

# Year Book

Dutchess County Historical Society

1925

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Dutchess County Historical Society

1925

Annual Meeting, third Friday in May  
Semi-Annual Meeting, third Friday in October

### MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Dutchess County Historical 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



NOTE:—According to a by-law, adopted in 1918, “any person joining the society after November 1st of any year shall be exempt from dues for that year. Dues shall be computed for the calendar year only. Neglect to pay annual dues for two months after notification for the same by the treasurer shall be regarded as a withdrawal from the society.”

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\*By action of the Trustees in 1924, during the activities of a special membership committee, requirement of entrance fee was suspended.

## Officers 1925

PRESIDENT: William Platt Adams, Red Hook, N. Y.  
SECRETARY: J. Wilson Poucher, M. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
TREASURER: Irving D. LeRoy, M. D., Pleasant Valley, N. Y.  
CURATOR: Henry Booth, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

### TRUSTEES

|                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Henry Booth <sup>1</sup>            | The Hon. Thomas Newbold <sup>1</sup> |
| Tracy Dows <sup>2</sup>             | W. Willis Reese <sup>2</sup>         |
| Irving D. LeRoy, M. D. <sup>1</sup> | Miss Helen W. Reynolds <sup>3</sup>  |
| John J. Mylod <sup>3</sup>          | George S. Van Vliet <sup>3</sup>     |

### VICE-PRESIDENTS

|                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Colonel Joel E. Spingarn      | Town of Amenia          |
| Mrs. Samuel Verplanck         | City of Beacon          |
| Jacob Brill                   | Town of Beekman         |
| William J. Browning           | Town of Clinton         |
| The Hon. John A. Hanna        | Town of Dover           |
| Vacancy to be filled          | Town of East Fishkill   |
| William E. Verplanck          | Town of Fishkill        |
| The Rev. E. P. Newton, S.T.D. | Town of Hyde Park       |
| Joseph H. Van Wyck            | Town of LaGrange        |
| John P. Fulton                | Town of Milan           |
| Darwin Morse                  | Town of North East      |
| Miss Martha Akin Taber        | Town of Pawling         |
| Frank Eno                     | Town of Pine Plains     |
| J. Adams Brown                | Town of Pleasant Valley |
| James F. Baldwin, Ph.D.       | Town of Poughkeepsie    |
| John S. Wilson, M. D.         | City of Poughkeepsie    |
| William S. Massonneau         | Town of Red Hook        |
| Douglas Merritt               | Town of Rhinebeck       |
| Wilson Carpenter              | Town of Stanford        |
| Mrs. R. Theodore Coe          | Town of Union Vale      |
| Lenox Banks                   | Town of Wappingers      |
| Oakleigh Thorne               | Town of Washington      |

1. Term expires 1926.
2. Term expires 1928.
3. Term expires 1927.



## *Contents*

|                                                             |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Secretary's Minutes—August 23, 1924-July 14, 1925.....      | Pages 7-11  |
| Treasurer's Report—Year ending December 31, 1924.....       | Page 12     |
| Report of Pilgrimage—September 27, 1924.....                | Pages 13-17 |
| Dedication of Monument, Chambly, P. Q.....                  | Page 18     |
| Address Made by Mrs. Theodore de Laporte at Chambly, P. Q.  | Pages 19-22 |
| Papers of the late Isaac N. Huntting.....                   | Page 23     |
| Notes upon some of the Illustrations in this Year Book..... | Pages 23-24 |
| Contributions from Members .....                            | Pages 25-38 |
| Dutchess County Men of the Revolutionary Period             |             |
| Melanchthon Smith—J. Wilson Poucher, M. D.....              | Pages 39-48 |
| Udny Hay—Helen Wilkinson Reynolds.....                      | Pages 49-59 |
| Membership List .....                                       | Pages 60-74 |

## *Illustrations*

Maps of Roads in Dutchess County made by Robert Erskine, 1778-1780:

1. Fishkill-Danbury .....Opp. page 10
2. Fishkill-Danbury, continued .....Opp. page 16
3. Section of Post Road at Staatsburg.....Opp. page 22
4. Section of Post Road at Poughkeepsie.....Opp. page 28

Map of the Town of Fishkill, 1798, by Henry Livingston, Jr.

Opp. page 34

Map of the Mouth of the Wappingers Creek, 1800. Unrecorded. Reproduced through the courtesy of Mr. W.

Willis Reese .....Opp. page 40

Silhouette of Colonel Udney Hay.....Opp. page 50

Sketch of Mrs. Udney Hay.....Opp. page 52

Marked stone, Van Kleeck-Hay house.....Opp. page 56

# Secretary's Minutes

## MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1924

A meeting of the trustees with the Pilgrimage Committee of the Society was held at the Amrita Club.

Present: Pres. Wm. P. Adams, Mr. Henry Booth, Mr. John J. Mylod, Mr. Geo. S. Van Vliet, Mr. Douglas Merritt, Dr. I. D. LeRoy, and the secretary.

Five new members were elected: Mr. Lawrence Belding Cummings.

Mrs. Lawrence B. (Evelyn Willis) Cummings, 151 East 80th St., New York City.

Mrs. F. Philip Hoag, Poughquag, N. Y.

Miss Nina C. Gardner, Poughquag, N. Y.

Beatrice S. Irving, Hughsonville, N. Y.

The pilgrimage committee recommended that the Society assemble at Staatsburg in front of St. Margaret's Church on Saturday, Sept. 27, at 9 A. M., Standard Time.

## SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1924

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held Friday, October 17, 1924, at Vassar Institute, Poughkeepsie, New York, at eleven A. M., President Adams presiding.

The minutes were read by the Secretary.

President Adams reported that the old burying ground at Wey's Crossing would be turned over to the Society if the Society wished to assume the responsibility of caring for it. Dr. Poucher remarked that such a care would probably be a considerable expense and responsibility and it was a question whether such work came within the scope of such a society

as ours and this question should be given considerable thought before such a thing was undertaken.

Miss Helen Wilkinson Reynolds spoke on the subject, strongly opposing any such project. She said it was the present policy of the Society to use all its endeavors toward the discovery and preservation of records and source material and that as long as the Society's resources were so limited, it was best in her opinion, to adhere strictly to that policy.

After various other matters were discussed the following new members were elected: Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. M. Hart, Mr. Theodore Miller, Mr. Charles E. Booth, Mrs. Lewis H. Vail, Pough-

keepsie, New York and Mr. Pierre E. DuBois of Albany, New York.

The Society then adjourned to the Nelson House where after the members, to the number of one hundred, had had their luncheon, the Chairman, Honorable Thomas Newbold, introduced Dr. Arthur Parker of Albany, who gave a scholarly and comprehensive talk

on "The Indians of Dutchess County."

President Henry N. MacCracken spoke on the inter-relation between the life of Vassar College and Dutchess County.

Honorable Frank B. Lown expressed his high appreciation of the work the Dutchess County Historical Society is doing.

Secretary.

## MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1925

At a meeting of the trustees held at the Amrita Club, January 9, 1925, there were present Dr. Irving D. Le Roy, Mr. John J. Mylod, Mr. Henry Booth, Mr. George S. Van Vliet and the Secretary.

A sample of a new letterhead for the Society was discussed and adopted in the present form with the exception of the addition of the name of Henry Booth, Curator. Mr. Booth was given authority to select paper of which several samples were exhibited.

Ways and means for the publication of Wurtemburgh Church records, copied by Mr. Henry Booth were discussed and finally laid over for a later time.

Members elected were Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dickerson, Dr. John Isaac Cotter, Mr. Grant E. Smith, Mr. LeVerne M. Bull, Miss Ann Hinkley and Miss Rhoda Hinkley of Poughkeepsie, Mrs. Joseph T. Tower and Miss Mary Tower of Millbrook, N. Y., and Mr. Willard Baker of Sharon, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Marshall of Millbrook and New York were elected as life members.

Resignations from Mrs. Edward P. Newton of Hyde Park and Mr. George A. Coleman of Poughkeepsie were received and accepted.

Secretary.

## MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES

TUESDAY, APRIL 14th, 1925

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held at the Amrita Club, Tuesday, April 14th, 1925.

Present: President William P. Adams, Miss Helen W. Reynolds, Mr. Henry Booth, Mr. John J. Mylod, Mr. George S. Van Vliet and the Secretary.

The Trustees discussed plans for the coming annual meeting and the next annual pilgrimage.

Mr. Van Vliet reported that three of our vice-presidents have died since the last meeting. President Adams appointed Mr. Van Vliet as committee to report on the death of Mr. Lewis H. Allen; Mr. W. Willis Reese on the death of Honorable Everett P. Wheeler and Mrs. Samuel Verplanck on the death of Honorable Samuel K. Phillips, at the annual meeting of the Society in May.

The following ten new members

were elected, Mrs. Fred H. Swift, Mr. John Joseph Doherty, Mrs. Frank Schier and Mr. Nathan T. Boyd of Poughkeepsie; Mrs. Albert A. Swift, Mrs. Ralph Vincent, Mrs. Obed Sheldon and Mrs. Susan Sackett of Millbrook, N. Y., and Mrs. Albert Pray of Arlington, New York.

Letters regretting their inability to be present were read from Mr. W. Willis Reese, Senator Newbold and Mr. Tracy Dows.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned.

Secretary.

## ANNUAL MEETING

MAY 15, 1925

The Annual Meeting of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held Friday, May 15th, 1925, at Vassar Institute, Poughkeepsie, New York.

President Adams presided. The minutes of the last meeting and the different meetings of the Board of Trustees were read by the Secretary.

The election of officers followed with Mr. John J. Mylod in the Chair. The following were elected:

President: William Platt Adams, Red Hook, N. Y.  
Secretary: J. Wilson Poucher, M. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Treasurer: Irving D. LeRoy, M. D., Pleasant Valley, N. Y.  
Curator: Henry Booth, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Trustees: Mr. Tracy Dows and Mr. W. Willis Reese for the term of three years.

### VICE-PRESIDENTS

Town of Amenia: Colonel Joel E. Spingarn.  
City of Beacon: Mrs. Samuel Verplanck.  
Town of Beekman: Jacob Brill.  
Town of Clinton: William J. Browning.  
Town of Dover: The Hon. John A. Hanna.  
Town of East Fishkill:  
Town of Fishkill: William E. Verplanck.  
Town of Hyde Park: The Reverend E. P. Newton, S. T. D.  
Town of LaGrange: Joseph H. Van Wyck.  
Town of Milan: John P. Fulton.  
Town of North East: Darwin Morse.  
Town of Pawling: Miss Martha Taber.  
Town of Pine Plains: Frank Eno.  
Town of Pleasant Valley: J. Adams Brown.  
Town of Poughkeepsie: James F. Baldwin.

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.  
Town of Union Vale: Mrs. R. Theodore Coe.  
Town of Wappingers: W. Willis Reese.  
Town of Washington: Oakleigh Thorne.

The Secretary spoke on the growth and success of the Society.

Miss Helen W. Reynolds, as Committee on old Bibles, spoke on that work and of her work for the Holland Society on old Dutch houses.

Mrs. Theodore de Laporte called the attention of the Society to the dedication of the monument to General John Thomas and the American dead, in Canada, to take place on June 2nd, by the D. A. R. Mrs. de Laporte moved that the Society send a wreath. Professor Baldwin moved that Mrs. de Laporte represent this Society at the dedication and be empowered to purchase a suitable floral emblem for the occasion. Seconded by Dr. Poucher.

The following new members were elected: The Honorable Thomas Newbold of Hyde Park from annual to Life Membership; Mr. Edwin J. Webb of Beacon to life membership; and as annual members Mrs. William C. Butler, Millbrook, N. Y.; Mrs. Amy G. Olney, Staatsburg; Mr. Augustus R. Reynolds, Poughquag; Mrs. Thomas Cunningham, Beacon and

Mr. A. Allendorph Schoonmaker, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Secretary reported the following members had resigned: Mrs. Gilbert Lewis, Rochester; Mrs. Edward P. Newton, Hyde Park; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hoag, Clinton Corners; Mrs. Henry P. McLane, Miss Alice McLane, Millbrook; Miss Anna B. Moore, Mr. Wellington C. Lansing, Mr. George E. Coleman of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The following members deceased: Vice-President Everett P. Wheeler, New Hamburg; Vice-President Mr. Lewis H. Allen, Staatsburg; Vice-President Samuel K. Phillips, Hopewell Junction; Mr. John H. Elseffer, Red Hook; Mr. Sherwood Phillips, Beacon; Mr. John B. Waldo, Hopewell Junction; Mr. Thomas J. Arnold, Pawling; Mr. Herbert R. Gurney, Poughkeepsie; Mrs. G. Waldo Smith, Long Island; Miss Ada L. Smith, Rhinebeck; Mr. Stephen H. Merritt, Millbrook, Mr. S. Stephen Mapes, Beacon; Mrs. Isaac P. Flagler, Poughkeepsie.

Mr. W. Willis Reese offered a brief tribute on the death of Vice-President Everett P. Wheeler.

Mrs. Samuel Verplanck offered a resolution of regret on the death of the Honorable Samuel K. Phillips which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. George S. Van Vliet spoke feelingly on the death of Mr. Lewis H. Allen, deceased Vice-President of the town of Clinton and also on the death of Mr. John H. Elseffer of Red Hook, N. Y.

The President reappointed as Year Book Committee, Mrs. Theodore de Laporte, Miss Helen W. Reynolds and Dr. J. Wilson Poucher.

The President appointed Miss Helen W. Reynolds, Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, Miss Amy Crary and Mr. Willis Reese to act as a Pilgrimage Committee.

The report of the treasurer, Dr. I. D. Le Roy, was submitted and accepted.

The meeting then adjourned to the Nelson House where one hundred and eight members partook of the luncheon, after which Pro-

fessor Bruno Rosseli of Vassar College gave the life history of the young Italian princess who became the Dutchess of York and later Queen of England, and for whom our County of Dutchess was named.

Mr. Charles C. Marshall spoke very interestingly on the Psychology of History.

Dr. Poucher spoke on the life and activities of Melancton Smith, one of Dutchess County's most useful men of the Revolutionary period.

Secretary.

## MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES

JULY 14th, 1925

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held at the Amrita Club, Tuesday, July 14th, 1925, President Adams presiding.

Present: President Adams, Mr. Booth, Mr. Newbold, Mr. Mylod, Miss Reynolds and the Secretary.

The Secretary read a letter of appreciation from the Saranac Chapter, D. A. R., expressing thanks for the floral wreath, presented by our delegate, Mrs. Theodore de Laporte, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Monument to General John Thomas and the American dead at Chambly, Canada.

The sample of inscription for Society stationery was submitted and approved.

The following new members were elected: Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, Mrs. P. S. Chancellor, Millbrook; Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Colwell, Montreal, Canada; Mrs. Jacob S. Brill, Poughquag; Mr. Frank Eno, Pine Plains; Mrs. Frank Dedrick, Mr. Milton H. Berry, and Mr. Oscar H. Bundy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mr. Frank Eno was elected Vice-President for the Town of Pine Plains.

Miss Reynolds reported progress on Pilgrimage Committee plans.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Secretary.



TREASURER'S REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1924

RECEIPTS

1924

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Jan. 1, Balance .....  | \$ 187.29 |
| Dues and Interest..... | 1372.31   |
| Special Int. Dept..... | 358.78    |

Total Receipts .....\$1918.38

Total Disbursements . 709.71

Balance Jan. 1, 1925...\$1208.67

DISBURSEMENTS

1924

|                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Jan. 1, Special Int. Dept. | \$300.00 |
| Rhinebeck Gazette .....    | 242.25   |
| H. C. Reid .....           | 65.75    |
| A. C. Rust .....           | 2.00     |
| Mrs. I. D. Le Roy.....     | 15.00    |
| Dr. J. W. Poucher.....     | 46.75    |
| N. Y. S. H. Association... | 3.00     |
| Lansing Broas & Co.....    | 20.40    |
| N. Y. S. Maps.....         | 2.00     |
| Engraving .....            | 12.56    |

\$709.71

Respectfully submitted,  
I. D. LE ROY, M. D.

Treasurer.

May 15, 1925.

## ANNUAL FALL PILGRIMAGE

SEPTEMBER 27, 1924

On Saturday, Sept. 27th, the Society went upon its Annual Pilgrimage to the homes where once lived the six daughters of Judge Robert R. Livingston, who all married men prominent in the history of Dutchess County as well as in the history of the State and Nation.

The pilgrimage began with a very interesting address by the Rev. Alfred R. Hill, rector of St. Margaret's church at Staatsburg, after which the itinerary conducted by Mr. George S. Van Vliet, visited the former homes of Governor Morgan Lewis, Major Thomas Tillotson, Rev. Freeborn Garretson, General John Armstrong, General Richard Montgomery and

Peter R. Livingston. At each of these historic places, instructive addresses were made by Mr. Van Vliet, Hon. Edmund Platt and Mrs. Theodore de Laporte. The society then gathered in the Reformed Dutch Church of Rhinebeck where the address was given by Rev. Mr. Blanchard, the pastor. Then the party of over one hundred hungry pilgrims gathered at Springbrook Park for the basket lunch. After luncheon they visited the old cemetery at Wey's Crossing, which marks the original settlement of Rhinebeck; thence to the village of Red Hook where the party dispersed for home after an enjoyable day.

### VISIT TO ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, STAATSBURG

The Rector, the Rev. Alfred R. Hill, after welcoming the members of the Society, pointed out the numerous memorials in St. Margaret's Church to the various members of the Livingston family and their descendants. In brief, he stated that:

"Governor Lewis' daughter, after whom this Church is named, Margaret, married Maturin Livingston and lived on what is now the Ogden Mills estate. She gave the money largely to build the first Church on land donated by Frederick Marshall. That building is now the public library. She had twelve children of whom three have memorials in this building or

on the Church grounds. They are Maturin Livingston, the Altar; Mrs. Lowndes, a south window; and Mrs. Gertrude Livingston Hoyt, the fountain.

Memorials to her grandchildren: Mrs. March, west window; Henry Hoyt, the front; Mrs. James, a south window; Miss Gertrude Hoyt, tablet; and Mrs. Ogden Mills, window and tablet.

Memorials to her great grandchildren: Charles March, window; and Margaret Lee, tablet.

Margaret Lee was the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee, who owned the place now occupied by Mrs. A. L. Morgan. Mrs. Lee was the daughter of another of

Margaret Lewis Livingston's sons.

The lectern is a memorial to Dr. Lee and tablet and window are memorials to Ruth Livingston, wife of Maturin Livingston, second.

The three branches now represented in the parish are: Mrs. A. L. Morgan and Mr. Gerald L. Hoyt, both children of Gertrude Livingston Hoyt, and Mr. Ogden Mills, son of Ruth Mills."

Mr. Hill closed his remarks

with a description of two windows, one of thirteenth century glass from Chartres Cathedral, the other of seventeenth century glass from Notre Dame de Bron in Bourg, which have been placed in the south wall of St. Margaret's Church in recent years as gifts. The glass is gloriously beautiful in color and the possession of these windows is a rare distinction for the Church.

### VISIT TO THE REFORMED CHURCH, RHINEBECK

Address made by the Rev. F. D. Blanchard

Mr. President, members of the Dutchess County Historical Society, ladies and gentlemen,—greetings and welcome. Apologies it is said, are never due when one is honored as I am today, by the invitation to address your illustrious organization in the church which I am privileged to serve, but sometimes apologies are forced upon one by force of circumstances. Perhaps not older, but certainly wiser heads of native sons and daughters there are here who have lived in the surroundings and imbibed the meaning of their environment and become part and parcel of an historic past as well as the devisers and fashioners of a future based upon that past, who might speak with the weight of a conviction born of time. They should be the logical speakers.

I had hoped to bring you a message of all the ten children of Robert Livingston and Margaret Beekman, but the abundance of mater-

ial and the near approach of the noon hour makes that impossible. We shall therefore confine ourselves to the tablets found upon the walls of the church.

A word of introduction must certainly be appropriate. The grandfather, of those famous people whose memory these tablets commemorate, Henry Beekman, granted to the church on August 26th, 1730 two acres of land for a church and forty-four acres as a glebe for the minister. The first elders and deacons were elected January 28th, 1731. For the first eleven years the history of the church is closely connected with the church at Kingston. In 1742, however, Colonel Beekman and his daughter, Margaret, became active members here. His presence and that of his daughter seem to have lent a certain dignity and reserve which are comely in religious matters.

The records of the time are of

a rather homely expression but show the spirit fostered by the benefactor of the church. In 1741 we read, "There were 16 women's benches, 8 men's benches, beside benches for elders and deacons, one known as Colonel Beekman's bench, and one reserved for civil officers known as the justice's bench."

The Sunday school report seems somewhat humorous to us today but there is a certain dignity in it; "Sunday school opened with prayer by a female member of the church and closed with the reading of the scripture. Number present, teachers 3 male, 10 female; scholars 50 male, 60 female."

This suggests somewhat of the traditions and spirit of the family which has become so justly famous in the annals of national endeavor and achievement. Of the ten children of Robert Livingston and Margaret Beekman records show that seven occupied pews in this church and the bodies of three rest beneath the church. In addition it is a pretty well established fact that the body of Colonel Henry Beekman lies buried beneath the church which owes most of its material prosperity to him.

Margaret Beekman married Robert Livingston, the grandson of the first Lord of the Manor, and from this union ten children achieved fame and bequeathed blessed memory. In 1809 Janet Montgomery occupied pew 3, Peter R. Livingston 4 and 67, Thomas

Tillotson 5, Morgan Lewis 18, Henry B. Livingston 23, Robert Livingston 63.

There is the tablet of Janet, the eldest child of Robert Livingston and Margaret Beekman. She was born in 1744, married General Richard Montgomery who fell at Quebec 1775, and died November 6th, 1828 in her eighty-fourth year..

The life of Janet Montgomery reads like a heroic romance. It reminds one in many ways of Longfellow's "Evangeline"; Evangeline, however, sought for one whom she might find among the mortals while Janet Montgomery's lover was among the immortals. General Montgomery left her for his expedition against Quebec with the words that she would never have reason to blush for her Montgomery. These were amply justified by his heroism. The young bride and groom were building a mansion which they expected to make their lives very happy and many were the affectionate letters which bespoke their attachment. Then came Quebec. From that time Mrs. Montgomery devoted herself to the expression of the beautiful qualities of her nature. With a wistfulness that is born of an infinite and eternal inspiration she would go about sowing the seeds of the locust, which was then a new tree in this section. In the spring now, when the fragrance laden breezes gently blow over the village it seems as though Mar-

garet Montgomery and her beloved are granting their blessing and benediction upon us.

Margaret Livingston, the third child of Robert Livingston and Margaret Beekman, was born in 1749. In 1779 the 22nd of February she married Dr. Thomas Tillotson of Maryland. During the formative years of her life she was guided by that unusual mother who developed in her daughter that grace and charm which made Mrs. Tillotson the most beloved of the children of that justly famous family. She joined the Dutch Reformed Church and for many years occupied pew number five.

Mrs. Tillotson has not left any record on the pages of history, as have her brothers, but she has left in the hearts of people, now departed, a record passed on in repeated kindness. It was the custom of the 'Angel of Linwood' to have her carriage brought in the morning and with a well filled basket go out in search of the needy. None was ever known to be neglected.

Sunday after Sunday we are trying to catch a vision of the same spirit that moved her whose tablet is erected upon the walls of this church.

Joanna Livingston was born September 17, 1759. Whether she became a member of the church here we do not know but we have records subsequent to her marriage to Peter R. Livingston showing that they leased pews number four and sixty-four. Peter R. Livingston was a state senator, mem-

ber of the Whig convention which named Gen. William Henry Harrison for the presidency in 1840. He was secretary of the legation while General Armstrong was minister to France. Mrs. Livingston died March 1, 1829 and we presume was buried in the vault beneath the church, since her husband was later placed there.

Edward, the youngest of the children of Robert Livingston and Margaret Beekman, was born in the year 1764. There is no record that he was a member of this church. However, it is fitting that a tablet has been placed here in the church in which he received some of his youthful inspirations. He was a member of Congress 1794-8, Attorney General of the United States 1798, Mayor of the City of New York 1798, Senator from Louisiana 1829, Secretary of State 1831, Minister to France 1835. 1836 he died at Red Hook.

Some things in this man's life deserve especial notice. While Mayor of the City of New York he entrusted many of his affairs to a business associate while he attempted to help alleviate the condition of yellow fever victims. He was stricken. When he had recovered Livingston found that his agent had mismanaged his affairs to such an extent that he was entirely ruined. He set out for the South where he managed to recuperate his fortune and repaid the city every cent, with interest, which his accounts had been short.

Edward Livingston was Andrew Jackson's right hand man. In the

Life of Andrew Jackson by James Parton we read of Edward Livingston, "This gentleman plays a first part in the life of Andrew Jackson. They met upon the threshold of their public life, and it so chanced that at each of the three great crises of Jackson's life Edward Livingston was by his side always, his able, his faithful, his eloquent ally."

He was the author of the Civil Code of Louisiana. Over this masterpiece he labored three years. In order that there might be no errors in it he sat up late into the night, the day before it was to be delivered to the printer, comparing

it with the original. After retiring he was awakened by a cry of fire proceeding from the room in which he had left his papers. They were all consumed. At first he was stunned but before the close of the following day he was busy reconstructing his work and at the end of two years it was completed better than the original.

The tablets in honor of these noble, generous and industrious men and women are placed on these walls not merely as memorials but as an inspiration to the youth who shall come in and go out of this sacred place.

56



## Dedication of Monument Chambly, P. Q.

Bright sunshine, the crisp brilliant green of a Canadian Spring, the clear waters of the Chambly Basin, the impressive walls of old Fort St. Louis, the mingling uniforms of British and American officers made a scene never to be forgotten by those whose privilege it was to be present, June 2d, 1925.

The monument erected to General John Thomas and the unknown American soldiers who are buried there, victims of the deadly scourge of smallpox is the first erected on Canadian soil by American people. That Thomas and these men were buried there was made known to the public through the exertions of Mr. Louis Colwell of Montreal, formerly of Dutchess County.

Saranac Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., took up the matter and, having verified the report of Mr. Colwell and received the permission both of the Canadian and American Governments, erected the monument dedicated June 2.

Dutchess County undoubtedly furnished its quota of the unknown dead at Chambly as the 4th Dutchess Militia and the 4th New York Line were a part of Montgomery's brigade. To Mrs. deLaport, of Rhinebeck, was given the privilege of placing upon the monument a wreath, the gift of the Dutchess County Historical Society. On this wreath were streamers of red, white and blue, on which in gilt letters were the words, Dutchess County Historical Society. It was also her privilege in behalf of Chancellor Livingston Chapter D. A. R. of Rhinebeck, the home town of General Montgomery, to present in his honor, and in honor of all who followed him, an American flag, which is in the keeping of the custodian of the fort and will be placed on the grave on each Memorial Day, and as one of the soldiers of the 26th Infantry from Plattsburgh placed it in position and the breeze swelled it out in all its beauty the Americans present



were justly proud, and in many a heart was surging this unuttered thought: If Montgomery had won, what then.



Address Made by Mrs. Theodore de Laporte  
at Chambly, P. Q., June 2, 1925

Madam State Regent, Members of the Saranac Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and your Guests, to stand here today as a representative of one of the old Counties of New York, the Dutchess's County, is not alone a great privilege, but a great honor. As I look about me and see the flag of another country floating from its staff, American born as I am and American bred, with every heart throb beating in loyalty to the Stars and Stripes I recognize no strangeness—no lack of kinship. How could there be with an English father and a husband in whose veins flows the blood of the Papinneaus and of that de la Porte St. George who in the pre-revolutionary days led the French troops against my illustrious relative at the battle of La Prairie, and I believe defeated him. As Kipling said of the Captain's Lady and Bidy O'Grady, "We are all alike under our skins."

150 years ago our fathers met in deadly conflict, more bitter because they were men of the same blood with the same tenacity of purpose. That same spirit that in 1215 wrenched the Magna Charta from the hand of the Lackland inspired both. One called himself a patriot and a champion of the rights and freedom of the people. To the Loyalist he was only a traitor and worthy of death.

As these men of 76 rallied to their respective colors so today they call upon us their daughters, whether we are Daughters of the American Revolution or the Daughters of the Empire to rally to our colors and to defend our countries not against shot and shell but against the more deadly weapons of misrepresentations and libel and false inuendoes. The

greatest triumph of Bolshevism and the most dire calamity to the human race would be the alienation of the two great English speaking peoples of the world.

Let the eagle scream and the lion roar but when any great moral issue is at stake let them both be found on the same side of the battle line.

December 19, 1775 from his headquarters before Quebec, General Richard Montgomery wrote to his wife at Rhinebeck, New York, "I begin to admire much your heroism—you have more of it at present than I am possessed of. I wish most sincerely to sit by my own fireside—let others by their military talents seek for applause—give me an inglorious country life. I hope that my country may never have occasion again for my service. Nothing but a very gloomy prospect indeed shall draw me out of my nest. I think myself the most fortunate of men and in nothing so much as that malice has not yet attacked my character—a circumstance which rarely attends those held up to public view. If they will hold her hand a little longer I think I shall be wise enough to get out of her way."

Two weeks later, leading his men with that ringing call, "Men of New York you need never be ashamed to follow where your Montgomery leads", the idol of the troops answered the last call. His wish was gratified. He had escaped the stings of malice.

Forty-three years later his remains were removed to New York and buried there with military honors. As the funeral cortege passed down the Hudson they stopped for a time in front of Montgomery Place. Mrs. Montgomery, in writing of the events of the day says, "At length they came by with all that remained of a beloved husband who left me in the bloom of manhood, a perfect being. Alas! how did he return! However gratifying to my heart, yet to my feelings every pang I felt was renewed. The pomp with which it was conducted added to my woe. When the steamboat passed with slow and solemn movement, stopping before my house, the troops under arms, the dead march from the

muffled drums, the mournful music, the splendid coffin canopied with crepe and crowned with plumes, you may conceive my anguish; I cannot describe it."

At her own request she was left alone upon the porch when the Richmond went by. Forty-three years ago she had parted with her husband at Saratoga. Her emotions were too strong for her advancing years. She fainted, and was found in this condition after the boat had passed on its way. Later she wrote to her brother in New Orleans, "I am satisfied. What more could I wish than the high honor that has been conferred on the ashes of my poor soldier."

So passed if not the greatest at least the most romantic of the Revolutionary Generals. His command was composed of men from the various states. New York sent the 2nd Line Regiment and the 4th Regiment of the Dutchess Militia. The Line Regiment might be called the Regulars though all were volunteers. The Militia were the farmers and the home dwellers. They went out when called, served as long as needed and then returned until called again.

With him were men from his own village and the 10th Albany militia known as the Manor of Livingston Regiment, recruited from the estates of his father-in-law, Robert Livingston. With him also was his brother-in-law, Col. Harry Livingston, for many years a familiar figure on our village streets.

The troops were undisciplined, mostly raw material, and utterly unaccustomed to military formations. General Montgomery writes, "The Yorkers are little accustomed to wood fighting. The Connecticut men behave well for the most part. The New Englanders give me my greatest trouble. The men are homesick, and there is such an equality among them that the officers have no authority. The privates are all generals but not soldiers. We have been like half-drowned rats crawling through the swamps."

Speaking of the New England troops he adds "There is not a man dead of any distemper among them."

That all the 4th Regiment of the Dutchess's County return-

ed to their homes would have called for a miracle. That many of them lie here is more than probable. Whether they died a soldiers death in battle, or whether they returned to their homes and are sleeping in the little burial places on their own farms, or fell here a victim of a loathsome disease they are all unknown soldiers for the roster of this regiment with the exception of a few of the minor officers has completely disappeared. They all belong to the great army of the unknown.

Men of the 4th Dutchess County Militia lying here unknown by name, we, the members of the Dutchess County Historical Society, salute you. You went forth to battle and gave your lives for liberty. Yours were the hardships, the sorrows and the heart-breaks. Your bones are dust. Your swords are rust. Your souls are with the saints, we trust. You have fought the fight, you have finished the course; you have kept the faith. By your sacrifices you laid the foundation of a new Liberty. We, your daughters, have picked up the torch and will carry on that your sacrifice may not have been in vain, but that a better and a nobler womanhood and a greater and a nobler America may result.

Men of the 4th Dutchess Militia, Dutchess county again salutes you and places this wreath upon your grave as a token of remembrance. To you men of the town of Rhinebeck and to all who followed Montgomery Chancellor Livingston Chapter D. A. R. presents this flag, and when on Memorial Day the Stars and Stripes float over your grave may it speak for the past, of wrongs forgotten and forgiven, and for the future, of a lasting and abiding friendship. Unknown soldiers, goodbye, goodbye, goodbye!



## Papers of Isaac N. Huntting

The Dutchess County Historical Society is greatly indebted to Mrs. N. J. Boyce who has deposited with the curator of the society a large collection of miscellaneous papers which were formerly the property of the late Isaac N. Huntting of Pine Plains. Mr. Huntting, who died a few years ago, was the author of a history of the Little Nine Partners and in the course of a long life he collected much manuscript material bearing upon northeastern Dutchess and became an authority upon his own vicinity. His papers passed when he died to Mrs. Boyce who has now placed them with the Historical Society for care and preservation. It is to be hoped that this action on her part will spur others to do likewise and that as time goes on many valuable documents will be preserved in the custody of this organization.



## Notes Upon Some of the Illustrations in This Year Book

None of the histories of Dutchess County, so far published, has contained maps of the county. And maps of a given region are one of the first requirements of the responsible student of history at the present day. The Year Book committee is therefore endeavoring to supply a need and also to lay a foundation for the work of the historian who, in days to come, may write a comprehensive history of the county.

The cost of reproducing maps in the Year Book is a large item in the budget of the Historical Society but it is an item incurred in accordance with the methods of work approved by the best authorities among historians at the present time. History is being re-written. It is being re-written from the new sources of information which are constantly coming to light and by new methods of research which are constantly being tested out. All that has previously been accepted as

final is now being tried and proven for its truth as to fact and for its value in relation to other new found facts. Emphasis that in former years was placed at one point may now, by new information, be shifted to some other point. All is being learned anew.

If we are really to know Dutchess County, we must render readily available the rich store of data that exists for study and encourage the opening up of new fields, all before we settle back comfortably and say we know all there is to know and that this or that is positively the important thing about the county. The adoption by this society of an attitude of mind and a method of work which are in harmony with the mind and method of the present leaders in the field of historical research will mark the organization as broad in its viewpoint, progressive in spirit and scientific in method.

As a first step toward these ends the Year Book of 1924 contained copies of miscellaneous maps in the County Court House. This year the offering is made of a study of the roads of Dutchess at the period of the Revolution. Under the constitution of the State of New York, adopted 1777, the first surveyor-general of the state was Robert Erskine, who held office until his death in 1780. During that short time (and while the British were in possession of the lower reaches of the Hudson) Erskine made military maps of the portion of Dutchess extending from the Hudson at Fishkill east to Connecticut. He also surveyed the Post Road from Albany to New York. The maps in this Year Book for 1925 include Erskine's survey of the Fishkill area and sections of the Post Road extending approximately from Staatsburg to Jan Casper's Kil. Supplementing Erskine's maps is the map of the town of Fishkill made in 1798 by Henry Livingston, Jr. Next year it is hoped to provide Erskine's drawings of the Post Road from Staatsburg to the north line of Dutchess and to combine with them the maps of Rhinebeck and Hyde Park (then Clinton), made in 1798.



## Contributions From Members

### Vessels at Fishkill During the Revolution

Contributed by the Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt

The following list of vessels at Fishkill during the Revolution is edited from the original manuscript. In the manuscript the measure of a single line is too wide for the Year Book pages and the entries, which there appear in tabulated columns, are here presented in paragraphs. Otherwise the matter is given verbatim.

Outside endorsement: Return of Vessels Employed in Public Service at Fishkill Landing, Dated Octr 7th, 1781, John Palmer, Harbour Master.

Inner caption: Return of Vessels Employed in Public Service at Fish Kill Landing October 7th, 1781.

The *Sally*, described as: sloop; private property; Master's name, Abraham Martling; number of men, 2; wages pr tun pr day, 9d; Time of Intry, March 2d; employed at West Point with Rum.

The *Alexdr*, described as: Pettiaugers; private property; Master's name, Alexdr Queary; number of men, 2; wages pr tun pr day, 9d; Tuns burthen, 27½; Time of Intry, March 6th; employed at this post for Albany.

The *Liberty*, described as: sloop; private property; Master's name, jadiah Carty; number of men, 2; wages pr tun pr day, 8d; Time of Intry, March 6th; employed at West Point with Rum.

The *Good hope*, described as: sloop; private property; Master's name David Miller; number of men, 2; wages pr tun pr day, 8d; 37½ Tuns Burthen; Time of Intry, March 24th; employed at this post with Provisions for W point.

The *Peggy & Molly*, described as: schooner; private property; Master's name, William V Benthousen; number of men, 2; wages pr tun pr day, 8d; Time of Intry, March 26th; employed at west point with Provisions.



The *De(lance?)*, described as: sloop; private property; Master's name, John Lewis; number of men, 3; wages pr tun pr day, 8d; Time of Intry, March 31st; employed at west point Transporting Wood.

The *Hughes*, described as: schooner; private property; Master's name, Peter Hawks; number of men, 2; wages pr tun pr day, 8d; 32½ Tuns Burthen; Time of Intry, April 7th; employed at west point Transporting Wood.

The *Rover*, described as: sloop; private property; Master's name, John Hall; number of men, 2; wages pr tun pr day, 9d; 27½ Tuns Burthen; Time of Intry, April 12th; employed at Pecks Kill.

The *Polly*, described as: sloop; private property; Master's name, James Buckmaster; number of men, 2; wages pr tun pr day, 9 d; 24 Tuns Burthen; Time of Intry, May 8th; employed at this post with Provisions.

The *Weasel*, described as: sloop; private property; Master's name, Pelatiah Haws; number of men, 2; wages pr tun pr day, 9d; 24 Tuns Burthen; Time of Intry, June 15th; employed at Pecks Kill.

The *Pecks Kill packet*, described as: sloop; private property; Master's name, David Kelso; number of men, 2; wages pr tun pr day, 8d; 35½ Tuns Burthen; Time of Intry, July 4th; employed at West Point transporting wood.

The *Mulbery*, described as: sloop; private property; Master's name, Absolum Travis; number of men, 2; wages pr tun pr day, 8d; 39½ Tuns Burthen; Time of Intry, July 4th; employed at Wappin Creek (Graving).

The *Black Prince*, described as: sloop; private property; Master's name, James Jackson; number of men, 2; wages pr tun pr day, 8d; 39½ Tuns Burthen; Time of Intry, Augt 16th; employed at Pecks Kill.

The *Catts Kill*, described as: sloop; private property; Master's name, Walter Norris; number of men, 3; wages pr tun pr day, 8d; 39½ Tuns Burthen; Time of Intry, (Aug?) 30th; employed at West point transporting wood.

The *Sally*, described as: sloop; private property; Master's

name, John Carman; number of men, 2; wages pr tun pr day, 8d; 39½ Tuns Burthen; Time of Intry, Oct. 4; employed at West point with Provisions.

The *Hudson*, described as: sloop; Public property; Master's name, Daniel Furgason; number of men, 3; wages pr tun pr day, (?); 39½ Tuns Burthen; Time of Intry, (?); employed at West point transporting wood.

The *Swallow*, described as: schooner; Public property; Master's name, William Sloo; number of men, 2; wages pr tun pr day (?); (?) Tuns Burthen; Time of Intry, (?); employed at West point transporting wood.

The *Fly*, described as: sloop; Public property; Master's name, — Denny; number of men, 3; wages pr tun pr day, (?); 39½ Tuns Burthen; Time of Intry, (?); employed at Wappen Creek aground.

"*off New Bourgh*," described as: sloop; Private property; Master's name, Richard White; number of men, 2; wages pr tun pr day (?); (?) Tuns Burthen; Time of Intry, (?); employed at New Bourgh.

"*off Albany*", described as: sloop; Private property; Master's name, John Boagart; number of men, 3; wages pr tun pr day, (?); 39½ Tuns Burthen; Time of Intry, (?); employed at west point transporting wood.

The *Property*, described as: Pettiauger; private Boat; Master's name, Thomas Murphy; number of men, 2; wages pr tun pr day, (?); Tuns Burthen (?); Time of Intry, (?); employed at this port & New Bourgh.

The *Gaim Cock*, described as: Pettiauger; private Boat; Master's name, Daniel Devoe; number of men, 2; wages pr tun pr day, (?); Tuns Burthen, (?); Time of Intry, (?); employed at this port & New Bourgh.

The *Dolphin*, described as: Pettiauger; public boat; Master's name, John Croft; number of men, 2; wages pr tun pr day, (?); Tuns Burthen, (?); Time of Intry, (?); employed at this port and New Bourgh.

The *Liberty*, described as: Pettiauger; public boat; Mas-

ter's name, Thomas Ernest; number of men, 1; employed at Peek's Kill.

Signed:

John Palmer H Master



### Curious Subterranean Discovery

Excerpt from the American Museum  
or Repository of Ancient and Modern  
Fugitive Pieces

Vol. 1, No. 3, March, 1787

Printed by Matthew Carey, Philadelphia

Contributed by William S. Thomas, M. D.

A few months ago, a very extraordinary cavern was discovered at a place called by the Indians Sepascoot, on the estate of the Miss Rutsens, in Dutchess county, State of New York. A lad passing, by chance, near its entrance, which lies between two huge rocks, on the declivity of a steep hill, on prying into the gloomy recess, saw the top of a ladder, by which he descended about ten feet, and found himself in a subterraneous apartment, more capacious than he chose to investigate. He found, however, that it had been the abode of persons, who, probably during the war, not daring to be seen openly, had taken shelter there, as bits of cloth, and pieces of leather were scattered about on the floor. He then left the place, and little more was thought about it until some weeks ago, when the writer of this account made one of a large party, who went from the seat of a gentleman in the neighborhood on purpose to examine it.

We found the entrance much smaller than we had expected, and with some difficulty gained the ladder, by means of which the remaining descent was easy. Two young ladies were with us, who had heroism to descend into it. We had six candles

with us to scrutinize the recesses of the apartment, where perhaps light, for upwards of five thousand years before, had never gleamed. We found the cave divided by a narrow passage into two divisions; the first being about seventeen feet in length, and so low that a child of eight years old could but just walk upright in it; the breadth about eight or ten feet. The second between twelve and fourteen feet in length, but much higher and broader than the first. In this last room we found that three bats had taken up their winter quarters, and hung suspended from the roof, as it were, by the very tips of their wings.

But what makes this cave peculiarly worthy of notice, is the petrifying quality of the water, which, by a gentle oozing, drops from every part of the ceiling, the whole of which exactly resembles a mill-gutter on a frosty morning with a thousand icicles depending. These concretions by the water, and probably are constantly increasing. They have almost every appearance of icicles, and may be broken off by the hand, if not more than two inches in circumference. They appear of a consistence much like indurated lime, almost transparent, and are all perforated quite through the whole length, with a hole of the size of that in a tobacco pipe, through which aperture the water unremittingly drops, although very slowly. When a person is in the remotest room, and the lights are moved into the first, those pendant drops of water make an appearance more splendid than can well be imagined. Some of those stony icicles have at length reached the bottom of the cave, and now form pillars, some of more than two feet in girth, of the appearance of marble, and almost as hard. They put one in mind of Solomon's Jachim and Boaz—imagination very easily giving them pedestals and chapters, and even wreathen work.

But what we most admired was the skeleton of a large snake, turned into solid stone by the petrifying quality of the water before mentioned. It was with some difficulty torn up with an axe from the rock it lay upon (some of which adheres to it) and is now in the possession of the relater.

We found the inmost recess of this cavern very warm, and felt the want of free air, by difficult respiration, although the candles burnt perfectly clear.

After an abode of nearly half an hour in this gloomy receptacle, we again revisited the world, and found the laughing fields, and the vivifying sun, tenfold more charming from the contrast we had experienced.



### La Fayette's Visit in Dutchess County in September, 1824

Contributed by the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr.

In 1850 S. Andrus & Son published at Hartford, Connecticut: "A Complete History of the Marquis De Lafayette, Major General in the Army of the United States of America in the War of the Revolution; embracing an account of his late tour through the United States to the time of his departure, September, 1825. By An Officer in the late Army." A rare copy of this work is owned by the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., who represents Dutchess county, New York, in the Congress of the United States, and Mr. Fish has given to the Year Book the following excerpts from the book. After stating that about midnight on Wednesday, September 15, the General and his suite retired to rest on board the steamer "James Kent" on the way up the Hudson from New York to Albany and that before daylight on Thursday the boat anchored off Poughkeepsie, the account goes on to say that:

'Our National Guest has nowhere received a more flattering reception than at the beautiful, ancient and patriotic village of Poughkeepsie; nor has more promptitude, vigor and taste been displayed in the arrangements at any other place. At sun-rise all hands were 'piped' on deck, and a more imposing spectacle has rarely been presented. The high bluffs be-

low the landing place were covered with troops and thousands of citizens were crowding the wharves, showing themselves in large groups from the neighboring heights and windows of the houses standing within view of the river. All ages and sexes seemed to press anxiously forward to show their gratitude to their welcome visitor. At half past 6 o'clock the boat got under way and took a turn upon the river, while a salute was fired by a corps of artillery stationed upon one of the heights. When the General appeared upon deck the welkin rang with the cheers from the crowds upon the shore, which were returned from the boat. The boat was then drawn up to the wharf, where a company of horse, many of the officers of General Brush's division on horseback, all mounted on elegant horses and in complete uniform, together with several uniform companies, were drawn up in great order under the direction of Major-General Brush, assisted by Colonel Cunningham. General Lafayette was then conducted by Thomas J. Oakley, General James Tallmadge, Judge Emott and Philo Ruggles, Esq., to a barouche with four beautiful white horses, in which the General took his seat, attended by Colonel Huger of South Carolina, General Van Cortland, General Fish and General Lewis. A barouche, also drawn by four white horses, was then drawn up, which was occupied by the son of General Lafayette and gentlemen attending them. After being conducted to the pleasant and extensive piazza in front of Mr. Forbus' house and after being introduced to the clergy and gentlemen attending, he was cordially addressed by Colonel Henry A. Livingston.

To this address, the General returned a neat and feeling reply.

A procession was then formed under the direction of the committee to the Poughkeepsie Hotel, at about 8 o'clock, where the General sat down to a sumptuous breakfast, handsomely served up by Mr. Myer. At the head of the table hung the well-known and venerated portrait of Washington and at the opposite end the Grand Banner of St. Tammany. On each side of the hall, at suitable distances, were suspended banners with



the arms, name and motto of each state in the Union. Over the centre of the table hung a canopy, formed of festoons of flowers and evergreens of various kinds, belted by a riband on which was inscribed the names of the thirteen original States. Over the folding doors were the well-known words of "Welcome Lafayette", made with great accuracy, wholly of pink colored blossoms of china-astor, and on one of the walls were inscribed the names of Washington and Lafayette, wrought in laurel leaves and encircled in garlands of flowers. Directly in front of the General's seat stood a representation of the temple of Fame; and the whole suite of apartments were decorated in a style to correspond with the above.

Immediately after breakfast and with a praise-worthy promptness the escort was formed and the General was attended to the boat with every possible mark of respect; the troops again repaired to the heights; and on hauling into the stream another salute was fired from the artillery and afterwards volleys of musketry were fired, with a precision which the General was pleased to say resembled very much the firing of regular troops. The shores were again lined with people, who cheered in all directions.

Passing rapidly up the river, preparations were made for landing with Governor Lewis at the dock near his elegant country seat. The boat arrived at about 12 o'clock and on coming along side carriages were found in readiness to convey the party to the mansion which stood at some distance from the road, which wound through a beautiful copse to the house. On alighting, the General and suite were introduced to the family and were shortly after introduced into an apartment where an elegant collation was provided: peaches, grapes and melons were mingled with more substantial fare and every variety of wine sparkled on the table. After remaining an hour and a half the General took leave of this hospitable family and embarked in order to continue his voyage to Albany.

Soon afterwards, in passing the seat of James Thompson, Esq., a boat came off with a large basket of peaches, of enor-



mous size, and excellent flavour, and with several elegant bouquets of flowers.

In passing the landing at Kingston (four miles from the village) a large collection were found to have assembled; a salute was fired from the shore and hearty cheers given and returned. At this place Colonel Henry Livingston, who commanded a regiment under Lafayette in Rhode Island and at Valley Forge, came on board. The General had just been enquiring of Colonel Fish what had become of his old friend, Henry Livingston, and received him most affectionately.

The steam-boat arrived at Clermont at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and came to anchor off the elegant mansion of Robert L. Livingston, Esq., formerly the seat of the late Chancellor Livingston." &c. &c.

On the return voyage down the Hudson from Albany the James Kent made two stops, described as follows:

"On Sunday morning the General stopped at Red Hook and visited Mrs. Montgomery, widow of General Montgomery, who fell in storming the city of Quebec, December, 1775, where he met a numerous collection of friends and partook of a sumptuous dinner. About 2 o'clock the General took an affectionate leave of Mrs. Montgomery and guests and retired on board of the steamboat on his way to New York. At 7 o'clock the boat came to at Fishkill landing and the General called on Mrs. DeWint, granddaughter of the former President Adams, where he was courteously as well as splendidly received amidst a numerous collection of friends assembled to greet their country's guest. To add to the enjoyments of this interview the General had the pleasure of shaking cordially by the hand another of his brave Light Infantry, adding: 'the Light Infantry were a brave corps and under my immediate command.' 'Yes,' returned the old soldier, 'and you gave us our swords and plumes.' The General made but a short stay, took leave of his friends and returned to the boat under a salute of three hearty cheers."

## The Rev. Dr. Westbrook's School at Fishkill

Contributed by Helen Wilkinson Reynolds

In 1885 a group of little girls in Poughkeepsie entertained themselves by asking their grandmothers to write accounts of the school days of the latter. Some half-dozen manuscripts were thus gathered together, one of which is given below. The story is from the pen of Sophia Cary, born August 8, 1814, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County. She was a daughter of Dr. Egbert Cary and granddaughter of Dr. Ebenezer Cary, who practiced medicine in Dutchess County for a period extending from about 1766 to 1862. As her marriage to George Wilkinson took place August 5, 1831, when she was just seventeen years old, her school days at Fishkill village can be dated as between 1825 and 1830.

The pastor of the Dutch Church at Fishkill from 1805 to 1830 was the Rev. Cornelius D. Westbrook, who maintained a boarding school in conjunction with his ministerial work. A steel engraving of a portrait of Dr. Westbrook, painted in 1822, may be seen in Sylvester's History of Ulster County, part 1, page 302. No record has been preserved of the identity of the teacher whom the girls loved, nor the wife of the famous oculist. The grandmother of the minister's wife was probably Mrs. John C. Van Wyck. Beacon mountain was, of course, the scene of the picnic, the pleasure of which was so vividly remembered for over sixty years, and the house where the supper-party was given and ice-cream served still stands (altho' in a sad state of decay) north of the railroad station at Beacon and east of the tracks,—a frame house, long and low, gable-end to the river, its once glistening white paint all gone, its once hospitable, vine-covered porch unsafe to tread upon!

This manuscript is printed to illustrate to the present generation the living conditions in one of the best boarding-schools of the early nineteenth century and to show what simple things served to give a young girl almost unlimited enjoyment.

So, these little friends wish to hear of *this* Grandmother's "Recollections of her Boarding School days". Well, sixty-five years have made great changes. Many Fathers and Mothers were so occupied, in those days, in securing a home, providing food, clothing, &c, not so much attention could be given to Education as at present but there *were* those who greatly valued it and would make great sacrifices to secure it to their Children.

My *earliest* recollection of School is walking a long mile, on a lonely road, away back in the Eastern part of "Dutchess County", morning & evening, sometimes not meeting a single person and passing only three houses. That same old "Red" school house still stands and calls up many very pleasant days of early Childhood.

I remember we built houses of stones, under a wide-spreading old oak, and made them very gay with bits of glass and broken crockery, sometimes adding wild flowers and apple-blossoms. We were sent to school at eight in the morning, with our Dinner in a small (splint?) basket, and were seldom home before six in the afternoon, so you see School was really business. Still we enjoyed it, there was much that was pleasant. We loved our teacher and each other too, usually, but time passed until I was twelve years old and it was thought proper to send me to Boarding School, one having been opened in an adjoining town. After what seemed to be great preparation, the eventful day came and oh! how hard it was to keep back the tears at leaving the "*dear* old Home" for so long a time as a whole year seemed then, altho I was to go home once in three weeks to stay from Saturday until Monday.

The school was in a small Country Village on its one street, adjoining an old Stone Church, still standing, and made famous by figuring in "J. Fennimore Cooper's" novel "The Spy." The Principal of our School was the preacher who filled the Pulpit. Our surroundings were quite different from those the little girls of the present day enjoy. The school room was as severely plain as unpainted pine Desks, Board seats and bare floor could make it. We slept in the Room above, the slanting

roof so low at the sides that the head of our cots stood toward the center of the room, and so near together there was just room to pass between. It was warmed by a square iron stove (when we chose to make a fire in it) about the size of a common wooden Soap Box, by the side of this stood a pine wash stand, with one Tin Bowl and Pitcher, here some dozen or more of us washed, completing our toilette before a Mirror some sixteen or eighteen inches square, but by keeping good natured, rising early, and working industriously we were usually in the Dining Room at the appointed time, ready for morning prayers, after which our Breakfast was served, consisting of Hash, Bread, Butter & Tea, neither article of exactly the quality one might expect to find at "Delmonico's", but then, we had youth, health, and good appetite on our side, and no doubt relished our homely fare much better than very many who get their food at the famous Restaurant. Our Dinner was usually Beef or Mutton, Boiled or Roast, with Beans or Potatoes. Dessert was *not* on the "bill of Fare." Our Supper was usually Tea, with Bread & Butter, with ginger-bread occasionally as a great treat. We spent our evenings in the school room, studying our next day's lessons, until nine o'clock, when we were expected to be in Bed and lights out.

So passed the time, with now and then a break that somewhat varied the sameness. Week after week went by with little change except when the blessed third Saturday came to go home. Oh, how we waited and watched and longed to see the Bay horses show their pretty heads around the corner, bringing the *dear* old Grandfather, who always came for us himself, and he came early too, often riding many miles before sunrise so that he would be there early, we would scarcely wait for him to rest or let "The Bays" eat their oats we were in such a hurry to start for Home, where, we knew, they were so anxiously waiting and would be so glad to see us and have everything ready we liked for our Supper, no mean consideration we thought, after three weeks of such very plain fare. Ah, me! those loving hearts and kindly hands are every one mouldering to dust.

All too quickly Monday morning came again, and back we went but "The Bays" were not half so handsome when we went, as when we came, in fact it was always a dark day, no matter how brightly the Sun shone. But then we knew it was for our good so we shook off the "Blues" and by the next day were ready for work again in earnest.

We went twice every Sunday to hear our Principal, good Dr. W—— preach. We loved him, so thought him a *great* man. *You* might not think him quite equal to "Dr. Van Gieson" and I should not either now but he was "The Sun" of our world then and we regarded him accordingly. Withal, his gentleness and manly kindness to the poor little homesick girls bound us very closely to him.

"Our Teacher", a middle aged maiden Lady, did her best with us but like Miss "Ophelia" with "Topsy" she laboured on "virgin soil". Nevertheless she worked on and we, too, & time has proved that she succeeded in fastening some stray ideas & planting some right principles.

"Saturday" was a holiday after the lessons for "Monday" were learned, we rested, read, walked, jumped the rope, &c. Occasionally, as a grand treat, we were allowed to boil "molasses candy" in the school Room. As there was no "Smith's" in those days we enjoyed making and eating our own confectionery immensely, more, I dare say, than these little girls, who can buy such nice things, would.

Once, we were invited to join a party who were going to the top of B—— Hill, where a lovely view of "The Hudson" and surrounding country is to be seen. A day of such rare pleasure comes only now and then in a lifetime. The remembrance has always been a "green spot", just as some one of your *very* happiest days will be to you at seventy. Once, we were invited to the home of one of the day scholars and treated to Ice cream, a very uncommon luxury in those days. In going to "Newburgh" the railroad passes very near the end of that house and I always enjoy looking at the room in which that evening was spent. Once, too, the Grandmother of the wife of one of our Pokepsie ministers entertained us, giving us an

evening I have always remembered with great pleasure. Another delightful evening was given us by a young Lady, now the wife of a celebrated oculist in New York City. But time would fail me to tell of all the pleasant "Recollections of my Boarding School days." But you see altho we had not the many advantages of little Girls of the present time we were happy because we were contented.

Helen W. Reynolds' Grandmother.

March 2nd, '85.



## Dutchess County Men of the Revolutionary Period

### Melanchthon Smith

As Americans we have always looked back with excusable pride to those of our forefathers who bore arms and suffered the privations and dangers of those eight, long, weary years of the Revolution, and then when they had conquered peace, followed the example of their matchless Commander in laying down their arms and going back to their long neglected homes, there to set themselves to the work of laying the foundation of a young Republic. That they wrought well with heart and brain and hand is shown by the result of their labours—The United States of America.

Much has been told about men who by their position, experience or superior talents became the leaders of that time, but there were hundreds of others whose services given just as freely, were no less valuable to their country. One of these men who served the country and Dutchess County in particular, during the trying years from 1775 to 1788, was Melanchthon Smith.

I believe it was in an after dinner talk at the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Constitutional Convention, by Honorable John I. Platt, when Mr. Platt in speaking of some of the men of a century ago, mentioned the name of Melanchthon Smith, and remarked that it was a pity that so little appeared to be known of a man who had shown so much talent as he during the debates of that Convention.

Since that time as occasion presented I have gathered considerable data which may not only interest some of the readers of our little Year Book, but be an addition to our local history. They are largely gleaned from General Washington's Military Correspondence, papers of Governor George Clinton, and from the papers of my friend, Louis G. Smith of New York, who like myself is a collateral relative of Melanchthon Smith. From records alone his days must all have been busy ones, from

the day he started for the first Convention in New York, until after the adoption of the Constitution.

Melanchthon Smith, born at Jamaica, Long Island, May 7, 1744, was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Bayles Smith. He was educated at home, being one of a family of fourteen, as a boy he helped his father on the home farm. While still young he was sent to Poughkeepsie and placed in a retail store. I do not know just what year he came to Dutchess County. I have not been able to learn just where he was engaged in business during his early years in Dutchess County or just where he lived. The County records show that at different times he owned property in the Towns of Clinton, Pleasant Valley, Washington and the Village of Poughkeepsie. His home was most likely in the neighborhood of Washington Hollow. James H. Smith in his History of the Town of Washington says, "Among the children of the early settlers was Melanchthon Smith who became a representative man, a strict church man and a political leader". In 1769 he helped organize the Washington Hollow Presbyterian Church and bought one of the pews. In 1770 he was interested in both Washington Hollow and Pleasant Valley. He must have been active and have made himself well known and trusted, for he was chosen as one of the delegates from Dutchess to the first Provincial Congress or Convention in 1775. In a brief account of him in The American Encyclopedia of Biography he is said to have been born in 1724 and to have gone to Poughkeepsie about 1744. This is erroneous, as the following page from the Smith family Bible shows that he was not born until May 7, 1744.

Samuel Smith, Born Dec. 13, 1700. Died Jan. 1, 1779.

Married Elizabeth Waters, Jan. 23, 1723.

Children:

Waters Smith, Born Jan. 23, 1725. Died Nov. 5, 1782.

Antony Smith, Born Jan. 3, 1728. Died May 3, 1730.

Elizabeth Smith, Born Sept. 3, 1732.

Elizabeth Waters, wife of Samuel Smith. Died Sept. 25, 1732.

Samuel Smith married Elizabeth Bayles Jan. 22, 1733.

Children by second wife:

- Hannah, Born Dec. 11, 1734. Died July 21, 1737.  
Theodosia, Born Nov. 16, 1738. Died Apri. 14, 1739.  
Samuel, Born Aug. 14, 1736.  
Melanchthon, Born March 1, 1740. Died Jan. 13, 1743.  
Hannah, (Second) Born May 13, 1742.  
Melanchthon (Second) Born May 7, 1744. Died July 29,  
1798.  
Benjamin, Born Aug. 1, 1746. Died Jan. 20, 1785.  
Israel, Born Dec. 8, 1748. (Died June 3, 1791).  
Theodosia (Second) Born Aug. 9, 1750.  
Mary, Born Sept. 9, 1751. Died Sept. 15, 1776.  
Elizabeth Bayles, wife of Samuel. Died Dec. 9, 1778.

From April twentieth to twenty-second of the year 1775 there had been held in New York at the call of "the Committee of Sixty", a convention, to nominate delegates to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, and this convention had just adjourned on April twenty-second when news of the battle of Lexington reached New York. "The Committee of Sixty" was increased to "The Committee of One Hundred", which met with other citizens of New York, at once issued a call for a New Provincial Convention or Congress and formulated the famous Pledge or Articles of Association. One of the first Acts of this Convention was to endorse the "Articles of Association" and Committees were appointed to obtain signatures throughout the colony. The "pledge" read:—

"Pursuaded that the salvation of the rights and liberties of America depend, under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants, in a vigorous prosecution of the measures necessary for its safety and convinced of the necessity of preventing anarchy and confusion which attend a dissolution of the powers of government. We, Freemen, Freeholders and Inhabitants of Dutchess, being greatly alarmed at the avowed design of the Ministry to raise a revenue in America and shocked by the bloody scene now acting in Massachusetts Bay, do in the most solemn manner resolve never to become slaves, and do associate, under all the ties of religion, honor and love to our country, to adopt and endeavor to carry into execution what-

soever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention, for the purpose of preserving our Constitution and opposing the several arbitrary acts of the British Parliament, untill a reconciliation between Great Britain and America, on Constitutional principles (which we most ardently desire) can be obtained, and that we will in all things follow the advice of our General Committee respecting the purposes aforesaid, and the preservation of peace and good order and the safety of individuals and property."

In Dutchess County 1820 signed and 964 refused to sign. Not every man who signed or refused to sign can be said to have been unequivocally for or against the cause of the colonies, because public opinion was not at that time sufficiently crystalized and many men were bound by oath of office and other ties, but it showed to the leaders probably better than anything they could have devised just where the people stood.

This, really the first Provincial Convention, met in New York May 23, 1775, the delegates from Dutchess being Gilbert Livingston, Nathaniel Sackett, Jonathan Landon, Richard Montgomery, Antony Hoffman, Zephaniah Platt, Gysbert Schenck, Dirck Brinckerhoff, Ephriam Paine and Melancthon Smith.

John Jay had the year before written in his famous, "Address to the People of Great Britain", "That we do consider ourselves and do insist that we are and ought to be as free as our fellow subjects in Britain, and that no power on earth has a right to take our property from us without our consent . . . You have been told that we are seditious, impatient of Government and desirous of independence. These are not facts but calumnies. Permit us to be as free as yourselves and we shall ever esteem a union with you to be our greatest glory and our greatest happiness."

Our delegates found this first convention very conservative. New York was one of the finest cities in America, well governed and prosperous. The great bulk of taxpaying citizens were unquestionably loyalists. At least the sympathies

were no more than evenly divided. The convention also authorized the organization of four regiments of troops to be known as Continental Line Regiments, to serve six months. The fourth of these regiments was to be raised in Dutchess and the military committee was Zephaniah Platt, Gilbert Livingston and Melanchthon Smith. This regiment was organized June 30, 1775 and stood the brunt of hard service during the whole period of the war.

Besides being active in organizing regular troops, Melanchthon Smith raised the first company of Dutchess County Minute Men, or Rangers, of which he himself became Captain. This company was for the purpose of controlling the activities of the loyalists or tories, who formed an active faction in the early days of the Revolution. This company served as a model for other sections.

In a letter from Governor Clinton to the Committee of Correspondence in Orange County, asking his advice as to the best method of controlling the activities of the tories, Governor Clinton advised the raising of a company of minute men such as that commanded by Captain Melanchthon Smith, in Dutchess.

On September 21, 1776, the convention, after considering various plans for checking the activities of the tories, Resolved:—

“That a committee be appointed for the express purpose of enquiring into, detecting and defeating all conspiracies which may be formed against the liberties of America . . . That they shall be empowered if they think it necessary to raise, officer and put under pay any number of men . . . to be upon the same establishment with those under the command of Captain Melanchthon Smith, and to station them in such places and to employ them on such services as they shall judge expedient for the public safety.”

October 18th, 1776, John McKesson, secretary of the Convention, wrote Governor Clinton, “Captain Smith of Dutchess has gone into the mountains this night to Secure Some Recruits to go on board the Enemies Ships; with his guides, and



the plan is laid. There is prospect of Success". In another letter McKesson writes from Fishkill November 7, 1776, "Mr. Duer has a number of Carpenters and A Great Bustle here about the Building Barracks in the mouth of the Highlands three miles from Hence for two thousand men. However he has got Egbert Benson and Melanchthon Smith, two honest fellows as overseers but they have not half enough of the Devil in them for that business."

February 10th, 1776, the Committee of Safety, William Duer, Charles DeWitt, Leonard Gansvoort, John Jay, Zephaniah Platt and Nathaniel Hackett was replaced by a commission for detecting conspiracies consisting of Egbert Benson, Jacobus Swartwout and Melanchthon Smith. Dr. Peter Tappen was appointed an assistant August 9, 1777. This Commission met almost daily at Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, or at various other places until September 10, 1777 when the Convention ceased to exist and the State of New York began to function under its New Constitution with Kingston as its capitol. The Commission was, however, renewed by the State Legislature on October 7, 1777 and it continued to function until September 23, 1778.

In December 1777, Melanchthon Smith by action of the Commission was placed in command of all Rangers and other troops employed in the work of detecting conspiracies, with rank and pay of major. He also served as sheriff of Dutchess county, having been appointed to that office by the Committee of Appointment March 9, 1779, which gave him a combination of military and civil authority, apparently very necessary at that time.

In March 1779 Peter Colt, commissary of the army wrote Governor Clinton, confidentially about the incompetence of some of his subordinates and wishing their places filled with better men. In his reply Clinton wrote: "I do not think either of the persons recommended by Messrs. Schenck the most suitable. If Melanchthon Smith Esq. could be prevailed upon to accept he would be the most suitable person to supply one of those vacancies."



September 7, 1780, Colonel Udney Hay, Deputy Commissary—General of Purchases for New York, wrote Governor Clinton enumerating the various difficulties his department was experiencing in obtaining provisions for our French allies, saying, "The enclosed from Melanchthon Smith, Esq., Assist. State Agent contains observations. I hope your Excellency will think worthy your attention, and induce you to enforce on Congress the necessity of obtaining provisions for the army of our allies by some other mode than that they have already adopted, & etc."

During 1782 and 1783 while in the Commissary department of the army Melanchthon Smith also served with Egbert Benson and John S. Hobart on a Commission to settle various disputes between the army and subsistence contractors at West Point and other places. From this time General Washington referred all correspondence relating to this department, to this commission. It is evident that during all this long, trying period, Mr. Smith never shirked any duty however strenuous it might be and in all his activities not only enjoyed the full respect and confidence of his associates but also of Governor Clinton and General Washington.

Three of Melanchthon Smith's brothers served in the military forces during the entire period of the Revolution. Israel and Benjamin in the Continental Line and Samuel as Captain in the Dutchess County Militia. The house of his oldest brother, Waters Smith, at Jamaica, Long Island, was used by Sir Guy Carleton, British Commander of that section, as his headquarters during most of the period of the war. Mr. Smith served in the Continental Congress from 1785 to 1788 and in the latter year represented Dutchess County in the Convention that met in Poughkeepsie, to consider the ratification of the Federal Constitution. In the deliberations of that body he exhibited talents of a high order and ably supported Governor George Clinton and the State Rights Party.

The two political parties of the country at this time were the Federalist and Anti-Federalist parties. The Federalists in New York State were led by Alexander Hamilton, ably

seconded by Chancellor Livingston, while the leader of the Anti-Federalist party was the Governor of the State, George Clinton, who was chosen president of the convention. In order that the thinking people of the country might be thoroughly informed upon the important issues of the New Constitution, Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay had, for several months been publishing a series of powerful essays, which over the signature of "Publius", were printed in many of the journals throughout the country. In spite of all this, coupled with Hamilton's strong personal influence and eloquent arguments the various articles of the Constitution were warmly debated from the opening of the Convention on June 17th until July 26th, when it was finally adopted by the small margin of thirty to twenty-seven. By far the ablest exponent of the objection put forward by the Anti-Federalists, during the whole Convention was Melancthon Smith, who was a delegate from Dutchess County. He demanded that each article be taken up and separately discussed and during the Convention made many speeches tenaciously defending his convictions. He showed himself to be a master of logical discussion and many of his discourses are fine examples of oratory. He was especially opposed to every clause where he could foresee the possibility or probability of the Constitution giving too much power to the Central or Federal Government, or to any favored class, as against the Yeomanry of the country, which class he considered the great bulwark of strength in every community.

On July 11th, John Jay moved the adoption of the Constitution as proposed. He was supported by Chancellor Livingston and Chief Justice Morris and opposed by Melancthon Smith. On July 15th, Mr. Smith moved to adopt "*upon condition*" nevertheless, then adding a list of exceptions. This amendment was debated until July 23rd, when Samuel Jones, delegate from Queen's County, moved that the words, "*upon condition*" be erased and "*in full confidence*" be substituted. This was assented to by Mr. Smith who voted for it and the Constitution was adopted. Mr. Smith gave as his reasons for

thus voting for the Constitution, which he had so tenaciously opposed, the convincing eloquence of Hamilton coupled with the fact that he did not wish to see New York State stand out alone when all the rest had ratified the proposed constitution. It has been said that his messenger had met the express rider, bringing the news of the vote for ratification from Virginia, and he believed it unwise to hold out alone after Virginia had joined the other States in a Union. That the "*In full confidence*" of Mr. Smith and his colleagues was justified, was proven by the fact that no less than ten of the articles to which they had so strenuously objected were amended at the very first meeting of Congress, which convened soon afterward.

About 1785, Mr. Smith removed to New York City where he engaged extensively in mercantile pursuits, at the same time taking a conspicuous part as an anti-Federal leader and was prominent in The Sons of Liberty, a political society, which later became the Tammany Society.

On the walls of the city during the month of April 1788, there appeared the following hand bills:

"The Sons of Liberty, who are again called upon to contend with the sheltered aliens, who have by the courtesy of our own country been permitted to remain among us, will give their support to the following ticket.

William Deming  
Melanchthon Smith  
Marinus Willet  
Aaron Burr."

During this period he served several years in the State Legislature and while in that body in 1791, a commission, consisting of Governor George Clinton, State Secretary Lewis S. Scott, Attorney General Aaron Burr, State Treasurer Gerard Bancker and Auditor Peter U. Curtenius sold 5,500,000 acres of land belonging to New York State at the sum of eighteen cents per acre, to Alex McComb, James Caldwell, John and Nicholas Roosevelt and others. When the transaction became public resolutions of censure were moved in the Legislature.

but Jabez D. Hammond, the Historian of New York says: "After a long and acrimonious discussion of the resolutions of censure, they were finally rejected and Melanchthon Smith, as pure a man as ever lived, introduced a resolution approving the conduct of the Commission, which was adopted in the Assembly by a vote of 35 to 20."

He canvassed the State for the re-election of Governor Clinton in 1792.

During the last years of his life Mr. Smith served as a Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of New York. He died in New York City July 29th, 1798, the first victim of the yellow fever epidemic of that year.

J. Wilson Poucher, M. D.



## Dutchess County Men of the Revolutionary Period

### Udny Hay

Who was Udny Hay? That is a question which will arise immediately in the minds of the majority of the members of the Dutchess County Historical Society as they note the caption of this article. For it is safe to assume that the number of persons is small, indeed, who, today, are familiar with the circumstances that connected Colonel Hay with this community in the period of the Revolution and it is therefore with the more zest that a brief account of the career of a once prominent resident is presented here for permanent record.

Udny Hay was a Scot. He was born of an old family connection in Scotland (that was possessed of land and titles), he received a good education, which he had capacity to take and make use of, and some time in the third quarter of the eighteenth century he struck out into the world for himself by emigrating to Canada. He is first found near Quebec as a timber merchant, where before 1775 he had built up a personal reputation and a considerable business. From the beginnings of the struggle between Britain and her American colonies, however, this Scotch lumberman in Canada sympathized with the colonies and, by the summer of 1776, he had drifted down to Crown Point and Ticonderoga and accepted a commission as Assistant Deputy Quarter Master General in the Continental Army.

But let it not be supposed that this adherence to the cause of the colonies was made without cost or sacrifice. There is on file (Force's American Archives, 5th series, vol. 3, pp. 744-5) a letter written by Udny Hay to General Gates which gives a vivid and detailed account of his experiences in Canada before he crossed the border and joined the American forces. Believing him favorable to the colonies, the authorities at Quebec made it impossible for him to look after his lumber and his trade-equipment in the forest-interior and he lost property

worth £1988 (exclusive of household goods), his losses including such items as ship-timber, horses, oxen, harness, tools, rafts, anchors, ropes, cables, sails, etc.

In 1776 and 1777 Udney Hay was stationed at Ticonderoga and Crown Point and the diary of Jeduthan Baldwin, which is preserved in the Black Watch Library at Ticonderoga, N. Y., contains many references to him. Baldwin was in charge of the building of barracks, bridges, etc., in the military sector thereabouts and it would seem that there were close social as well as military relations between him and the group of officers of the Continental Army who were on duty there. Mrs. Hay was apparently the only lady living at Ticonderoga and the Baldwin journal makes frequent mention of hospitality extended by her to the staff.

The year 1777 saw the fall of Crown Point and Ticonderoga before Burgoyne in July, followed in October by the raid of the British up the Hudson almost at the moment when Burgoyne was defeated at Saratoga. These stirring events were succeeded by the establishment of the civil government of New York State at Poughkeepsie and the concentration of certain military departments at Fishkill. The dramatic shift in affairs at the north drove Udney Hay southward and it is at Fishkill he appears in 1778, his wife still with him, and the duties of his staff-office bringing him into intimate relations with the leaders of the Continental Army. The details of his activities are too many for the limits of a paper such as this but by reference to the *Calendar of the Correspondence of Washington with the Officers*, as well as to the *Public Papers of George Clinton*, abundant material is to be had wherewith to compile a voluminous report upon Colonel Hay's important services in the Quartermaster-General's department. From 1778 to 1780 he was vigorously engaged buying flour for the soldiers, forage for horses, charcoal for the smiths; impressing teams and wagons; securing needed lumber; repairing Hudson river craft; &c., &c., and numberless letters written by him in relation to these matters are in print. Washington, himself, thought highly of Colonel Hay and he and the leading generals





UDNY HAY

From a silhouette

Owned by his descendant

Mrs. Edgar Frost of Albany, N. Y.

under him frequently spoke of Hay and the ability the latter displayed in the conduct of his office.

In 1780 Colonel Hay resigned his commission in the Continental Army and accepted appointment as Purchasing Agent for the State of New York. This change prompted him to leave Fishkill and to establish himself at Poughkeepsie, there to be in convenient proximity to the executive and legislative branches of the civil government of the state, with which his position frequently made it necessary for him to confer. Governor Clinton and his family had fixed their residence in Poughkeepsie; other state officials came and went continuously in the little village; and the sessions of the legislature were held there for some years; so that Colonel Hay's removal from Fishkill to Poughkeepsie greatly facilitated his new work.

As was the case at Ticonderoga and at Fishkill, Mrs. Hay accompanied her husband to Poughkeepsie and it was doubtless her presence, combined with the loss of their home in Canada, which made it desirable for them to set up a home of their own in Poughkeepsie. It is this aspect of their connection with the local community which makes a knowledge of Colonel and Mrs. Hay's life here of importance to the Historical Society. It is not simply that they lived here for several years and that the *Clinton Papers* overflow with references to their social and official relations with the governor and Mrs. Clinton and the various state officials, but it is the story of the home they had which should be known if a correct understanding of facts is to be preserved.

The property in the city of Poughkeepsie at the northwest corner of Main and White streets, which is owned by the State of New York and occupied by the Daughters of the American Revolution, is very properly held as a memorial to the fact that Poughkeepsie was once the capital of the state. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the former rural village, out of which has grown a modern industrial city, was the seat of government of the State of New York at a critical period in history and that the presence of well known men and the con-

duct of important public business gave it a prominence which is part of the story of the Revolution.

The land and house referred to were purchased by the State because of a tradition that the house was occupied by Governor Clinton when he lived in Poughkeepsie. Since the purchase of the property was made, however, documentary material has been found which brings to light facts hitherto unknown to those interested in events in Poughkeepsie during the War of the Revolution. On the one hand direct evidence has been obtained to show that Governor Clinton lived in the house of Bartholomew Crannell and, on the other hand, direct evidence exists to show that the lot of land, now held by the state, was sold in 1780 by Hugh Van Kleeck to Colonel Udney Hay, by whom it was owned until 1786.

In the Year Book of the Dutchess County Historical Society for 1922, at pages 46-49, 64, 76, will be found a discussion of the evidence for the statement that Governor Clinton occupied the house of Bartholomew Crannell in Poughkeepsie and on pages 51-55 of the same Year Book there is given a record of the title to Bartholomew Crannell's house-lot, based upon the records of the Clerk of Dutchess County, which identifies the site of his house as the lot now called number 448 Main street.

When the State of New York acquired the property at the northwest corner of Main and White streets in 1900 a search of title apparently was not carried back farther than the minimum term of years required by law. The present writer approached the subject of the title to this property from the other direction and, beginning with the Crown Patent for the land, granted in 1686 to Sanders and Harmense, searched through public records from the date of the patent down to the present owner. A summary of the title, so obtained, appears at pages 56-60 of the Year Book of this society for 1922, above quoted.

The search of the title to the state's property, made as described, revealed that the land was acquired by Hugh Van Kleeck of Poughkeepsie from his wife's father—Clear Everitt—between 1764 and 1767 and a map, dated 1770, on file in the



MARGARET SMYTHE

Wife of Udney Hay

From a drawing owned by her descendant  
Mrs. Edgar Frost of Albany, N. Y.

office of the State Engineer at Albany, shows the lot with a house standing on it. This map is reproduced in part at page 38 of the Year Book for 1922. The Field-Book, from which the map was made, refers to the lot as: "Hugh Van Kleeck's home lot." Evidently Hugh Van Kleeck built himself a dwelling on this home lot just prior to 1770,—probably soon after his marriage to Maria Everitt, which took place in the autumn of 1763, and perhaps about 1765 when he first paid taxes.

Hugh Van Kleeck presumably occupied his new dwelling from the time of its erection in the 1760's until he sold it in 1780, with the possible exception of the years 1775, 1776, 1777. In those years he may have been out of Poughkeepsie. The tax lists for Poughkeepsie give Hugh Van Kleeck's name as a taxpayer in the years 1765-1774, inclusive, and also in 1778 and 1779. For 1776 the lists are missing. In 1775 and in 1777 appears the item: "Hugh Van Kleeck's Place," a form of entry used on the tax lists when a property owner was temporarily non-resident.

The sale of his house in 1780 may have been due to the fact that he had been in difficulties in connection with his military duties. The 4th Regiment of Militia in Dutchess County was organized in 1775 under Colonel Tobias Stoutenburgh and Lt.-Colonel John Freer. No record of the line officers of the regiment is to be had until 1778, when, under the head of "changes in the regiment", Hugh Van Kleeck is found as captain of a company. Unfortunately, on March 4, 1780, Stephen Hendrickson was promoted captain "vice Van Kleeck, cashiered", and in the following October Van Kleeck sold his house at Poughkeepsie to Colonel Hay. Feeling ran high in the community in 1780 and, whatever the occasion may have been for the loss of his captaincy, however much or little blame attached to him, Hugh may have wished to get away from old friends and neighbors for a time. There is some reason to suppose that he went out on land east of Wappingers Creek, owned by his father, and that later he took up a farm in the northern part of the town of Poughkeepsie.

As to what use was made of Hugh Van Kleeck's house in

1775, 1776, 1777 (assuming that he was not then occupying it himself), no information is at hand. But in this connection it must be remembered that it was not until after the burning of Kingston on October 16, 1777, that houses in Poughkeepsie were in any demand from outside. Normal conditions prevailed in the village so far as housing was concerned until, in January 1778, the governor and the members of the legislature all were here, needing to be provided with shelter. The tax lists indicate that Hugh Van Kleeck was occupying his property in June, 1778, and June, 1779, and it may very well have been that in those years members of the legislature had accommodations under his roof. In 1778 the senate and assembly were in session at Poughkeepsie for eighty-nine days during the late winter and the spring and for twenty-five days in the fall; while in 1779 the lawmakers gathered here for fifty days. The members of the senate were approximately twenty-five in number and of the assembly approximately sixty-five, making a total of about ninety men to be provided for at continuous periods of time in a small community. There may have been some seventy-five dwellings within a moderate radius of the Court House in 1778 and 1779 and, in those, the ninety unexpected guests had to find lodging.

Meanwhile, in May 1777, the Committee on Sequestration had seized the estate of Bartholomew Crannell, the Loyalist, and was holding the same when, in December, 1777, Governor Clinton reached Poughkeepsie from Kingston. Mr. Crannell, a man of mature years, was one of the most prosperous residents of Poughkeepsie and his house was reputed as one of the largest and best there. His son-in-law, Dr. Tappen, a leading Whig, was the brother of Governor Clinton's wife and it is easy to see how this house, sequestered and standing idle, was secured by Dr. Tappen for the Clinton family,—partly for the comfort of his sister, Mrs. Clinton; and partly to ensure good usage for a valuable property, to which Dr. Tappen's wife (Elizabeth Crannell) was one of the heirs.

On October 3, 1780, Hugh Van Kleeck sold his house to Colonel Udney Hay, who, with Mrs. Hay, came to Poughkeepsie



at that time to live. About two years later (that is, at an unrecorded date, prior to April 14, 1783), two years which for Colonel Hay were crowded with exacting work for the Revolutionary cause, his house took fire and burned, either wholly or in part. It is probable that the war had reduced the number of available masons and carpenters in the small community, for Colonel Hay turned for help to army headquarters at Newburgh, where he was of course well known, and, on the 14th of April, 1783, a permit was issued under the authorization of General Washington for workmen from the army to go to his assistance. The permit\* is listed in abstract form in the *Calendar of Correspondence of Washington with the Officers*, volume 3, page 2371, the original document being in the Library of Congress. From the original a verbatim copy has been made and is here reproduced.

Head Quarters, Newburgh,

April 14th, 1783.

General Patterson and the other commanding officers of lines have his Excellency's the Commander in Chief's permission to send such volunteer artificers from their respective lines to assist Lt. Col. Udney Hay in rebuilding his home as may from time to time be deemed necessary until further orders.

A subaltern is permitted to attend the party.

By order of the Commander in Chief

David Humphreys, A. D. C."\*\*

Where Colonel Hay lived from the date of the fire until the autumn of 1783 does not transpire but from November 20, 1783, to April 20, 1784, he paid rent for the Glebe House of

\*The writer is indebted to the Secretary of the Dutchess County Historical Society, Dr. Poucher, for the discovery of this item.

\*\*David Humphreys was aide to Washington. The permit is in the handwriting of Richard Varick, Washington's recording-secretary.

Christ Church,\* a brick dwelling, built in 1767, still standing on Main street and now owned by Mr. Conrad Gindra.

On March 3, 1784, seven weeks before he gave up his tenancy of the Glebe House, Colonel Hay obtained from Hugh Van Kleeck a new deed for the property conveyed in 1780. In this new conveyance of 1784\*\* Hugh Van Kleeck states that:

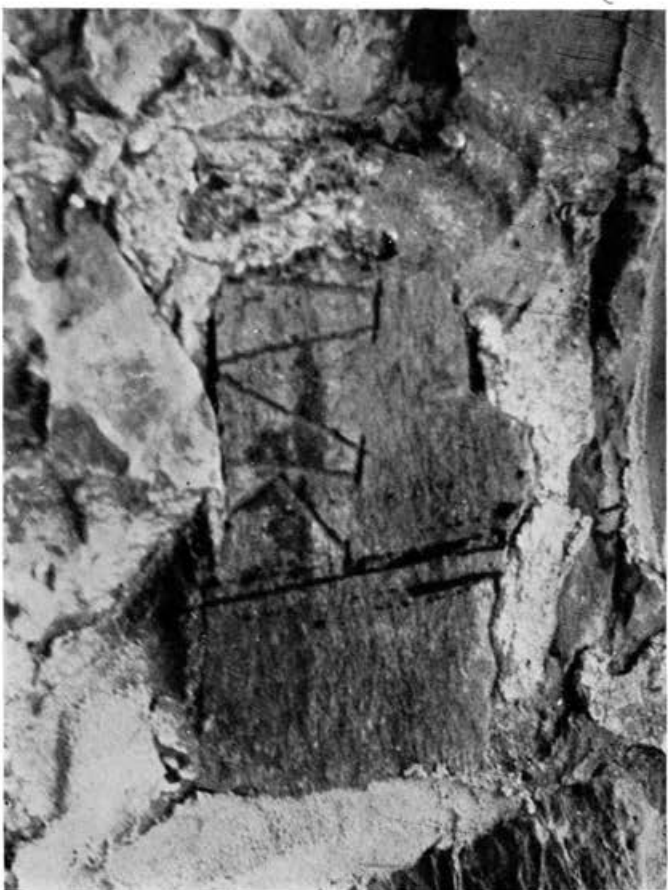
“Whereas: Hugh Van Kleeck, on or about the month of October, 1780, by conveyance in due form, in consideration of £900, conveyed in fee simple to Udney Hay certain lands and premises in Poughkeepsie;

And whereas: *the dwelling house of the said Udney Hay on the said premises was lately consumed by fire* and the said conveyance was thereby destroyed, . . . said Hugh hath consented by executing another conveyance to said Udney Hay to put the said Udney Hay in as good condition as he would have been in if said conveyance, first above mentioned, had been preserved.”

In the front wall of the house now standing at the corner of Main and White streets, Poughkeepsie, there is a stone bearing the letters V K. The stone is broken immediately in front of the V K and only part of a preceding letter remains. The portion of that letter, still to be seen, could conceivably be the right hand vertical line of a capital H, with a bit of the cross line left. A stone, in this present building, marked H V K, must surely have been in the house built by Hugh Van Kleeck in the 1760's on this site and its presence implies that what happened in Kingston in 1777 happened in Poughkeepsie in 1782-1783. At Kingston it is matter of knowledge that the fires, set by the British soldiers, consumed roofs and in-

\*Reynolds: The Records of Christ Church, page 60. This reference also discloses that the Deputy Forage-Master-General of the Army, Colonel Andrew Bostwick, was the occupant of the Glebe House from April 13, 1780, to November 12, 1783.

\*\*Records of Clerk of Dutchess County, deeds, liber 7, page 507.



MARKED STONE  
South Front, Clinton Museum  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

teriors but that the thick stone walls of the old houses resisted the flames. And so, from this obscure and broken stone in the front of the house in Poughkeepsie, it is fair to infer that Hugh Van Kleeck's dwelling was one of the structures made of field-stones, which were common in his day, and that the fire which broke out in it in 1782 or 1783 burned the roof and contents.

But the house now owned by the state is a large building, two stories and an attic in height and, when Hugh Van Kleeck was married in 1763, he was a young man of modest resources, which would make it reasonable to suppose that he built for himself and his bride a stone house of the simpler type that was frequently used in his day, namely an oblong shape, a story and a half in height, the whole story of stone, the half story with clapboarded gable ends. An examination of the cellar of the present house reveals evidence that such actually was the sort of structure erected by Hugh Van Kleeck.

In the cellar may now be seen the foundations, two feet thick, of a house forty-six feet wide, east and west; and twenty feet deep, north and south. The foundations are of rough field-stones, laid by crude workmanship and held together by a mixture composed of clay and gravel. At the east and west ends are large arches of stone, supporting two chimneys in the center of the two gables. From these foundations the walls of the house rise and, in the cellar, the inner side of the walls shows for three feet above the level of the ground. These original walls are of the same stone and workmanship as the foundations and are held by clay and gravel. So much pointing and filling in with mortar has been done in modern times on the exterior of the house that the original clay and gravel filling cannot be seen on the outside of the building. Overhead, in the cellar, are large handwrought beams, supporting the first story and, in a number of places, these beams are charred, bearing eloquent witness to the fire of 1782-'83.

Back of this construction-unit is an addition to the cellar, of the same width east and west as the original house and measuring nine feet north and south, Apparently, what

Colonel Hay did after the fire was to dig a trench nine feet wide all along the north line of Hugh Van Kleeck's house, lay an additional foundation on the east, west and north sides of the trench and carry up the walls of the whole enlarged house so as to make a house of two full stories and an attic. It was for this work that the artificers of the Continental Army were needed. The workmanship of the extension of the cellar is crude, but less so than that of the original house and the mixture between the stones, although still clay and gravel, has a little lime in it. At the west end of the extension is a solid rectangular pier to support a chimney in the extended north-west room of the house. In the extension the side of the original north wall which was outward from the cellar and out of sight under ground is even more unfinished in workmanship than the face of the wall inward, toward the original cellar, and the rough, irregular stones are covered with old, dry soil. A modern doorway has been cut in this original wall, revealing a cross-section of construction, while a cement floor in the cellar replaces old planking, only recently removed.

Unfortunately the rebuilt house was not long enjoyed by Colonel and Mrs. Hay. Financial embarrassments came to them and, for a debt owed by Colonel Hay to Sylvester Salisbury, the Sheriff of Dutchess County seized the colonel's real estate at Poughkeepsie and sold it at auction\* on October 16, 1786, to Melanchthon Smith and Hendrick Wyckoff.\*\*

Soon after the sale of his house Colonel Hay removed to Vermont. The occasion for making Poughkeepsie his place

\*Records of the Clerk of Dutchess County, deeds, liber 10, page 340.

\*\*Melanchthon Smith was one of the most prominent of the Whig leaders in New York during and after the war and Hendrick Wyckoff was a government secret service agent. The two men had business interests in common and probably bought the house at Poughkeepsie as a speculation. After Wyckoff's death his heirs sold his interest to Smith and the latter in 1790 conveyed the property to Richard Everitt of Poughkeepsie (deeds, liber 11, page 186), who held it until his death in 1824.

of residence disappeared when hostilities ceased in 1783 and when the services of an agent for purchasing army supplies were no longer needed by the state and it was in Vermont that he rounded out an active and useful career. He bought land in the town of Underhill and served Vermont in the legislature 1798-1804. His friends and associates were the men who led in the upbuilding of the state and he enjoyed their confidence and respect. In the possession of his great-granddaughter (Miss Mary Holcombe of Ticonderoga, N. Y.) there are at present interesting letters from men of Vermont of 1790-1806, filled with comment on the politics of the time and urging Colonel Hay to support or oppose this or that measure before the legislature. Like his friend, George Clinton, Udney Hay was an anti-Federalist, opposed to the program and policies of Alexander Hamilton, and among the letters, above mentioned, are several from Jonathan Robinson of Bennington (Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont and Senator of the United States) discussing the affairs of Hamilton and Burr and, finally, the duel between them. As a matter of detail it may be mentioned that Colonel Hay was one of the executors of the will of Ethan Allen. The colonel died at Bennington on September 6, 1806, in his sixty-seventh year, at which time he was a member of the Council of Censors (a civil organization, peculiar to the government of Vermont). Funeral services were conducted for him in the church at Bennington by the Reverend Doctor Saunders, president of the University, and an extended obituary appeared in the Burlington *Sentinel*. The obituary includes the statement that Colonel Hay came to America without property or friends, distinguished himself during the Revolution and "since the establishment of our state his influence in our public counsels for a considerable number of years has been predominant beyond a parallel."

Helen Wilkinson Reynolds.





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Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Hackett, Mr. John M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Hackett, Mrs. John M., (Charlotte Cuineen), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Hadden, Mrs. Robert S. L., (Laura Allen), Staatsburg, N. Y.  
Haggerty, Mr. J. Donald, Hillcrest, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Haight, Miss Anna S., Millbrook, N. Y.  
Haight, Miss Lida, Millbrook, N. Y.  
Halstead, Mr. George D., Arlington, N. Y.  
Halstead, Mrs. George S., (Esther E. Dickinson), Arlington, N. Y.  
Halstead, Miss Ruth, Arlington, N. Y.  
Ham, Mr. John M., Millbrook, N. Y.  
Hammond, Mr. Benjamin, Beacon, N. Y.  
Hanna, Mr. John A., Dover Plains, N. Y.  
Harrington, James T., M. D.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Hart, Mr. Frederick H. M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Hart, Mrs. Frederick H. M., (Julia Gardiner), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Hart, Mr. W. C., Walden, N. Y.  
Hart, Miss Mary A., Arlington, N. Y.  
Hasbrouck, The Hon. Frank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Hasbrouck, Mrs. Louis P., (Elizabeth Herrick), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Hassett, Mr. Thomas J., Beacon, N. Y.  
Haviland, Mr. Benjamin H., Hyde Park, N. Y.  
Haviland, Miss Caroline E., Millbrook, N. Y.  
Hawley, Mr. Earle, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Hawley, H. Reed, M. D.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Hawley, Mrs. H. Reed, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Hays, Mrs. William J., Millbrook, N. Y.  
Herge, The Rev. Charles, Fishkill, N. Y.  
Herrick, Mr. Frank, Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Herrick, Mrs. Frank, (Sarah Reed), Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Hewes, Mr. E. D., Beacon, N. Y.  
Hicks, Miss Mary C., New Hackensack, N. Y.  
Hill, Miss Alice, Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Hinkley, Miss Rhoda, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Hoag, Mrs. F. P., Wingdale, N. Y.  
Hoag, Mrs. F. Philip, (Mary B. Tracy), Poughquag, N. Y.  
Hopkins, The Hon. Charles A., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Hopkins, Miss Eleanor Irene, Red Hook, N. Y.  
Hosmer, Mrs. Estelle de Peyster, 863 Park Avenue, New York City.  
Howard, Mr. Frank B., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Howard, Mrs. Frank B., (Sarah Taylor), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Hoysradt, Mr. Willet E., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Hoyt, Mr. Gerald Livingston, Staatsburg, N. Y.  
Hughes, Mr. Edwin B., Staatsburg, N. Y.  
Hummel, Mr. William L., Wappingers Falls, N. Y.  
Hunt, Mr. Thomas, Tivoli, N. Y.  
Hunt, Mrs. Thomas, (Helen Jewett), Tivoli, N. Y.  
Husted, Mr. Chester, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Irving, Miss Beatrice S., Hughsonville, N. Y.  
Ivory, Miss Annie, Beacon, N. Y.

Jackman, Mr. David K., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Jackman, Miss Lena, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Janes, Mr. John M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Janes, Mrs. John M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Jewett, Miss Harriet Roosevelt, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Johnston, Mrs. Robert, (Mary Adams), Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Jones, Mr. E. Powis, Barrytown, N. Y.  
Jones, Mrs. Evelyn Brinckerhoff, Fishkill, N. Y.  
Judson, Miss Lenore, Beacon, N. Y.  
Judson, Mr. William H., Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Kaley, Mrs. John R., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Keane, Mrs. John M., (Alice Van Houten), Beacon, N. Y.  
Kearn, Mrs. Akin M., Beacon, N. Y.  
Kenyon, Mrs. Clarence, (Emma Kelsey), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Kenyon, Miss Helen, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Kerley, Mr. Albert F., Red Hook, N. Y.  
Kerley, Charles G., M. D.; 132 West 81st Street, New York City.  
Kip, Mr. William R., Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Knapp, Mr. Elbert, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.  
Knapp, George A., V. S.; Millbrook, N. Y.  
Knapp, Mrs. George A., (Marie Van Wagner), Millbrook, N. Y.  
Krieger, Mr. George W., Jr., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Krieger, Mrs. George W., Jr., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Lacy, Mrs. F. H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Lamont, Miss Elizabeth K., Millbrook, N. Y.  
 Lamont, Miss Mary S., Beacon, N. Y.  
 Lamont, Miss Nancy M., Beacon, N. Y.  
 Landon, The Hon. Francis G., 60 Broadway, New York City.  
 Lane, Mr. Silas, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Lane, Charles E., M. D.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Lawlor, Mr. Thomas F., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Lawton, Miss Alice C., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 LeRoy, Irving Deyo, M. D.; Pleasant Valley, N. Y.  
 LeRoy, Mrs. Irving Deyo, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.  
 Lewis, Miss Mary G., Annandale, N. Y.  
 Livingston, Mr. Edward dePeyster, 271 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
 Livingston, Mr. Goodhue, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
 Lloyd, Mr. Henry, Jr., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Lloyd, Ralph I., M. D.; 14 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Losee, Mr. Lewis H., 188 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Lown, Mr. Clarence, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Lown, Mr. Frank B., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Lubert, Miss Mary C., Wappingers Falls, N. Y.  
 Lynch, Mr. James E., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Lynch, Mr. Thomas M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MacCracken, Henry Noble, LL.D.; President's House, Vassar College,  
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mack, Mr. John E., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 MacKenzie, David Hugh, M. D.; Millbrook, N. Y.  
 MacKenzie, Mrs. David Hugh, (Helen Coffin), Millbrook, N. Y.  
 Magill, Mr. H. N. W., Port Jefferson, L. I., New York.  
 Magill, Mrs. H. N. W., Port Jefferson, L. I., N. Y.  
 Maloney, Mr. Richard J., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Maloney, Mrs. Richard J., (Catharine Thorn Akin),  
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mapes, Mrs. Stephen S., (Bertha Hoag), Beacon, N. Y.  
 Martin, Mrs. Howard Townsend (Justine dePeyster),  
 863 Park Avenue, New York City.

Massonneau, Mr. William S., Red Hook, N. Y.  
 Masters, Mr. Francis R., 925 Park Avenue, New York City.  
 McCann, Mr. Charles, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 McKinley, Mr. Robert, Glenham, N. Y.  
 McKinley, Mrs. Robert, Glenham, N. Y.  
 Merritt, Mr. Allen Douglas, Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
 Merritt, Miss Caroline V., Millbrook, N. Y.  
 Merritt, Mr. Douglas, Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
 Merritt, Mrs. Douglas, (Elizabeth Cleveland Coxe), Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Merritt, Miss Ethel Douglas, Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
 Merritt, Mrs. George W., (Alice Thorne), Millbrook, N. Y.  
 Miller, George N., M. D.; Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
 Miller, Mr. Theodore H., Kingwood Park, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Minard, Mrs. Elias G., (Mary Adriance), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Moon, Mr. Ward C., M. Pd.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Moore, John Leverett, Ph. D.; In care of Vassar College,  
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Morgan, Mr. Frederick North, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Morgan, Miss Ruth, Staatsburg, N. Y.  
 Morgenthau, Mrs. Henry (Josephine Sykes), Hopewell Junction, N. Y.  
 Morgenthau, Mr. Henry, Jr., Wicoppee, N. Y.  
 Morschauer, The Hon. Joseph, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Morse, Mr. E. Darwin, Amenia, N. Y.  
 Myers, Mr. Henry, Hyde Park, N. Y.  
 Myers, Mr. Ralph W., Hyde Park, N. Y.  
 Mygatt, Miss Laura, Amenia, N. Y.  
 Mylod, Mr. John J., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Mylod, Mr. Philip A., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Naylor, Mrs. George, Jr., Peekskill, N. Y.  
 Nelson, Mr. Harry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Nevins, Mr. John, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Newbold, Miss Edith, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Newbold, Mr. Frederick R., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Newcomb, Miss Alice C., Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Newton, The Rev. Edward P., S. T. D.; Hyde Park, N. Y.  
 Norris, Mr. Oakley I., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

O'Connell, Mr. Edward C., Barrytown, N. Y.  
 Olivet, Mrs. George D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Olivet, Miss Florence W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Olmsted, Miss Julia C., Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
 Olmsted, Miss Mary A., Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
 Olney, Mrs. Amy G., Staatsburg, N. Y.  
 Osbourne, Mrs. George L., (Eleanor E. Bartlett), Millbrook, N. Y.  
 Ostrander, Mr. A. B., 501 West 182d Street, New York City.  
 Overocker, The Hon. George, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Parker, Mrs. Cecil, Hyde Park, N. Y.  
 Patterson, John E., D. D. S.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Peckham, Alva Lawrence, M. D.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Peckham, Mrs. Alva Lawrence, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Perkins, Mr. Edward Elsworth, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Pinkham, Mr. Herbert, Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Pitcher, Mr. Conrad N., 148 West 38th Street, New York City.  
Platt, The Hon. Edmund, 1337 Ashmead Place, Washington, D. C.  
Platt, Mr. Francis Wheeler, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Post, Miss Phebe, Pawling, N. Y.  
Potts, Mrs. Peter F., (Mary Elmendorf), Red Hook, N. Y.  
Poucher, John Wilson, M. D.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Poucher, Mrs. John Wilson, (Catherine DuBois LeFevre),  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Pray, Mrs. William H., (Alice Schmidt), LaGrangeville, N. Y.

Rapalje, Mr. John, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.  
Raymond, Mr. Sidney W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Reed, Miss Julia, Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Reese, Miss Margaret M., Hughsonville, N. Y.  
Reynolds, Mr. Allen Stanley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Reynolds, Mr. Augustus R., Poughquag, N. Y.  
Reynolds, Miss Helen Wilkinson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Reynolds, Mr. Paul Innis, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Reynolds, Mrs. Paul Innis, (Dorothy Titus), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Reynolds, Mr. William C., 227 Jefferson Avenue, New York City.  
Richie, E. R., M. D.; Brewster, N. Y.  
Rikert, Mr. R. Raymond, Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Ringwood, Mr. John F., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Roake, Mrs. Harry, (Jessie E. Lawton), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Roberts, Miss Edith A., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Robinson, Mr. D. Remsen, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.  
Robinson, Miss Mae L., Wappingers Falls, N. Y.  
Robinson, Mr. Samuel Irving, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Rogers, Colonel Archibald, Hyde Park, N. Y.  
Rogers, Mrs. Archibald, (Anne C. Coleman), Hyde Park, N. Y.  
Rogers, Mr. Henry W., 82 Fulton Street, New York City.  
Roosevelt, The Hon. Franklin Delano, Hyde Park, N. Y.  
Roosevelt, Mrs. James (Sara Delano), Hyde Park, N. Y.  
Roosevelt, Mr. James Roosevelt, Hyde Park, N. Y.  
Ruppert, Mr. Jacob, 1116 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
Russell, Miss Ina G., Upper Red Hook, N. Y.  
Ryon, Walter, M. D.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Sabin, Miss Mary Beekman, 2473 Davidson Avenue, New York City.  
Sackett, Mrs. Susan, Millbrook, N. Y.  
Sadlier, James E., M. D.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Sadlier, Mrs. James E. (Harriet Millspaugh), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Sage, Mrs. William F., (Cornelia DuBois), Beacon, N. Y.

Salberg, Mr. George G., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Schickle, Mr. William, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Schier, Mrs. Frank (Eva Cuyler Staats), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Schoonmaker Mr. A. Allendorph, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Schoonmaker, Mrs. A. Allendorph, (Addie Mallory),  
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Schrader, Mr. Gustavus A., Beacon, N. Y.  
 Schrader, Mrs. Gustavue A., (Florence Bond), Beacon, N. Y.  
 Schryver, Mr. Henry B., Hyde Park, N. Y.  
 Schryver, Mr. M. V. B., Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
 Schwartz, Mr. John Rupley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Schwartz, Mr. Joseph L., 53 Locust Hill Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Scofield, Mrs. Frank L., (Maud Round), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Scott, Mr. Walter, Madalin, N. Y.  
 Seaman, Mrs. George, (Irmingarde Van Horn Freeman), Beacon, N. Y.  
 Sheahan, The Rev. Joseph F., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Sheldon, Mrs. Obed, Millbrook, N. Y.  
 Sheldon, Mrs. William H., (Winifred Storm), Salt Point, N. Y.  
 Sherow, Mr. Norman W., 52 Vesey Street, New York City.  
 Sherwood, Mr. Charles D., Brinckerhoff, N. Y.  
 Sherwood, Mrs. Charles D., (Annie Cotheal), Brinckerhoff, N. Y.  
 Sherwood, Mr. Louis, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.  
 Simpson, Mrs. Albert A., (Elizabeth Campbell), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Sisson, Mr. Harry T., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Sittenham, Mr. William, 49 West 37th St., New York City.  
 Sittenham, Mrs. William, 49 West 37th St., New York City.  
 Sleight, Miss Anna Ward, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Slocum, Charles J., M. D.; Beacon, N. Y.  
 Smith, Mr. Bertram L., Beacon, N. Y.  
 Smith, Mrs. Bertram L., Beacon, N. Y.  
 Smith, Mr. Grant E., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Smith, Miss M. Elizabeth, Millbrook, N. Y.  
 Smith, Mr. Robert C., Arlington, N. Y.  
 Smith, Mrs. Robert C., Arlington, N. Y.  
 Smith, Mr. William DeGarmo, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Spoor, Mr. Lloyd E., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Spratt, The Hon. George V. L., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Spurling, Mr. Sumner Nash, Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
 Spurling, Mrs. Sumner Nash, (Genevieve Brown), Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
 Stanley, Mrs. Arthur F., (Mildred Knapp), Salt Point, N. Y.  
 Stockton, Mrs. Sanford D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Storm, Mr. Elton G., Beacon, N. Y.  
 Stoutenburgh, Miss Elizabeth, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Stowe, Mr. James, Poughquag, N. Y.



Stringham, Mr. Edward Barnes, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.  
Stringham, Mrs. Edward Barnes, (Susan Varick Van Wyck),  
Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

Strong, Mr. Jacob H., Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Suckley, Mr. Arthur R., Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Suckley, Miss Katherine B., Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Suckley, Miss Margaret L., Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Suckley, Mrs. Robert B., (Elizabeth P. Montgomery), Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Suckley, Mr. Robert B., Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Swift, Mrs. Albert A., (Gertrude Birdsall), Millbrook, N. Y.  
Swift, Mrs. Fred H., (Helen Almy), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Taber, Miss Alicia H., Pawling, N. Y.  
Taber, Miss Martha Akin, Pawling, N. Y.  
Teator, Mr. William S., Upper Red Hook, N. Y.  
Ten Broeck, Mr. Derrick W., Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Thelberg, Elizabeth Burr, M. D.; Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Thomas, William Sturgis, M. D.; 240 West 71st St., New York City.  
Thorne, Mr. Oakley, Millbrook, N. Y.  
Thorne, Mrs. Oakley, (Helen S. Stafford), Millbrook, N. Y.  
Titus, Mr. Henry P., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Tompkins, Mr. E. Lakin, Beacon, N. Y.  
Tower, Mrs. Joseph T., (Maria Bockee Carpenter), Millbrook, N. Y.  
Tower, Miss Mary, Millbrook, N. Y.  
Traver, Mr. Merritt H., Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Travis, Mr. Everett H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Tremper, Mr. Benjamin, Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Triller, Mr. Charles, 109 East 35th Street, New York City.  
Trowbridge, Miss Phebe D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Troy, Mr. Peter H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Vail, Mr. Alonzo H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Vail, Mrs. Lewis H., (Marietta Dusenbury), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Vail, Mr. Morgan L., Stormville, N. Y.  
Van Benschoten, Mr. John E., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Van Benschoten, Mrs. John E., (Carolyn L. Butts), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Van de Bogart, Miss Mary, Red Hook, N. Y.  
Vandevoort, Mr. John B., Fishkill, N. Y.  
Van Etten, Mrs. Cornelius S., (Sarah Hill), Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
Van Hoevenberg, Miss Alma R., Fishkill, N. Y.  
Van Hoevenberg, Miss Elizabeth, Fishkill, N. Y.  
Van Houten, Mrs. Frank H., (Lillian Merritt), Beacon, N. Y.  
Van Houten, Mr. James E., Beacon, N. Y.  
Van Houten, Mrs. James E., (Stella Rogers), Beacon, N. Y.

Van Houten, Mrs. John M., (Mary Brinckerhoff), Beacon, N. Y.  
 Van Kleeck, Mr. Charles M., 107 East 39th Street, New York City.  
 Van Kleeck, Mrs. Frank, (Sara Sleight), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Van Vliet, Mr. George S., Staatsburg, N. Y.  
 Van Wyck, Mr. Edmund, Arlington, N. Y.  
 Van Wyck, Mr. Joseph, Arlington, N. Y.  
 Van Wyck, Mrs. Joseph, (Charlotte Bartlett), Arlington, N. Y.  
 Verplanck, Mr. Bayard, Beacon, N. Y.  
 Verplanck, Mrs. Samuel, (Katherine R. Wolcott), Beacon, N. Y.  
 Verplanck, Mr. William E., Beacon, N. Y.  
 Vigeant, Joseph E., M. D.; Red Hook, N. Y.  
 Vincent, Mrs. Ralph, Millbrook, N. Y.  
 Vincent, Mr. Thomas O., Millbrook, N. Y.  
 Vincent, Mrs. Thomas O., (Lena Botsford), Millbrook, N. Y.

Waldo, Miss Helen, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.  
 Waterman, Mrs. George B., (Katherine B. Hawley), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Webb, The Hon. J. Griswold, Clinton Corners, N. Y.  
 Wells, Miss Caroline Thorn, Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
 Wettereau, Mr. William N., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Wey, Mrs. William F., (Eliza Traver), Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
 Weyant, Mr. Morrison V. R., Hyde Park, N. Y.  
 Weyant, Mrs. Morrison V. R., Hyde Park, N. Y.  
 Wheaton, Mr. Isaac Smith, Lithgow, Amenia, N. Y.  
 Wheaton, Mrs. Isaac Smith, (Helen M. Fairchild),  
 Lithgow, Amenia, N. Y.  
 Wheeler, Mrs. Everett P., (Alice Gilman), New Hamburg, N. Y.  
 White, Miss Frances E., 2 Pierpont Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 White, Mrs. Henry S., (Mary W. Gleason), Vassar College,  
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Wiberly, Mr. George, 52 Waller Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.  
 Wilber, Mr. David N., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Wilber, Mrs. David N., (Elizabeth Howe), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Wilber, Mr. Daniel Webster, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Wilber, Mrs. Daniel Webster, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Wilbur, Mr. James B., Sharon, Conn.  
 Wilcox, Mr. E. P., 59 West 85th St., New York City and Stanfordville,  
 N. Y.

Willson, Mr. Robert M., Hughsonville, N. Y.  
 Wilson, John S., M. D.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Wintringham, Mr. H. C., Millerton, N. Y.  
 Wodell, Miss Katherine, Millbrook, N. Y.  
 Wodell, Miss Katherine Hall, 30 Hillhouse Ave., New Haven, Conn.

**Wodell, Mr. Silas, Millbrook, N. Y.**  
**Wodell, Mrs. Silas, (Ethel Paul), Millbrook, N. Y.**  
**Workman, Mr. William J., New Hamburg, N. Y.**  
**Worrall, Mr. George, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**  
**Worrall, Mrs. George, (Mary Lake), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**  
**Wylie, Miss Laura Johnson, Ph.D.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

**Young, Miss Annie Weir, Beacon, N. Y.**  
**Young, Mr. Innis, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

**Zabriskie, Mrs. Andrew C., (Frances Hunter), Barrytown, N. Y.**



### Members Lost by Death

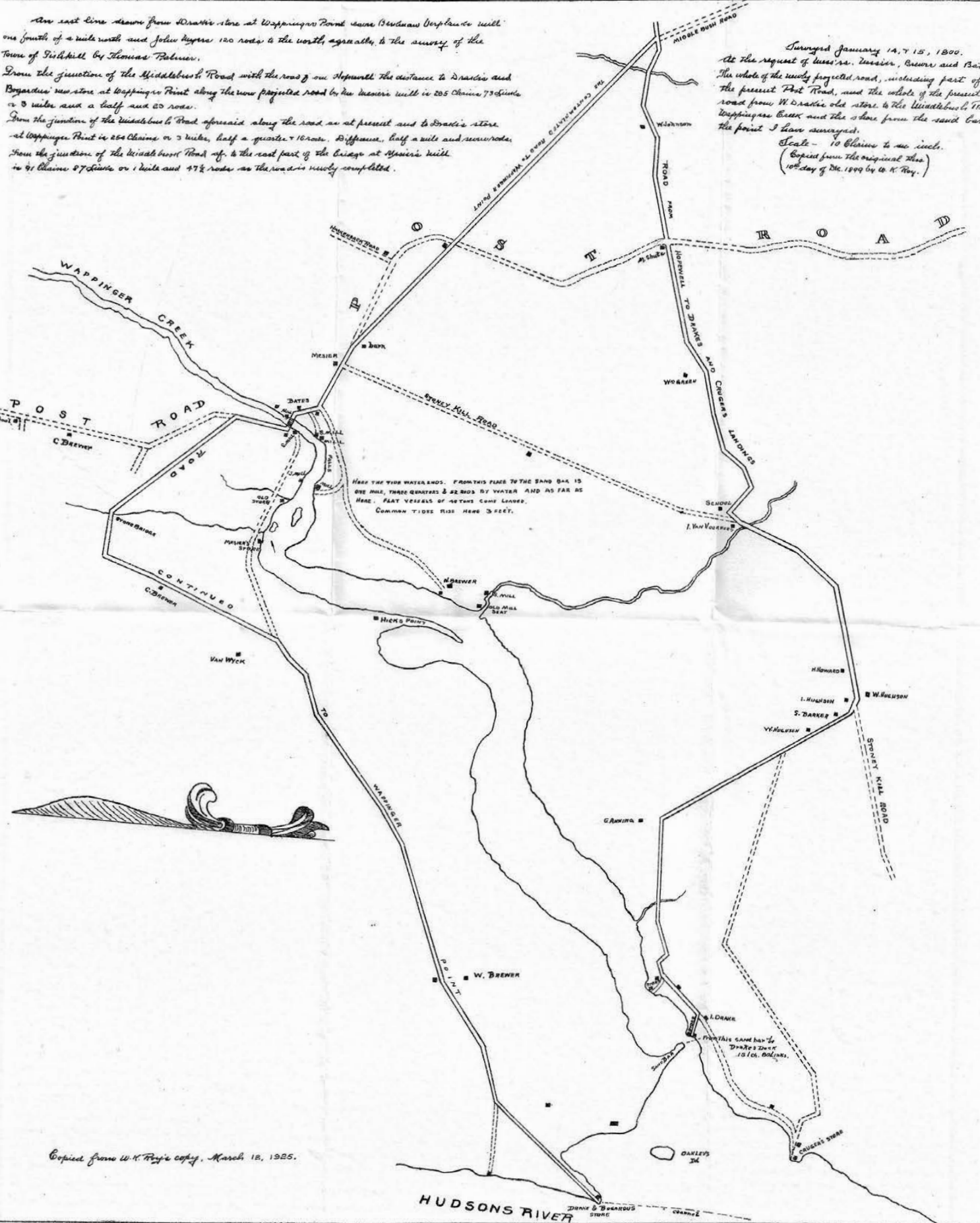
1924-1925

Allen, Mr. Lewis H.  
Elseffer, Mr. John H.  
Flagler, Mrs. Isaac P.  
Gurney, Mr. Herbert R.  
Mapes, Mr. Stephen S.  
Merritt, Mr. Stephen H.  
Olin, Col. Stephen H.  
Pelton, Mr. Henry Varick  
Phillips, The Hon. Samuel K.  
Phillips, Mr. Sherwood  
Smith, Miss Ada L.  
Smith, Mrs. G. Waldo  
Waldo, Mr. John B.  
Wheeler, The Hon. Everett P.  
Van Wyck, David Barnes, M. D.



An east line drawn from Drax's store at Wappinger Point across Bedeans Bay to the  
 one fourth of a mile north and John Rogers 120 rods to the north, agreeably to the survey of the  
 Town of Fishkill by Thomas Palmer.  
 From the junction of the Middlebrook Road with the road of our Apartment the distance to Drax's and  
 Bogardus' new store at Wappinger Point along the new projected road by the measure will be 205 Chains 73 Links  
 or 3 miles and a half and 20 rods.  
 From the junction of the Middlebrook Road upstream along the road as at present and to Drax's store  
 at Wappinger Point is 254 Chains or 3 miles, half a quarter 16 cross, Difference, half a mile and seven rods.  
 From the junction of the Middlebrook Road up to the road part of the bridge at Drax's mill  
 is 41 Chains 87 Links or 1 mile and 47 1/2 rods as the work is nearly completed.

Surveyed January 14, 15, 1800.  
 At the request of Messrs. Deussen, Brewer and Baker.  
 The whole of the newly projected road, including part of  
 the present Post Road, and the whole of the present  
 road from W. Drax's old store to the Middlebrook Road  
 Wappinger Creek and the shore from the sand bar to  
 the point I have surveyed.  
 Scale - 10 Chains to an inch.  
 (Copied from the original thro'  
 100 day of Dec. 1899 by G. H. Roy.)

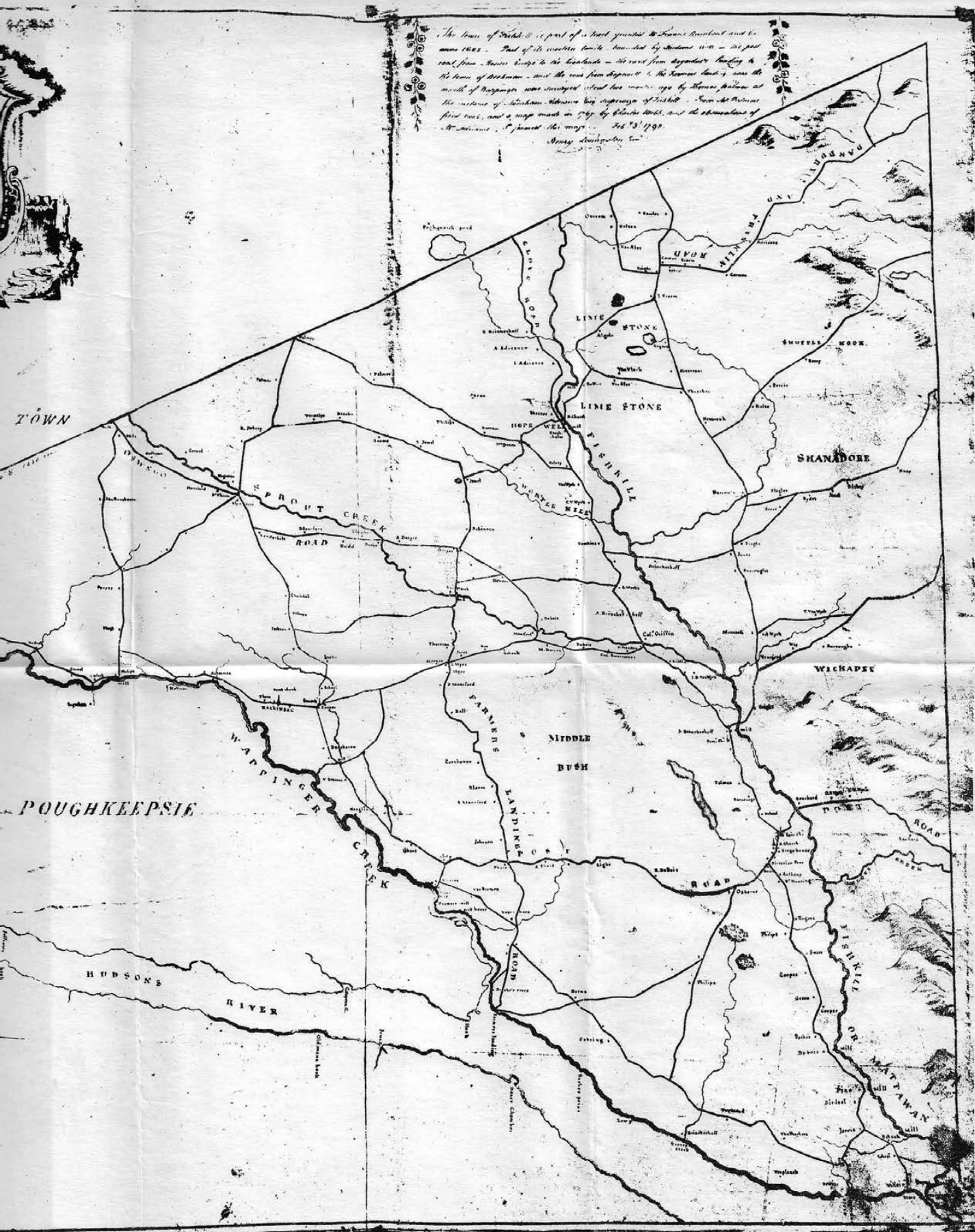


Copied from W. H. Roy's copy, March 18, 1925.

Unrecorded map of the mouth of the Wappingers Creek and lands adjacent in 1800.  
 Reproduced through the courtesy of Mr. W. Willis Reese from map in his possession



The town of Fishkill is part of a tract granted to James Livingston and his sons in 1683. Part of its western limits bounded by Dutchess was an old post road from Dutchess County to the Highlands - the road from Dutchess County to the town of Fishkill - and the road from Dutchess to the town of Dutchess was the mouth of Wappinger - was surveyed about two years ago by Thomas Walker at the instance of Johnathan Johnson Esq. surveyor of Fishkill. From old Dutchess field notes, and a map made on 17th by John Walker, and the observations of the same, I found the map. Feb 23 1798.  
Henry Livingston Jr.

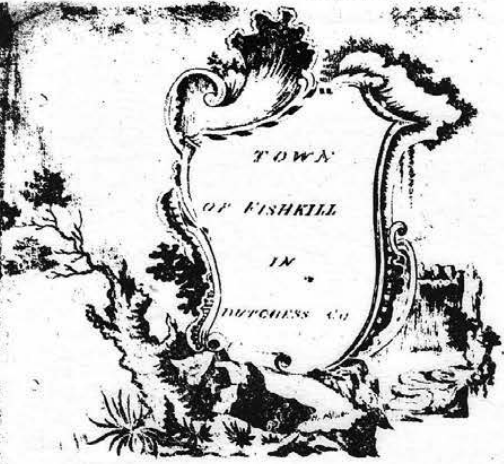


Town of Fishkill, 1798.

Map made by Henry Livingston, Jr.

And now on file in the office of the State Engineer, Albany, N. Y.





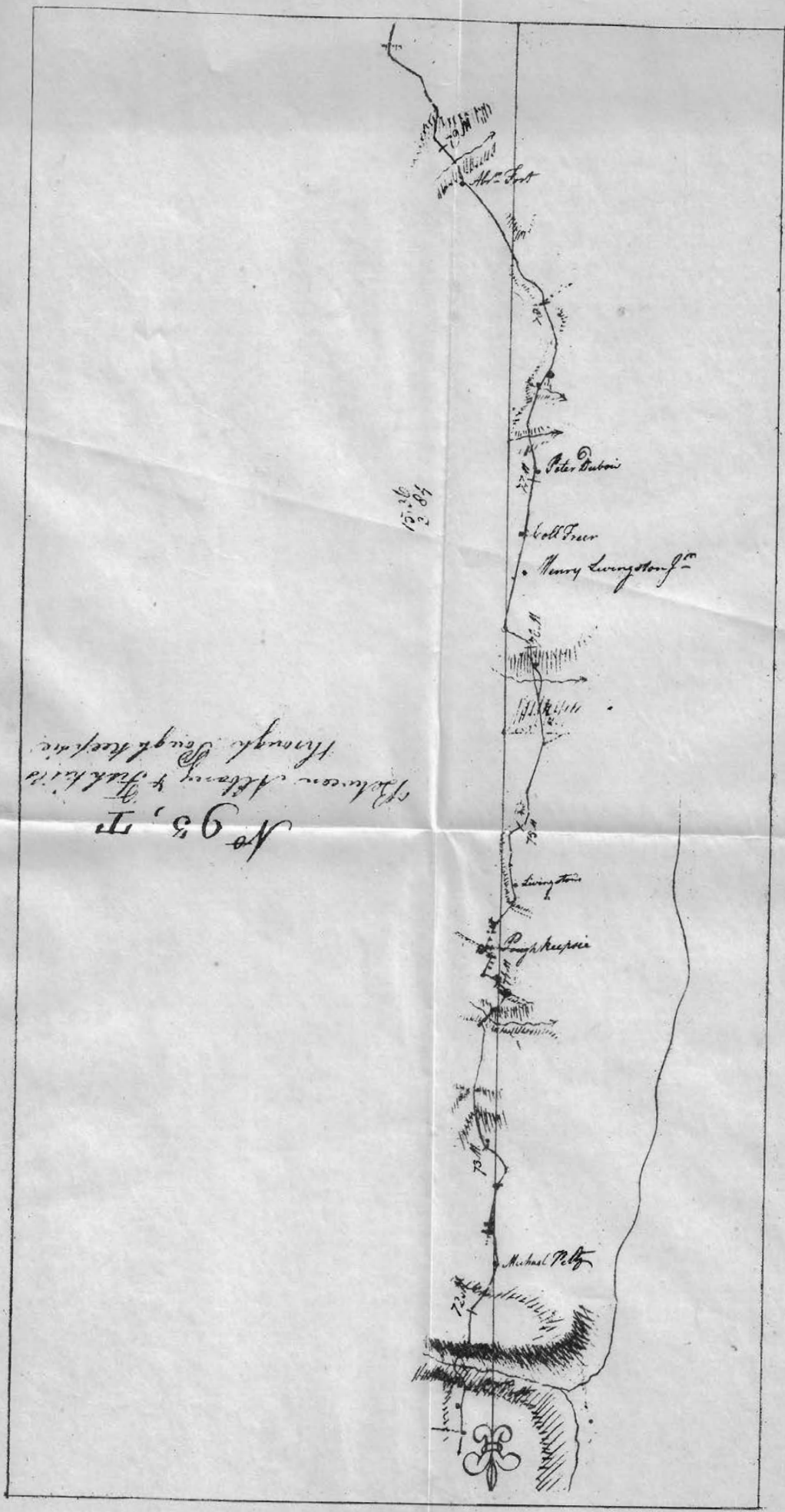
The town of Fishkill is part of a land granted to  
 some 1685. Part of its western limits...  
 road from...  
 The town of...  
 south of...  
 the...  
 first...  
 All...  
 Henry Livingston, Jr.



Town of Fishkill, 1798.

Map made by Henry Livingston, Jr.

And now on file in the office of the State Engineer, Albany, N. Y.



No 93, II  
Johnson, Henry & John  
through Poughkeepsie

No 93, II  
1780  
1781

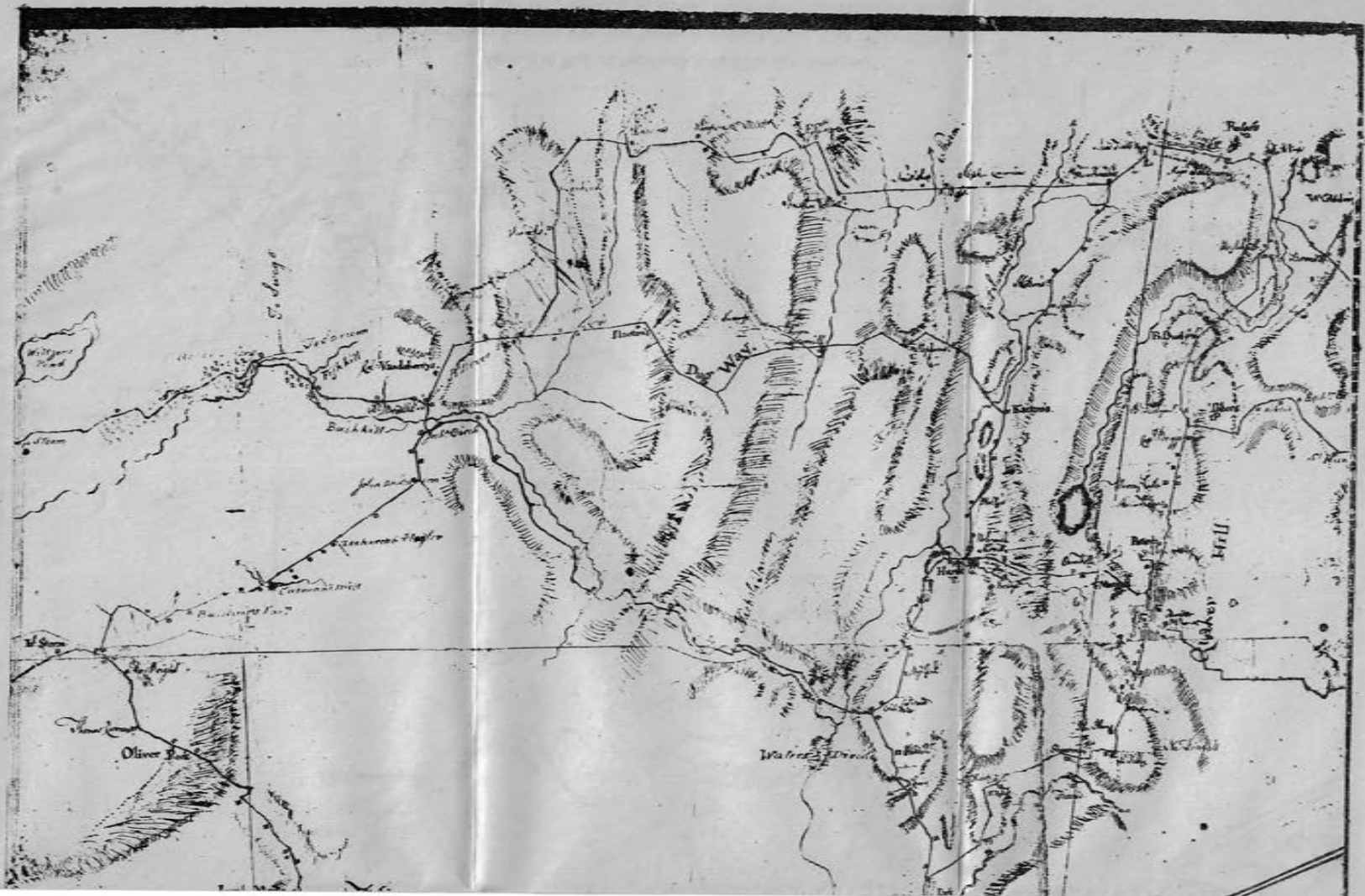
Section of Map of Post Road  
Made by Robert Erskine, who was Surveyor-General, New York State, 1778-1780.  
Section shows road at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Reproduced from the original in the library of the New York Historical Society.



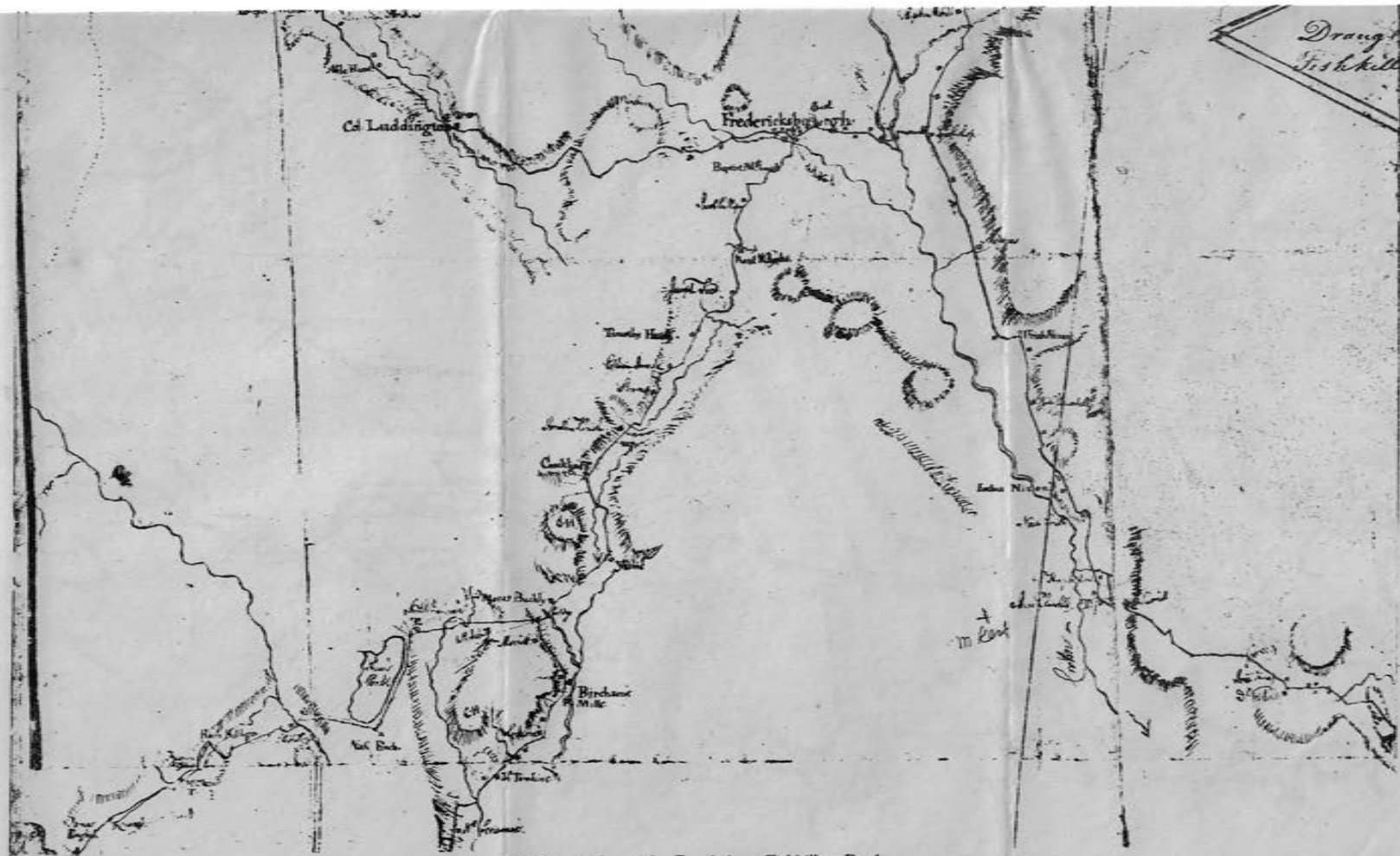












Section of Map of the Roads from Fishkill to Danbury  
Made by Robert Erskine, who was Surveyor-General, New York State 1778-1780  
Reproduced from the original in the library of the New York Historical Society