable a name it has not been given to any other town or locality in the county.

Dr. Thomas Young, the poet, was a gentleman of learning, who lived some years at Amenia Union, where he married a daughter of Captain Garrett Winegar, whose name appears in the roll of honour among those who enlisted to the work of the Revolution. There were four hundred and thirty-five who subscribed to a pledge on the 29th day of April, 1775, only ten days after the battle of Lexington. A meeting was held in the City of New York of those ready to oppose the oppressive acts of the British Government. An association was formed and a pledge adopted, which was sent for signatures into every county of the state. This pledge was presented to the citizens of Amenia for their signatures in June or July of 1775 by Roswell Hopkins, Samuel King and Silas Marsh, a committee appointed for that purpose. Those who signed the pledge of the Association were called “Associators,” and the subscription to the pledge was pressed upon individuals with a degree of vigor, perhaps sometimes as a test of their loyalty. Four hundred and thirty-five subscribed to this pledge and only six refused or delayed to sign. A committee of safety was appointed here as in other towns in the county, whose vigilance was particularly directed to the movements of the Tories, or those suspected of disloyalty to the country. A rude log prison used for confining Tories and other suspected persons was built about half a mile east of the present village of Amenia, and north of where the turnpike now runs in a corner of the land now owned by John Powers. A few years ago the late Henry Mygatt and Dr. Stephen Cook secured some remnants of this building and stored them in the school house, near the Morgans.

The first settlers in this region found several scattered remnants of the Indian race, generally believed, on the authority of Trumbull, the historian, to be remnants of the Pequot tribe, whose hunting grounds extended up and down these valleys. Several villages were scattered through the town. One was on the west side of Indian Pond, another, called Chicomico, was near Pine Plains, another was at Scaticoke, near Kent, Connecticut.

There was constant intercourse between these different settlements. The Moravian Missionaries began their labors among these Indians in 1740, and met with great success, but they and their

converts were so annoyed by the officers of the Colonial government that in a very few years they were driven out of the State. It must be understood that there was no local feeling, for the Indians and whites lived in perfect friendship.

These exiles went first to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, under the friendly care of the Brethren, and from there to Canada. After their dispersion, one of the Moravian Indians, the Rev. Joseph Powell, ministered to a congregation of the early settlers at the station in Amenia, near Indian Pond, where he died in 1774. He was buried there, with some of his people, on the field of his labors, in the burial ground of the Brethren, near their house of worship. Here also the monumental stone says "James Alworth died aged 73, 1786. Mary Alworth, died 1797, aged 79, (and others)." This ground, consecrated by missionary work and Christian burial is on the farm of Col. Hiram Clark, in the present Town of North East, on the east side of Indian Pond. Many implements made of stone have been picked up and preserved by persons in this vicinity. William Bosworth, one of our village people, has quite a collection of these arrow heads, etc., which have been found in these valleys surrounding our village.

This part of the country was singularly free from any disturbance by the enemy during the Revolution. It is said that the people here heard the sound of the cannon during the battle of Long Island, and that they saw the smoke of the burning of Kingston, but it "did not come nigh them!" The nearest encampment of the Continental troops at any time was at Pawling, in 1778. In the summer of that year a large number of prisoners, mostly Hessians, taken at the battle of Saratoga, were marched through this town on their way to Fishkill, where they crossed the Hudson.

As we are looking backward a hundred years, it must be remembered that the recognized geographical center of this town was the place where the old Red Meeting House then stood, just off the State road toward the residence of the late Henry Mygatt. This was the political center of the town, where the town meetings were held and the civil services performed. Great alterations have taken place in the avenues of travel. Where the turnpike leads from the foot of Delavergne hill to Sharon, there were no highways whatever, except in a few places, and very short distances. The turnpike was made in 1806, and is now replaced by a fine State road. Travel from the Steelworks to Amenia was by the highway near the present village, where it was united with the road by the mill. The highways which meet below the De Guernsey place are probably not much changed. The travel from Sharon and from the Oblong through the gap of the mountains went by a highway now discontinued. It led across the hill north of Northrup Fowler's. Its western terminus was a little

south of the late Henry Mygatt place, and officers of the American and French armies passed over this way, between the Eastern States and the headquarters on the Hudson. It was probably over this discontinued road the Hessians were marched through the Town to Fishkill, when they were removed from Massachusetts to Virginia in 1778. The houses built by the early settlers, of which there were many, were objects of particular interest. One now occupied by Mrs. Henry Mygatt, was built during the Revolutionary war. The discontinued road just mentioned which left the present highway just west of where Charles Parsons formerly lived, and came out in front of the Henry Mygatt place, was the road that was traversed by stage coaches of the Sharon and Litchfield line of Concord stage coaches. The Amenia, N. Y., post office was established in 1807, the first Postmaster being Salmon Bostwick. The post office at South Amenia was established in 1823, and was on a mail route which extended from New Milford to Pownal, Vermont, through Sharon and Salisbury, and the principal towns of Berkshire County. Mr. H. V. D. Reed informed me that the Harlem Railroad was built as far as Dover Plains and stopped there, and was afterwards finished to Amenia, about 1850. The Harlem division was not completed to Chatham Four Corners until the summer of 1851. Amenia village was called Paynes Corners, from its Hotel keeper Thomas Payne, who owned the surrounding land. Some debate was held in fact on the propriety of choosing this site, as Leedsville was then the principal point in the township.

The old Round Top Meeting House was at Amenia Union, back of the store now occupied by Collins Smith, and afterward was moved to where Mr. Chaffer's tenant house now stands. It was burned one Fourth of July morning. The Society afterward built at South Amenia. Round Top was organized in 1759. Mr. Knibloe was the first pastor. Mr. Reed also said the early settlers built their houses on high ground, as they feared malaria. In those days there were no envelopes; people wrote on sheets which they folded to form an envelope and sealed with red wafers.

When war was declared in 1812 there was only a partial response here to the call for men, though there was no violent opposition to the measures of the Government. A few men were enlisted into the regular army and one or two volunteer companies were formed and sent to New York, and drafts were made from the uniform companies and other militia. Col. John Brush commanded the troops from Dutchess County, which were stationed at Harlem Heights.

The first white man who had a dwelling here was Capt. Richard Sackett. He was here some years before any other settlement was made, though the precise place to which he brought his family is not known. He attempted to do what his friend Livingston had done in Columbia County,—bargained with the Indians for a considerable

tract of land, and endeavored to cover it with a confirmation by the Colonial Government. In this attempt he failed and came to poverty—while his friend Livingston succeeded, and became the lord of an extensive manor. Sackett died in 1746 and was buried in a little cemetery near Wassaic, where he resided. It is consistent with the teachings of history to say that the adoption of a republican form of ecclesiastical government by the churches at the time of the Reformation in France, Holland, Switzerland, Scotland and partly in England, prepared the people for choosing the same form of government for the State. The germ of American liberty was in the Reformation.

The territory afterward included in the Town of Amenia being graphically divided into three principal valleys, there were three congregations organized for public worship, and they were all of the same order, Presbyterian, Congregational. The oldest, so far as recorded, was organized near the centre of the town, when in May, 1748, Abraham Payne and Gardner Gillette entered into covenant, "The Lord having thus begun to build His Church here." In July 1749 "sixteen souls more were gathered into church fellowship." They called the church "Carmel in the Nine Partners." In 1750, June 14, Abraham Payne, Jr., "was set apart to the work of the ministry, by solemn ordination by laying on the hands of the Presbytery, and by the power of the Holy Ghost." The ecclesiastical form of the church and the doctrines were agreeable to those in New England at that time and the council called for the installation of Mr. Payne. The day of the ordination was observed with solemn fasting. The house of worship, which was always known as the Red Meeting House, was built in 1758 and 60. The place where it stood is in the centre of the town, a triangle at the convergence of the highways, about a mile northeast of the village of Amenia, and near the burying ground, that sacred and consecrated ground, where so many of the "rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep"—the land for which was given by Capt. Hopkins.

The church was a building nearly square, two stories, with a gallery on three sides, and was fitted with square pews. This house was built and afterward repaired by the contributions of those not strictly adherents of the Congregational polity and was occupied harmoniously in later years by the Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists. In 1770 in June or July the celebrated Whitfield preached in the Red Meeting House, to the crowds that followed him from all the country round. Elder Elijah Wood, a Baptist, was the acceptable minister of the congregation for several years.

In the early part of the present century the three denominations gradually became separated, and each sustained a separate organization. There was much distraction at the time of the Revolutionary

war, and afterward some degree of dissention in drawing the lines between the adherents of this church and the other denominations. When the Presbyterian church was first organized as a Congregational Society in 1748 and continued until 1855, when it was by vote of its members received by the Presbytery, taking the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Amenia. The first house of worship was erected in 1760 and rebuilt about the year 1800. In this House the Society worshipped until about 1827, when it was sold and a new building was completed and continued to be the place of worship for the church until 1867, at which time the present edifice was completed. The new church was dedicated to the service of God on the 5th day of June 1867 by Rev. Wm. Adams and Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn was ordained and installed pastor the following month.

The Baptist church in Amenia at its organization in 1790, appears to have been composed partly of some of the Congregational church and of others who had been members of the Baptist church in North East, at Spencers Corners. On the 2nd day of June they chose Rev. Elijah Wood for their minister, who on the 27th day of June "administered the ordinance of the Lord's Supper to them for the first time."

The Methodist Society of Amenia, which was one of the earliest in this part of the country, seems to have been formed in 1788 and numbered eight members—David Rundall being the only male member for several years. There were David Rundall, his wife Catherine, her mother Ruth Powers, wife of Peter; Ruth Powers wife of Frederick, and three others. The first sermon was preached in a private house half a mile east of Sharon Station. Meetings were held in that house or in the neighborhood until the settlers from Rhode Island moved here, the Wardells, the Ingrahams and others. Then a society was formed, near the Old Red Meeting House. The important position of this society at that time may be inferred from the fact that the New York Annual Conference was held here. It was in 1808 and the sessions were held in the Round Top School house about half a mile northeast of the Old Red Meeting House. Rev. Bishop Asbury presided and occupied the teacher's chair, with the school desk before him. This chair was one constructed for the occasion and preserved by Mrs. Phebe Ingraham Free as a commemorative relic until her death, when it passed on to her niece. On the Sabbath the Conference occupied the Red Meeting House, when the Bishop presided. It may be of interest to know that this conference consisted of 103 preachers,—some families entertained ten or twelve of the preachers and their horses, and the people were so gratified with the Conference that a committee waited on them with thanks for holding the session here and invited them to come again.

The first church edifice of this Society was built in 1812. At this

Conference 86 preachers were stationed, the Conference having been divided since 1808, at this session. David Rundall entertained fourteen of the preachers. George and Thomas Ingraham and Frederick Powers were pillars in this church for many years, and Peter Powers was widely known as an able exhorter and venerated leader. The Amenia Seminary which has accomplished so much for the cause of good education was the result of their enterprise, and was established in 1835.

The important issue in Amenia in 1820 must have been the abolition of slavery, for I find that many of the early settlers owned slaves, who were kindly cared for and instructed in the facts and duties of religion. One man, Jacob Evaratson, who built and lived in a large brick house on the farm of the late J. W. Putnam, and which was torn down and replaced by a wooden structure, in the cultivation of his lands and his domestic service, had a large number of slaves. He conducted also a store at the City for several years. He was one of the deputies from Dutchess to the first Provincial Congress of New York. About 1795 he removed to Pleasant Valley, where he died in 1807. The most of the slaves in the town were manumitted according to the manner and the conditions prescribed by law. In 1794 Jacob Bockee discharged from his service and that of his heirs forever, a certain slave named Simon Le Grande. It was an appropriate action on the part of Mr. Bockee to thus give practical expression to his views on slavery, for a few years later he introduced in the Legislature a bill for the abolition of slavery in this State. This important beginning resulted in the complete abolition of slavery, July 4, 1827. Those who held slaves were not permitted to set any at liberty and thus cast them off, who were unable to provide for themselves. In consequence of that measure there were in 1824, a few years before the final termination of slavery in New York, thirty-two slaves in Amenia.

The means of travel and communication were meagre. There were no stage coaches known in this part of the country. It required a journey of two days to reach New York, and the distance was made on horseback. The Dutchess Turnpike was made in 1805 or 6, and proved useful to the citizens of Eastern Dutchess and Litchfield. Several of the mile stones erected in those days are still standing, one by the road leading from the steel works to Dover, where the stream comes down from Tower Hill is still standing, marked 183 miles to Boston. Another near the parsonage in South Amenia is marked 35 miles to Fishkill, 179 miles to Boston, 29 miles to Poughkeepsie. The stones were set up during the Revolution, while the British held the country below the Highlands, and this was one of the principal routes between the eastern and southern states by way of Fishkill, where they crossed the Hudson. Officers of the American

and French armies passed this way through Amenia. In 1823 the Post Office at Amenia Union was established. It was the custom, almost universal, in former days that the Inns or Taverns were kept by citizens who were among the most wealthy and respectable of the people, very often by men who owned large farms and possessed means of providing accommodations. The first store established in Amenia was Capt. James Reed's. The first town meeting for the Precinct of Amenia was held at the house of Roswell Hopkins, on the first Tuesday in April, 1762, where the Old Red Meeting House stood. Many of the early settlements were made in the vicinity of Amenia Union. In Helen Evertson Smith's book "Colonial Days and Ways," in speaking of our forbears in the days of 1820 and thereabouts says, "It seems to have been the rule in all that time that the wealthier the settler, the greater the amount of labor carried on under his roof. There were no manufactories and almost everything had necessarily to be made at home, the uncarpeted floors, if they did not personally scrub, or build and feed the ever devouring flames in the enormous fire places, or hetchel the flax, or card the wool, or weave the heavy stuffs for household use, or make the soap, or chop the sausage meat, or dip the candles, or wash the linen, they had to know, as only experience can know, just how to marshal and direct those many hand men and hand maidens, that the best and the most work should be accomplished, with the least friction. Several weeks of steady labor were required in each autumn to prepare the barrels of salted pork and of corned beef, to cure the scores of hams and sides of bacon, to prepare the miles of sausage links, to try out and preserve the many stone jars of lard so nicely it could keep sweet the year round, to prepare the souse, the headcheese, and the rolli-cheeses. These last were made of chopped beef rolled in tripe and smoked; when desired for the table the little rolls were boiled and served cold, or fried and eaten hot. Beside these all in proper season were prepared stores of fish of various kinds, pickled, dried or spiced, and great quantities of winter vegetables, as well as such fruit as could be kept for winter use by drying or preserving with sugar by the pound by pound method, so solidly sweet that the descendants of those who ate them must envy the grandparents' power of digestion."

From the church in Amenia many automobiles turned back to Poughkeepsie, as it was then nearly five o'clock; but a few cars tried to go on to the home of Major Joel E. Spingarn, who had promised to address the pilgrims. The road, however, soon became impassable, and the trip to his home had to be abandoned, as well as the visit to

the old Indian burying ground, which had been to many of the pilgrims an especial attraction.

And so ended the fourth pilgrimage of the Society, which had, after all the inclement weather, been interesting and enjoyable.



Mary Beatrice d'Este wife of James, Duke of York, who was afterwards James the second, King of England; from the painting by William Wissing, in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

This copy was presented by Mr. Innis Young to the Dutchess County Historical Society.

"The Dutchess's County"

HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS

In 1683 the legislative assembly of the Province of New York passed an Act dividing the Province into counties and naming the twelve new units as follows:

- "County of New York."
- "County of Westchester."
- "County of Ulster."
- "County of Albany."
- "The Dutchess's County."
- "County of Orange."
- "County of Richmond."
- "King's County."
- "Queen's County."
- "County of Suffolk."
- "Duke's County."
- "County of Cornwall."

In all of these names can be seen the influence of the House of Stuart and the intention to compliment members of the reigning family of England and Scotland. James Stuart, upon whom his brother, King Charles the Second, had conferred the rights of Proprietor of the Province of New York, held the peerages of Duke of York, Duke of Albany and Earl of Ulster. His son-in-law was the Prince of Orange. The Duke of Richmond was an illegitimate son of Charles II. The Duchy of Cornwall was an appanage of the Prince of Wales. Duke's, King's and Queen's Counties are obvious in meaning.

But present concern is with "the Dutchess's County," only; the county which now writes its name in the nominative not the possessive case, but which preserves the spelling that was in use at the time the name was bestowed.

"The Dutchess's County" was so entitled in honor of Mary Beatrice d'Este, daughter of the Duke of Modena and wife of James Stuart, Duke of York, a portrait of whom, painted by William Wissing (and here reproduced), hangs in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

Mary Beatrice, born in 1658, grew to the age of fifteen in the expectation that she would enter the nunnery of the Order of the Visitation at Modena, her Italian birthplace, and spend her life in devotional practices. Instead, the child that she was became a pawn in one of the games of state played by Louis XIV. Through Louis, the Earl of Peterborough, scanning the continental courts in search

of a wife for James Stuart of England, was directed to Italy and, in a short time, Mary Beatrice, fifteen years old, who had never even heard of England till then, landed (in tears) at Dover to wed the Duke of York, aged forty-five and a widower.

For twelve years Mary of Modena was Dutchess of York and for three years Queen of England. Then the Protestant revolution overthrew the Stuarts and James II and his Queen fled to France.

In France, Mary Beatrice was the queenly success she had not been in England. In England she shared the unpopularity of the Stuarts and was looked upon with suspicion as a foreigner and a Catholic and her naturally amiable disposition failed to secure liking for her in those days of fierce ecclesiastical cleavage.

There is nothing in Mary Beatrice's record to mark her as a bigot. But she was piously minded and in the years of her exile in France found her chief comfort and pleasure in companionship with the Sisters of the Visitation at Chaillot.

Mary Beatrice was described by contemporary observers such as Louis XIV, St. Simon and Madame de Sevigne as intelligent, quick witted and proud; proficient in Italian, French and English; a bold rider on horseback; in appearance thin and pale, with dark eyes, a large mouth, fine teeth and a good figure; in manner self-possessed and pleasing. Those observers also bore witness to her religious enthusiasm and to her devoted attachment to the members of her family.

Mary Beatrice was the mother of seven children, five daughters and two sons, who all died in infancy or youth except her son, James, who was long known as the "Old Pretender." Her life-story is tragic. Had her reign as Queen not come to an early and abrupt end, she would probably never have been a positive factor in public affairs, to which her qualities were unsuited. But Dutchess County will do well to remember that its name honors the memory of a woman who was a good wife and mother, who was the victim of unfortunate political conditions and whose religious faith was her strength through all troubles.

Bartholomew Crannell

A Twentieth Century Plea
For Anglo-American Good Will

HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS

for

The Dutchess County Historical Society

1922

CONTENTS

Map	Pages 38-39
Bartholomew Crannell	Pages 39-50
Map	Pages 48-49
Numbered References for Text	Pages 51-60
Copy of an Original Letter	Pages 61-63
Excerpts, British Audit Office Records	Pages 64-79

Bartholomew Crannell

A Twentieth Century Plea for Anglo-American Good Will

HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS

When the war of the American Revolution began there was living in the Village of Poughkeepsie, Province of New York, Bartholomew Crannell, a native American, a man of good education and one possessed of ample property. Mr. Crannell was one of the foremost,—perhaps really the leading,—resident of the village. He had come to Poughkeepsie from New York City as a young man and established himself in the practice of law, ultimately becoming one of the most prominent members of the bar in Dutchess County.

Soon after his settlement at Poughkeepsie, Mr. Crannell married 'Tryntje (Catherine) Van Kleeck (born 1724) whose father, Peter Baltus Van Kleeck, had died in 1733 leaving a widow and six minor children. The house from which, undoubtedly, the wedding of Bartholomew Crannell and 'Tryntje Van Kleeck occurred stood near the corner of the present Mill and Vassar streets. It had been built by the founder of the Van Kleeck family, Baltus Barents (deceased 1717), and inherited by his son, Peter Baltus. With the house Peter Baltus acquired the homestead farm (1) of his father and the whole property, when Peter died, passed to his six children. The farm consisted of three water-lots (2) and a lot called the Dwars, or Cross Lot. (3) The water-lots bordered on the Hudson (the present Main street being at, approximately, the center of the frontage) and extended east in irregular shape to the present Catherine street, while the Dwars ran across the east end of the water-lots between Cottage street on the north and Church on the south, Cherry and Smith on the east and Catherine and Academy on the west. The southern portion of the Dwars was partitioned in 1756 among the heirs of Peter Baltus Van Kleeck and Mr. Crannell subsequently purchased the northern portion to add to the part which his wife had inherited.

The widow of Peter Baltus Van Kleeck (Catherine Lewis) married very soon after her husband's death Francis Filkin, a well-to-do merchant and trader of the hamlet of Poughkeepsie, and remained in the house on the Van Kleeck farm, with her children and her second husband, while her children were growing up. In those years Francis Filkin kept a Common Place Book, (4) in which he made jottings of daily happenings in his business and personal affairs, a book which by some happy chance has survived and which is invaluable in many ways. From it it is learned that, for five months after their marriage on June 25, 1744, Bartholomew and 'Tryntje Crannell remained in

the household of Mr. and Mrs. Filkin, during which time their own house was under construction.

Unfortunately the house built by Mr. Crannell in 1744 is not now standing and I have never found an elderly resident who recalled its appearance. In 1813 H. G. Spafford, in his *Gazetteer of the State of New York*, bore testimony to the fact that the earliest substantial houses in Poughkeepsie were built of stone and that the use of brick and wood for better-class houses was of later date, a fact that is also learned incidentally in various ways. In 1780, however, when Mr. Crannell's house was repaired, bricks and boards were used (5) so it is unsafe to hazard an assumption as to the material of its construction. It is enough to know that in 1776 it was one of the best houses in the town, well furnished and surrounded by a garden. The deeds in the office of the Clerk of Dutchess County afford a clear record of the title (6) to the property, from Mr. Crannell through all subsequent owners, and show that the house stood on the site now owned and occupied by McDonnell Brothers, commission merchants, at 448 Main street. The fact that from 1815 to 1845 the several members of the Smith family who owned the property were residents of New York City and that, presumably, the house was rented to successive tenants, accounts, I think, for the absence of local, popular tradition in connection with it. I am unable to state the exact date at which the house was torn down and replaced by the brick dwelling, now standing, but such evidence as there is points to the early fifties as the period.

Across the road from Mr. Crannell's residence (about on the site either of the C. F. Hoag Company or of the Harlem Valley Fruit and Produce Association buildings) stood in his day a grist-mill. After the partition of the Dwars Lot among the children of Peter Baltus Van Kleeck, the mill with the land adjoining was purchased by Mr. Crannell and his wife's cousin, Colonel Leonard Van Kleeck, and they in partnership dredged and dammed the Fallkill, built new, double mills and, by a considerable outlay of capital, created a valuable business property.

To his practice of law and his dealings in the development of real estate and of industry, Mr. Crannell added a strong interest in ecclesiastical matters and from 1766 he was active in organizing and promoting a Church of England Mission in Dutchess county. (7) Members of the Church of England were, perhaps, more numerous at Fishkill than at Poughkeepsie but Mr. Crannell looked upon Poughkeepsie as the capital of the county and, as such, he evidently believed it had a future; it was largely due to his influence with the Rev. John Beardsley that a glebe was purchased at Poughkeepsie, rather than midway between Poughkeepsie and Fishkill, and the brick house, occupied in 1922 by Mr. Conrad C. Gindra at 635 Main

street, was erected in 1767 under Mr. Crannell's personal supervision as a Glebe House.

The worst than can be learned of Mr. Crannell in his thirty-three years at Poughkeepsie is that he was careless in the conduct of some business matters. Whether he finally paid Francis Filkin a bill of £30, of which the latter complained in 1744, does not transpire, but in the affairs of Christ Church his failure to make accurate record of transactions resulted in confusion in details. His probity was beyond question but he needed a secretary.

From the earliest rumbling of the coming storm of war Mr. Crannell's interest in the political questions at issue was aroused. He first, last and always believed in maintaining the tie between the colonies and the mother-country and, for the faith that was in him, he sacrificed his home, his property, and his established position in the community and accepted the lot of an exile. In December, 1776, he was forced to go within the British lines at New York, where he picked up a pittance from the practice of law during the occupation of the city by the Crown forces, being joined there ultimately by his wife and unmarried children.

With the Peace there began a migration of Loyalists from America to Canada, a migration which, in numbers and quality, has been likened (8) to the exodus of the Huguenots from France and a loss than which no greater could have befallen the new states. By land, by water, in groups and individually the removal took place, to an estimated total of one hundred thousand. Mr. Crannell and his family formed part of a large company of adherents of the Crown who were carried by a fleet of ships from New York to the Province of New Brunswick and there, at the mouth of the St. John River, this man of cultivation and of mature years began a new life in the wilderness in poverty. The romantic and colorful story of the exiles in New Brunswick, of their work in the forest as pioneers and of their founding of the permanent community of the city of St. John, is almost unknown today in the United States, an ignorance which is traceable to the fires of passion and of prejudice that burned long and fiercely after the Revolution, to the vulgar "twisting of the lion's tail" in the nineteenth century, and to a lack of accurate knowledge of the fundamental position of the Loyalists. Cheap oratory will, perhaps, always be plentiful on July Fourth and similar occasions but there are many intelligent citizens of the United States who must, by now, have outgrown traditionalism and who must be ready to study facts and by facts to form opinions. Such an attitude of mind leads an enquirer, interested in individuals such as Bartholomew Crannell, to ask: what were the convictions for which those men gave up all that they possessed and went into the Canadian woods to labor, to suffer and to die? who, really, were the men who

opposed the Revolution in America? and can this generation learn aught of value from them? For, obviously, it requires both moral and physical courage to give up all one has in the world for a principle and the man who does it is entitled to receive a respectful hearing for his views.

To attempt to answer questions such as these, it is necessary to assume a detached point of view, one unbiased, free from partisanship and prepossessions and to probe to the core of the controversy between the Whigs and the Tories of 1776.

The root of that controversy is nowhere more simply outlined than by John Fiske in his *Essays, Historical and Literary*, (9) where he sets forth two political principles that have been operative in all times and places. The first is contained in the idea of increasing the power of the center, or of the privileged few, to the limitation of the power of the circumference or of the many. The second is the idea of decreasing power at the center in order to diffuse it toward the circumference.

In England these two principles have run parallel in an evident manner for centuries and for about three hundred years adherents of the former have been known as Tories or Conservatives, while adherents of the latter have been called Whigs or Liberals. The Tories have advocated power in the Crown, a strong Church and an upper social class with political influence outweighing that of the lower, while respect for lawful authority is their outstanding characteristic. The Whigs have in general supported enlarged political privileges for the many, even if at the cost of reducing the power of the Crown, the Church and the aristocracy. As Fiske points out, these two principles are fundamental and eternal; neither is wholly right nor wholly wrong and each has its recurrent periods of usefulness as a check and balance on the other. Circumstances and events call for power, now at the center of the political circle and now at the circumference.

The centrifugal and centripetal principles have been as patent in America in politics as in England. After the War of the Revolution, when American independence was established, the centrifugal principle, or power at the center, was put into practice by Alexander Hamilton, whose brilliant genius and statesmanship consolidated the fruits of the war into the Federal Union of the States. Hamilton's influence was always thrown in favor of power at the center. He would have had the President and members of the Senate elected for life or during good behavior and his belief first in the practical value of an aristocracy and second in the unwisdom and unreliability of the masses led him to oppose extension of political power from the center to the circumference. (10) Hamilton is an example of the best type of Tory and his political descendants have been the

Whig party of the 'thirties and the Republicans of the Civil War, who believed in upholding the centralized power of the Union. As contrasted with these right uses of the Tory principle is to be seen the abuse of power at the center by the Republican Party in its policy toward special privilege and the trusts, where the few have had unfair advantage over the many.

Hamilton's opponent in politics was Jefferson, the basis of whose creed was his faith in the mass of the people and who labored to increase the political liberty of the average citizen. Thus Jefferson was the leading Whig of his day. His doctrine, by tending away from a strong Federal Union, led in its extreme development to the States' Rights theory of the South and, in its application at the circumference, it has been marked by some of the mistakes of the masses. Witness such radical movements as that of the free silver craze. First and last, however, the American democracy has afforded a large-scale experiment in the Whig principle of power at the circumference, one of the latest instances being the reaction of Progressives against abuse of power at the center and their advocacy of such proposals as those for the referendum, the recall and the popular election of senators, all measures intended to spread power to the edge of the circle.

In the light of these facts it will be seen that, in the years immediately preceding the Declaration of Independence, the people of the British colonies in America adhered to one or the other of these two fundamental ideas, consciously or unconsciously in more or less degree. The Tories, as they were called (the Loyalists as they called themselves), occupied the same political position as did Hamilton and Lincoln. The Whigs, as they were called (the Patriots as they called themselves), were political forbears of the Secessionists of 1861. (11).

The specific point on which the Whigs and Tories of the colonies differed was the old and thorny one of taxation. Said the Whigs: "No taxation without representation; that is, we advocate more power to the many, less power to the few and we are ready to fight for our rights." To which the Tories replied: "We agree with you that political reform is necessary; but we are opposed to civil war; there is a constitutional question involved and we believe that by political agitation, unaccompanied by physical force, constitutional reform can be obtained."

The constitutional point, involved in the maxim that "taxation without representation is tyranny," hinges on the meaning of the word representation. A citizen of the United States thinks of a legislative assembly as made up of members elected by practically universal suffrage, each member "representing" the voters of a given geographical unit. This, however, was not "representation" as

known in England (12) at the time of the Boston Tea Party. Then and for many long years before, the British constitution conceived of the nation as divided into three social classes,—the Crown, the nobility and the commonalty, and Parliament was composed of representatives of those three divisions of the people. Election of members of the House of Commons took place upon a system that had grown up gradually and was full of inequalities that needed correction. There, for example, was the fact that several great cities (among them Liverpool, Sheffield, Birmingham and Manchester) had no voice in the elections to the Commons. It was assumed that their citizens would be represented by those of their social class who were elected to the House.

Thus it will be seen that well informed men in the colonies had firm ground under their feet when they desired discussion of the definition of "representation." The Whigs were apparently agitating for a representation of the colonies in Parliament as from a geographical entity and hence they were agitating for a kind of representation which Britain itself did not enjoy.

Surveying the discussion as a whole, it is beyond question true that, prior to 1776, the Whigs and the Tories of America agreed that constitutional reform of the British system of representation was needed. Their difference was as to the best method of obtaining such reform. The Whigs were active and aggressive in their demands, while the Tories wished a deliberate procedure under the existing constitution. Up to 1776 they both also rejected unqualifiedly the idea of separation from the mother-country. Washington and Franklin, Jefferson, Adams and others who were leaders of the Whigs are on record up to and including the year 1775 as emphatically repudiating any desire for independence. It was during the first half of the year 1776 that the position of the Whigs shifted on this point. (13) Discussion of the details of their change is unnecessary here. The pertinent fact is that, with the Declaration of Independence July Fourth, 1776, all men in the colonies were obliged to take sides upon a clearly defined issue and in the war which, inevitably, resulted. The political cleavage thus brought about was the cleavage that occurred in 1861, the cleavage between the upholders on the one hand of an existing lawful government and on the other of secessionists from the same.

These being the political principles involved, we come to the second question cited above: who, personally, were the men who held to the Tory side of the argument? who were those "Unionists" of 1776? And fortunately it is a question that has been so carefully studied by experts that the answer is ready to hand. There is the almost contemporary evidence (14) of President John Adams and of Chief Justice Thomas McKean (Signer of the Declaration) that in

numbers the Tories were about one in three of the total population and the researches of modern historians have supplied long lists (15) of names of individuals which show that the Tories (like the Whigs) were found in all walks of life and were good, bad and indifferent in character (just as were the Whigs). Among them were men in the highest civil offices, professional men, rich merchants and farmers and, in a general way, it may be said that they embraced a considerable portion of that conservative element, always present in any society, which would have much to lose in case of civil war. They also included socially selfish and worthless persons, whose motives were mixed and interested. In a word they were made of the same material as the Whigs, no better and no worse.

Bartholomew Crannell of Poughkeepsie is an excellent example of the intelligent and patriotic Tory of 1776. As has been shown, he was a professional man, possessed of landed property, ample income, a fine house, leadership in the community and an assured social position. Before independence was declared, when he saw the gravity of the issues raised by the heated discussions in the colonies, he did all in his power to allay excitement and to promote loyalty to the mother-country. He was thus a marked man as soon as the Declaration was signed. In an appendix in subsequent pages is given in his own words his account of his experiences with the Whig committees, of his taking refuge in New York City within the British lines and of his final emigration to St. John, New Brunswick. The Whig committees (16) were one of the grievances most complained of by the Tories in their relations with the Whigs. The committees were often self-appointed or, if nominally elected, the voting was confined to militant minorities of citizens. The Tory argument was that the Whigs demanded of Britain political liberties which they refused to fellow-citizens who disagreed with Whig opinions.

Mr. Crannell went to New York in December, 1776, and "in May, 1777, while Mrs. Crannell was in possession of his estate," the Commissioners of Sequestration seized his personal property at Poughkeepsie and sold it. (17) Soon after this Mrs. Crannell apparently joined her husband in New York and the tax-lists for Poughkeepsie in 1778 and 1779 carry the entry "Bartholomew Crannell's Farm and Mills," a form of entry which occurs in the lists for many years previously in cases where the owner of a house was not occupying the same himself.

On May 19, 1780, the Court of General Sessions of Dutchess County issued an indictment (18) against Bartholomew Crannell, under an act of the legislature entitled "An Act for the Forfeiture and Sale of the Estate of persons who have adhered to the Enemies of this State," but the sale of Mr. Crannell's property was deferred for eight years. The sale took place May 30, 1788, when Daniel

Graham, Commissioner of Forfeiture, conveyed (19) five pieces of real estate to Gilbert Livingston and Peter Tappen, the deed making specific reference to the land as being "all the real estate in the town of Poughkeepsie deemed forfeited by the attainder of Bartholomew Crannell." A comparison of the description in this deed of the lands conveyed with the sworn statement made by Mr. Crannell before the British Commissioners at St. John in 1787 shows that they tally with each other.

The fact that title to Mr. Crannell's property was acquired by Gilbert Livingston and Peter Tappen is explainable in the light of family relationships. Mr. Crannell had (so far as known) five children, all daughters. Of the five, two (Mary and Frances) went with their father to St. John, unmarried. (20) One, Gertrude, became the wife of the Rev. John Beardsley, rector of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, and in December, 1777, accompanied her husband and children to New York by order of the Council of Safety. (21) Catharine and Elizabeth Crannell, the two remaining daughters, had been married in 1763 and in 1771, respectively, to Gilbert Livingston and Peter Tappen of Poughkeepsie, young men of good connection who were then just entering upon their useful and respected careers. Tappen was a doctor. Livingston, a lawyer, went into partnership with his father-in-law. Thus the members of Mr. Crannell's immediate family circle were village leaders in the Church, law and medicine when the war-clouds gathered and politics divided them into two distinct groups. This domestic situation was still further affected by the circumstance that Dr. Tappen's sister was the wife of George Clinton, who, in June, 1777, was elected Governor of the newly organized State of New York. Mrs. Livingston and Mrs. Tappen had, of course, inheritance rights in their father's property, which rights were imperilled by his attainder, and the ultimate protection accorded to them was due to the prominence of their husbands in the local community as Whigs. In 1788, therefore, when sale of Mr. Crannell's real estate was made by the Commissioner of Forfeiture, Mr. Crannell's Whig sons-in-law bought it in and the use and profits of it were long enjoyed by their families.

It was about the middle of 1777 that Mrs. Crannell and her unmarried daughters removed from Poughkeepsie, following Mr. Crannell to New York. In December, 1777, the Governor of New York, George Clinton, took up his residence at Poughkeepsie and he continued to make his home here for six or seven years at least. He was preceded to Poughkeepsie by Mrs. Clinton, who, after the fall of the forts in the Highlands early in October, joined her brother, Dr. Tappen, at Poughkeepsie and was by him taken to Pleasant Valley (eight miles back from the river) for greater safety during the exciting days of Vaughn's raid up the Hudson. By December, when

alarm had subsided, and when the Governor, himself, arrived in the village, the need for a suitable house for him and his family arose and there are three contemporary documentary references, (22) so far discovered, to show what selection he made. The first is found in Mr. Crannell's sworn testimony, given at St. John in February, 1784, and February, 1787, and consists of the following paragraphs:

"One other dwelling House on a lot of about four acres with a Barn and other valuable Improvements thereon, being the Claimant's Residence and which afterwards became the Residence of George Clinton, Esqr., the present Governor of the State of New York."

"Pughkeepsie was the Seat of Government during the War and No. 2 was made use of as the Government House."

"When the Government of New York left Pughkeepsie and quitted the Premises which had been Claimant's he recommended it to two Gentlemen, Doctor Topper and Mr. Livinston to get it if they could."

The second reference is found in an original map, on file in the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, which is reproduced herewith and which shows "the House occupied by G. Clinton in the Revolution. Crannell House." The third contemporary item is a bill, printed in Clinton Papers (volume 6, page 50), thus worded:

"CAPTAIN NORTH'S RECEIPT FOR BOARDS, ETC., FOR THE REPAIR OF THE HOUSE FORMERLY BELONGING TO CRANNELL

1780	State of New York to Robt. North Dr.	
Oct. 10	for the freight of 600 bricks from Albany to Pokeepsie @ 2 pr Hhd.....	£0:12:0
	for 100 inch bord @ 2.....	10:00:0
Nov'br	for 32 floor bords @ 2 6d.....	4:00:0
	for 5 plank @ 3	0:15:0
		£15: 7:0

Received of George Clinton, Esqr., Gov'r of the State, sixty four Pounds twelve Shillings for the above articles in the new Emission computed at four for one in Specie being supposed the present passing Value, this 23rd July; 1781.

Robert North."

Without expressing a dogmatic opinion as to whether Clinton, at some time during his stay in the village, lived also in the Richard Everitt house (23) (now 547 Main street, Poughkeepsie), the data just cited are incontrovertible evidence that for an appreciable period

the Executive Mansion of the State of New York was the house of Bartholomew Crannell on the site where, in 1922, McDonnell Brothers conduct a commission business. Mr. Crannell's statement, made in 1787, uses the past tense in referring to Poughkeepsie as the seat of government and to the use of his house by the governor, which

coincides with the History of Poughkeepsie (Platt), page 57, where Clinton is said to have removed to New York in 1784. New York was the place of meeting of the legislature in 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787 and presumably the governor left Poughkeepsie for greater convenience during those sessions.

In all the hot headed and violent disagreements between Whigs and Tories regarding taxation, representation, constitutional reform and independence,—disagreements which led to civil war and revolution,—there were probably few persons, if any, on this side of the Atlantic who realized the nature of the real cause which precipitated the dispute. In the eyes of the colonists the King, the Cabinet and the Parliament of Britain were stupid and blundering and insular and arbitrary. All of which,—mayhap,—was true, more or less; but, being true, was only part of the truth. In the last analysis the source and spring of the troubles between Britain and her colonies in America lay in the ambition, nursed in the heart of George the Third, to secure autocratic power for the Crown. He desired to substitute Personal Government (24) for Constitutional Government and deliberately set out to achieve that end. He succeeded in penetrating the Cabinet and Parliament and important appointive positions with his own creatures, who would do his bidding, and he entered upon his quarrel with the colonies expecting to succeed in subjecting them to his personal will. The purpose of the King of England was fully recognized by the King of Prussia. (25) Frederic the Great, looking on at the struggle in America, predicted that, if England "allowed the Sovereign to act according to his good pleasure and abandoned the colonies to the lot which he destined for them, that lot would sooner or later be shared by England, for the policy of George the Third was the same everywhere and he was pursuing despotic courses in all portions of his dominions. 'It appears', Frederic wrote, 'from all I hear that the ancient British spirit has almost entirely eclipsed itself and the nation in effect will be nearer slavery than in any preceding reign.'" (26) The same opinion was held in France, where responsible voices (27) were raised to point out that the subjugation of America by George the Third meant the overthrow of the British constitution and the loss of British freedom.

But the King failed in his effort to subjugate the colonies and constitutional government was not lost in Britain. The King's minister fell and a rehabilitation of the nation (27) took place, prominent in which reform were great commoners like Burke and Fox,—friends of the colonies, as had been Pitt before them. The conclusion, obviously to be drawn, is that America, by winning her own independence, preserved civil liberty in England and, to those Americans who believe that in 1914-1917 their own liberty was largely guarded by the British Navy, there is gracious comfort in the thought that the

mother and the daughter have each now served and saved the other.

And there is further matter for reflection here. Stable political liberty in England during the French Revolution, during Napoleon's day and down through the nineteenth century even to the World War has been as a breakwater for all the rising tides of Europe's troubles. Stable political liberty in both England and the United States is now the anchor for any faith and hope there is in and for the world's future. If America and England can, today, brush from their vision all remaining mists of prejudice and unite in a mutual spirit of good will to promote the common aims of liberty within law, of enlightened international friendship and of progressive civilization, they will cement the cornerstone of world-peace.

To that end are these pages written.

Numbered References for Preceding Text

1. Records of Clerk of Ulster County, New York; deeds, liber AA, page 236; Robert Sanders to Balthazar Van Cleak, June 3, 1697, three water-lots and a cross lot, under Sanders and Harmense Patent at Poughkeepsie.
Records of Clerk of Dutchess County, New York; deeds, liber 1, page 407; January 24, 1732-33, articles of agreement between Catharine, widow of Peter Baltus Van Kleeck and executrix of his will, with the heirs of Baltus Van Kleeck regarding the farm of Baltus.
2. Records of Clerk of Dutchess County, New York; map No. 25, 1800, the Van Kleeck farm from the Hudson east to Washington street.
3. *Ibid.*, deeds, liber 11, page 347, June 14, 1756, partition between heirs of Peter Van Kleeck of a part of the Dwars (or Cross) lot and of part of the water-lots. The bounds of the latter parcel were the present Main, Washington and Catharine streets and a line north of the present Mill street. Conveyances covering the portion of the Dwars which was not partitioned in 1756 are not on record at Poughkeepsie but are referred to in the sworn testimony given by Mr. Crannell at St. John, N. B., in 1787. See: Transcripts Audit Office Records, 19, 360-362; see also: map No. 388, office of Secretary of State, Albany, lands at Poughkeepsie held under Sanders and Harmense Patent 1770, parcel No. 31.
4. *Ibid.*, Common Place Book of Francis Filkin. See: Account Book of a Country Store-Keeper in the Eighteenth Century, a verbatim transcription, made by Mr. Henry Booth and printed, 1911, by Vassar Brothers Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
5. Clinton Papers, vol. 6, pp. 50, 454.
6. Title to Mr. Crannell's house-lot, 448 Main street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Sanders and Harmense Patent, granted by the Crown in 1686, covered the site of the City of Poughkeepsie. In 1697 Robert Sanders conveyed four lots to Balthazar Van Cleak (otherwise Baltus Barentsen Van Kleeck). The lots passed to Peter Van Kleeck. Peter's daughter, 'Tryntje, who became the wife of Bartholomew Crannell, inherited a one-sixth interest in the property. Mr. Crannell, took title to his wife's share and acquired more of the Van Kleeck land by purchase.

In December, 1776, Mr. Crannell removed from Poughkeepsie to New York City and soon after local Whig committees took over the real estate of a number of Tories. The minutes of the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County, filed in the office of the

County Clerk, volume for 1771-1779, give the tax-lists for the village and town of Poughkeepsie for most of those years, which lists indicate that about a dozen pieces of property were held by the Whigs in 1778 and 1779. Typical entries are: "Bartholomew Crannell's farm and mills"; "Richard Everitt's house"; "Henry Vanderburgh's farm"; "Bartholomew Noxon's house"; "Murray Lester's house"; etc.

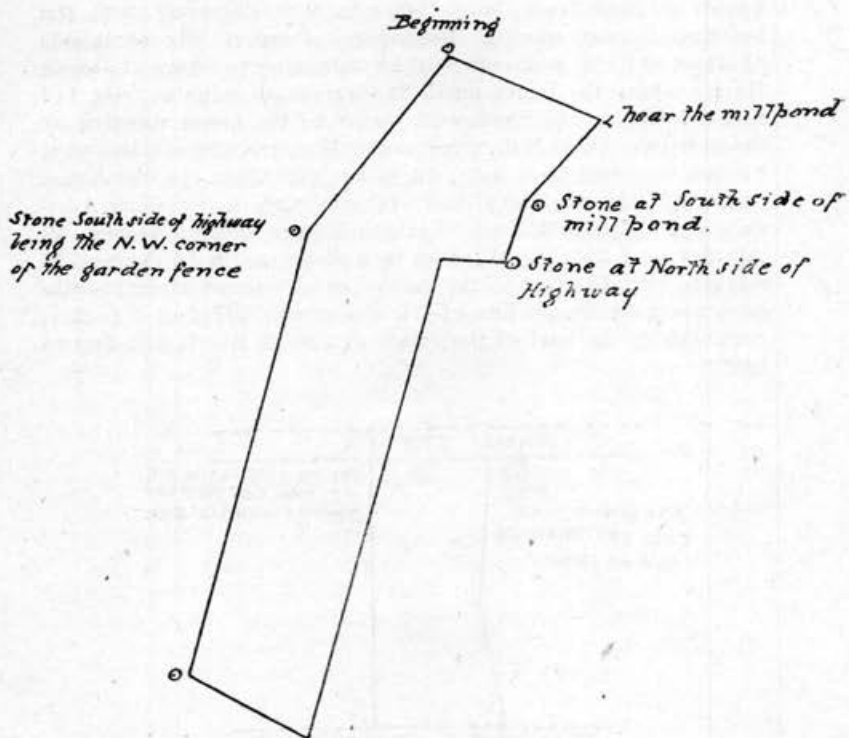
Records of Clerk of Dutchess County, New York; deeds, liber 27, page 179; May 30, 1788, Daniel Graham, Commissioner of Forfeiture, conveyed to Gilbert Livingston and Peter Tappen for £600 "all the real estate in the town of Poughkeepsie deemed forfeited by the attainder of Bartholomew Crannell", five parcels: 102½ acres, 4 acres, 45 acres, 58¾ acres, 10 acres. For the parcel of 102½ acres see the map of 1770, parcel No. 31, cited above.

Ibid., deeds, liber 24, page 635; October 9, 1789, Gilbert Livingston and Catharine, his wife, and Peter Tappen and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed to Myndert Van Kleeck for £1100 York 5 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches, part of the farm and lot late in possession of Bartholomew Crannell, with houses, out-houses, mills, millhouses, dam, water-rights, etc. Description of parcel: "Bg. at a stone at north-west corner; south 70 degrees east 4 chains 8 links near the mill-pond; across the mill-pond south 40 degrees west 2 chains 84 links to a stone at the south side of the mill-pond; south 22 degrees west 1 chain 56 links to a stone at the north side of the highway; west 1 chain 48 links diagonally across the highway to a stone; south 14 degrees west 12 chains 92 links to southern extremity of farm and lot; along south line of farm west to a stone; north 14 degrees east 12 chains to a stone on south side of the highway, being the northwest corner of the garden-fence; north 36 degrees east 5 chains 75 links to bg."

Ibid., deeds, liber 15, page 181; January 18, 1798, Myndert Van Kleeck and Cornelia, his wife, conveyed to Henry Alexander Livingston for £3000 5 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches; recital: conveyed by Livingston and Tappen to Van Kleeck.

Ibid., deeds, liber 15, page 517; October 16, 1799, Henry Alexander Livingston and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed to Gerardus Smith of New York City, sailmaker, for \$5,500.00 5 acres, 3roods, 19 perches.

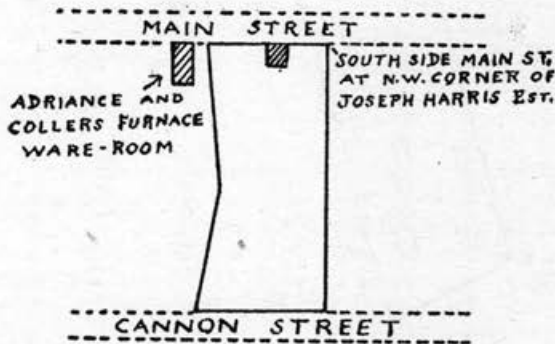
Ibid., deeds, liber 44, page 78; April 8, 1830, William Boyse of the will of Gerardus Smith, late of New York City, deceased, to William Boyse of Woodstock, N. Y., for \$3,000.00, 5 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches, except that portion of the parcel, north of the turnpike, conveyed June 1, 1815, by Gerardus Smith to Joseph Harris.



See: Deeds, liber 24, page 635.

Ibid., deeds, liber 44, page 78; April 8, 1830, William Boyse to Gerard Smith of New York City for \$3,000.00, parcel described as per 44:74. (The probate and land records of New York City show the death of Gerard Smith, 1838, of his widow, Martha Smith, 1843, and of the inheritance of their real estate by five children and one grandchild.)

Ibid., deeds, liber 81, page 260; suit between Smith heirs; August 16, 1845, Master in Chancery to John Adriance of Poughkeepsie for \$4,302.22, parcel situated on the south side of Main street (said street also called Dutchess Turnpike Road and formerly known as Road from Court House to Nine Partners), with the buildings thereon erected. Description of parcel: "Bg. south side of street at north-west corner of lot belonging to estate of Joseph Harris; along the street north 74 degrees 40 minutes west 117 feet 2 inches to the north-west corner of the house standing on the premises; along Main street north 76 degrees 50 minutes west 84 feet one inch to a point 10 inches east from the north-east corner of Adriance and Coller's furnace ware-room; along Adriance and Coller and along Elizabeth Tappen south 5 degrees 40 minutes west 217 feet 2 inches to a stake; south 18 degrees 30 minutes west 184 feet to the north line of Cannon street; south-east, along the north line of Cannon street, 207 feet 8 inches; north, along the land of the estate of Joseph Harris 452 feet to bg."



The above parcel was sold by John Adriance in lots. See: Records of Clerk of Dutchess County, deeds, liber 82, page 513; 93, 281; 94, 192; 93, 298; 82, 514. The fourth lot from the east end of the whole parcel is mentioned several times as "the dwelling-house lot," as if in distinction from the others, not built upon. Its subsequent history is as follows.

Ibid., deeds, liber 93, page 298; January 20, 1851, John Adriance conveyed to John P. Adriance for \$2,069.00 the house and lot on the south side of Main street, formerly belonging to the heirs of "Jared" Smith, deceased; having a front of about 32 feet and a depth of about 220 feet; bounded north by Main street, east by premises late of James O. Van Anden, deceased; south by a lot of John Adriance; west by premises of Lewis F. Streit. It is to be noted that in 1845 John Adriance bought "the house standing on the premises" and in 1851 he sold "the house and lot formerly belonging to the heirs of 'Jared' Smith." The inference is that it was not he who tore down the house which gave a name to "the dwelling-house lot."

Ibid., deeds, liber 131, page 415; May 1, 1865, John P. Adriance conveyed to Gilbert Emigh for \$4,200.00 the parcel which was conveyed to the grantor by John Adriance January 20, 1851, being a lot, with brick building thereon, on south side of Main street; bounded east by Henry Baker, south by George Lockwood, west by Lewis F. Streit. As John P. Adriance sold this property for double the amount he paid for it (which indicates improvements) it is a fair guess that between 1851 and 1865 he tore down the old dwelling-house and erected the present brick building.

Ibid., deeds, liber 160, page 483, January 19, 1871, the Sheriff conveyed to Gerome Williams for \$1078.34, above parcel.

Ibid., deeds, liber 294, page 260; January 3, 1898, the executors of the will of Gerome Williams conveyed to Emily K. Williams and Amelia Seaman for \$7000.00 two parcels, the second one the same as 160, 483.

Ibid., deeds, liber 354, page 154; May 15, 1907, Emily K. Williams and Amelia Seaman conveyed to William P. McDonnell and Timothy J. McDonnell the premises conveyed by the Sheriff to Gerome Williams January 19, 1871 (except a strip off the south side of the parcel, as per deeds 161: 447).

7. Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, *The Records of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, New York*, vol. 1, pp. 14, 17, 19, 23-25, 27-29, 35, 36, 41, 49, 53, 56, 57, 64, 85, 269, 303, 304, 343, 344, 365, 368, 369, 371, 375, 378, 379, 381-385, 390, 392-394.
8. W. E. H. Lecky, *History of England in the Eighteenth Century*, vol. 4, p. 287.
Moses Coit Tyler, LL.D., *The Party of the Loyalists in the American Revolution, Report of the New York State Historical Association*, vol. 13, p. 266.
9. John Fiske, *Essays Historical and Literary*, pp. 170-174.
10. Frederick Scott Oliver, *Alexander Hamilton, An Essay on American Union*, pp. 153-165.

11. Tyler, pp. 274, 275.
12. Lecky, vol. 3, p. 188.
Tyler, pp. 267-271.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, George the Third and Charles James Fox, vol. 2, pp. 178-189.
13. Tyler, pp. 275, 276.
Alexander C. Flick, Ph.D., *Loyalism in New York during the American Revolution*, Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University, vol. xiv (1901), no. 1, p. 52.
Jared Sparks, *Life of George Washington*, pp. 121, 122, 166.
Lorenzo Sabine, *The American Loyalists*, pp. 67, 68.
14. John Adams, *Works*, vol. x, p. 87.
15. Flick, pp. 20, 32-36, 143, 147, 152, 154-156, 171, 172, 203, 212, 213.
Tyler, p. 265.
16. Flick, pp. 78-94.
17. Audit Office Transcripts, *Examinations in Nova Scotia*, vol. 19, pp. 351, 366.
18. Records of Clerk of Dutchess County, Court of General Sessions, liber F.
19. *Ibid.*, deeds, liber 27, p. 179.
20. D. R. Jack, *New Brunswick Loyalists of the American Revolution*, *New York Gen. Biog. Record* (1904), vol. 35, p. 280.
21. *Clinton Papers*, vol. 2, pp. 574-575.
Reynolds, *Records of Christ Church*, vol. 1, pp. 50-52, 269.
22. *The New York Gazette*, a Tory sheet, in the issue of July 4, 1781, says: "There is a set of mob legislators met at Poughkeepsie; * * * * Mr. Clinton, the titular Governor, has fortified his hut against a sudden surprise and the rebel slaves of Poughkeepsie guard it every night." Setting aside the question as to the particular building to which this refers, I would like to call attention to the word hut. In military usage hut is a technical term for a temporary shelter or barracks. Huts for many purposes were used in Europe in the World War and the word was current in world-speech 1914-1918. For "hut" see, also, "Travels of the Marquis of Chastellux in North America in the years 1780, 1781 and 1782" as quoted in Hasbrouck's *History of Dutchess County, New York*, p. 185.
23. The Richard Everitt house, now 547 Main street, Poughkeepsie, Much has been written about this house, but largely from the viewpoint of tradition. Little or no study has been given its history in the light of the records of the Clerk of Dutchess County. The following notes have been compiled from deeds and mortgages, maps, etc.

The house at the north-west corner of Main and White streets stands upon land which was covered by the Crown Patent, granted in 1686 to Sanders and Harmense. A large parcel, out of the patent, was conveyed in 1707 to Jan Oosterum (deeds, liber 1, page 7) and, out of that parcel, a tract called the Vlackje was conveyed in 1715 by Oosterum to Frans La Roy (ibid., 2: 88). The Vlackje (that is, the little plain or small flat) was the low land extending from the present Cherry street almost to the City Home and lying between Main street and the Fallkill. The heirs of Frans La Roy conveyed the Vlackje (ibid., 4: 302) September 28, 1762, to John La Roy and he conveyed it May 7, 1764, to Clear Everitt (recital of title in mortgages 4: 31, 112, 325; and in deeds, 7: 507).

The name of Clear Everitt first appears on the Poughkeepsie tax-list in February, 1744-45, and it continues thereafter annually to 1779, after which year the lists are missing. The amount of Mr. Everitt's assessment rose steadily from £2 in 1745 to £38 in 1760 (the latter amount being one of the largest assessments in the town at the time). Throughout the period 1745-1760 Clear Everitt invested rather largely in real estate and he was prominent from 1754 to 1760 as High Sheriff of Dutchess County. Then he evidently met with reverses as in 1758 he made an assignment of certain properties (mortgages, 1: 88) and after 1760 his assessment on the tax-roll began to decrease, dropping from £38 to £32, £20, £17, £8, £6, £3, £2 and, finally, to £1. In 1759, just before his ill fortunes, Mr. Everitt bought the mills at the mouth of the Fallkill and retained title to them until 1764 (apparently occupying and operating them in those five years) although his adversities are reflected in the fact that he mortgaged the property in 1760. Mr. Everitt's wife was Magdalen, daughter of Henry Van Der Burgh, and they had (at least) five children:—Maria (married Hugh Van Kleeck); Richard, (born 1749, died 1824); Magdalen (married Teunis Corsa); Martha (married Elias Freer); Elizabeth (married Henry Van Der Burgh). In 1790 Clear Everitt was living in a house on the north side of Main street, at the head of Market street (Platt's Poughkeepsie, p. 65, map) but the date and place of his death have not been learned.

Mr. Everitt's purchase of the Vlackje occurred when his prosperity was in the early stages of its decline and he broke up this parcel into four house-lots of a trifle over two acres each (map No. 388, office of Secretary of State, Albany).

Considering the lots as No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 from east to west,—no record of transfer has been found for No. 1. In 1806 it is mentioned as owned by Richard Everitt, the reference being found in the description of adjoining land (deeds, 26:

164). The map, just cited above (based upon a survey made in 1770), shows lot No. 2 as owned by Hugh Van Kleeck, who had married Maria Everitt. The third lot was conveyed (deeds, 14: 1) on April 2, 1767, by Clear Everitt to Richard Everitt and the deed describes the lot as bounded east by a lot of Hugh Van Kleeck and west by a lot of Leonard Van Bommel. No deeds are of record to or from Van Bommel but the fourth lot was conveyed (deeds, 13: 339) July 12, 1793, by Thomas Poole to Richard Everitt.

Of the four lots, the one owned by Hugh Van Kleeck has the most interest attached to it. Hugh Van Kleeck was the son of Ahasuerus and grandson of Barent Van Kleeck. The homestead farm of Barent lay south of Main street and ran from Cherry nearly to Worrall Avenue. The western end of the farm passed to Ahasuerus Van Kleeck and from him to Hugh. Hugh's marriage to Maria Everitt occurred in 1763 and, between 1764 and 1767, he bought from his father-in-law lot No. 2 on the Vlackje, across the road from his fifty-acre farm. The field-book in the office of the State Engineer, Albany, on which the map* of 1770 is based, calls the lot on the Vlackje Hugh Van Kleeck's "home-lot". The map shows a house on the home-lot but no house on the farm.

On October 3, 1780, in consideration of £900, Hugh Van Kleeck conveyed (deeds, 7: 507, mortgages, 4: 31) his home-lot of two acres and his farm of fifty acres to Colonel Udny Hay, who was then just leaving the Quarter-Master's Department of the Continental Army to become Purchasing Agent for the State of New York (Clinton Papers, 6: 178). Colonel Hay at once took up his residence in Poughkeepsie and the Clinton Papers abound in references to him, showing his presence at the state capital, his official activities and the frequent intercourse between him and Governor Clinton who, also, was in residence at Poughkeepsie.

A new deed was given Colonel Hay for the two-acre lot and the farm on March 3, 1784, by Hugh Van Kleeck, who stated therein that his reason for so doing was that "the dwelling house of the said Udny Hay was lately consumed by fire and the said (original) conveyance was thereby destroyed" (deeds 7: 507). It is to be noted in connection with this burning of Colonel Hay's dwelling in 1783-84 that he rented from Christ Church the Glebe House (635 Main street) from November 20, 1783, to April 20, 1784 (Records of Christ Church, 1: 60).

Whether Colonel Hay built a new house in 1784 does not appear. He got into debt, however, and suit was brought against him, as a result of which the sheriff seized his property at Pough-

*This map is shown in Platt's "Poughkeepsie" p. 31.

keepsie and sold it (deeds, 10: 340) October 16, 1786, for £1070 to Melancton Smith and Hendrick Wyckoff of New York City. Wyckoff died and on April 23, 1790, his heirs conveyed (deeds, 11: 185) his interest to Smith, who on July 2, 1790, in consideration of £760, conveyed (deeds, 11: 186) to Richard Everitt.

Richard Everitt was in 1790 virtually taking a fresh start in life. He had had Loyalist leanings, politically, during 1775-1780 and in 1780 was indicted for the same. But the community was lenient and, after the Peace, he was again active in town affairs. From 1786 to 1790 he owned a house-lot on Main street at the head of Market and when, in 1790, he sold that small property and bought the old Van Kleeck farm and home-lot east of the village on the Filkintown Road he was acquiring a permanent home and beginning the working of a farm. The map of the corporation of the village of Poughkeepsie, 1799, on file in the Clerk's Office, shows "Everitt" the only resident on the north side of Main street between Cherry street and the Glebe House.

When Richard Everitt died in 1824 he was in possession of all of the Vlackje and his executors sold the same (deeds, 45: 56) July 3, 1830, to Edmund Morris. Morris conveyed (deeds 56: 577) July 1, 1835, to Daniel A. Frost. Frost divided the Vlackje into building lots and cut Rose and White streets (see map No. 78, dated September 14, 1836, Clerk's Office). Frost conveyed (deeds, 65: 257) September 26, 1838, the Vlackje,—except the lots already sold,—to Andrew H. Smith. Smith, by Master in Chancery, conveyed (deeds, 74: 575) February 3, 1843, to Hannah Frost the house and lot at the north-west corner of Main and White streets. Hannah Frost conveyed (deeds, 85: 394) September 15, 1847, to Joseph W. Ver Valen. Ver Valen conveyed (deeds, 219: 258) November 8, 1884, to Conrad Kirchner. Kirchner conveyed (deeds, 394: 437) February 11, 1890, to Charles Kirchner. Charles Kirchner conveyed (deeds, 298: 319) July 1, 1898, to Tristram Coffin, et al. Coffin, et al. conveyed (deeds, 306: 291) April 2, 1900, to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Daughters of the American Revolution conveyed (deeds, 308: 192) July 5, 1900, to the State of New York.

The frontage of the Vlackje on Main street, as shown by the deed from Richard Everitt's executors to Edmund Morris, was thirteen chains and twenty-six links from Cherry street eastward to a point between White and East Mansion. The four original lots averaged, therefore, three chains and a fraction, each, in width. The distance from the east line of Cherry to the west line of White, on a modern map of the city, is five hundred and sixty feet, or eight chains and forty-eight and a half links, which would account for two original lots and part of a third. The cor-

ner of Main and White streets is therefore included within the third lot east of Cherry street, that is to say,—in Hugh Van Kleeck's home-lot. The house now standing at the corner of Main and White streets was long the home of Richard Everitt. Whether he, himself, built the house, after buying in 1790 the land it stands upon, or whether it was erected by Colonel Hay after the burning in 1783-84 of an earlier building on the site, the land records do not disclose.

It is to be observed that Colonel Hay paid £900 for the property in 1780 and that in 1786 it was sold by the sheriff for £1070, which would indicate improvements and increased valuation. Also, the fact that Colonel Hay incurred debt may have had some connection with the building of a handsome house. But these observations are surmise, merely.

24. Lecky, vol. 3, pp. 15-25, 185-187.
Trevelyan, vol. 2, pp. 64, 65.
Oliver, p. 156.
25. Lecky, vol. 4, pp. 77, 78.
Trevelyan, vol. 2, p. 175 (correspondence: Frederic of Prussia to the Queen Dowager of Denmark December 28, 1777, to Comte de Maltzan March 4, 1776, December 22, 1777, December 25, 1777.)
26. Trevelyan, vol. 2, pp. 64, 65.
27. Lecky, vol. 4, pp. 77, 78.
Trevelyan, vol. 2, p. 175.
28. Lecky, vol. 4, p. 237.
Trevelyan, vol. 2, p. 411.

Original Letter

Copy of an original letter, on file in the Thompson Memorial Library, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"Saint John Novr. ye 7th 1785.

Dear Gilbert

This day at our Election for members of the General Assembly for this City and County I met with the bearer Lieutenant Neese, a son of Mr. Neece of Dover a worthy farmer in your County; and for the esteem I always bore to him I think it my Duty to recommend to your and the Doctor's protection and Countenance this young Gentleman, who who from his prudent Conduct and Genteel behavior is (I conceive) truly worthy of it. He will be in your Country but a short time, being on no other business there than on a Visit to his parents and friends after a very long separation from them. I mention this because there will be but little time for you to do for me what concerns much my imediate Interest: which is, and which I beg you w'd procure for me, a Copy of the Law of your State whereby I became an object of a Publick prosecution and my Estate forfeited;—a Copy or transcript of the Record & process against me which vested my Estate in the State of New York; These I wod wish to have duly authenticated.

I wod wish to have a Copy of the Inventory taken of my Estate by the Sequestrators, and an account of the Sales, and also an account—(so far as Caty and betsey can recollect)—of what personal property I had and lost by not being able to bring it off: for we are at a loss to know how to make up an account of losses sustained, for want of recollection; for I confess that the Idea of former property or possession appears now to me like a dream.

Commissioners are now coming over to examine into the Claims of Loyalists whose Estates have been confiscated, and I wish to be prepared to lay mine before them: and I trust that I shall have compensation for all I can make appear. I shall be at a loss to prove my Title to the Quarter part of Granfather Van Kleecks Farm which lies to the East of Baltus's, and which I purchased of Sartje while single and paid for to her and her Husband with Interest many years ago after their marriage; also a Conveyance from uncle Barent for the small farm I bot of him. These Conveyances I wod wish you to draw and get executed dated about the time that I ought to have had them and send them to me. There will be it is probable many things more to attend to, in order to shew the value of my estate, and Losses, These at a rough Guess in a hurry, when I first sent forward to England my Claim I laid at £4500 Sterl; but not under sanction

of any oath. Whether I have exaggerated or not must arise from the Consideration of the real income, or more than common advantages of scituation and growing Interest of my Real Estate at Poughkeepsie; and what it might or could have amounted to, had I been disposed to have laid it out in City Lotts and sold them; and which I suppose I might have done in the Course of the War, had I remained at home unmolested. The Front lotts along the Road at thirty feet wide only could have been sold doubtless for as much as I agreed for the few I parted with before of 35 feet; and a Street from the mill to Baltus along Peter's Lot, wod have added greatly to the number; and the Rest of the Land in small or acre Lotts, wod have sold for a very large Price. These are hints I only throw out, that you and the Doctor and such as you can trust, may consider of, and give me your sentiments about them.

Shortly after I rebuilt the mill at a very heavy Expençe, Mr. Henry Schenk applied to me, to hire it: but my strong attachment to it, made me decline treating with him about it: and therefore the matter dropt. He knew its goodness, and valuable Scituation; and therefore I am confident he did not mean to get it but with a good Rent; had I his Spirit to carry on the Business of manufacturing flower, I shod not doubt but from a moderate Computation I cod have cleared by it 7 of 800 £ a year: for she ground exceeding fast and exceeding well, so as to make in general 40 hundred weight out of 100 Bushells of wheat; and as a sufficient Quantity of the Choicest Grain could always be purchased with but the least Trouble or expence of Travel to collect it: it was doubtless or might have been the most eligible and profitable set of mills (I believe) in America. I therefore wish you to confer with Mr. Schenk and if you can, know what he would have given as a rent for them; and what he conceives might have arisen by them upon any computation of his own. This Trouble I can Venture to say he will take, for an old Friend notwithstanding our differing in sentiments; and I beg you present my Compliments to him.

The income of the farm of Uncle Barent was 25 £ p ann, let at that to John Copeman for 5 years, which ended the year after I came away (I think), pleas to get that ascertained on oath.

I shall think of much more to trouble you with on this head, but must Close for want of time, as the vessel is (on) sailing.

I wod wish you to speak to Mr. Snediker and my other friends of the practitioners, to know their opinion with respect to the value or what they suppose might be the annual income or value of my Practice, as an Attorney, and Council at Law; This being an article which the Commissioners of Claims have had a very tender attention to, & allowed for most liberally. taking the Practice in all its various Branches of Council, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c, &c I

think it cod not be less than £400 a year. My income as Council was larger than from Gent of the Law, on Account of my being surrogate, and almost in all Cases, had a fee for instructing Exrs. & admr. in the conducting rightly their administrating, besides the surrogates fees, which was 20| for qualifying 'em. I thank you and the Doctor for your kind presents and remain

Yr Affectionate Father
in Law

B. Crannell

To G. Livingston &
P. Tappen tho' apparently
adressed to G. Livingston."

*Excerpts From American Loyalists
Audit Office Transcripts*

Excerpts from American Loyalists, Audit Office Transcripts, in the manuscript department of The New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Volume 19, Examinations in Nova Scotia, &c; New York (Book iii) Claimants, pages 331-337, Memorial of Bartholomew Crannell.

“To the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for enquiring into the Losses and Services of the American Loyalists.

The Memorial of Bartholomew Crannell late of Poghkeepsie in Dutchess County in the Province of New York now residing at Fort Howe on the River St. John, in Nova Scotia—

Humbly Sheweth,

That he has been a licensed Attorney and Council at Law in the said Province from about the year 1743; A Surrogate for Dutchess County for near the said length of Time; and was appointed a Commissioner for taking Affidavits in Dutchess County to be read in the Supreme Court, soon after an Act of the General Assembly had directed the same; and continued to exercise his said Profession and the Offices aforesaid as long as His Majesty's Government of the said Province was exercised therein—

That he owned and possessed very considerable Real Estate in the said Province, To Wit one Dwelling House and about three acres of Land in Poghkeepsie near the Court House and adjoining to the Dutch Church. One other dwelling House on a lot of about four acres with a Barn and other valuable Improvements thereon being the Claimant's Residence and which afterwards became the Residence of George Clinton, Esqr., the present Governor of the State of New York; one other Lot and Orchard of about four acres adjoining on the East of the last mentioned House and Lot; One other House and Lot on the west of the said last mentioned House and Lot, containing about ten acres; One other Lot opposite to the last mentioned ten acre Lot containing about nine acres; One other Lot adjoining on the West of the said Nine acre Lot containing about Six Acres; One other Lot adjoining on the East of the said Nine acre Lot; and extending eastward to a Stone wall the Quantity whereof the Claimant does not know. On this Lot stands the Dwelling House for a Miller. One other Lot of four acres to be appropriated to the Mill extending in breadth eastward from the said Wall ten Rodds and taking its length from the Road Northward across the Mill Creek together with a very large Grist Mill having two Run of Stones Bolting Mills and Appur-

tenances complete; One other Lot adjoining on the East of the said Mill Lot on the South side of the Mill Creek and north side of the Road; the Quantity whereof the Claimant does not know; One other large Parcel of Land adjoining on the rear of all the other Lots which do lay on the North side of the Road the Quantity whereof the Claimant knoweth not; One Dwelling House and small Farm of about Fifty acres purchased of Barent Lewis lying on Poghkeepsie aforesaid opposite to the Church Glebe. One other small Farm of about Forty acres adjoining on the east of the last mentioned Farm and purchased of Johannis Donbogert; One other small Farm with House Barn and Orchard lying on the South of the last mentioned Farm containing of about Thirty Acres purchased of Jacob Concklin; One Lot of 18 acres and three quarters lying opposite the other two last mentioned small Farms (the highway running along each of them) purchased of Johannes Rynderse; One Lot of Woodland lying in Poghkeepsie and Charlotte Precincts (the partition line running thro' it) containing about 59 Acres; about Seven hundred acres of Land in the County of Albany being the Claimant's Share of the undivided Part of the Tract of Land granted to Johannes Hardenburgh and others in Company in the Counties of Ulster and Albany—And one Dwelling House and Lot of Ground in Poghkeepsie Precinct on the Wappingers Creek near Hudson's River in the possession of Thomas Ray containing about twelve acres whereof the Claimant was Seized as Tenant in common with one Murray Lester.

That in consequence of his Loyalty to His Majesty and Attachment to the British Government the Claimant was obliged precipitately to abandon his Home and Family in December, 1776, leaving his Papers and all his Property and to take Refuge within the King's Lines, That his wife and unmarried Children were afterwards banished and sent off to him without permission to take any other of her Property than a Negroe Slave their Cloathes and necessary Bedding; and the Claimant has since been indicted for his adherence to His Majesty and his Estate and Property Confiscated.—That part of his Real and Personal Estate has been since sold wasted and destroyed; but as the Claimant's wife had secreted some Property it is impossible at present to know what loss of Personal Property he has sustained.—That before the Claimant absconded his home as aforesaid he had it not in contemplation to sell any of his Real Estate and therefore never advised with any person about the Value thereof: And the Situation of Public Affairs since that time having been such that he could not confer with any person acquainted with his Landed Interest that he could rely on as a Competent Person to appraise and Value the same; And as it has not been safe to the Claimant to resort to the place where his Lands lay to be advised of the Value of them he is therefore unable to make a full Estimate of the Loss

he has sustained in his Property. But in as much as it appears to him to be necessary to set forth in his Claim some amount of his Loss before the 25th day of March next in order to be entitled to the Benefit of the said Statute, therefore lest it might be excluded by lapse of time he estimates his Loss of Property at £2500 Sterling, altho' if he could under His Majesty's Government possess his said Property he would not part with his Real Estate only for £4000 Sterling.—Wherefore inasmuch as the Claimant under his present circumstances is unprepared to make a full estimate of all the Loss of Property which he hath sustained in consequence of his Loyalty, he humbly prays that his present Claim may be received and that the same may be considered as a Claim sufficiently founded to entitle him to such Relief and Compensation as shall be proportionate to the whole Loss which he shall make appear to this Honourable Board that he hath sustained in consequence of his said Loyalty, altho' the same shall be found to exceed the said sum of £2500.— And that for that purpose this Honble Board will give further convenient Time to the Claimant to make his Claim more full and perfect in pointing out and describing with more certainty the Quantity kind and full Value of all his Property which he has lost in consequence of his said Loyalty, that so full and adequate justice may be done to the Claimant according to the Spirit true intent and meaning of the Statute aforesaid.

Bartholomew Crannell

(Signed)

by his atty.

Isaac Ogden.

Fort Howe, St. John River
Nova Scotia, Feby 5th, 1784."

Ibid., pages 339-350.

"A Schedule of the Real Estate of Bartholomew Crannell formerly of Poggkeepsie in Dutchess County in the late Province (now State) of New York, comprized in his Claim for Compensation under the Act of Parliament 1783 and now exhibited to the Honble Thomas Dundas & Jeremy Pemberton Esqr. Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament further to enquire into the Losses & Services of all such Persons who have suffered in their Rights Properties & Professions during the late unhappy dissentions in America in consequence of their Loyalty to His Majesty & Attachment to the British Government.

No. 1. A Lot in Poghkeepsie in Dutches County adjoining to the Dutch Church called Lot No. 2. beginning at the southwest corner of Lot No.1 & runs thence easterly along the bounds of the said Lot No. 1 to the bounds of Lot No. 3, thence south 27 degrees west to the road or East Lane thence along the said Lane westerly two chains

39 links and an half, thence North 27 degrees East 3 chains 68 Links, thence westerly the course of the said Lane 120 yards to the Post Road & thence North 27 degrees East 3 Chains 92 Links to the place of beginning containing 4 Acres.— Of this Lot the Claimant has sold 4 Lots of 35 Feet by about 242 Feet @ £25 each Lot, he values the Remainder being 3 2-10 Acres @ £310 New York Currency, is reduced into Sterling £174. 7. 6.

No. 2. Two Acres of Land in Poghkeepsie on the South side of the Road opposite to the Mills to include the Claimant's dwelling House Barn Garden &c which the Claimant values @ £600 Currency, reduced into Sterling is £337. 10. 0.

No. 3. Four Acres of Land opposite to the above Dwelling House to include the Mills and Mill Pond which covers about four Acres which the Claimant values at £2,000 New York Currency reduced into Sterling is £1,125. 0. 0.

No. 4. A Parcel of Land situate in Poghkeepsie beginning at the Northeast Corner of the Lands of John Tenbrook decd and runs thence South 59 degrees east 9 chains, thence South 27 degrees west 11 chains and 10 Links, thence South 66 degrees 30 minutes East 11 chains, thence South 61 degrees East 8 Chains 85 Links, thence North 10 degrees 16 minutes East 13 Chains 26 Links to a Chestnut Stump on the Filkintown Road 7 Chains 69 Links, thence North 20 degrees East 5 Chains 20 Links, thence North 32 degrees 30 minutes east to the Northeast corner of an old Bridge, thence North 20 degrees east 88 Links, thence North 71 degrees 30 minutes west 3 Chains 9 Links, thence North 15 degrees 30 minutes east 17 chains 40 Links to a flat Rock marked with the Letters A F, I L R, thence North 8 degrees east 1 Chain 85 Links, thence North 61 degrees West 21 Chains 40 Links to the Fall Kill, thence up along the said Fall Kill 2 Chains, thence South 29 degrees 30 minutes west 29 Chains to the place of beginning.— Of this 102 ½ Acres the Claimant has conveyed 8 acres at the South Westerly corner and there remains 94 ½ acres.— Of this 94 ½ acres, 2 acres are above appropriated to the Claimants (dwelling) and 7 acres to his Mills, the remaining 85 ½ acres the Claimant values at £30 New York Currency per acre is £2565 New York Currency, reduced into Sterling is £1442. 16. 3.

No. 5. A parcel of Land situate in Poghkeepsie on the East side of the Road to Swartwout's Mill beginning at the Southwest corner of an old Barn, and from thence South 73 degrees 15 minutes East 15 Chains 8 Links to a stone marked No. 4, thence North 18 degrees East 7 Chains 96 Links, thence North 42 degrees 30 minutes west 2 Chains 12 Links to a forked Elm Tree, thence North 38 degrees West 2 Chains 62 Links, thence North 12 degrees West 2 Chains 13 Links, thence North 87 degrees 30 minutes West 15 Chains 88 Links to the

East side of the said High Way, thence Southerly along the same to the Place of beginning.— In the deed for this Lot it is granted for 17 Acres more or less, but on actual Survey is found to contain 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ Acres which the Claimant values at £5 per acre is £93. 15. 0. New York Currency, reduced into Sterling is £52. 14. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.

No. 6. A Parcel of Land situate in Poghkeepsie on the West side of the Road that leads to Duboise's Mill and begins at Jacob Conckling's n. e. corner being of stones thence North 80 degrees 15 minutes West 24 Chains, thence North 76 degrees 30 minutes West 2 Chains 94 Links, thence North 49 degrees 30 minutes west 1 Chain 55 Links to a forked white Maple with old marks, standing on the west side of a small run of water, thence up the same North 11 degrees east 2 Chains 90 Links to a forked Elm Tree Wm. Forman's s. e. corner, thence along his bounds up the said Kill North 26 degrees East 6 Chains 21 Links, thence North 88 degrees East 2 Chains, thence North 85 degrees East 12 Chains 51 Links, thence North 82 Degrees East 3 Chains 38 Links to a Maple Stump on the west side of a small Pond, thence North 86 degs 30 minutes east 5 Chains 42 Links, thence South 84 Degrees 30 minutes East 3 Chains 69 Links to a post in the Corner of the Fence on the west side of the Road, thence Southerly along the said (road?) to the place of beginning.— In the deed for this Lot, it is granted for 30 acres more or less, but on actual Survey is found to contain 35 acres which the Claimant values and £5 New York Currency per acre is £175 New York Currency, reduced into Sterling is £98. 8. 9.

No. 7. A Parcel of Land situate in Poghkeepsie Precinct beginng. at Stone set in the Ground at the west side of the Road leading from the Nine Partners Road to Johannis Swartwouts marked No. 3, it being the North east Corner of said Lot, from thence along the line of sd. Crannell South 61 degrees 30 minutes west 2 Chains 53 Links to a Stake and Stones, then South 53 degrees West four Chains 12 Links, then North 78 Degrees 30 Minutes West 23 Chains 61 Links, then North 48 degrees west to the Land formerly belonging to Capt. Barent Van Kleeck deceased, thence Southerly along his Line to the fountain Creek to the South East Corner of said Van Kleeks Land, then Easterly along the said Creek as it runs to the Bounds of Peter Van Vliet then Easterly along his Bounds to his North East Corner, thence Northerly to a Stake and Stones, then North 9 degrees 30 minutes east 3 Chains 85 Links, then North 18 degrees East 3 Chs. to a Stake and Stones, then South 76 deges East 1 Chain 13 Links, then East to the South East Corner of the said Lot and the North East Corner of Johannis Swartwout's Lot at the aforesaid Road, then along the said Road North 13 degrees 30 minutes West 3 Chains 23 Links, then North 29 degrees West 1 Chain 51 Links—to the place of beginning containing 30 Acres.— On this Lot is a Log dwelling

House Barn & Orchard. The Claimant values it at £5 New York Currency per Acre is £150 New York Currency reduced into Str. is £84. 7. 6.

No. 8. A Parcel of Land situate in Poughkeepsie beginning at a Stone set in the Ground marked B L. standing at the North Westermost end of a small Pond at the South side of the Nine Partners Road, thence runng. along the said Road North 54 degrees West to the Lands of Christophel Ostrander, thence along his Line South 68 degrees East 18 Chains 20 Links to the said Ostrander's Course, thence along the rear of his Lot and the rear of the Lot of Baltus Van Kleeck to the Division Line of the said Baltus Van Kleeck and Dr. Cook's Land, thence along the said Division Line 4 Degrees 30 Minutes East 5 Chains 55 Links to a Stake and Stones marked B K & B L, thence North 54 Degrees West 9 Chains 51 Links to a Stake and Stones in a hole and is Assuarus Van Kleeck's Corner, thence along his Line South 2 Degrees 55 Minutes East 18 Chains & 40 Links nigh a small run of water, thence South 67 Degrees 30 Minutes east 3 Chains 6 Links, thence South 41 Degrees East 3 Chains, thence South 21 Degrees East 2 Chains 71 Links near the forks of the Creeks, thence South 73 Degrees 30 Minutes East 5 Chains 68 Links, thence South 89 Degrees East 2 Chains 59 Links, thence North 53 Degrees 15 Minutes East 3 Chains 11 Links to five Bass wood Sapplings, thence North 12 Degrees East 1 Chain 31 Links, thence North 24 Degrees 30 Minutes, West 1 Chain 45 Links, thence North 29 Degrees 40 Minutes West 2 Chains 41 Links, thence North 12 Degrees East 5 Chains 61 Links, thence North 44 Degrees 15 Minutes East 4 Chains 45 Links to a Crooked Elm, thence North 3 Degrees 30 Minutes East 2 Chains 28 Links, thence North 72 Degrees 45 Minutes East 3 Chains 16 Links, thence North 5 Degrees 30 Minutes East 10 Chains 20 Links, thence North 1 Degree East 2 Chains 48 links, thence North 27 Degrees 15 Minutes West 5 Chains 85 Links, thence North 20 Degrees 15 Minutes West 3 Chains, thence North 11 Degrees West 6 chains 44 Links to the place of beginning containing 45 Acres of Land. On this Lot is a dwelling House, the Claimant values it at £5 per acre is £225 New York Currency, reduced into Sterling is £126. 11. 3.

No. 9. A Parcel of Land situate in Poghkeepsie Precinct about 8 Miles to the South of Poghkeepsie beginning on the North East side of the Wappingers Creek, at a point of Bushes called the plumb point, from thence running North 32 Degrees West across a Marsh or drowned Meadow to the Upland to a White Oak Tree marked, and so running along the same Course by a Line of marked Trees for that purpose about 300 yards until it come near the Top of the Hill by a Chestnut Oak Tree marked on two sides, then North East or thereabouts along a Line of marked Trees about 250 yards to a

crooked Oak Tree marked in two Sides then North 80 Degrees East or thereabouts 150 yards along a Line of marked Trees to the said Wappingers Creek, thence down the said Creek to the several Courses till it runs to the place where it first began containing by Estimation 10 Acres more or less, of which the Claimant owns 5 Acres and values it at £5 New York Currency per acre is £25 reduced into Sterling is £14. 1. 3.

No. 10. A Parcel of Land situate in Nine Partners Precinct about 2 miles to the North of Poghkeepsie, beginning at a small Nut Bush trimmed up and marked an stones laid round the same made for the Corner of Gale Yelverton, thence running along his Line South 29 Chains 52 Links, then South 88 Degrees 30 Minutes East 21 Chains 72 Links, then North 1 Degree 30 Minutes West 26 Chains 50 Links to a stone set in the Ground and more laid round the same being on the Line of the Lot, thence runng. along the same West 10 Degrees North to the place where this parcel or Lot first began containing 58¼ Acres of Land which the Claimant values at £7. 10. 0. York Currency per Acre is £440. 12. 6. New York Currency reduced into Sterling is £247, 17. ¼.

£3,703. 14. 2½

(Signed)

Bartho: Crannell

7th February 1787."

Ibid., pages 351-356.

"A Schedule or Inventory of the Goods of Bartholomew Crannell, sequestered or otherwise Lost in consequence of his attachment to His Majesty and the British Government. Goods seized in May 1777 while Mrs. Crannell was in possession of his Estate which were in and about the House Barn and Mill.

2 Cows	£12,	one Horse	£18,	one do.	£14,	one do.	£4...	£ 48. 00. 00
1 Heifer	£2,	one wheel barrow	£1,	one wood sled & Chain	30-			4. 00. 00
1 Waggon	with spring seats (Iron Bound)							17. 00. 00
2 Sows	with 5 pigs each	£4,	eight large Hogs	£10...				14. 00. 00
1 Chaise	Curricl & Harness	£60,	one pair oxen	£18...				78. 00. 00
2 Dutch	Ploughs with Colters & Plough Geer							9. 00. 00
1 English	do. — do. do.	£3,	one small plough	12-				3. 12. 00
1 Harrow	with Iron teeth	50-,	2 Setts Waggon Harness	£5,				7. 10. 00
1 Cupboard	£2,	one large Pewter Bason	8-,	& 14 Plates	28-			3. 16. 00
2 Trammells	15-,	& 1 pair of Andirons	30-					2. 5. 00
2 pair large	Shovels & Tongs	30-,	2 smoothing Irons	9-				1. 19. 00

2 Iron Candlesticks and one pair Snuffers.....	5. 00
2 Keelers 7-, & one Chirn 20-	1. 7. 00
1 large Iron Kettle 40-, one small Kettle 12-.....	2. 12. 00
3 Water Pails 18-, one Looking Glass 76-.....	4. 14. 00
1 Clock £6, two Bedsteads £2. 8. 0.....	8. 8. 00
1 Writing Desk £3, one Kneading Chest for Bread 12-..	3. 12. 00
13 common Chairs 52-, 1 broad ax 8-, 2 sleeping Benches 40-	5. 00. 00
1 Bilestead dining Table 50-, one do. Tea Table 15-...	3. 5. 00
1 large Ironing Table 20-, 2 Waggon Loads Flax 24-...	2. 4. 00
2 Waggon Loads of Hay 50-, 1 Kitchen Jack Spitt & 56 lb wt, 80-	6. 10. 00
1 Iron Shed Sled & Chain 50-. 3 Bridles & 1 Sadle 35-..	4. 5. 00
1 Toilet Table 12-, 2 Kitchen Tables 20-.....	1. 12. 00
2 small Pewter Basons 4-, 1 Iron Pot 10-, 1 Kitchen Dresser 20-	1. 14. 00
3 large Pictures elegant Paintings with Frames.....	4. 10. 00
1 large Do., Do., 25-, 5 smaller sized do. 50-.....	3. 15. 00
1 large Prospect of New York.....	1. 00. 00
½ Crop of Wheat in the Barn at the Outfarm, 90 bushels @ 7-	31. 10. 00
½ Crop of Wheat in the Ground ditto, 1 Iron Bound Bucket 12-, & 1 Iron Rake 7-	19. 00
1 large Pestle & Mortar 12-, one Flesh Fork 3-	15. 00
1 Beetle & 3 Iron Wedges 20-, one Cedar Soap Cask Iron Bound 20-	2. 00. 00
1 Cedar Tub & Milk Bench 14-, 1 Iron bound Oak powdering Tub 16-	1. 10. 00
3 Pewter Dishes 24-, one large Safe 20-, 2 Pick Axes 20-	3. 4. 00
2 Bogging Hoes 20-, 2 Copper Tea Kettles 20-	2. 00. 00
1 Brush Scythes 9-, 1 Paper Case 20-, 1 Hat box & Barbers block 8-	1. 17. 00
1 Pair of Mill Stones £15, one brass wire screen £3, 2 axes 15-	18. 15. 00
1 large Scale Beam & Scales.....	3. 4. 02
1 large Iron Sledge wt. 14 lb. 16-	4. 00. 00
1 large Mill Hammer 5-, 4 Iron Shovels 32-, 3 Spades 18-	2. 15. 00
3 Crow Barrs 40-, 1 Hand Saw 10-, 3 Chizzels 4-	2. 14. 00
12 Iron Picks 30-, 1 Wheat Fan 10-, 1 large Ice Chizzel	2. 8. 00
2 Setts of Iron Tools for boring & blowing Rocks.....	12. 00. 00
1 Pleasure Sled & Chain £6, 3 Pitch forks 9-, 2 Dung do. 12-	7. 1. 00

10 long handle Shovels (large), 3 smaller size @ 3- each	1. 19. 00
2 Hand Stilliards 5-, 2 branding Irons 33-.....	1. 18. 00
3 Augurs 6-, 1 Coopers Bitt & Stock & Coopers adz 11- 37 Casks Flour in the Mill @ 24- per cwt & 2 Cask @ 44- each	17. 00 81. 8. 00
6 Do. 56 lbs wt @ 16- each, £4. 16, 1 Do. 28 lb wt 6-..	5. 2. 00
2 Do. 14 lb wt 12-, 2 Do. 7 lb wt 8-	1. 00. 00
1 Grinding Stone & Frame 20-, 1 large & 1 small Plain 7-	1. 7. 00

Of the before written articles several have been sold by the Commissioners of Sequestration with some part of the 100 Barrels of Flour mentioned below as appears by account of Sales marked Letter A.

Mrs. Crannell had endeavored to secure by putting away and secretting the following other articles—

1 Tierce with Bacon close stowed & nearly	
1 Barrel with smoaked Beef full, Quantity unknown	
100 Barrels Flour @ 24- p cwt & 2 cask @ 44- each..	220. 00. 00
3 Sides Sole Leather wt 54 lb @ 1- 3 d	3. 7. 6
4 Calf Skins curried @ 14-	2. 16. 00
17½ lb. Woollen Yarn 70-, 1 Iron Toaster & Spitt 10- 1 Large Knett Bowl 12-, 1 Small Do. 8-, 5 lb Flax Yarn 20-	4. 00. 00 2. 00. 00
10 Common Chairs 60-, 2 large Copelocks 18s.....	3. 18. 00
1 pair large Tongs & 2 large Shovels.....	1. 8. 00
14 White Stone Plates 8-, 1 hand roasting Spitt 10-..	18. 00
2 Axes 15-, 4 Hoes 20-, 1 Steel Shed Sled & Chain £6 ½ Bar Iron wt. 20 lb @ 3d	7. 15. 00 5. 00
10 Iron Barrack Bolts @ 3-	1. 10. 00
1 Beetle & 3 Wedges 20-, 1 large green Rug 40-.....	3. 00. 00
1 Bed Tick 20-, 1 Blanket 20-.....	2. 00. 00
1 Sacking Bottom for a Cott 20-, 1 large handle frying Pan 9-	1. 9. 00
1 Ox Cart Iron Bound £8, 5 ox Yokes £4,.....	12. 00. 00
1 Pair Oxen £20, 3 Ox Chains & 1 Iron Dog 65-	23. 5. 00
1 Fanning Mill £7, 1 Screen with 8 Leaves £3.....	10. 00. 00
43 Sheep @ 12- each.....	25. 16. 00
The Service of a Servant Man named John Bog for 3 y. 9 m. for.....	40. 00. 00
The Service of a Servant Man named John Strachen for 1 year 6 months (a miller) for.....	20. 00. 00
1 Tin Sive 6-, 1 Cullender 6-	12. 00
13 Tin baking Pans @ 1-	13. 00
2 two Bushel Baskets 8-, 2 Cedar Keelers 7-	15. 00

1 Common Prayer Book 12-, 1 Waggon £23.....	23. 12. 00
3 Scythes compleat 33-, 2 Wheat Cradles 12-	2. 5. 00
1 Dressed Bear Skin	- 16. 00
2 small Spinning Wheels 30-, one small Do. 12-.....	2. 2. 00
1 Large Wheel 12-, 1 reel & Swift 8-	1. 00. 00
1 Grid Iron 6-, & 1 pair of Boots 40-	2. 6. 00
New York Currency	£839. 4. 6
Equal in Sterling to	£472. 1. 3½
(Signed)	

Bartho: Crannell.

7th February 1787.”

Ibid., pages 357-370.

“St. John 8th February 1787

Evidence on the Claim of Bartholomew Crannell late of New York.

Claimant Sworn,

Saith he is a Native of America, lived in Dutchess County when the Troubles began, at the first appearance of the Disputes he exerted all his Influence which was considerable to keep people from taking any part against the then established Government.

He thought as early as 1774 that the Whig Party had Independence in Contemplation. Is not certain as to Dates, but says that when there was a plan for establishing Committees of Correspondence in Dutchess County he opposed it with all his Interest, and he thinks he so far prevailed as to prevent it. Continued uniformly to pursue that Conduct.

In 1775 received an Annoymous Letter threatening his Life. In 1776 the Congress determined to build two Frigates at Poughkeepsie and a great number of Shipbuilders came from New York who were all violent in support of the Rebellion.

About June 1776 there came an order from Congress to several Counties to summon meetings to consider about declaring Independence and taking the Sence of the People upon it, the Committees in Dutchess County meeting for this purpose, Claimant and Mr. Sneider were there mentioned as persons who would be likely to prevent such a measure in Dutchess County.

Claimant being informed of the Opinion entertained of him by the Committees and the violent speeches against him thought it prudent to withdraw and went to Orange County, intending to have returned home in about three Weeks. He was taken at Goshen by a body of Horse and carried before a Committee of Orange County, he was detained two or three days, was then taken before a joint

Committee of two Counties, there was an order to carry him from Committee to Committee and so to have conveyed him home, the last Committee in Orange County thought the Order irregular and discharged him.

Gives an Account of his being persecuted in various ways, was forced to leave his House & abscond, found it impossible to stay, in December 1776 arrived in Long Island—Continued within the Lines. Came here with a Company of Refugees.

Produces threatening Letter in May 1775 calling him Traitor and threatening Vengeance.

Produces Order of a Committee for 2 Precincts that he should be conveyed under a Guard from Committee to Committee till delivered to a Committee at Pughkeepsie.

Had an appointment of a Dollar per day and five Rations from Sir Henry Clinton. On an Application to Sir Guy Carleton he allowed him £50 per quarter York Currency. This ceased on leaving New York.

Has now the Appointment of Clerk of the City of St. John which is of very little profit.

Property.

Claimant was possessed of a considerable Estate in the Town of Pughkeepsie.

Part had belonged to Peter Van Cleek, Father to Claimant's Wife and he (Claimant) had become entitled to it partly in right of his Wife and partly by purchase from the Van Cleek family. It consisted of

No. 1. 3 Acres and 2-10 near the Dutch Church—	
values this at	£ 174. 00. 00
No. 2. 2 Acres on South Side the Road including	
Dwelling House &c	337. 10. 00
No. 3. 4 Acres with Mills and Mill Pond. Mill Pond	
covered three Acres	1125. 00. 00
No. 4. 85½ Acres valued	1442. 16. 3

This estate had belonged to Peter Van Cleek, Claimant married Sarah, Daughter of Peter Van Cleek, Claimant's wife was entitled to 1-6 part of her Father's Real Estate under his Will.

Claimant produces a Lease from himself and Sarah his Wife to Lancaster Green of a sixth part of the Real Estate of Peter Van Cleek his Wife's Father deceased, dated in 1746.

This lease was for the purpose of conveying his Wife's Estate to the Claimant in fee, and accordingly there was a Release the next day made to Lancaster Green and Claimant's Wife was

examined before a Judge which was sufficient to convey away her Interest. Whereupon the Estate was conveyed to Lancaster Green in Fee, but it was declared to be in Trust for Claimant and his Heirs. The Release is Lost.

Claimant produces Deed of Partition between himself, Lawrence, Leonard and Peter Van Cleek, whereby the Estate of Peter Van Cleek is divided into different Lots and distributed amongst the Parties, dated in 1756.

He produces Deeds from Peter Van Cleek and Leonard Van Cleek conveying particular parts of their Father's Estate to Claimant, the first in 1756 in Consideration of £60, the second in 1762 in Consideration of £700 including the Mills.

Produces an agreement on part of Sarah Van Cleek to sell her Share in consideration of £180 and £10 annually for Six Years in 1756 with Receipt of the Purchase Money.

He did not obtain the Deed till since the Peace, but produces it now from her and her Husband bearing date from the time of agreement. He has parted with some of the Lands.

He produces a Survey of the Estate with account of the Quantity of the different Lots.

On examining the Deeds and Survey, the Quantity appears correspondent to the above account $\frac{1}{4}$ of which the Claimant has from his Wife, the rest by purchase from the Van Cleek family.

The Mills were erected in their present State in 1759 by Claimant and Leonard Van Cleek. Claimant afterwards bought Leonard's share for £700.

- No. 5. Claimant was possessed of 18 acres about half a mile from Pughkeepsie. Produces Deed from John Rinders to Claimant of 17 acres in Pughkeepsie in Consideration of £58 York Currency in 1767. Values it at £5 p. acre.
- No. 6. 35 Acres in Pughkeepsie. Produces Deed from John Van Denbogist to Claimant of 33 Acres in Consideration of £80 in 1767. Says it measured 35 Acres. Values it at £5 p. acre.
- No. 7. 30 Acres adjoining former. Produces Deed from Jacob Concklin to Claimant of 30 Acres in Consideration of £100 dated in 1771. Values it at £5 p. acre.
- No. 8. 45 Acres in Pughkeepsie. Produces Deed from Barrent Lewis to Claimant of 45 Acres in Consideration of £250, dated in 1772. Claimant says he has had this Deed since the Peace, but the bargain was made in 1770. In 1772 he got Possession, was in Possession till he left the Country. Values this at £5 p. acre.
- No. 9. 5 Acres in Pughkeepsie. Produces Deed from Thomas Roy to Claimant and Murray Lester of 10 Acres in Consideration of £4 dated in 1765. Claimant claims half. Values it at £5.
- No. 10. 58 Acres in Nine Partners. Produces Deed from Cor.

Osborn to Claimant of 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ Acres in Great Nine Partners in Consideration of £107 dated in 1769. Values this at £7. 10. 0 p. acre. Used to Let No. 8 at £25 p. annum. The rest was in his own Possession or of his immediate Tenant. Improved the whole.

Produces Copy of Judgement of Forfeiture of Real and Personal Estate.

Claimant has been informed of the Sale of his back Lands—vizt, those purchased by himself that had not belonged to the Van Cleeks.

Pughkeepsie was the Seat of Government during the War and No. 2 was made use of as the Government House. The Government took Possession of his other Lands that had belonged to the Van Cleeks, has not heard of any Sale of these Lands.

There was a Mortgage of £150 on that part which was the Van Cleeks in the year 1759.

When the Government of New York left Pughkeepsie and quitted the Premises which had been Claimant's he recommended it to two Gentlemen Doctor Topper and Mr. Livinston Sons in Law to Claimant to get it if they could, they have endeavored to do it, and presented a Memorial to the Assembly for that purpose offering to pay the Mortgage, but a Claim being thrown in by Leonard Van Cleek's Executors of a Debt of £1000, the matter has been suspended since and no Grant made.

He thinks if this Debt of £1000 was out of the way they would obtain the Grant. Says this is a mere ideal Debt, that he does not owe a farthing,—believes Doctor Topper is in Possession.

One Doctor Cook has located on No. 5, 6, 7 & 8 and is in Possession as Claimant is informed.

He has paid for No. 5, 6 & 7 but not 8, there being some Doubt about the Title, or a Claim set up by Barrent Lewis's Son on a supposition that his Father did not grant Claimant a Deed of this.

Personal Estate

Left various articles according to a Schedule given in on the Premises at his House or Mill when he went away. They were seized three months afterwards and sold by Commissioners of Sequestration.

Produces Inventory of his Personal Estate Seized and Sold by Commissioners of Sequestration, from one of the Commissioners.

Mrs. Crannell before she came away endeavored to secure several articles by lodging them with Persons whom she thought she could trust, of which he delivers a Schedule. Some of them were discovered and Seized by the Commissioners. Some have been Spoilt.

Professional Income

His Profession as a Lawyer brought him in £200 Sterling p annum.

He lately allowed his Son in Law to have 1-3d of the Profits of his Business by way of introducing him to Business, therefore he reduces it to £130 p. annum.

The Revd. Mr. Beardsley sworn,

Remembers that Claimant took a decided active part in favour of the British Government, he had great Influence in the Country, gave Law to the Neighborhood, he exerted his Influence in Opposition to the Measures of the Rebels.

Remembers particularly his opposing the Plan for Committees of Correspondence, thinks his Influence had more weight than any thing else in defeating that scheme.

Remembers his leaving Pughkeepsie about the time of declaring Independence. He was imprisoned afterwards on suspicion of collecting Persons to oppose that Measure.

In every thing which countenanced the commencing Rebellion he did all in his power to oppose the measures carried by the Rebels.

Knew his Property in Pughkeepsie in General.

Knew No. 1—has known Land in the center of the Town as that was to sell from 100 to £120 York Currency p. acre when divided into Lots.

Knew No. 2. Claimant built that House himself, there was an excellent Garden, Values it at £1000.

No. 3. Knew the Mills, he purchased in Shares with Colonel Van Cleek, the Mills were not of any great Consequence when they bought them. Claimant afterwards bought Colonel Van Cleek's Share, a great deal of Money was laid out about them. The Creek was cleared at great Expence.

The Mill was converted into a double Mill, a great deal of Money must have been laid out by Mr. Crannel upon them.

These Mills must have been very valuable, he knew none on which so many persons depended for having their Corn ground.

Thinks it would have sold for more than £2000 York.

Knew that he had Lands which he had purchased of the Van Cleek Family to considerable amount. Looks at the Survey and says he remembers his being in possession of Lands corresponding with the account given by Claimant in his Schedule this includes No. 4 Values this at about £35 York p. acre.

Remembers Claimant in possession of all this Estate ever since he came into the Parish which is ten years before the War.

No. 5.

Knew No. 5 very well, values it between 5 and £10 p. acre.

No. 6.

Remembers Claimant purchasing it. Values it at the same.

No. 7.

Remembers his purchasing it. Values it at the same.

No. 8.

Remembers Claimant in possession, remembers his letting it. Witness once thought of purchasing this and valued it at £400.

No. 10.

Knew No. 10, part in Nine Partners, part in Pughkeepsie. Wood Land, bought as he recollects of Doctor Osborn. Values it at £10 p. acre.

Claimant's house was very well furnished.

He kept the Mill in his own hands, there was a considerable Quantity of Flour in hand that he understood was Seized by Commissioners.

Some was secreted by Mrs. Crannell and heard some was discovered and taken.

Mr. Crannell's Business was very Extensive, more than that of any other Lawyer in the Place.

Henry Vanderburgh sworn,

Remembers that Claimant was very active from the first against the Measures of the Rebels, his Influence was considerable, he opposed the Plan for Committees of Correspondence.

He had a Considerable Estate that belonged to the Van Cleek Family, partly by his Wife partly by purchase from her Family.

Knew No. 1 Values the House and Lot at £600.

Knew the Mills, in valuing these Mills says he must go by what he has heard of the sale of other Mills. Remembers Mills on this Stream about a Mile off sold for £3600 York Currency.

Says he has seen the Scedule delivered in by Claimant, remembers him in possession of the Lands contained in the Schedule and agrees in the Valuation.

Remembers his House was well furnished, he had Waggons, Sleigh and a plentiful Stock of every kind.

He had the Mill in his hands, had a considerable Stock of Flour, heard of some being secreted by his Wife and afterwards discovered.

His business was very extensive, he was high in Credit.

Ibid., volume 29, Determinations in Nova Scotia, &c. On Claims from New York (Book 1), page 327.

"3d Report Bartholomew Crannell late of N. York

Claim

Amount of Property£2500
 Determination 10th February 1787

Loyalty
 Services

The Claimant is a Meritorious Loyalist
 & rendered Services to Great Britain.

LOSSES

Real Estate	18 Acres in Poghkeepsie	£ 45
	35 Acres in Ditto	87
	30 Acres in adjoining Do.	75
	45 Acres in Ditto.....	112
	A moiety of 10 Acres in Do.	13
	58 Acres in Nine Partners £58.....	390
Persl Estate	Various Articles of Persl Property.....	200
		£ 590

Income Professional Income as a Lawyer 130 Pr
 annum

OBSERVATION

The Property No. 1, 2, 3, 4 mentioned in Claimant's Schedule, being now in Possession of the Son in Law of Claimt. the Determn. thereon is deferr'd & the Claimant to at Liberty to apply again if he can prove the Loss. Confiscation of the rest of the Proved. Allowed on revision for Claimant's Property 1, 2, 3, 4

£1500

 £2090

Resides in St. John."

Ibid., volume xi, Commissioners' Reports, Claims Liquidated, pages 126-127.

"No. of Certific. 88

Names of Claimant. Bartholomew Crannell.

Province. N. York.

Claim for Loss of Property.....	£2500
Sum originally allowed	590
Sum as allowed on Revision.....	2090
Total Sum payable under Act of Parlt.....	2090
Sum already received	236
Final Ballance	1854
Claim for Loss of Income per Ann.....	130
Sum allowed for Loss of Inc. p. Ann.....	130
Pension under the Addr. of the Ho. of Com. of 9 June 1788	65"

Members

of Dutchess County Historical Society

- Abel, Mrs. Claude, Verbank, N. Y.
Adams, Miss Katharine, Red Hook, N. Y.
Adams, William P., Red Hook, N. Y.
Adams, Mrs. William P., Red Hook, N. Y.
Adriance, I. Reynolds, Poughkeepsie.
Adriance, John E., Poughkeepsie.
Aldrich, Mrs. Richard, Barrytown, N. Y.
Allen, Lewis H., Staatsburgh, N. Y.
Andrus, Miss H. J., Poughkeepsie.
Anthony, Hon. Walter C., Newburgh, N. Y.
Arnold, C. W. H., Poughkeepsie.
Arnold, Thomas J., Pawling, N. Y.
Astor, Vincent, 23 West 26th St., New York.
Avery, Miss M. H., Poughkeepsie.
- Badeau, Joseph N., Beacon, N. Y.
Banks, Lenox, New Hamburg, N. Y.
Baldwin, Prof. James F., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.
Barker, Harry C., Poughkeepsie.
Beardsley, W. J., Poughkeepsie.
Beckwith, Elizabeth R., Stissing, N. Y.
Bedell, Louis, Poughkeepsie.
Bell, Pres. Bernard I., St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.
Benson, Arthur T., Dover Plains, N. Y.
Berry, Martin, Beacon, N. Y.
Bigelow, Poultney, Malden, N. Y.
Bilyou, George E., Hyde Park, N. Y.
Bishop, George R., 142 East 18th St., New York.
Bockee, Jacob, Amenia, N. Y.
Bockee, Mary W., Poughkeepsie.
Booth, Henry, Poughkeepsie.
Bosworth, W. L., Amenia, N. Y.
Bower, Mrs. J. K., 212 Julian St., Waukegan, Ill.
Bowne, Mrs. C. S., Poughkeepsie.
Braman, Emily L., 321 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Braman, Irene M., 321 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Briggs, Edgar, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Briggs, Mrs. Edgar, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Briggs, Harry T., Poughkeepsie.

Brinckerhoff, La Tourette, Beacon, N. Y.
Brill, Jacob S., Poughquag, N. Y.
Brill, Theodore R., 126 West 75th St., New York.
Broas, Smith I., Poughkeepsie.
Brower, Marshall, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Brower, Eleanor, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Brown, J. Adams, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Brown, Mrs. J. Adams, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Brown, J. Stuart, 48 Elm St., Montclair, N. J.
Brown, William K., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Browning, Mrs. James C., 858 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Browning, William J., Hyde Park, N. Y.
Budd, Eugene P., Red Hook, N. Y.
Budd, Mrs. E. P., Red Hook, N. Y.
Budd, George A., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Budd, Mrs. George A., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Burroughs, Charles W., Fishkill, N. Y.
Butts, Ralph F., Poughkeepsie.

Carpenter, J. Wilson, Shekomeko, N. Y.
Chapman, John J., Barrytown, N. Y.
Chapman, Mrs. John J., Barrytown, N. Y.
Clapp, Rev. E., New Paltz, N. Y.
Clapp, Mrs. E., New Paltz, N. Y.
Clearwater, Hon. A. T., Kingston, N. Y.
Cole, Miss M. E., Hyde Park, N. Y.
Coleman, George A., Poughkeepsie.
Collyer, Moses W., Chelsea, N. Y.
Colton, Prof. Charles, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Colton, Mrs. Charles, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Cookingham, Dr. H. L., Red Hook, N. Y.
Cotter, Dr. J. H., Poughkeepsie.
Crane, Monroe, Dover Plains, N. Y.
Crary, Miss A., Teller Homestead, Beacon, N. Y.
Crosby, M. S., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Crosby, Rev. Thomas J., Red Hook, N. Y.
Crouse, Miss F. E., Red Hook, N. Y.
Culver, Mrs. A. D., Amenia, N. Y.
Culver, Miss Harriet E., Amenia, N. Y.
Culver, Harry W., Amenia, N. Y.
Culver, Miss Laura B., Amenia, N. Y.
Cusack, John H., Poughkeepsie.

Delano, Mrs. Warren, Barrytown, N. Y.
Delano, Miss Laura, Barrytown, N. Y.

de Laporte, Theodore, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
de Laporte, Mrs. Theodore, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
de la Vergne, Charles, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
de la Vergne, Mrs. Charles, Salt Point, N. Y.
de la Vergne, Mrs. Paul, Salt Point, N. Y.
Dempsey, David, Millerton, N. Y.
de Peyster, Miss J. A., Barrytown, N. Y.
de Potter, Mrs. A. S., Red Hook, N. Y.
Dey, Mrs. Marvin H., 507 N. Clinton St., Iowa City, Iowa.
Dow, Alexander C., Poughkeepsie.
Dow, Mrs. Alexander C., Poughkeepsie.
Dows, Tracy, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
DuBois, Miss Frances E., Bangall, N. Y.
DuBois, Hon. Mark G., Poughkeepsie.
Dudley, Guilford, Poughkeepsie.
Dugan, John P., Fishkill, N. Y.

Earck, Oscar, 748 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edwards, Rev. W. A., Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Elseffer, John H., Red Hook, N. Y.
Elting, Henry S., Tivoli, N. Y.

Feroe, Thomas J., Madalin, N. Y.
Flagler, H. H., Millbrook, N. Y.
Flagler, Mrs. H. H., Millbrook, N. Y.
Flagler, Mrs. I. P., Poughkeepsie.
Flynn, John A., Poughkeepsie.
Fowler, Benjamin M., Poughkeepsie.
Fowler, Clarence A., Poughkeepsie.
Freeborn, Miss W., Tivoli, N. Y.
Frissell, A. S., 530 Fifth Ave., New York.
Frost, Benson R., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Fulton, John P., Red Hook, N. Y.

Glass, Miss A. V., Chelsea, N. Y.
Glass, Charles B., Chelsea, N. Y.
Gleason, Daniel J., Poughkeepsie.
Goodrich, Miss C. G., Newburgh, N. Y.
Goring, John M., Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
Gurney, Herbert R., Poughkeepsie.

Hackett, Henry T., Hyde Park, N. Y.
Hackett, Mrs. John, Hyde Park, N. Y.
Hackett, John M., Poughkeepsie.

Hackett, Mrs. John M., Poughkeepsie.
 Halstead, Esther E., Arlington, N. Y.
 Halstead, George D., Arlington, N. Y.
 Halstead, Ruth, Arlington, N. Y.
 Hanna, John A., Dover Plains, N. Y.
 Hart, W. C., Walden, N. Y.
 Hasbrouck, Frank, Poughkeepsie.
 Hasbrouck, Mrs. Louis P., Poughkeepsie.
 Haviland, Benjamin H., Hyde Park, N. Y.
 Haviland, Carrie, Millbrook, N. Y.
 Herrick, Frank, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 Herrick, Mrs. Frank, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 Herrick, Miss Sarah, Salt Point, N. Y.
 Hicks, Mary C., New Hackensack, N. Y.
 Hill, Miss Alice, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 Hopkins, Miss Eleanor I., Red Hook, N. Y.
 Howard, Frank B., Poughkeepsie.
 Howard, Mrs. F. B., Poughkeepsie.
 Hubbard, George C., Red Hook, N. Y.
 Hughes, Edwin B., Staatsburg, N. Y.
 Hunt, Thomas, Tivoli, N. Y.
 Hunt, Mrs. Thomas, Tivoli, N. Y.
 Husted, Chester, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Janes, John M., Poughkeepsie.
 Janes, Mrs. John M., Poughkeepsie.
 Johnston, Mrs. Mary A., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 Jones, E. Powis, Barrytown, N. Y.
 Judson, William H., Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Kaley, Mrs. John R., Poughkeepsie.
 Kendrick, Mrs. J. R., Poughkeepsie.
 Kenyon, Mrs. Clarence, Clifdale, Poughkeepsie.
 Kenyon, Miss Helen, Clifdale, Poughkeepsie.
 Kerley, Albert F., Red Hook, N. Y.
 Kerley, R. Dudley, Red Hook, N. Y.
 Kip, William R., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 Knapp, George A., Millbrook, N. Y.
 Knapp, Mrs. George A., Millbrook, N. Y.

Lansing, W. C., Poughkeepsie.
 Lawler, T. F., Poughkeepsie.
 Le Roy, Dr. Irving D., Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
 Le Roy, Mrs. Irving D., Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Lloyd, Henry, Jr., Poughkeepsie.
Lovelace, George, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Lown, Clarence, Poughkeepsie.
Lown, Frank B., Poughkeepsie.
Lubert, Miss Mary C., Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
Lyll, Rev. J. E., South Millbrook, N. Y.

Mac Cracken, H. N., Pres. Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.
Magill, H. N. W., Yonkers, N. Y.
Magill, Mrs. H. N. W., Yonkers, N. Y.
Massonneau, William S., Red Hook, N. Y.
Martin, Mrs. H. T., Tivoli, N. Y.
Merritt, Alan D., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Merritt, Miss Caroline E., Millbrook, N. Y.
Merritt, Douglas, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Merritt, Mrs. Douglas, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Merritt, Miss Ethel D., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Merritt, Stephen H., Millbrook, N. Y.
Miller, Dr. George N., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Minard, Mrs. E. G., Poughkeepsie.
Moore, Miss Anna B., Poughkeepsie.
Moore, J. Leverett, Poughkeepsie.
Morgan, Fred N., Poughkeepsie.
Morgenthau, Henry, Jr., Wiccopee, N. Y.
Morschauer, Hon. Joseph, Poughkeepsie.
Myers, Mrs. Henry, Hyde Park, N. Y.
Myers, Ralph W., Hyde Park, N. Y.
Mylod, John J., Poughkeepsie.

Naylor, Mrs. George, Jr., Peekskill, N. Y.
Nevins, John, Poughkeepsie.
Newbold, Miss Edith, Poughkeepsie.
Newbold, Frederick, Fern Tor., Poughkeepsie.
Newbold, Thomas, Hyde Park, N. Y.
Newcomb, Miss Alice C., Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Newton, Rev. E. P., Hyde Park, N. Y.
Newton, Mrs. E. P. Hyde Park, N. Y.
Norris, Oakley I., Poughkeepsie.

O'Connell, Edward C., Barrytown, N. Y.
Olin, Stephen H., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Olmsted, Miss Julia C., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Olmsted, Miss Mary A., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Overocker, Hon. G., Poughkeepsie.

Patterson, Dr. J. E., Poughkeepsie.
 Peckham, Dr. A. L., Poughkeepsie.
 Pelton, Henry V., Poughkeepsie.
 Peters, Frederick, Fishkill, N. Y.
 Phillips, Samuel K., Beacon, N. Y.
 Platt, Edmund, Poughkeepsie.
 Poucher, Dr. J. W., Poughkeepsie.
 Poucher, Mrs. J. W., Poughkeepsie.
 Post, Miss Phoebe, Pawling, N. Y.
 Potts, Mrs. P. F., Red Hook, N. Y.

Radcliffe, Robert D., Poughkeepsie.
 Rapelje, John, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
 Reed, Miss Anna H., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 Reed, Miss Julia, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 Reese, W. Willis, 2 Rector St., New York.
 Reynolds, Miss Helen W., Poughkeepsie.
 Rikert, R. Raymond, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 Ringwood, John F., Poughkeepsie.
 Rogers, Archibald, Hyde Park, N. Y.
 Rogers, Mrs. Archibald, Hyde Park, N. Y.
 Roosevelt, Franklin D., Hyde Park, N. Y.
 Roosevelt, James R., Hyde Park, N. Y.
 Roosevelt, Mrs. James, Hyde Park, N. Y.
 Rosenkranz, Louis, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 Ruppert, Jacob, 1116 Fifth Ave., New York.
 Russell, Miss Ina G., Upper Red Hook, N. Y.

Salmon, Prof. Lucy M., Poughkeepsie.
 Schickle, William, Poughkeepsie.
 Schoonmaker, Mrs. A. A., Poughkeepsie.
 Schryver, Henry B., Hyde Park, N. Y.
 Schryver, M. V. B., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 Seaman, George, Poughkeepsie.
 Seaman, Mrs. George W., The Beeches, Beacon, N. Y.
 Sheahan, Rev. J. H., Poughkeepsie.
 Scott, Walter, Madalin, N. Y.
 Sheldon, Mrs. W. S., Salt Point, N. Y.
 Sherwood, Chas. D., Brinckerhoff, N. Y.
 Sherwood, Mrs. Chas. D., Brinckerhoff, N. Y.
 Sherwood, Louis, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
 Sisson, Harry T., Poughkeepsie.
 Sittenham, William, 55 West 37th St., New York.
 Smith, Miss Ada L., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 Smith, Mrs. G. Waldo, Bay Side, Long Island, N. Y.
 Spingarn, Maj. J. E., Amenia, N. Y.

Spratt, G. V. L., Poughkeepsie.
Stanley, Mrs. A. F., Salt Point, N. Y.
Stockton, Sanford D., Poughkeepsie.
Stockton, Mrs. Sanford D., Poughkeepsie.
Stoutenburgh, Miss Elizabeth, Poughkeepsie.
Stowe, James, Poughquag, N. Y.
Stringham, Edward, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
Stringham, Mrs. Edward, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
Strong, Jacob H., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Suckley, A. R., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Suckley, Miss K. B., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Suckley, Miss M. L., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Suckley, Mrs. R. B., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Suckley, R. B. Jr., Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Taber, Miss Alicia H., Pawling, N. Y.
Taber, Miss Martha A., Pawling, N. Y.
Taggart, Miss Anne, Millbrook, N. Y.
Teator, William S., Upper Red Hook, N. Y.
Ten Broeck, Derrick W., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Thomas, Dr. W. S., 240 West 71st St., New York.
Thorne, Oakleigh, Millbrook, N. Y.
Traver, Merritt H., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Travis, Everett H., Poughkeepsie.
Tremper, Benjamin, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Troy, Peter H., Poughkeepsie.

Van Benschoten, John, Poughkeepsie.
Vandervoort, Miss Anna, Fishkill, N. Y.
Vandervoort, J. B., Fishkill, N. Y.
Van Hoevenberg, Miss A. R., Fishkill, N. Y.
Van Hoevenberg, Miss Elizabeth, Fishkill, N. Y.
Van Houten, Mrs., F. H., Beacon, N. Y.
Van Houten, Mrs. James E., Beacon, N. Y.
Van Kleeck, Charles M., 149 Broadway, New York.
Van Vliet, Miss Clara T., Staatsburgh, N. Y.
Van Vliet, George S., Staatsburgh, N. Y.
Van Wyck, Dr. David B., Arlington, N. Y.
Van Wyck, Joseph, Arlington, N. Y.
Van Wyck, Joseph H., Arlington, N. Y.
Van Wyck, Mrs. J., Arlington, N. Y.
Van Wyck, Edmund, Arlington, N. Y.
Ver Planck, Bayard, Fishkill, N. Y.
Ver Planck, Mrs. Samuel, Beacon, N. Y.

Ver Planck, William E., Beacon, N. Y.
Vigeant, Dr. Joseph E., Red Hook, N. Y.

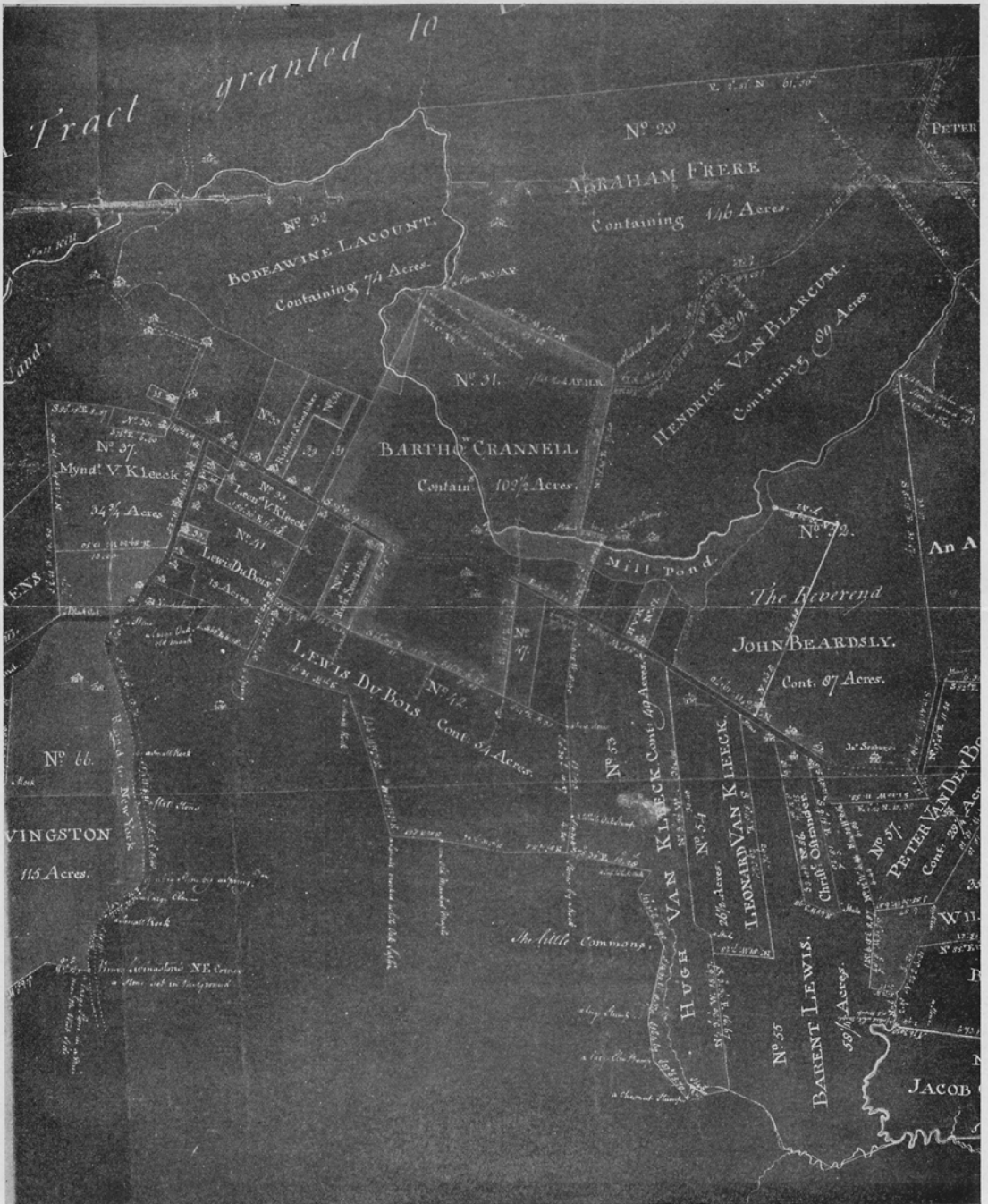
Ward, William T., Poughkeepsie.
Webb, J. Griswold, Clinton Corners, N. Y.
Wells, Miss Caroline T., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Wey, Mrs. W. F., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Wheaton, Isaac S., Lithgow, N. Y.
Wheeler, E. P., New Hamburg, N. Y.
Wheeler, Mrs. E. P., New Hamburg, N. Y.
White, Miss Frances E., Millbrook, N. Y.
White, Mrs. Howell, Fishkill, N. Y.
White, Mrs. Mary G., Poughkeepsie.
Wilber, Daniel W., Poughkeepsie.
Wilber, Mrs. D. W., Poughkeepsie.
Wilbur, Charles S., Pine Plains, N. Y.
Wilbur, James B., Sharon, Conn.
Wilson, Dr. J. S., Poughkeepsie.
Wintringham, H. C., Millerton, N. Y.
Wodell Miss Katharine, Millbrook, N. Y.
Wodell, Miss Katherine H., Poughkeepsie.
Wodell, Silas, Millbrook, N. Y.
Wylie, Miss Laura J., Poughkeepsie.

Zabriskie, Mrs. Andrew C., Barrytown, N. Y.



RHINEBECK
GAZETTE





A Portion of Map No. 388, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y. From Field Book (1770) of Wm. Cockburn on file in Office of the State Engineer.