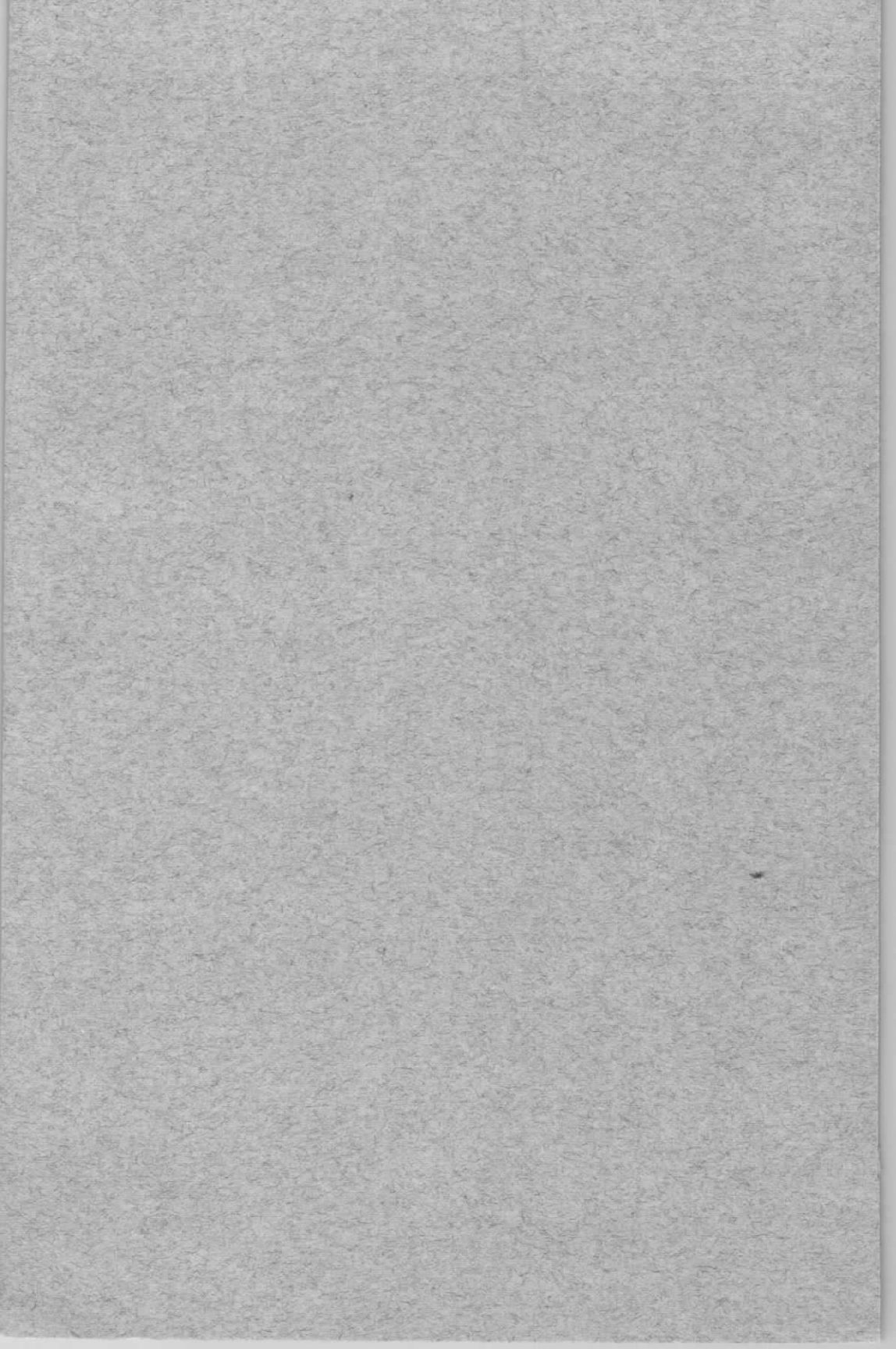


# Year Book

Dutchess County Historical Society

Volume 16

1931



# Year Book

Dutchess County Historical Society

Volume 16

1931

Year Book

Dallas County, Texas

Volume 16

1931

# DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

## MEETINGS — MEMBERSHIP — DUES

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 at the May or October meeting or at a meeting of the Board of Trustees and the payment of the dues.

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.

Payment of two dollars at date of election entitles a new member to a copy of the Year Book for that current year. Next payment falls due the succeeding January 1st and covers a copy of the Year Book issued in the year ensuing.

Copies of the Year Book are mailed only to those members whose dues are paid to date.

### FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the  
DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

.....Dollars

## OFFICERS

1931

*President:* W. WILLIS REESE, New Hamburg, N. Y.

*Vice-President at Large:* JAMES F. BALDWIN, Ph.D.,  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

*Secretary:* J. WILSON POUCHER, M. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

*Treasurer:* IRVING D. LEROY, M. D., Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

(NOTE: Mrs. George B. Waterman is assistant to the treasurer. Checks may be made payable to the order of Katherine B. Waterman, assistant treasurer, and sent to 56 Grand Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.)

*Curator:* ALLEN FROST, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

### VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR TOWNS

J. E. Spingarn	Town of Amenia
Mrs. Samuel Verplanck	City of Beacon
Jacob Brill	Town of Beekman
William J. Browning	Town of Clinton
John A. Hanna	Town of Dover
Mrs. Edward B. Stringham	Town of East Fishkill
Miss Amy Crary	Town of Fishkill
Franklin D. Roosevelt	Town of Hyde Park
Joseph H. Van Wyck	Town of LaGrange
Eugene Van Nest	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
Henry Noble MacCracken	Town of Poughkeepsie
John S. Wilson, M.D.	City of Poughkeepsie
William S. Massonneau	Town of Red Hook
Miss Ethel Douglas Merritt	Town of Rhinebeck
Mrs. Joseph T. Tower	Town of Stanford
Mrs. R. Theodore Coe	Town of Union Vale
Lenox Banks	Town of Wappinger
Oakleigh Thorne	Town of Washington

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The President, ex-officio  
The Vice-President at Large, ex-officio  
The Secretary, ex-officio  
The Treasurer, ex-officio

### CLASS OF 1932

Chester Husted	Mrs. Frank H. Van Houten
Ross Hasbrouck	Elizabeth B. Thelberg, M.D.

### CLASS OF 1933

John Ross Delafield	Miss Mary Johnston Elsworth
Mrs. Gerald Morgan	Baltus Barentszen Van Kleeck

### CLASS OF 1934

George S. Van Vliet	Miss Helen Wilkinson Reynolds
John J. Mylod	Franklin J. Poucher

### CLASS OF 1935

Tracy Dows	Edmund Van Wyck
Frederic Barnard	Herbert C. Shears

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OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS  
OF THE  
DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

- 1916—PAMPHLET: *Troutbeck, A Dutchess County Homestead*; by Charles E. Benton. Out of print.
- 1924—COLLECTIONS, VOL. I; *Poughkeepsie, The Origin and Meaning of the Word*; by Helen Wilkinson Reynolds. For further information address: Miss Helen W. Reynolds, 150 College Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- 1924—COLLECTIONS, VOL. II; *Old Gravestones of Dutchess County, New York*; collected and edited by J. Wilson Poucher, M. D., and Helen Wilkinson Reynolds. For further information address: J. Wilson Poucher, M. D., 15 Adriaance Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- 1928—COLLECTIONS, VOL. III; *Records of the Town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York*; edited by Franklin D. Roosevelt. Edition exhausted.
- 1930—COLLECTIONS, VOL. IV; *Notices of Marriages and Deaths in Newspapers printed at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1778-1825*; compiled and edited by Helen Wilkinson Reynolds. For further information address: Frank B. Howard, 234 Main street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- 1931—In preparation; COLLECTIONS, VOL. V; *Register of the Reformed Dutch Church at New Hackensack, Dutchess County, New York*; edited by Maria Bockee Tower. Publication to be announced later.
- 1931—In preparation; COLLECTIONS, VOL. VI; *Records of the Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York*; edited by William Willis Reese. Publication to be announced later.
- 1931—In preparation; COLLECTIONS, VOL. VII; *Notices of Marriages and Deaths in Newspapers printed at Poughkeepsie, New York, continued*. Publication to be announced later.

# SECRETARY'S MINUTES

## MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FEBRUARY 21, 1931

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held at the Amrita Club, February 1, at three o'clock.

Present: President Reese, Trustees Baldwin, Barnard, Elsworth, Hasbrouck, Mylod, F. J. Poucher, Reynolds and the Assistant Treasurer and the Secretary.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

Miss Reynolds, for the publication committee, reported that the recently published volume of marriage and death notices from old Dutchess County newspapers, known as Volume IV of the Collections of the society, has met with the sale anticipated. She asked the consensus of opinion as to carrying on this work. A motion was made

and carried that the committee continue with the copying of this material and the committee was authorized to engage assistance in the work.

Plans for the fall pilgrimage were discussed. It was decided to go to Kinderhook, to Lindenwald, the home of Martin Van Buren, if satisfactory arrangements could be made by the committee. Arrangements were left to the discretion of the pilgrimage committee.

The following new members were elected: Mr. L. C. Carman, Mrs. Harris E. Dexter, Miss Marion Hammond and Mrs. Mary Weber.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. WILSON POUCHER,  
Secretary.

## ANNUAL MEETING

MAY 16, 1931

The Annual Meeting of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Saturday, May 16, at Vassar Brothers Institute. There was an attendance of 53 members. The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock by the President.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

The report of the Secretary was

read and approved. At this time the Secretary made a strong plea for a larger membership and urged those present to help. The Secretary also reported that there had been an unusual demand for 1930 Year Books and stated that the society would be glad to have any duplicate copies which members might have.

In the absence of the Assistant-Treasurer, Miss Reynolds gave the report of the Treasurer. It was approved and accepted and follows these minutes.

For the Publication Committee, Miss Reynolds announced that Volume IV of the collections of the society, Notices of Marriages and Deaths Published in Newspapers Printed at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1778-1825, had met with the success anticipated and that a second volume of such notices from newspapers subsequent to 1825 is in the course of preparation. Miss Reynolds also announced that the register of the Reformed Dutch Church of New Hackensack was to be published by Mrs. Joseph Tuckerman Tower of Millbrook and under the auspices of this society. This volume is now in the hands of the printer and will be Volume V of the Collections of this society.

The Secretary read an invitation received by this society from the Westchester County Historical Society to attend its ninth annual pilgrimage. This event was to be held May 23 (or a week later in case of rain) and was to start at Yonkers and proceed to Peekskill. It would include a number of stops at historical sites with addresses by prominent speakers at each stop.

In the matter of elections, the motion was made and seconded that the President cast one ballot that the present officers, including the trustees whose terms of office expire, be re-elected. This was carried.

Announcement was made of the death of Mr. Willson Carpenter,

Vice-President of the society representing the Town of Stanford. As there were no nominations from the Town of Stanford for this office, the name of Mrs. Joseph Tuckerman Tower of Millbrook, a member of the Carpenter family of Carpenter Hill in the Town of Stanford, was suggested by Miss Reynolds and she was unanimously elected.

A resolution was passed that the Secretary send a message of sympathy to Dr. I. D. LeRoy and to Mr. John J. Mylod, both of whom were confined to the hospital and who were greatly missed at the meeting.

Miss Reynolds announced that in response to a request from this society, the New York Power Company of Albany had decided to alter its plans in order to preserve an early 18th century stone building on the property recently acquired in the Town of Pleasant Valley. A resolution of appreciation of this courtesy was passed and the Secretary was instructed to convey the sentiment of this resolution to Mr. Gilson of the New York Power Company.

Mrs. Hadden of the Junior League gave a report of what had been done at the Glebe House and a motion was made and seconded that the Assistant-Treasurer be authorized to send a check for \$100 as a donation for the Glebe House.

Mrs. Laird spoke of milestones along the highway in the Town of Pleasant Valley. The Secretary volunteered to do what he could to have them re-set.

Mr. Benjamin Haviland asked if there were a law to protect old family graveyards. Mr. Van Vliet and the Secretary agreed that in most cases the old deeds reserved the burying plot and did not convey title to it when the farms were sold.

The Secretary reported that the following members had died since the October meeting: Mrs. Samuel H. Brown, Mrs. Ella E. Brundage, Mrs. Elizabeth Curtiss Collins, Mrs. Charles Colton, Mr. Maunsell S. Crosby, Mr. Benjamin Hammond, Mr. Clarence Lown, Mr. James E. Lynch, Mr. Henry B. Schryver, Mr. M. V. B. Schryver and Mr. Silas Wodell.

He also reported that the following members had resigned during the same period: Miss Katharine K. Adams, Dr. Samuel E. Appel, The Rev. F. D. Blanchard, Mrs. F. D. Blanchard, Mr. Harold Delamater, Mr. F. Palmer Hart, Mrs. F. Palmer Hart, Mrs. Voris Lent, Mr. Clifford C. Livingston, Miss Edith A. Roberts, Mrs. Herman Smith.

Miss Frances E. DuBois was elected as a life member. She had been an annual member for several years.

The following new members were proposed and elected: Mr. James P. Aspbury, Mr. Horace J. Curry, Mrs. Joseph P. Davis, Mrs. Marion Drew, Mrs. William M.

Hadden, Mr. Robert Hoe, Mr. Grant Kendall, Mrs. Grant Kendall, Mr. J. E. Laird, Miss Louise Whitcome, Mr. Virgil G. Winans, Mrs. Virgil G. Winans, Miss Alice M. Wood and Mrs. Robert J. B. Wright.

The Secretary reported the following additions to the library of the society: New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin, New York State Historical Association Quarterly Journal, Report of the John Crear Library, Chicago; DeWitt's map of New York State, 1797, the gift of Miss Frances E. DuBois; Biography, Jacob and Deborah Willetts, by Joel Benton, the gift of Mr. William Wintringham; Utah Genealogical and Historical Society Magazine; Sir William Johnson Papers, 2v. Issued by the State of New York; Souvenir of Civic Celebration at Martyr Hill, Auriesville.

The meeting adjourned to the Nelson House where 153 members and friends partook of luncheon and General John Ross Delafield gave the interesting address which appears in this issue.

The meeting adjourned with a rising vote of thanks to the speakers.

J. WILSON POUCHER,  
Secretary.

## SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 16, 1931

The semi-annual meeting of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Friday, October 16, at Vassar Brothers Institute. There

was an attendance of 53 members.

Due to the fact that the President's arrival was delayed, Mr. Jacob Brill, vice-president for the Town of Beekman, was appointed chairman, pro tem, and presided.

Mr. Brill called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the annual meeting, held on May 16, were read and approved. There had been no other meetings held during the summer.

The Secretary reported that the following members had died since the last meeting: Mr. George R. Bishop, Mr. Henry S. Elting, Mrs. John H. Keane, Mr. H. N. W. Magill, Mrs. Douglass Merritt, Mr. James Myers, Mr. Frederick R. Newbold, Mr. Joseph Tuckerman Tower, and Mr. George Worrall.

He also reported the following resignations to take effect January 1, 1932: The Hon. Willard Baker, Miss Marion Hammond, Mrs. George Landis and Mr. James S. Polhemus.

The treasurer's report was given by Mrs. Waterman, the assistant-treasurer. This was accepted and follows these minutes.

The assistant treasurer asked for some action in the matter of members who had neglected to pay dues for several years. After discussion it was moved and seconded that the name of any member who had made no response to the communications of the society for more than two years might be dropped.

The secretary gave a report of the annual pilgrimage. This report

will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Whitcome made a motion, which was seconded and passed, that the secretary convey to Mrs. Come the appreciation of this society for the kind hospitality of the Columbia County Historical Society on the occasion of the recent pilgrimage.

Miss Reynolds reported that the marriage and death notices from the newspapers between the years of 1826 and 1834 had been copied in preparation for the second volume of these notices. She reported that \$354.00 had been expended and that about 4,000 items had been copied. She expressed the wish that sufficient funds might be available after the new year to continue the copying of these items and that they might be published during the following year.

Miss Reynolds reported, for the Year Book Committee, that the material was well in hand for volume 16 and that she had every reason to expect that it would be in the mail in November.

The Secretary reported that the following applications for membership had been received: Mr. Albert C. Burdick, Dr. Chester T. Cadwell, Mr. Eugene H. Callison, Mrs. Eugene H. Callison, Columbia University Library, Mr. Frank A. Denton, Mrs. Frank A. Denton, The Rev. J. M. L. Eckard, Mrs. J. M. L. Eckard, Mr. Edward W. Elsworth, Mrs. John T. Howell, Mr. Thomas Jabine, Miss Gladys E. Knight, Miss Margaret Mac Intyre, Mrs. Mary C. Moore, Mr. John Tartaro, Miss M. Ethel Tay-

lor, The Rev. Edward S. Travers, Mrs. Edward S. Travers, Miss Eleanor S. Upton, Miss Lucy Upton, Miss Adelaide Underhill, Mrs. Theodore Van Kleeck Swift, Miss Margaret Whitney and Mr. Morgan Wing. These applicants were accordingly elected.

The secretary read a note from Mrs. Come, president of the Columbia County Historical Society, inviting the members of this society to attend a meeting to be held Saturday, October 17, at 2.30 at the Potts Memorial at Livingston. Mr. Arthur C. Parker, museum expert was scheduled to speak on "Teaching history through museums."

The meeting was adjourned to the Nelson House where about 130

members partook of luncheon and enjoyed the addresses given by Mrs. Theodore deLaporte and Dr. James F. Baldwin. Mrs. deLaporte told of "The problems of a business man of the 17th century." Dr. Baldwin read excerpts from and commented upon Miss Helen W. Reynolds' new book, "Dutchess County Doorways."

At the conclusion of this meeting a resolution was passed that Miss Reynolds be thanked in the name of the society for "presenting this wonderful book to Dutchess County."

The meeting closed with a rising vote of thanks to the speakers.

J. WILSON POUCHER,  
Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT  
OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER

May 16, 1931

RECEIPTS

Balance forward Oct. 17, 1930.....	\$1,427.23
Received from dues, interest and sale of books.....	1,248.27
Received from sale of Collections, Vol. IV.....	10.50
Total receipts .....	\$2,686.00

DISBURSEMENTS

1930	
Oct. 23—Lansing & Broas, reply postals.....	\$ 5.65
Expenses Semi-Annual meeting.....	14.30
Postage .....	.72
Nov. 24—Rent, Vassar Institute.....	5.00
Dec. 9—Insurance on Year Books.....	2.90
1931	
Jan. 7—Honorarium, Ass't. Secretary.....	25.00
Honorarium, Curator .....	25.00
Honorarium, Ass't. Treasurer .....	50.00
Dues, N. Y. State Hist. Society.....	3.00
F. B. Howard, bills for Year Book.....	127.85
Rhinebeck Gazette, printing Year Book...	305.00
Jan. 13—A. V. Haight Co., binding Year Book...	110.00
Postage, Ass't. Treasurer .....	3.00
F. B. Howard, packing Coll. Vol. IV....	.47
Jan. 14—Postage, Helen W. Reynolds.....	3.00
Jan. 19—F. B. Howard, bills for Year Book.....	80.94
Jan. 27—F. B. Howard, bill for Year Book.....	4.06
Jan. 27—F. B. Howard, postage and packing Vol. IV	1.17
Mch. 5—Agnes J. Criblez, copying newspaper notices .....	72.00
Mch. 6—Postage, cards, etc. ....	2.62
Mch. 9—Catalogue cards, newspaper notices....	1.00
Mch. 19—F. B. Howard, postage .....	.42



Mch. 27—Agnes J. Criblez, copying newspaper notices .....	72.00
Apr. 9—Lansing & Broas, envelopes and dues-bills	31.65
F. B. Howard, postage .....	.24
Apr. 20—Agnes J. Criblez, copying newspaper notices .....	72.00
	<hr/>
Total disbursements .....	\$1,018.99
	<hr/>
May 16, 1931, Balance on hand .....	\$1,667.01
May 16, 1931, Balance in permanent account .....	\$ 346.24

Respectfully submitted,

KATHERINE B. WATERMAN,  
Assistant Treasurer.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT  
OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE  
DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

October 16, 1931

RECEIPTS

1931

Balance brought forward May 16, 1931.....	\$1,667.11
Received to date from dues, interest and sale of Year Books .....	154.82
Received from sale of "Collections, vol. IV".....	10.50
	\$1,832.43

DISBURSEMENTS

May 16—Index cards .....	\$ 2.00
May 16—Expenses May meeting.....	14.50
May 16—Lansing & Broas, reply postals.....	5.00
May 16—F. B. Howard, postage.....	.59
June 8—For copying newspaper notices by Miss Criblez	72.00
June 8—F. B. Howard, postage.....	.48
July 2—Honorarium, Amy Vernooy, Ass't. Secretary..	25.00
July 2—Honorarium, Allen Frost, Curator.....	25.00
July 2—Honorarium, K. B. Waterman, Ass't Treasurer	50.00
July 6—For copying newspaper notices by Miss Criblez	66.00
July 30—Lansing & Broas, 1000 envelopes.....	5.25
Aug. 12—Margaret DeM. Brown, making photo- graphs for Year Book and copying photographs...	24.00
Aug. 12—Lansing & Broas, programs for Pilgrimage..	10.10
Aug. 31—Lansing & Broas, 1000 envelopes.....	18.00
Oct. 7—Notices and cards.....	30.50
Oct. 12—Mabel Relf, typewriting for Year Book.....	4.55
	\$ 352.97
Total disbursements .....	\$ 352.97
Balance on hand, current account .....	\$1,479.46
	377.88
Balance on hand, permanent account.....	377.88

Respectfully submitted,  
KATHERINE B. WATERMAN,  
Assistant Treasurer.

## ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1931

The fourteenth annual pilgrimage of this society was held on September 17. It was participated in by one hundred and fifty members who motored to Kinderhook, Columbia County, where they were met by a large delegation from the Columbia County Historical Society and entertained at its headquarters, the House of History, a fine, old Colonial house in the village of Kinderhook. Here was spent a pleasant hour viewing the home of their sister society and enjoying basket lunches. Then they proceeded down the old post road, past the old Van Alen house, said to have been the home of Catrina Van Tassell, the heroine of Washington Irving's Legend of Sleepy Hollow, and the little white schoolhouse where her whilom admirer, Ichabod Crane, presided, to Lindenwald, the Van Ness homestead and, later, the home of Martin Van Buren. Here Mrs. de Prose, the present owner, assisted by Mrs. Come, the efficient president of the

Columbia County Historical Society, made our pilgrims welcome and exhibited the fine, old mansion and its contents, most of which have been preserved just as they were when the house was occupied by President Van Buren.

Martin Van Buren was not the only famous personage to live here. Its builder and owner, Peter Van Ness, was a famous lawyer and judge. It was here that Washington Irving lived, secretary to Judge Van Ness, and it was here, in this rural Dutch community, in full view of the "Old Man of the Mountains" across the river in the Catskills, that he found the originals of Brom, Catrina and Rip Van Winkle.

After the pilgrims had fully explored the old place, they gathered in the spacious hallway and parlors and listened to an interesting historical talk by Major Albert Callan, about the old house and the famous men who had occupied it.

### OFFICIAL PROGRAM

#### PLAN OF PILGRIMAGE

The Dutchess County Historical Society is to meet the Columbia County Historical Society at Kinderhook and the members of the two organizations are to visit in company the estate called *Lindenwald*, which was formerly the home of Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, and which is

now owned by Mrs. William De Prose.

The pilgrimage committee is greatly indebted to Mrs. Charles J. Come, President of the Columbia County Historical Society, for her cordial cooperation in making the arrangements for this pilgrimage.

#### ROUTE OF PILGRIMAGE

At 10.00 a. m. (D. S. T.) pilgrims will assemble on the Albany Post Road. The leader's car will park on the Flatts, south of the village of Hyde Park, immediately opposite the entrance to the estate of Governor Roosevelt.

Please be prompt.

From the starting point the cars will proceed north on the Post Road.

The route passes through Hyde Park, Staatsburg, Rhinebeck, Red Hook, Upper Red Hook, Nevis, Clermont, Blue Stores and Livingston to the city of Hudson.

When Hudson is reached watch for *blue and yellow paper streamers*. They will begin at the first right hand turn as the city is entered and will mark a short cut across town to the Albany Post Road.

From Hudson the route continues over the Post Road directly to Kinderhook.

From Hyde Park to Kinderhook the distance is approximately 50 miles.

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#### ARRANGEMENT FOR LUNCH

The leader's car will stop at the

headquarters of the Columbia County Historical Society, a large brick house in the village of Kinderhook on the west side of the main street just south of the four corners at the center of the village.

Tables and chairs will be provided, on the lawn if the day is fair, in the house if it is wet.

The house is in the style of 1812 and is well worth visiting.

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#### TRIP TO LINDENWALD

After lunch a whistle will be blown to signal assembly.

Fifteen minutes will be allowed for entering cars.

A second whistle will signal the start.

Arriving at Lindenwald pilgrims will assemble on the lawn if the day is fair or in the house if it is wet to listen to the story of the place, which will be told by a representative of the Columbia County Historical Society.

After the address the house will be visited. A nominal admission fee of twenty-five cents is charged.

From Lindenwald pilgrims will disperse for home at individual convenience.

## THE STONE BARN AT PLEASANT VALLEY

At the west end of the village of Pleasant Valley there stands a barn, built of stone, which is a survival of the style of masonry and general construction that prevailed in the eighteenth century. The building is on two ground-levels and until recently the upper part was used for the storage of hay and the lower for stabling cattle.

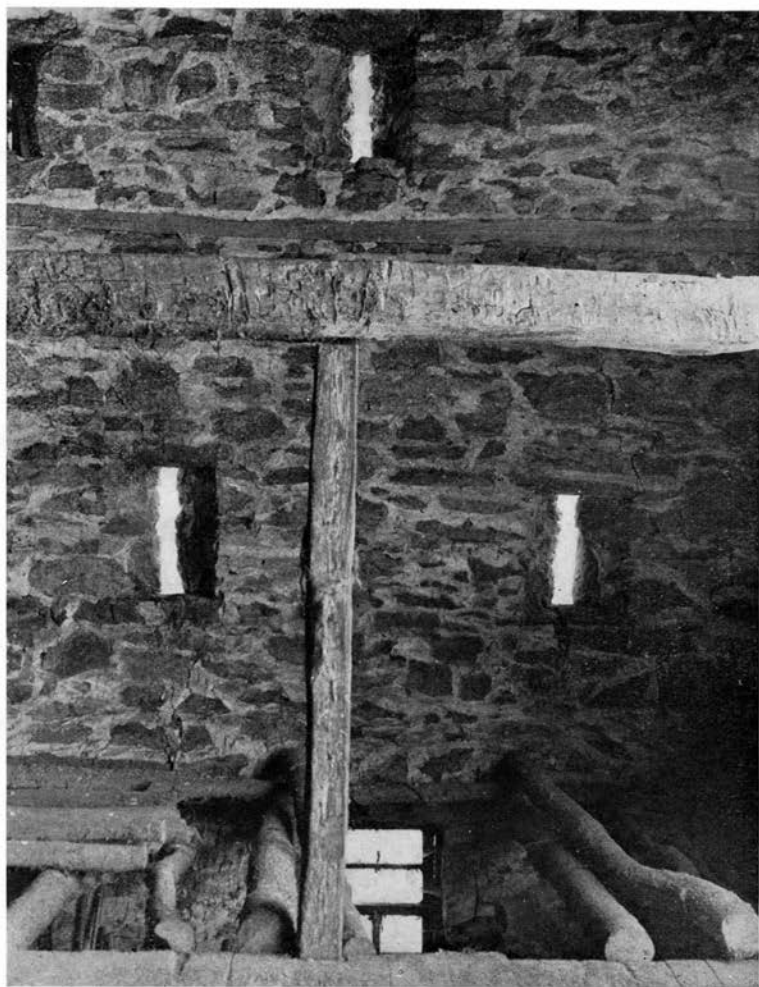
In each of the four walls of this barn there are rows of openings, cut in the same form as embrasures for musketry. The form of the openings (narrow on the outer side, flaring on the inner) gave rise to a popular idea that the barn was a block house or fort at the time when there were Indians in Dutchess, but this explanation of the shape of the cuts would need the best of proof before it could be accepted. There never were many Indians in the vicinity; the land was not taken up and settled upon by white men until the middle of the eighteenth century; and, when white men came to live in this neighborhood, there is no hint in the county records of any trouble with the Indians. The alternative explanation offered is summed up in the one word: ventilation. But at once it should be added that the openings in the walls of the barn are never-the-less of particular interest, inasmuch as only four other instances of their kind are listed in the Hudson Valley. There are embrasures of graduated width in the walls of *Crailo*, the Van Rensselaer house at Rensselaer, New York; in the Van Cortlandt manor-house at Croton-on-Hudson; in the DuBois house at New Paltz; and in the Hardenbergh house at Kerhonkson, Ulster County.

In 1931 the farm at Pleasant Valley on which the stone barn is found was purchased by the *New York Power and Light Corporation* as part of a large tract acquired as a site for a power-station. Representatives of the corporation laid out the new plant at first in such a way that it seemed necessary to tear the barn down but, when it became known locally that such was the case, sentiment was aroused in favor of its preservation and a special request that it be left standing was made

to the *Power and Light Corporation*. The action in behalf of the retention of the barn was initiated by Mrs. J. E. Laird of Pleasant Valley and seconded by the *Dutchess County Historical Society* and the society desires to place on record here its appreciation of the courtesy accorded it by the officers of the corporation, through Mr. W. J. Gilson, Superintendent of Power and Construction, and its gratitude for the decision that they made to alter their plans for building so that the stone barn might not be disturbed.

The land on which the barn is built was included in the tract that was covered in 1697 by the Great Nine Partners Patent but this particular portion of the patent was held in common by the original owners and their heirs until 1740, when it was surveyed and laid out as a lot. The population was sparse in this vicinity in 1740 and, from then until now, the region has been agricultural in character. The farm to which the barn belongs has probably been occupied as farmland since before the Revolution. Unfortunately, however, the county records are incomplete as regards the title to it. After the laying out of a lot in 1740 the deeds do not provide information as to the owners of the farm until it is found in the possession of Daniel Brown of Pleasant Valley, whose tombstone in the Friends' cemetery there says that he died in 1841. His children sold the farm to Edmund DeGarmo (husband of Daniel Brown's daughter, Mary) and from Edmund DeGarmo the chain of title is on record down to the present owners.

THE EDITOR.



Photograph by Margaret DeM. Brown.

Openings in the north wall of the stone barn at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York.

*The plate was made through the courtesy of the New York Light and Power Company.*





## MARKED STONES

### ULSTER AND DUTCHESS COUNTIES

Among the illustrations in this issue of the *Year Book* the reader will find a reproduction of a photograph of a rock on the river-frontage of the estate of Mrs. Alton Brooks Parker in the town of Esopus, Ulster County, while a companion-plate shows a rock on the shore-line of the Hudson on the estate of Mrs. Robert Suckley in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County. On each of these rocks there is now a remnant of a design originally complete, parts of each cutting having been worn away by the action of tides and ice in a long succession of years.

The cuttings on the two rocks resemble each other in part and differ in part and, about each, opinions and explanations and descriptions have been advanced which, also, are marked by agreement and disagreement. It is not certainly known who cut the rocks or when or why the cuttings were made but a summary is presented here of the few facts available concerning these survivals in order to preserve a record of their existence and general character.

Printed references to the stone in Ulster County occur in *Indian Tribes of the United States* by Henry R. Schoolcraft (volume 3, pages 73-75, published at Philadelphia in 1853) and in *Olde Ulster*, edited by Benjamin M. Brink (volume 3, 1907, pages 209-214) and the two articles, taken in combination, show that the rock is to be found on the west bank of the Hudson, in the town of Esopus, about opposite Esopus Island. Mr. Brink described it in 1907 as about one-eighth of a mile north of the house which, then, was the home of the Honorable Alton Brooks Parker, Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Early in the nineteenth century, when Peter Force of Washington, D. C., was a boy, he went swimming in the Hudson from this rock and noted the cuttings on it. In later years he reported the cuttings to Henry R. Schoolcraft of Washington and the latter sent Captain Eastman of the United States

Army to Esopus to make a drawing of them. There is nothing in the article in Schoolcraft's book to prove that he, himself, ever saw the rock and, when Captain Eastman's sketch (presented in a plate in Schoolcraft's volume above cited) is compared with a photograph of the rock, here reproduced, discrepancies between the two are apparent. The sketch (published in 1853) shows a human figure, the head of which is surmounted by feathers. The right hand presents a long object, held downward. The left hand holds an object vertically, grasping the article at the center. Captain Eastman's sketch shows the first object as a gun and presents the details clearly. Schoolcraft referred to the second article as a wand.

In 1907 Mr. Brink reported in *Olde Ulster* that at that time the upper part of the head and most of the left arm of the figure had disappeared and he expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to get a photograph of the marks on the stone. However, the photograph here given was made in July, 1913, by Clarence J. Elting of Highland, Ulster County and it is with Mr. Elting's kind permission that a print of his negative is reproduced in this *Year Book*. Mr. Elting was the first student of local Indian affairs to suggest that this marked rock indicated the northeast corner of the New Paltz Patent, a suggestion that has crystallized into an accepted belief in Ulster County and which is supported by the fact that at the spot indicated by surveys as the northwest corner of the patent Mr. Elting has also found and photographed a large stone cut with initial letters.

By careful examination of the marks on the rock at Esopus which Mr. Elting made in 1913 he corrected certain errors made by Schoolcraft and showed that the design on the rock is cut in broad single lines (not double), that the human figure and the letters of the alphabet near it are in the same workmanship and that the article in the left hand is not a wand. In Mr. Elting's opinion it is apparent that the left hand is dropping two or more objects, resembling arrows, and he considers it possible that they were intended to represent the pointed metal pins surveyors used to mark lines.



The marked stone at the northeast corner of the New Paltz Patent, on the estate of Mrs. Alton Brooks Parker at Esopus, Ulster County, New York.

*The plate was made from a photograph taken in 1913 by Clarence Elting of Highland, New York, and obtained through his courtesy.*



Inasmuch as it is practically certain that this stone marks the northeast corner of the New Paltz tract, it should be stated that the land was purchased from the Indians by the whites in 1677; that a survey of it was made in 1709 (see the diagram reproduced in *Olde Ulster* for 1910, volume 6, page 201); that an Indian would not have known how to cut letters of the alphabet; and that, if the letters and the human figure were in the same workmanship, the hand which made them must have been that of a white man. If cut by a white man, it is fair to guess that they were done either in 1677, when the land passed from the Indians into the possession of Europeans, or in 1709 when a more thorough survey was made of it. In the eyes of a layman it seems probable that the marks on this stone were equivalent to the words of a deed, written on paper or parchment. The human figure represented the grantor, the letters the grantee and, taken together, they bore witness to a sale and a purchase.

The marked rock on the east side of the Hudson in Dutchess County is about six miles north of the rock at Esopus. It is at the tip of a small point that forms the north end of a cove on the river-front of the estate of Mrs. Suckley in the town of Rhinebeck. The site was a part of a tract that was sold by the Indians in 1686 to Gerrit Aertsen Van Wagenen and his partners and, when the tract was partitioned into lots, the rock was included in lot number-two and fell to the heirs of Gerrit Van Wagenen. Members of the Van Wagenen family continued to own it until 1799, when John B. Van Wagenen sold one-hundred and sixty acres to the Reverend Freeborn Garretson and the rock was included in the conveyance. Mr. Garretson and his wife, Catharine (Livingston) Garretson, built a house on their property in 1799 and their estate has long borne the name: *Wildercliff*.

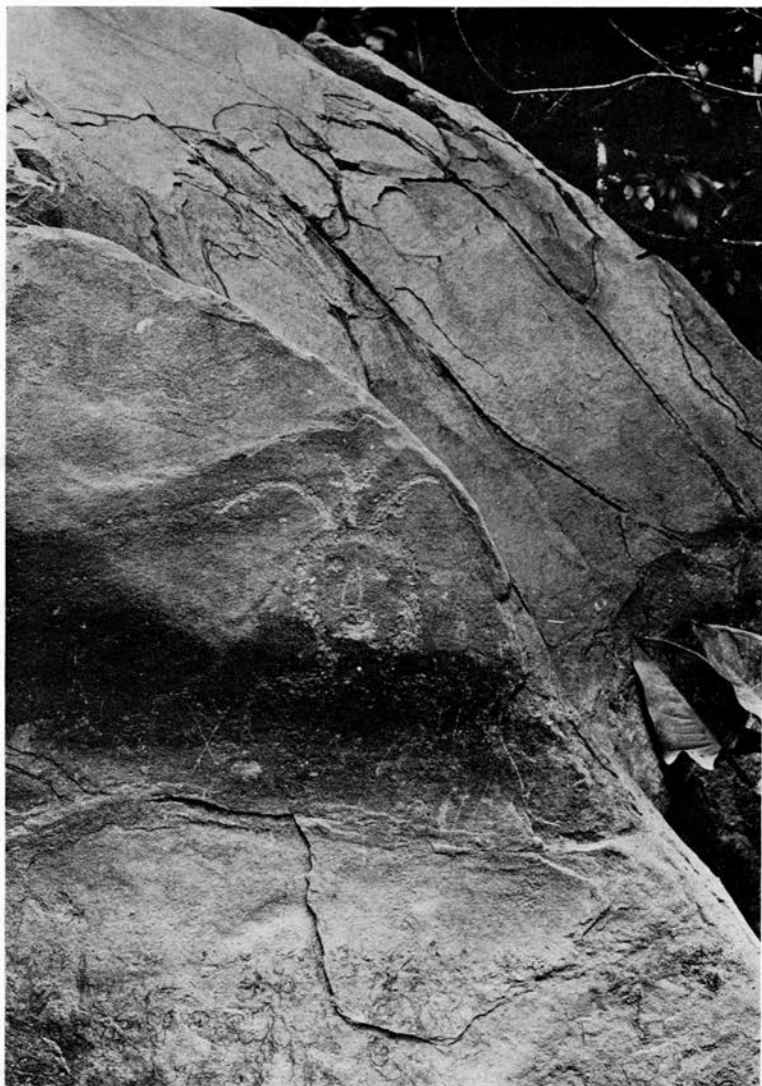
Knowledge of the marked rock was current at Rhinebeck in the nineteenth century. A volume, entitled: *Biographies of Francis Lewis and Morgan Lewis*, was published in 1877 by Mrs. Joseph Delafeld (Julia Livingston), a great-niece of Mrs. Freeborn Garretson, in which mention is made (Part 2,

pages 223-224) of a flat rock on the shore of the Garretson property, on which "fifty years ago" a cutting was visible of "two" Indian warriors but from which (the author said) some of the lines had by 1877 disappeared, their loss occasioned by the friction of natural forces.

Mrs. Delafield speaks of the rock in the town of Rhinebeck as having been cut originally with two figures and the *History of Rhinebeck*, published in 1908 by Howard H. Morse, incorporates a similar statement but in 1930 the rock exhibited only one figure and that was incomplete, a portion of it having scaled off in late years. The one figure was complete within the personal recollection of Robert Bowne Suckley of Rhinebeck, who has lived near the rock all his life, and according to his observation of it the figure originally held a tomahawk in the left hand and a calumet or peace-pipe in the right. The tomahawk is now gone but the pipe can still be made out. In workmanship the marks on this rock are believed to differ from those on the stone in Ulster, having apparently been made by a tool used with a rotary motion, that gouged or chipped out the lines, whereas the effect of the cutting at Esopus is that of deep and straight incisions.

It is not known by whom or when or why the cuttings on the Rhinebeck rock were made. The site of the rock was on the west boundary-line of the land which the Indians sold to the whites in 1686 and later, when the tract was divided into lots, the location of the rock was on the west line of lot number-two. It was not one of the corners of the patent (as was the rock in Ulster), nor was it the corner of a lot when the tract was divided and hence it is not probable that it was a boundary-monument. The only fact that (as yet) seems to throw any light on the history of the stone is that the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Freeborn Garretson was so long called *Wildercliff* and that the name is susceptible to interpretation and comparison.

In the valley of the Hudson many linguistic anomalies occur, caused by the interplay of Dutch and English phonetics in pronunciation and spelling. The name: *Wildercliff* is an



The marked stone on the estate of Mrs. Robert Suckley in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York.

*The plate reproduces a photograph made especially for this Year Book by Allen Frost of Poughkeepsie, New York.*





instance of such confusion. The Dutch who lived along the Hudson in the seventeenth century called an Indian a *wilt*, that is: a wild man or a savage. The plural form of this noun was *wilden*, of which the final n was silent. In Dutch the letter w has a sound something like that of v in English. The word: *wilden* was therefore spoken by a Dutchman approximately as if spelled in English: vilda. The word: *clif* or *cliff* is old Dutch for rock. It is to be supposed that the Dutch people that lived in Rhinebeck near the stone spoke of it as: *wilden cliff* or "rock of the Indians" and *Wildercliff* would seem to be an evolved form of the two Dutch words.

An instance parallel to *Wildercliff* is found in the town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, where a stream that now is known as the White Clay Kill was called the *wilden kill* by the Dutch who first settled near it. The stream enters the Hudson River below Tivoli at North Bay and it is known that at one time some Indians lived in a group close by, so that for the Dutch to speak of the *wilden kill* (stream of the Indians) was literally descriptive. Use of the name: *wilden kill* died out in common speech as applied to the stream but it lingered until a few years ago as *Wilderkill*, applied to a country-seat near the stream. With this precedent in mind the evolution of *wilden cliff* into *Wildercliff* is seen to have been possible and the "rock of the Indians" at Rhinebeck stands out as a stone associated with the natives in some unknown way.

The photograph of the stone in the town of Rhinebeck was made for this *Year Book* in the summer of 1930 by Allen Frost of Poughkeepsie who surmounted real difficulty to secure the picture. To focus the camera Mr. Frost waded through water and muck, knee-deep, and stood in the same while making the negative. Supplementing the photograph there is also presented a rubbing of the marks now remaining on the rock which was made by Mr. Suckley and which emphasizes lines that are faint in the photograph. Mr. Suckley reached the stone by canoe and, like Mr. Frost, conquered obstacles to attain his object.

In 1907 in *Olde Ulster* Mr. Brink gave the measurements of the figure on the stone at Esopus as being:

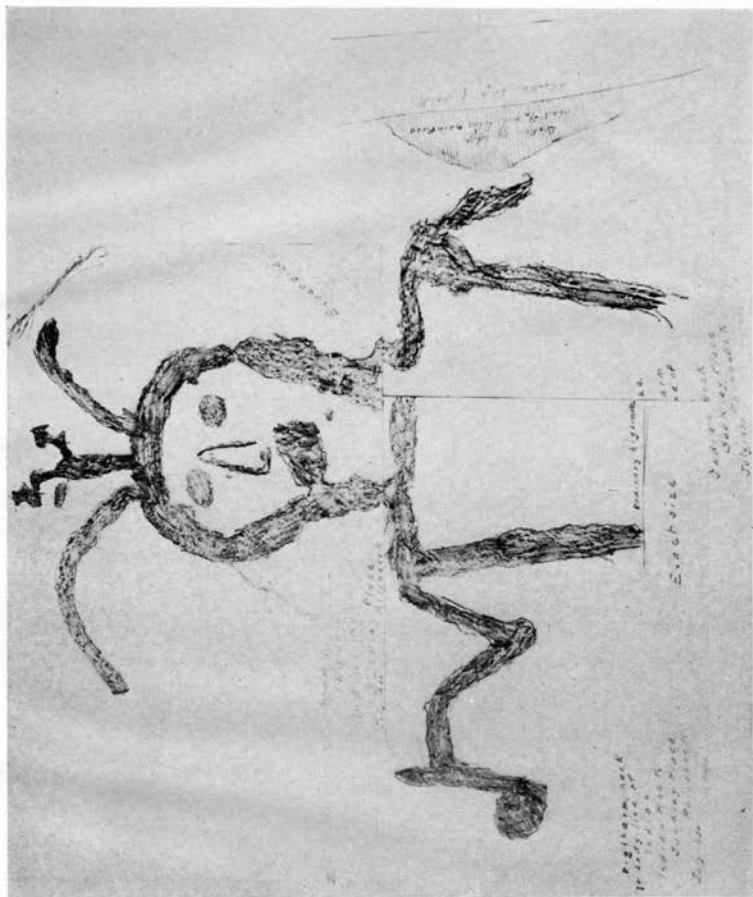
	Inches
Height .....	28
Across shoulders, to limit of arms.....	16
Legs .....	7½
Diameter of head.....	7½
Height of article in right hand.....	20
Width of end of article in right hand..	3

In 1930 the rubbing—actual size—made by Mr. Suckley supplied the measurements of the figure on the stone in Dutchess as:

	Inches
Height, upper half of figure, 11½ inches; was the full height approximately....	23?
Across one remaining shoulder from center of face to limit of arm, 8 inches; was the full width approximately.	16?
Diameter of head, across the eyes.....	5
Height of pipe in right hand.....	3½

THE EDITOR.





Photograph by Margaret DeM. Brown.

The plate reproduces a photograph of a rubbing of the marks on the Stone of the Indians in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York.

*The rubbing was made especially for this Year Book by Robert Bourne Sackley of Rhinebeck.*



## THE RECORD BOOK OF THE NINE PARTNERS

In 1697 nine men, most of them residents of New York City, bought a tract of land in Dutchess County. The purchasers became known as the Nine Partners and their property as the Nine Partners Patent. Their land lay in the northern half of the county and an observer, looking at the tract on the map from south to north, can see in the general outline of it a shape which, for convenience, can be likened to a mitten for a left hand. The thumb of the mitten at the left or west formed a frontage on the Hudson, running from Crum Elbow Creek at the present village of Hyde Park southward almost to the Hudson River State Hospital, while the hand of the mitten covered an area now included in the towns of Clinton, Pleasant Valley, Stanford, Washington and Amenia.

This great tract was a wilderness in 1697 and as such it continued for a great many years. It was well forested and at first its potential value to the nine partners lay in the furs and timber that might be obtained from it. Until a much later date there were no roads by which the wild tract could be approached or crossed; sloops on the river furnished the transportation used by white men in the Hudson valley when the Nine Partners Patent was new; and so, in 1699, the nine owners divided their frontage on the river (in the thumb of the mitten) into nine equal portions, which became known as the water-lots and which provided for each partner specific and assigned access to the patent as a whole.

Soon after 1697 the original nine men began to speculate with their rights in this great tract in Dutchess and fractional claims in the nine one-ninth shares in which the patent was held were sold and resold until in September, 1730, the nine original rights were vested in twenty-eight persons. There had been an effort made in 1725 to obtain from the Assembly an Act, dividing the land, but the petition failed to go through and it was in February, 1729-1730, that David Jamison, one of the original nine, assembled the owners in New York City, organized them and laid plans for opening the patent for settlement.

At the time that David Jamison initiated the movement to organize the company for the transaction of business the general papers of the partners were in the hands of Jacob Goelet of New York City. Mr. Goelet was a son-in-law of Jacob Boelen, who in 1699 owned a one-fourth right in one-ninth of the patent and the papers were first for a long time held by Mr. Boelen, then by his widow and finally by Mr. Goelet. At a meeting of the partners, held in New York on September 12, 1730, Jacob Goelet was appointed treasurer and it was voted by the members that each one-ninth interest in the patent should pay £10 (fractional interests bearing proportionate charges), the money thus raised to be used to defray the cost of a survey of the land, preparatory to partitioning it, and for other expenses.

As a result of his appointment as treasurer, Jacob Goelet procured a book in which to keep his accounts and to record the proceedings at the meetings of the partners. In the first pages he set down a summary of the events that preceded his appointment to office and then, from the 6th of November, 1730, to the 31st of December, 1748, he made a succession of entries regarding the business matters that arose in those eighteen years. The book passed out of the possession of Jacob Goelet at an unknown date, and to an unknown recipient. In 1850 it was in the keeping of John Albert Stoutenburgh (born 1820, died 1887) of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, and tradition said it had come down to him from his great-great-grandfather, Jacobus Stoutenburgh. The latter had had large holdings in the Nine Partners Patent and in the middle of the eighteenth century had established his residence on the site occupied by the present village of Hyde Park.

From John Albert Stoutenburgh the book was inherited by his daughter, Mrs. Walter Graeme Eliot (Maud Stoutenburgh), and she in June, 1931, sold the volume to Harry Harkness Flagler of Millbrook, Dutchess County.

By his purchase of the "Record Book of the Nine Partners" Mr. Flagler has done a largely generous thing and has acquired for Dutchess County historical source material of the

first quality and first importance. The information supplied by the Record Book is invaluable as a statement of facts and as a picture of the times in which the book was written, showing as it does the manner in which business was conducted and the way in which a large tract of uncleared land was made available for residence. The gratitude of the people of the county is due Mr. Flagler for his public spirit in procuring such a treasure and the Year Book offers to him the thanks of the large number who will surely appreciate what he has done.

The contents of the Record Book are too detailed for it to be possible to quote largely from them but a few general facts can be cited.

In the first place, the nine men who bought the land in 1697 were: John Aertsen, William Creed, James Emott, Henry Filkin, Augustine Graham, Caleb Heathcote, David Jamison, Jarvis Marshall and Henry Ten Eyck and each of the nine held one equal undivided one-ninth moiety or right in the purchase.

Two years later when, in 1699, the nine water-lots were laid out, the Record Book shows (at page 3) that several sales of rights had been made and that, by a deed of partition, title to the water-lots was conveyed as follows.

Water-Lot Number-One, representing the one-ninth right of Hendrick Ten Eyck, was assigned to: Jacob Boelen 1-4 of 1-9; Dirk Ten Eyck 1-4 of 1-9; Joseph Rodman 1-8 of 1-9; Will: Huddleston 1-8 of 1-9; Abraham Bokee 1-12 of 1-9; Wolfert Webbers 1-12 of 1-9; Hendrick Van Schayck 1-12 of 1-9.

Water-Lot Number-Two to Henry Filkin, an original partner.

Water-Lot Number-Three to Augustine Graham, an original partner.

Water-Lot Number-Four, representing the one-ninth right of James Emott, was assigned to: Lancaster Syms, 1-2 of 1-9; Peter Carteljou 1-2 of 1-9.

Water-Lot Number-Five to John Aertsen, an original partner.

Water-Lot Number-Six to William Creed, an original partner.

Water-Lot Number Seven to David Jamison, an original partner.

Water-Lot Number-Eight, representing the one-ninth right of Caleb Heathcote, was assigned to: William Creed 1-2 of 1-9; Wolfert Webbers 1-4 of 1-9; Hend. Corneliffe 1-4 of 1-9.

Water-Lot Number-Nine, representing the one-ninth right of Jarvis Marshall, was assigned to: Jarvis Marshall 1-2 of 1-9; Jacob Rollogom 1-2 of 1-9.

From this record of the laying out of the water-lots it is learned that two years after the purchase of the Nine Partners tract three of the original nine men (Hendrick Ten Eyck, James Emott and Caleb Heathcote) had sold out their rights and one (Jarvis Marshall) had sold one-half of his interest.

In September, 1730, when the persons who then held rights in the patent were assessed for money to pay for the expenses of a partition, the fractional rights and the names of the partners were listed on page 8 of the Record Book as follows.

(1). One-ninth held by David Jamison.

(2). One-ninth held by: Cornelius Van Wyck, Theodorus Van Wyck, Neeltie Van Schaik, Jan De Graaf, each having 1-4 of 1-9.

(3). One-ninth held by: Edward Antill (1-6 of 1-9) and Will: Antill (5-6 of 1-9).

(4). One-ninth held by: Anthony Rutgers, John Croke, Jr.; Charles Croke, each having 1-3 of 1-9.

(5). One-ninth held by Henry Filkin.

(6). One-ninth held by: Jacob Goelet (1-8 of 1-9), Hend. Boelen (1-8 of 1-9) Neeltje Ten Eyck, Andries Ten Eyck, Coenrad Ten Eyck and Abraham Ten Eyck (each 1-16 of 1-9), Thomas Rathbun (1-4 of 1-9), Richard Sackett, Tanneke Bokee and Neeltie Van Schaik (each 1-12 of 1-9).

(7). One-ninth held by: Catherine Syms (1-2 of 1-9), Cornelis Van Duyn, the heirs of (Nys?) Van Duyn and Jores Blom (each 1-6 of 1-9).



(8). One-ninth held by: Augustine Creed and John Ever-son (each 1-2 of 1-9).

(9). One-ninth held by: John Croke (1-2 of 1-9), Charles Le Roux, Jacobus Stoutenburgh, Jede Myer and Co. each 1-6 of 1-9).

One of the first items of business to claim the attention of the partners at their meetings in New York City was the need to establish the boundaries of the patent and to that end they employed Jacobus Bruyn, Deputy-Surveyor-General of the Province of New York and Cornelius Van Wyck, then of Long Island, to make surveys. Due to faulty descriptions in original grants and to the general ignorance of the terrain, difficulties arose on all sides with the owners of abutting patents but gradually adjustments were made and permanent lines run out.

Another early concern was the demand of certain Indians for the full payment of the original purchase price, which had apparently been met in part only. An entry in the Record Book on September 1, 1730, says the Indians made their request then and were ordered paid but not until 1737, when two Indians named Shawash and Shawenah went to New York and pressed their claim, was the charge actually met. It was paid finally in kind, not cash, and the Record Book provides the following list of the articles delivered to the Indians:

1737, November 4, Delivered to ye Indians: 7 hatches, 2 guns, 10 streeked & 10 Duffels Blankets, 2 Strouds, Do. (quitt?) Led, 24 lb. Powder, Linen, Knives, Pipes, Cash & Provisions, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile £24.15.4.

By March, 1734, the partners were ready to effect a partition of the larger portion of the Nine Partners tract and they engaged a surveyor named Richard Edsel to lay out almost all of the part of the patent that corresponded to the hand of the mitten. They reserved, however, as common, undivided land a narrow strip in a location equivalent to the forefinger of the hand covered by the mitten.

The area surveyed by Richard Edsel in the spring of 1734 was divided into thirty-six "great lots" of equal size and each one-ninth interest in the patent was entitled to four lots. In

the summer of 1734 the partners therefore held a meeting at which they "drew lots and signed articles" and, in accordance with that action, each of the thirty-six great lots was credited to the name of some one of the original nine partners of 1697. After this partition of 1734 it became possible to sell land in specifically described parcels within the great lots and that fact led to the coming of settlers and the clearing of homestead farms.

From 1734 to 1738 the company continued to own in common the reserved land that occupied a location in the hand of the mitten corresponding to the left forefinger. The reservation lay along the upper reaches of a stream called the Fish Creek (known at its mouth as Crum Elbow Creek) and from these commons the company in 1738 sold one-thousand acres to Aart Willems and Frans Van Dyck, using the monies received from the sale for sundry expenses. Two years later, in 1740, they employed Jacobus Ter Boss of Rombout Precinct, Dutchess County, to survey the remainder of the commons and to lay it out in eighteen small lots, two lots for each one-ninth share in the patent.

The foregoing facts make it clear that there were three principal partitions of the Great Nine Partners Patent,—one in 1699 when the nine water-lots were created; one in 1734, when the thirty-six great lots were laid out; and one in 1740 when eighteen small lots were outlined. In connection with those partitions much surveying was done and a large number of maps made, which were based on the several surveys. The Record Book shows that in 1734, after Edsel ran the lines of the thirty-six great lots, seventeen maps were paid for by the company. In 1735 payment was made for a map "to fix to the deed of partition," the deed apparently being that which recorded the distribution of the thirty-six great lots. In 1737 Jacobus Ter Boss was paid for the return of a survey and for a map, based on the return, which had to do with the tract of common land on the Fish Creek, and in 1738 payment was recorded for another map (possibly one showing the thousand acres sold to Willems and Van Dyck). An entry in the Record

Book on October 15, 1740, mentioned the receipt of a return and a map of the "new division" (meaning the eighteen small lots on the Fish Creek).

The eighteen small lots laid out in the commons could not have shown on the seventeen maps made in 1734 or on the map of 1734 attached to the deed of partition because they were not created until 1740. In 1734 the territory along the Fish Creek must have appeared on those maps as undivided common land. But after 1740 maps made of the patent could show all the three partitions: the water-lots, laid out in 1699; the great lots, laid out in 1734; and the small lots, laid out in 1740. Volume 8 of the Year Book of this Society contains at page 28 a line-cut of a map of the Nine Partners Patent, draughted from the surveys cited above.

On November 29, 1737, an entry was made in the Record Book stating that Jacob Goelet, treasurer of the Nine Partners, "took a leather trunk, to contain the most material papers," and on November 11, 1743, another entry says that Mr. Goelet loaned on that date to Augustine Creed a collection of papers that included: the original patent, the first deed of partition, three Indian deeds, the "map of the land," &c. What finally became of these and other original papers does not appear. Perhaps, now that the Record Book has been salvaged from oblivion the publication of this article will bring to light still other documents of value to supply further data about the Great Nine Partners Patent of Dutchess County.

THE EDITOR.



## DAGUERREOTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

### *Discovery of Processes Commercial Introduction In Dutchess County*

Among the members of the Dutchess County Historical Society there are probably many persons who own likenesses of their parents, grandparents or other relatives in the form of daguerreotypes and small photographs but it is equally probable that the owners of such pictures do not know when or where or by whom the pictures were made. Recently, the writer had occasion to secure an accurate date for a small photograph in the size called the *carte de visite* and the quest for that date led to the accumulation of notes bearing upon the time and manner of the introduction of daguerreotypes and photographs in Dutchess County. The information thus gathered was of interest sufficient to suggest that the members of this society might be glad to have the facts placed on record in the Year Book and a brief statement is therefore offered here by which it will be possible for those who possess daguerreotypes and small photographs to approximate the date at which the pictures were taken.

It was on January 9, 1839, that announcement was made to the French Academy of Sciences that a process had been perfected by M. Louis Daguerre, whereby a permanent record could be made of a human face and it was in 1840 that the first picture of this kind (called a daguerreotype\* in honor of M. Daguerre) was made in the United States. At once the discovery commanded public interest and quickly men began to equip themselves with apparatus and to fit themselves for the business of making likenesses to meet the popular demand for the same.

Inasmuch as the newspapers published at Poughkeepsie were a source from which a record might be obtained of the

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\*In the United States daguerreotypes were often called ambrotypes and in 1856 chrystallographs were advertised at Poughkeepsie,—presumably another name for the same thing. Ivorytypes were made in 1859 and for some years thereafter,—delicately tinted likenesses on ivory.

time at which daguerreotypes were first taken in this vicinity and of the names of those who took them, a careful examination of the files of papers in the Adriance Memorial Library at Poughkeepsie was made which disclosed that the first local reference to the new process occurred on October 27, 1841. On that date Alexander B. Weekes and David Keith advertised in the Poughkeepsie Journal that they were at 324 Main street, Poughkeepsie, prepared to make "Daguerrean Likenesses." Weekes and Keith were followed by R. G. Holmes (whose advertisements appeared from January, 1842, to September, 1844) and A. F. Thomson (1844, 1845) and William A. Tomlinson (1846), but these men all were transients, only, who visited the village of Poughkeepsie, filled such orders as they could secure and moved on elsewhere to repeat the program.

In June, 1847, Samuel L. Walker announced his arrival in Poughkeepsie from Albany and he became a permanent resident. He was in business at Poughkeepsie from 1847 until his death on April 25th, 1874, with the exception of one interval when (according to an obituary notice of him) his health was affected by the contact with chemicals in his work and he was obliged to retire temporarily. The obituary states further that, after a rest, he adopted new methods of photography and went to work with renewed energy; that he possessed artistic taste and loved his profession but had "eccentricities that made him a marked man." Mr. Walker moved his studio several times during the quarter-century of his business activity at Poughkeepsie, his successive addresses being: 294 Main street; 318 Main; 14 Garden street; "over the Post Office in Garden street;" 9½ Garden; "corner of Main and Garden;" 3 Garden; 254 Main; again 3 Garden; and again 254 Main.

From 1847 to 1851 the advertisements printed by S. L. Walker reflect in an amusing way the presence of a rival establishment and the latter is shown by its own notices to have been that of the Webster brothers (Israel B. and E. Z. Webster). The announcements made by the Websters include a

woodcut of a scene in a studio, which shows a man, standing behind the apparatus used for taking daguerreotypes and making a picture of a woman, seated before him, he and she being dressed in the costumes of 1847-1848. The Websters stayed in Poughkeepsie less than five years and were followed by others who tried to compete with Walker, namely: C. A. Haviland, 1851; D. T. Lawrence, 1856; A. A. Chichester, 1856-1857; A. H. Monfort, 1857; G. G. Filkins, 1859-1863; but these men also were transients who were obliged in the end to move away.

The advertisements published between 1841 and 1855 by the artists listed above announced them as ready to make "daguerrean likenesses" and "daguerreotype miniatures." The pictures could be had colored, gilded or plain; and in cases or frames or locketts or rings. In 1847 the charge for a daguerreotype in a Morocco case was one dollar. Emphasis was laid in the advertisements upon the fact that family portraits could be reproduced by the new process and this last item should be borne in mind by readers because the writer recalls two instances in her own experience where daguerreotypes, formerly supposed to have been made from life and copied in oil, are now known to have been made from paintings, the paintings being of earlier date and from life.

Of the men who first made daguerreotypes in Poughkeepsie, R. G. Holmes advertised (1843) that he had for sale the appliances for taking the pictures and that he would give instruction in the work at low rates. William Tomlinson said in 1846 that he had previously been at Plumbe's in New York (evidently considered a leading studio), had given instruction to Mr. Plumbe's pupils for three years and had taken many of Plumbe's "Premium Pictures." In 1847 Walker told of having won prizes at fairs for the best daguerreotypes of ex-President Van Buren, ex-Governors Marcy and Seward and a number of other prominent citizens. He advertised in 1853 that he had been awarded prizes by the State Agricultural Society of New York, by the Dutchess County Agricultural Society and at an exhibition at Worcester, Massachusetts, all for superior work.

One interesting development of Daguerre's process was the taking of pictures of local scenes. In June, 1858, Walker announced in *The Eagle* that he had engaged Mr. Bunkel, "the best photographer in the world at present," to spend a few days in Poughkeepsie to take views of residences and of landscapes and there hangs now in the directors' room of the Farmers and Manufacturers Bank at Poughkeepsie a large colored view, owned by Otis Sherman and entitled: College Hill, Poughkeepsie. On the margin of the picture at the lower right hand corner these words are printed: "From daguerreotype by S. L. Walker, Albany,"\* and at the lower left corner appears: "Lithgraph of D'Avignon." The picture was taken from an upper rear window of the house that is now numbered 339 Mill street (in recent years the home of the secretary of this society, Dr. Poucher), which was built about 1850; it is finished in color and is apparently a reproduction as a lithograph of one of the landscapes made by Daguerre's process in the 1850's.

When Walker announced in 1858 the visit to Poughkeepsie of Mr. Bunkel he spoke of the visitor as a "photographer." The use of that word in 1858 was not however the first instance of it. In July, 1845, A. F. Tomlinson described himself in an advertisement in the *Journal and Eagle* as a "photographer" but the kind of picture now called a photograph was not known in 1845. It was in 1851 that Scott Archer announced in London a discovery by which likenesses could be made on glass and printed on paper. This new process is said to have "taken like wild fire," pictures in the size called the *carte de visite* were soon being made in large numbers and ultimately they displaced the pictures made by M. Daguerre's method. The earliest mention locally of pictures made by the method discovered by Scott Archer was in July, 1855, when Walker advertised in *The Eagle* "photographs or likenesses on glass for printing on paper," by which "new process" daguerrotypes could, he said, "be copied and colored" and by which pictures

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\*Mr. Walker may have gone to Albany at the time of his illness, mentioned above.

could be had in any number at a price from fifty cents up. Evidently, one of the advantages possessed by the new method was that many copies of one picture could be made, whereas M. Daguerre's process provided only a single portrait on glass.

From 1855 the word: photograph occurs increasingly in advertisements until, after a few years, all mention of daguerreotypes ceased. The process announced in 1850 by Scott Archer underwent steady improvement and in January, 1861, John D. Merritt advertised in the Daily Eagle at Poughkeepsie that he was ready to furnish "those beautiful large size photographs, ahead of anything now made." That statement indicates the beginning of the end of the small photograph called the *carte de visite* and the opening of the era of modern photography, which has been marked by constant artistic development.

It may not be out of place to conclude this statement with a reference to the fact that in the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, is the Vail Memorial, a collection of photographs presented to the library in 1930 by Mrs. Morton Swift Atwater of Wayne, Pennsylvania. The collection consists of thirty-two volumes, each of which contains, on an average, over a thousand likenesses. The pictures are prints of negatives that were made from 1868 to 1899 by J. Watson Vail and Alonzo H. Vail, who had a studio in Poughkeepsie in the years mentioned. The Vail Memorial Collection thus provides a record of the faces and the costumes of thousands of the residents of Dutchess County for a period of thirty-two years.

HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS.



## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CREATED BY SCIENCE\*

JOHN ROSS DELAFIELD, A.M., L.L.B., D.S.M.,  
BRIGADIER-GENERAL, ORDNANCE RESERVE, U. S. A.

Mr. President, and Fellow Members: Interested in history, you are certainly also interested in current events and in the future of our country as well as its past. No one can understand or see the future or the present in this country unless he has some conception of the past and in the facts and events that have led up to our being what we are. It is not true that history repeats itself. It is true that there is a background of thought, of motive, of activity, and of sequences in history that do repeat themselves. I am going to talk to you about a matter that concerns us all as citizens and especially as a group of citizens who live in this part of the United States. We are fortunate in having Dr. Poultney Bigelow with us today. I am going to invite him to get up and tell us what he thinks about what I say and, if he differs in all or in part, to say so.

As we go on in life we are amazed to see the tremendous progress that is made along certain lines of knowledge and its mechanical application, at the same time that other things in our country remain stationary and hardly move at all. An example of that is the condition in regard to transportation. You all know how long it took for those who came in sailing vessels to reach this country. You know how long it took in the steam boats sixty or seventy years ago and how long it now takes to cross in a modern steamship. Why, only the other week a man was made famous in a day and a half by flying from New York to Paris. Our statisticians are always at work on these things with more or less correctness. They have arrived at a careful calculation and conclusion that if the relative size of the world fifty years ago was assumed to be the size of a football then today in terms of transportation it is the size of a walnut.

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\*Address, delivered on May 15, 1931, before the Dutchess County Historical Society.

Let us look at the next phase: communication. Of course you all know that you can take up your telephone and, after you get your connections, talk with a man in France, Italy, Germany, or England. Or, you telephone with a special attachment and you can look at the face of the man or woman to whom you are talking on the television screen. In other words, modern science has put you in the place where you can talk with a man on the other side of the world face to face. The world, then, has shrunk to such an extent that in terms of communication and news we are face to face with men and events all over it.

We hear often of firms that have started in this country and put up factories in England or France and are making and selling goods there. And yet all is one business under one ownership whether here or there. Then again in other corporations the stockholders live in many countries and talk many different languages. Business, then, in many respects has crossed the gap made by the Atlantic Ocean and from an economic viewpoint the civilized nations are almost as close to one another as the states of our United States.

But it is very different with political or governmental international relations. In these respects today these United States stand with relation to the countries of Europe in the same relation we stood one hundred and fifty years ago. The light of science has not brought our government into close relations with the rest of the world in the way that economic activities, trade, transportation, communication, and other activities have drawn the world together. Now, that's a strange thing. The world goes forward great distances in some directions and makes little or no progress in others.

But to see the situation clearly, let us put it this way, and it is indeed not at all difficult to understand. A nation is an aggregation of human beings. Now, human beings are moved not only by their reason but also by their sentiments, and every group of people is moved in the same way. Generally the larger the group the slower it is to respond to a stimulus of any kind but it is true that nations, like human beings, have senti-

ments and these sentiments are the background of everything that each nation does.

We have just seen that with respect to distance and time for transportation, in respect to time of communication and in respect to business and ownership of property, we stand shoulder to shoulder with our friends and acquaintances in Europe and talk with them face to face and have property with them in common. In the olden days we stood far apart from one another in these things and did not have that close touch. What are the consequences of this changed situation? Let us think how people as individuals regulate their relations when they live close together. They have various means to regulate their relations to one another. They have courts of law to settle disputes and to punish those who do not keep the rules. They have groups of men to make the rules, which are called laws, and then if any one violates a rule they have policemen to arrest that man and to bring him to court. They have a judge and a jury and sheriffs and jails and even soldiers to help in case too many people disobey the laws.

Now, these nations that stand shoulder to shoulder and have such common interests, do they have anything like that to regulate their relations to one another? No. That is one evidence that while we have gone forward in other ways we haven't gone forward in government and in international relations. I think an easy way to put the thing is to put it this way. Suppose each one of us considers himself typical of our country. Then take our good friend England. Picture him also as an individual and call him William Smith. Take another for France and call him Pierre Martin. Take one for each country and remember that they are living close together now in business, in communication, in access and transportation. Let's take the first two to begin with, William Smith and Pierre Martin. They are high class men. Their ideals are of the highest. They are estimable men. We are glad to call them our friends. We want to be good friends, not only for sentimental reasons, but for commercial and economic reasons also, and because we have all become near neighbors. But we say

that each of them owes us a great big debt which was incurred in the time of the war. And they say without hesitation, "We do not in fairness owe it to you, but we want your friendship and we are so set on it we will pay, although we don't admit that we owe it to you." And then we have William Smith and Pierre Martin paying money that they say they don't owe to us. Now, imagine this between individuals. It would be pretty hard to keep William Smith for a friend if you insisted on his paying a debt that he believes he does not owe. The same is true of these other men whom we are making pay us, such as Guiseppi Garibaldi and Albert Brabant.

But we have other near neighbors that are just as important for us to consider. A little beyond William and Pierre lives a big fellow. He is powerful. He is rough and uneducated. He has said more than once and keeps saying it, that he doesn't believe in free institutions, that he thinks our ways of living are all wrong, that he believes in despotism, that he thinks everybody else should think as he does and that he is sure he is going to get all the rest to take that view. Let us call him Ivan. Now, he is large and strong and he says: "I am going to deliberately adopt a five-year plan of preparation and training and if you don't come to it yourselves I will force my system of despotism upon you by fair means or foul. That five-year plan you all know. You see it mentioned almost every day in the papers,—the dumping of wheat, lumber and this and that. The Legislature of Maine has asked for the exclusion of Russian lumber because it is produced by convict or forced labor. Russia is trying to put the lumbering men of the United States out of business as far as lumbering is concerned. The paper mills are not working as they would have been in New Hampshire. It is a very serious situation. If it is permitted to go on you will see us a very unhappy people with much economic suffering and perhaps internal riots, attempted revolution, fighting and bloodshed. And it is part of this five-year plan to create that misery and suffering.

The statistics of the war department show that Russia's preparations for war are something stupendous. We have in

our Regular Army something like 127,000 officers and men. Russia, by the most conservative estimate, has 3,000,000. That is about as many soldiers as the United States had in the World War. Now you hear about word coming from Russia about peace, disarmament conferences, and all sorts of things like that, but you don't find that Russia is diminishing its own army one bit. It keeps on increasing it. The other day Russia got consent from England for an English firm to supply it with one hundred heavy tanks. You don't need heavy tanks to suppress village riots in Russia. If there is village rioting in Russia their militia can subdue it. What do they want the tanks for? These were not the only hundred tanks that they have been getting. Ivan laughs in his sleeve urging all the rest of us to disarm while he builds up one of the greatest armies and best equipment and munitions the world has ever known. He says plainly if you don't come to my ideas yourself, I am going to force you and in order to do that I am going to kill everybody in your country who opposes until we get you to do it. He seems so far away that it is hard to believe he is in earnest. But he is and he is not really far away.

Now, I could talk a long while about Ivan's plan. But I will not, for I want to say something about other men in this village of national individuals.

Let's look the other way. John Chinaman is a big fellow but is very old fashioned. John Chinaman has great self respect. He believes that he is right about civilization and that we are wrong. He has a lot of poor relations that starve to death every year, some millions of them. He has asked us a number of times to let some of them come over here and work for us. We have said no. We don't want any of them because it will make cheap labor and we cannot have it. We must keep the high standard of living we have gained for our people after so many years of struggle.

He has a distant cousin named Nippon. Now Nippon does not always agree with John Chinaman but he has the same point of view about poor relations coming to this country. He doesn't say much about it. He is a much more active and

wideawake man than John is and he wants to keep on a friendly basis with us in spite of these differences of opinion.

Now, suppose you, as an individual, had these different people living around you with these different ideas. And they did not live far away but you were all in the same village. You could go to each other quickly and talk to one another at once over the telephone and you owned much property in common with some of them but there was no government, no judges or policeman but you were all living in the same place, and you could hear Ivan shouting and threatening every day. Now, suppose you said to one of your friends: "What do you think I'd better do?" He would undoubtedly answer: "Keep as close friends as possible with your neighbors and go and get yourself ready so that if any one attacks you you can defend yourself." That would mean that you should have firearms and know how to use them. Your firearms are your navy and your army. You have to have them handy and you have to have them at least as good as your neighbors. Now you aren't doing that today. For one thing you made arrangements with William Smith to have your navies alike and of equal strength. You agreed that you would each have so many ships and you would limit your firearms in that respect. You announced the plan to the whole village. "All right," said William Smith and he got them. But you did not get them and don't propose to do it. Do you know that you have not the best firearms in that line and that in your navy you have not all the protection you should have?

Now as to another one of your firearms, your land forces, your army. You have a plan called the National Defense Act, an excellent plan. It is the cheapest plan for getting an effective defense that has ever been devised in any country. But you don't even appropriate the comparatively small sum of money necessary to do that. Curious, very curious, isn't it, especially in view of the fact that all these people, these national individuals, have come to be near neighbors of yours and yet you don't take care of your firearms?

Some of these national individuals have a sort of an agree-

ment for their defense. They have an idea something like our forefathers used to have, that where there is no government, no courts, no sheriffs, no police, there ought to be a vigilance committee in case anyone runs amuck. That vigilance committee they call the League of Nations and you don't belong to it. I don't know whether it is a particularly good committee or not, but I do know that your forefathers found these vigilance committees were effective to a great extent. Vigilance committees have a limited usefulness although they are far better than no way of enforcing justice or preventing violence. If you boil it down to terms of the dealings of individuals, the League of Nations is nothing more than a vigilance committee.

Now this is a discussion of national relations in terms of individuals and their opportunities, a subject which I hope you will continue to consider and discuss with your neighbors. I have this to add. I would say, protect yourself and be ready to help your friends in case any one should attack them. Now that is what we did in a sense in the last war. We went to the rescue of William Smith and Pierre Martin and of others when they were attacked, and we hope that they will do the like by us if we should get into trouble.

But there is something more to think about in connection with the League of Nations. Amongst individuals, vigilance committees have always been makeshift and temporary arrangements. As soon as it could be arranged, orderly governments were set up and these took the place of the vigilance committees. This is true of national individuals also. Our own country is an example.

You know there were thirteen colonies here. You know also that they were wholly independent of each other and were held together only by the allegiance they all owed to England. Each had its separate charter. They had no common government and, what is more, were quite far apart. Even Philadelphia was not near New York. The colonies were then in some respect further separated from each other than we are from England and France today. Then we had the war of the Revolution. By that time the population had greatly increased.

As the population increased they spread from the different centres until they came in touch with each other. I think you all know of the skirmishes that were fought between the men of this county and Connecticut and of Columbia county and Massachusetts because each claimed that the other was usurping some of its territory, and the conflicting claims to the territory in the western part of New York and in Ohio, and that the whole thing was in a condition that might easily have broken out into an internal war.

Now, after the Revolution the one thing that had kept all the colonies together was gone, namely allegiance to England. Here were all these colonies with no common government. They had been kept together by common interest during the war. The idea remained that the old Continental Congress which had ruled them through the war should continue. So they formed a confederation of states under the Congress. It went on for a while but it did not and could not last. The states disobeyed the laws made by the congress of the confederation many times. The people of Philadelphia, when not pleased with the laws, even drove the members of congress out of the State House into the street. That was our confederation. You might say that it was in a sense parallel to the League of Nations. It was thirteen different nations formed into a Confederation and it was not successful because the Congress of the Confederation had not the power to enforce its laws. So finally to avoid wars between one another and to secure a practical single government, the states got together and formed a federal government. By doing that these states ceased to be different nations and became one and that was the solution for their problem.

Some of the colonies did not agree with that solution of the problem. In Andrew Jackson's time South Carolina undertook to secede and become a separate nation again. One of your men of this county wrote for Andrew Jackson a proclamation in which he told the people of South Carolina that they could not do that and why they could not. Andrew Jackson had announced that he was going to use the United States



Army to settle the question, but Edward Livingston thought a clear statement of the situation in a proclamation issued by the President would cause South Carolina to remain in the Union, and the proclamation when published did bring South Carolina back into the Union. Now, that way of forming them into a Federal Union, as I think all will admit, was a scientific way of handling the relations of these thirteen different states so that they would not go at each other's throats and have trouble. I don't say that that is the way this situation between the civilized countries of the world should be handled, but I do say that science is going to handle the thing some time in such a way that we can live safely with our neighbors, and we ought to be open to whatever scientific suggestions may be made to that end. The League of Nations is the first attempt in that direction. Our own confederation could not do it. It was not strong enough and the Federal Union was necessary. The League of Nations, though not so strong as the old Confederation under the Continental Congress, is a similar preliminary step.

What you are up against today is that you are living in this village with William Smith and Pierre Martin and Ivan and Nippon and John Chinaman and all the rest of them, living close around you; and there is no government, no judge and no policeman, and you ought to have your firearms and your ammunition ready in case of trouble,—not to make trouble but to defend yourself in case of trouble.

The people of this county have a long history of great and devoted patriotism. You have furnished leaders not only in business matters but also in the statesmanship of your country. These problems we have talked about here are going to face your country more and more in the future. The people of this county must do their share in solving them. I have not a doubt that now, as in the past, you have men of the same statesmanlike power as you had in the past, and that the need of our country will bring them forward again as it did in the past.

What I want you to do is to talk this problem to your

neighbors, tell them something of what I have said. Tell them even if you don't agree with me and tell them also if you do. It is an interesting subject and will make your daily paper more interesting reading. You will be training yourself and your neighbor for the settlement of the great problem of the civilized nations of the world.

I have talked about the future, about looking over there beyond. Upon such as you with your serious interest, and the like of you all over this country, depends the solution of these problems in the light of past history.

## POUGHKEEPSIE'S FIRST BANK .

A BRANCH OF THE BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY  
OF NEW YORK OPENED IN 1809 AND CLOSED IN 1819

By

EDMUND PLATT

VICE-PRESIDENT, MARINE MIDLAND CORPORATION,  
FORMERLY VICE-GOVERNOR OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Readers of the *History of Poughkeepsie* may perhaps remember that the first incorporated bank in Poughkeepsie or in Dutchess County was a branch of the Bank of the Manhattan Company of New York. When I was writing the *History of Poughkeepsie* I made efforts to find out just when this branch was opened and just when it was discontinued. A letter to the Bank of the Manhattan Company at that time brought no information of consequence. Apparently the early minute books were not then available and the officers of the bank knew only that in the early days of the Bank's history they did have branches or offices at Poughkeepsie and at Utica. I found local evidence in the old newspaper files of the existence of the branch in 1811 and various properties assessed to it for a number of years afterwards. There was also evidence that the branch was located on the southeast corner of Market and Cannon Streets, in a house purchased from General Theodorus Bailey.

A few years ago the Manhattan Company built a wonderful skyscraper building on Wall Street and the main banking office in this building is decorated with a beautiful series of mural paintings, representing scenes of early New York when the bank was first founded. Students of the history of New York will remember that the charter of the Manhattan Company was obtained through a subterfuge by Aaron Burr and his friends. Banks had to be chartered by special act of the Legislature and it was difficult to get such charters through, partly because they were regarded as political favors. The Bank of New York had been established by Alexander Hamil-

ton and his friends and secured its charter in 1791 and the Federalists, controlling the Legislature, were not disposed to give a charter to the friends of Aaron Burr. They finally obtained, however, in 1799 a charter for a water-company, with the proviso that any surplus funds raised could be used in any moneyed transactions not contrary to law. The water-company was the first to give a general supply to the citizens of New York and it laid wooden pipes throughout what we now know as downtown New York or the Wall Street district. One of the mural paintings in the Manhattan Company's banking office in Wall Street depicts the laying of these pipes bored out of logs and there is a section of one of these wooden pipes on exhibition, along with a chest which was used in carrying specie to the offices at Utica and Poughkeepsie.

Under the proviso, the Company proceeded to establish a bank and in the fall of 1808 the directors began to consider the proposition of opening outside offices or branches, as is shown by resolutions in the early minute books, several of which are in excellent state of preservation. The first definite resolution was passed on December 27, 1808, as follows:

"Resolved, that the Manhattan Company will establish an office of Discount and Deposit in the town of Poughkeepsie,\* whenever a sufficient number of respectable inhabitants of the said town shall apply for such establishment."

Present at the meeting were Mr. Remsen, the President, Messrs. Edgar, Clinton, Lewis, Frere, Bowne, Broome and Fairlie. The next resolution in the minutes is that of January 7, 1809, as follows:

"Two several applications from a respectable number of the citizens of the County of Dutchess (most of them residing in the town of Poughkeepsie) requesting the establishment of an office of

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\*Coincidences are always interesting. One of the founders of the Manhattan Company was Stephen Baker. Mr. Baker's great-grandson, also named Stephen Baker, was born at Poughkeepsie, grew up there (in the house which has since become the first unit of St. Francis' Hospital), removed to New York City and now holds office as Chairman of the Board of the Bank of Manhattan Trust Company.

Discount and Deposit in that town were received and read, and being duly considered

“Resolved, that in the opinion of this Board it would conduce to the interests of the Manhattan Company and to the public good—to comply with the said applications and that an office of Discount and Deposit shall be forthwith established in that place by the Manhattan Company;

“Resolved, that a committee consisting of the President, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Frere and Mr. Lewis, be appointed to report to this Board for constituting and organizing the said establishment.”

On January 12th the committee reported a plan for organization, provided that the sum to be appropriated in the first instance “as capital for the said office should be one hundred thousand dollars, of which there should be in specie ten thousand dollars, and in the circulating notes of the Manhattan Company ninety thousand dollars, viz :

In specie, gold .....	\$ 1,000
In silver, change and a keg of cents.....	9,000
	—————\$10,000
In bank notes	
2,000 sheets of 1 dollar bills.....	\$ 8,000
1,000 “ “ 3 “ “ .....	12,000
1,000 “ “ 5 “ “ .....	20,000
1,000 “ “ 10 “ “ .....	40,000
100 “ “ 20 “ “ .....	8,000
	—————
	88,000
With as many bills of 100 or 50 dollars or smaller bills as will amount to .....	2,000 90,000
	—————
	\$100,000

Five directors were appointed for the Poughkeepsie office, —Robert Williams, Nathan Myers, James Tallmadge, Jr., John S. Frere and Joseph C. Dean,—and it was provided that if a greater number of directors should be thought necessary an additional number could be appointed. It was also provided, “That the officers to be appointed for the said office should be a Cashier, whose salary should be \$1,250 per annum, with the privilege of living in the house which may be provided for the office and that the said Cashier should perform the duties of Teller, and one Clerk or bookkeeper whose salary should

be \$500 per annum, who should keep the ledger and do the writing part of the Discount business—with such other duties as may be required from him by the Cashier.”

It was also provided “That if the town of Poughkeepsie will hire four watchmen to guard the town at night, the Bank will pay one of the four, provided one is stationed at or near the Bank, but if the town should decline to hire four watchmen the Bank should hire a watchman who should be armed.” It appeared later that the town of Poughkeepsie refused to hire four watchmen. Therefore, the Bank hired one of its own but a letter from the Cashier at the Poughkeepsie office, dated the 17th of June, recommended that “the watchman, directed by the committee to be hired to guard the bank, be discharged as the vault is perfectly strong and secure.”

#### OPENED APRIL 17, 1809

This is going a little ahead of the story, however, as shown in the minutes. The resolution authorizing the purchase of General Bailey's house at \$4,000 was adopted on February 20th. On April 11th Alias Nexsen was obtained as bookkeeper. On April 14th the Committee reported that the money appropriated for the Poughkeepsie office had been delivered to the Cashier and a further minute shows that the office was opened on Monday, the 17th of April 1809. The Committee reported that the office would be more popular and beneficial “if directors were appointed from each of the towns in the County of Dutchess” and in accordance with this recommendation five more directors, General David Van Ness of Rhinebeck, Derrick A. Brinckerhoff of Fishkill, Cyrenes Crosby of Amenia, Samuel Thorne of Washington and Martin Hoffman of Poughkeepsie were appointed.

A long list of rules was adopted for the conduct of the Poughkeepsie office, a few of which will be of interest:

“The books and accounts of the office shall be kept in dollars and cents, and be regularly balanced on the first day of June and the first day of December in each year, on which days respectively the net proceeds of the profits of the office for the preceding half year, shall be carried to the credit of the Manhattan Company.

"The office shall receive and pay specie coins according to the rates and value that have been and shall be established by law.

"Discounts shall be made at the said office upon personal security, under such modifications as the directions thereof shall deem satisfactory, at the rate of one-half of one per cent per month, computing thirty days as a month, exclusive of the three days of grace, which shall be allowed on all bills and notes discounted by the office, and discount taken for the said three days of grace, and if the directors should deem it expedient to discount bills or notes having more than two and not more than six months to run, the discount on the same shall be at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

"A Committee of the directors of the said office consisting at least of three members to be elected monthly by ballot, shall visit the vault in which the cash, discounted bills or other effects shall be deposited, at least once in every month, and make an inventory of the same to be compared with the books in order to ascertain whether they perfectly agree therewith."

The direction that the books and accounts of the office shall be kept in dollars and cents may seem strange but it must be remembered that in those days many people still kept accounts in pounds, shillings and pence, which were, however, not of the same value as English pounds and shillings but were about half the value—eight shillings to a dollar, a term which was used in New York State for many years afterwards, almost down to our day, a quarter of a dollar being popularly known as two shillings.

The first Cashier of the Poughkeepsie office was Samuel Flewwelling of New York. Later he was promoted to become Cashier of the head office in New York and John S. Hunn, who had been a Street Commissioner in New York, was appointed Cashier on April 27, 1810. On June 7, 1810, Mr. Flewwelling was directed to proceed to Poughkeepsie "and request Mr. Hunn to repair to New York with all possible dispatch in order that an explanation may be made by him as to his pecuniary situation." It appeared that Mr. Hunn was practically bankrupt and on June 22nd, he resigned and David Coolidge was appointed in his place. There does not seem, however, to be any direct charge against Mr. Hunn with relation to the bank's funds. One of the interesting little items in the minutes is to the effect that in March, 1810, the officers re-

ceived a letter from General Bailey who claimed payment for two Franklin stoves he left at the house which had been purchased for the Poughkeepsie branch.

On December 13, 1810, there was a proposition from the directors of the Poughkeepsie branch for an increase of its capital which gave rise to a long discussion and a long dissertation on banking, the issue of notes, deposits, how profits are made, etc. It is evident from some of its findings that the branch was not as profitable as had been expected. One of the paragraphs shows just how much business the Poughkeepsie branch had been doing:

“The capital assigned to it was \$100,000, with which it went into operation, and in the progress of business it was found that their account with this Bank accumulated and now stands at \$35,585—which is the amount that Branch has received from this Bank more than it has returned. The amount therefore invested in that institution may be stated at \$139,585, including the house and lot. The Poughkeepsie Branch now has on hand discounted notes amounting to \$132,008 5-100 and the Gold and Silver \$3,484 99-100 and Bank paper \$17,090.”

As a result of this discussion, however, the directors of the Bank of Manhattan Company authorized an additional subscription of \$50,000 in bank notes to the capital of the Poughkeepsie branch, to be sent to it “from time to time as occasion may require.” In 1811 Poughkeepsie’s first local bank, the Middle District Bank, was chartered and began to do business on Main Street, in competition with the Bank of the Manhattan Company and there is occasional evidence that the opening of this local bank interfered with the profits of the branch.

On May 13, 1813, George B. Evertson of Poughkeepsie, Josiah Bloom of Clinton and Jonothan Johnson of Hyde Park were elected directors for the office in Poughkeepsie. On July 28, 1814, both the Poughkeepsie and Utica offices were requested to reduce their discounts 20 per cent within sixty days and “in case such reduction should not enable them to pay the debts they respectively owe this company they be requested to make further reductions in their discounts until their respective debts be paid,” and in November, 1817, a Committee from the



New York bank reported that the offices at Poughkeepsie and Utica should be disestablished. This appears on the minutes of December 1, 1817, the part of the report referring to Poughkeepsie being as follows:

“Your Committee find the concerns of the office at Poughkeepsie in a less favourable situation and they have reason to apprehend some loss will ultimately be sustained by the Manhattan Company and that should they be agreeably disappointed in this opinion, it is almost certain that some of the debts will be collected with difficulty and great delay. \* \* \* They, however, believe it their duty to state, as their opinion, that this office of Discount and Deposit should be withdrawn and its concerns closed, as soon as may be considered practicable. It is believed that the real estate belonging to the company at Poughkeepsie may be sold for nearly double the sum for which it was purchased.”

It appeared that the amount of running paper, discounted at the office at Poughkeepsie, was \$37,426.60, and that there was under protest and directed to be put in suit \$37,386.62, also that paper secured by bonds and mortgages amounted to \$26,956.41.

The resolution of disestablishment adopted on the 1st of December reads as follows:

“Whereas the inducements which led to the establishment of the two offices of the company at Utica and Poughkeepsie no longer exist, in consequence of the multiplication of banks in the interior of the state, and the depreciation of the paper of the said banks, which have destroyed the usefulness of the said offices, be it therefore

“Resolved, That the offices of the Company at Utica and Poughkeepsie be withdrawn.

“Resolved, that the office at Poughkeepsie have nine months if so much time should be requisite, to collect the bills they have discounted, but that it be recommended to the Board of Directors of that office, to commence the collection immediately and indiscriminately, by such a reduction of their discounted bills, as at the end of nine months, if so much time should be requisite, all the bills may be paid.”

It is a little difficult to determine from the minutes on just what day the office of Discount and Deposit in the village of Poughkeepsie was discontinuing, but it apparently was kept open until some time in October, 1819. The following series of minutes have reference to the final closing:

"June 19, 1819, Resolved, that Messrs. Lawrence and Remsen, the Committee appointed to go to Poughkeepsie to make a final adjustment of the concerns of the Office of Discount and Deposit in that village, be authorized to sell or rent the Banking House, etc.

"September 15, 1819, A letter was read from Mr. Nexsen, Cashier of the Office at Poughkeepsie, enclosing letter from Mr. Tallmadge, regarding rent due, etc.

"October 25, 1819, Letter from Frederick Harrison of Poughkeepsie requesting to know whether he could hire till the 1st of May the Conklin house there as Mr. Nexsen was about to leave it."

"October 25, 1819, A letter was read from Mr. Nexsen, the late Cashier of the office at Poughkeepsie, mentioning that he had sent the books and papers of that office to New York after closing them—and that he had charged to profit and loss account the amount of counterfeit notes that had been received (which counterfeits accompanied his letter) and the losses that had happened in paying and receiving moneys by the different Cashiers, a statement of debts due to the office also accompanied his letter.'

It will be observed that on September 15th, Mr. Nexsen was called "Cashier of the Office at Poughkeepsie," while on October 25th he was referred to as "the late Cashier of the office at Poughkeepsie' and mentioned that he had sent the books and papers to New York "after closing them." There are some other minutes which appear to show that the office had discontinued making loans several months earlier.

During much of the period covered by the operation of a branch of the Bank of the Manhattan Company in Poughkeepsie the country was at war—the so-called "War of 1812." Specie payments were suspended or, as we should say today, the country was "off the gold standard" and financial matters were in much confusion. There was first a boom and then about 1816 a depression, which may have had something to do with closing the branch. The multiplication of country banks referred to in the closing resolution took place mostly after the charter of the First Bank of the United States had expired in 1811. The Second Bank of the United States was not chartered until 1816, after the war, and during the intervening period there was little restraint upon the over-issue of state bank note currency which frequently greatly depreciated. It was not until 1838 that the first general banking act was

passed, requiring New York State and United States bonds and mortgages as security for notes. This was known as the Free Banking Act and served as a model for the National Banking Act, passed during the Civil War.

I wish to acknowledge the courtesy of the officers of the Bank of the Manhattan Company in allowing me free access to their interesting early minute books on several occasions. There is much in them besides what I have copied which would be interesting not only to historians but to students of early banking.

## DUTCHESS COUNTY GIVES THE STATE A GOVERNOR

Since the state of New York was organized in 1777, four of the men who have filled the office of governor have been citizens of Dutchess County. Former issues<sup>1</sup> of this *Year Book* have recorded information regarding the two homes in the town of Poughkeepsie of George Clinton<sup>2</sup> and of Staatsburgh House, the residence of Morgan Lewis<sup>3</sup> in the town of Hyde Park; while valuable material is now accumulating about Ellerslie, the estate of Levi P. Morton<sup>4</sup> in the town of Rhinebeck, which it is proposed to publish in the *Year Book* for 1932. This year the annual of the Historical Society offers the story of the background in Dutchess of the present Governor of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt; and, inasmuch as of the four governors who have been residents of the county he, alone, was born within its boundaries, the scope of this article has been widened to include, beside a record of his home, an outline of the affiliations which members of his family before him have had with the locality.

As all orthodox stories begin with the phrase: once upon a time, this story of the forbears of Governor Roosevelt should by right begin before the County of Dutchess came into existence. Taking a backward look to Europe in its early years, in order to look with better understanding upon the local scene at a later date, it appears that in the beginning of the fifteenth century (1401-1500) there was a group of men in the Low Countries (the "Netherlands") who, together, acquired a tract of land on the Island of Tholen, off the coast of the Province of Zeeland. They obtained manorial privileges

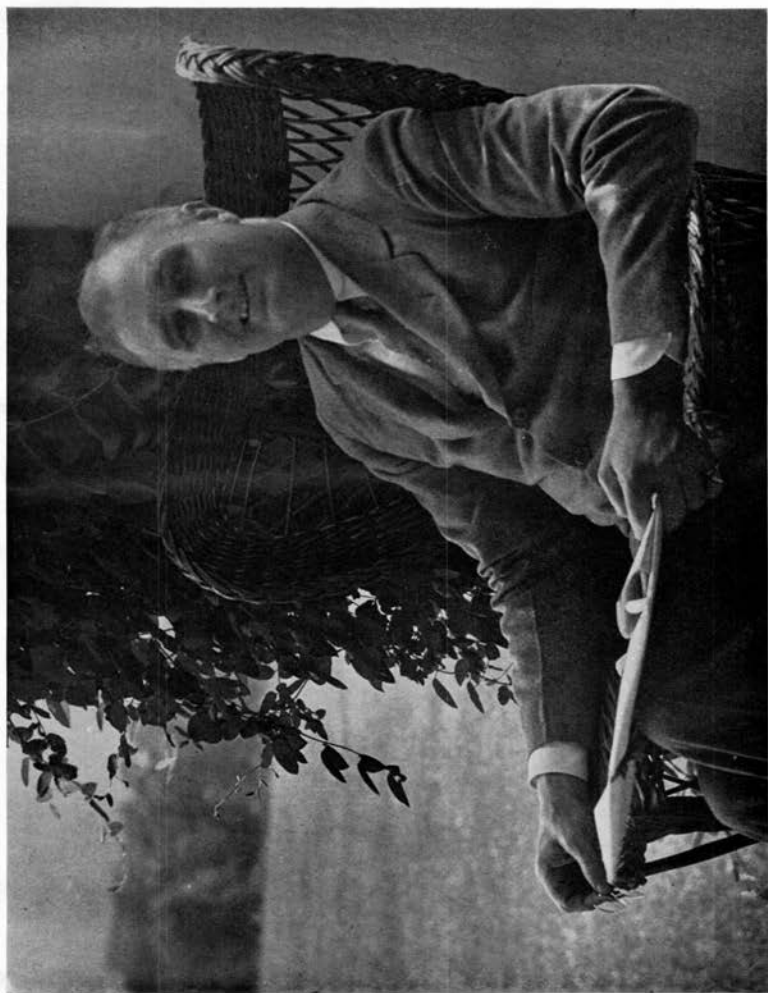
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1.—See: the *Year Book* for 1922, vol. 7, pp. 46-49; for 1925, vol. 10, p. 52; for 1926, vol. 11, p. 31; and for 1928, vol. 13, p. 31.

2.—Governor of New York 1777-1795, 1801-1804, and Vice-President of the United States 1805-1812.

3.—Governor of New York 1805-1806.

4.—Minister to France 1881-1885, Vice-President of the United States 1889-1893 and Governor of New York 1895-1896.



Photograph by Margaret DeM. Brown. Copyrighted.

The Governor of the State of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt, at his home at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York.



with their grant and dyked the land and the manor,—called at first Vossemeer but later known as Oud (Old) Vossemeer,—was owned in common by several proprietors until a comparatively recent date.

Near Vossemeer there was once a piece of land that was called in Dutch: *het roosen velt*; meaning in English: the field of roses. The Dutch pronunciation of *roosen* is equivalent—if spelled phonetically in English—to r-o-s-a, the double o being sounded like a long single o in English and the final n being silent. When the custom of using surnames arose, the owners of the field of roses, who were among the proprietors of the manor of Vossemeer, adopted as the designation of their family: *van Roosen Velt* (from the field of roses). As time went on this name appeared on local Dutch records in a contracted form: *Roosenvelt* and *Roosevelt*, sometimes with the prefix, *van*, sometimes without.

Before the seventeenth century (1601-1700) the little manor of Vossemeer was an obscure place, owned by a group of men of only neighborhood prominence. Then, under the Dutch Republic, many local magistrates, when they had occasion to seal documents, adopted for that purpose heraldic devices, which were ultimately used by their descendants as family-arms. It is believed by Dutch antiquarians that this custom accounts for the fact that in the Town Hall at Vossemeer there hangs a painting (representing Justice) on the frame of which are the devices used by the magistrates governing the manor of Vossemeer. One of these (a shield, with a lion and three roses) was that of the *van Roosenvelts*. This same design was cut in the eighteenth century on a gravestone that was placed in the yard of the Reformed Dutch Church of New York City to commemorate a member of the *Roosevelt* family of New York and it occurred also on silver owned by that family in the eighteenth century so that the *Roosevelts* of the United States are undoubtedly derived from the *Roosevelts* of Vossemeer in the Province of Zeeland.<sup>5</sup>

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5.—The Zeeland family of *van Roosevelt* has persisted to modern times. The name was represented in the nineteenth century by *Johan*

The American family was founded by Nicholas Martensen (Nicholas, son of Martin) van Roosevelt who, removing from the Island of Tholen in the Old World to the Island of Manhattan in the New, was a citizen of New Amsterdam for about nine years. Contemporary documentary references to him and to his children spell their surname in a variety of ways (Van Rosenvelt, Rooseveld, Roseveld, Rosefeld, etc., etc.), which all soon crystallized into Roosevelt, a form closely akin to the original Dutch words. The name has always been given here, by those bearing it, the correct Dutch pronunciation above described, never being made to rhyme with the English word: ruse.

The first reference<sup>6</sup> to Nicholas Martensen van Roosevelt in New Amsterdam occurs under date of October 23, 1650, when a child of his was baptized by the pastor of the Dutch Church. In 1650 Manhattan Island and the valley of Henry Hudson's river were held under Dutch sovereignty. On the southern point of the Island of Manhattan was the small community called New Amsterdam. Far up the river was the still smaller settlement called Beverwyck (now Albany) and, adjoining Beverwyck, a few farmers had been gathered in the Colony of Rensselaerswyck. Between New Amsterdam and Beverwyck there was unexplored wilderness on both sides of the river for the great patents for land, under which the shores of the river were taken up for settlement, date from the time of English sovereignty, not from the period of the Dutch. Nicholas Martensen van Roosevelt, who was several times referred to as "Cleyn Claasie" (Little Claas), as if he were a man of small stature, had a farm on Manhattan on the lower

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F. A. C. van Rosevelt who, in 1861, was appointed chief of the Department of Public Works. He was a civil engineer, made a map of Surinam, Dutch Guiana, which is the basis for all later surveys there, and has been described personally as "a man of an iron constitution and inexhaustible energy." (See: *Nieuw Nederlandsch Biografisch Woordenboek*.)

6.—In 1638 a man named Nicolas Martens was the defendant in a court suit at New Amsterdam but no evidence is found to show that he was identical with the ancestor of the Roosevelt family.



east side of the island near the *bouwerij* of Governor Stuyvesant. He died between October, 1658, and February, 1660, and the death of his widow followed his closely so that his minor children and his property were taken in charge by the Orphan Masters' Court.

Nicholas Roosevelt, son of Nicholas Martensen, baptized on October 2, 1658, was an infant when his parents died and the Orphan Masters boarded him and the other children with Metje Grevenraet. He spent his life in New Amsterdam (which was re-named New York when he was six years old), except for the years 1683-1689, when he lived at Esopus (now Kingston, founded 1653), and he became a substantial citizen notwithstanding the handicap of the early loss of both his father and his mother. He was referred to in 1710 as: "Nicholas Rosevelt, bolter," which may have meant that he had a flour-mill or that he dealt in cloth, the meaning of the term: bolter is uncertain.

Jacobus Roosevelt, son of Nicholas, was also of New York City and a man of business, referred to as a "merchant." He owned a tract of swampy ground where several tanneries were opened and which eventually became the seat of the business done in New York in leather. Roosevelt street, Ferry street and Beekman street all cross the site of the swamp-land once owned by Jacobus Roosevelt.

Isaac Roosevelt, son of Jacobus, was likewise engaged in business in New York City but he outstripped his father in the extent of his affairs and in the importance of his services in public office, while it was through him that the first contact of the Roosevelt family with Dutchess County was made. Isaac Roosevelt lived on Queen street, later re-named Pearl. The street runs north and south near the East River and his house was on the west side (number - 333), overlooking Franklin Square. His business was the refining of sugar and his refinery stood in the rear of his dwelling, access to it being had by an alley from number - 8 Jacob street (a block west of Pearl). In the eighteenth century trade-relations between New York and the West Indies were very close and Isaac Roosevelt's

sugar-house prospered thereby. He became a leading merchant of the city, was one of the first members of the Chamber of Commerce (organized in 1768) and in 1786 was made president of the Bank of New York (organized in 1784).

When the War of the Revolution began Isaac Roosevelt was elected a deputy to the Provincial Congress, called in 1775. In 1776, when the British took possession of New York, the members of the Congress began a removal northward, holding their sessions at several places in succession, until finally they reached Fishkill, Dutchess County. At Fishkill sessions were held from September, 1776, to February, 1777, a period of six months, during which Isaac Roosevelt was in regular attendance. In March, 1777, Kingston was made the place of meeting and at Kingston, after the adoption of a state-constitution, Mr. Roosevelt became one of the first members of the newly created state-senate. He continued to serve as a Senator of New York for twelve sessions (the first nine and the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth), held from 1777 to 1791.

No tradition has come down to indicate where Isaac Roosevelt lived in the six months he spent at Fishkill. The British raid up the Hudson in October, 1777, dispersed the executive and legislative officials of the new state government then gathered at Kingston and, when they reassembled in January, 1778, they met at Poughkeepsie so it is to be supposed that, thereafter, when the Senate held its sessions at Poughkeepsie, Mr. Roosevelt was in attendance there.

These visits to Fishkill and Poughkeepsie did not however afford Isaac Roosevelt his first acquaintance with Dutchess County for in 1752 he had married Cornelia Hoffman of the (present) town of Red Hook and the marriage ceremony was performed by the pastor of the Dutch Church at Rhinebeck Flatts. Cornelia Hoffman's father, Martin Hoffman, lived on the shore of the Hudson a little south of the (present) village of Tivoli. He owned a large amount of land, had a mill, ran a ferry to the west side of the river and, as he settled in Dutchess in the 1720's, the descent from him of Governor Roosevelt

makes it true to say that the Governor's forbears have been connected with the county for two centuries.

A deed on record in the Court House at Poughkeepsie, dated December 22, 1778, shows the purchase by Isaac Roosevelt of land in the Little Nine Partners Patent and describes him as "of the town of Rhinebeck," which indicates that after the burning of Kingston, when Governor Clinton and other state officials removed to Poughkeepsie, Mr. Roosevelt went to the town of Rhinebeck where his wife's relatives lived (in the part of the town set off in 1812 as Red Hook), and there waited until in 1783 the British forces evacuated New York. His wife and children undoubtedly were with him for his Family Bible tells of the death of his daughter, Sarah, at Red Hook on December 18, 1777.

For a man of business to be obliged to flee from home and leave his property in an enemy-held place is as trying an experience in one generation as another and that Isaac Roosevelt suffered in mind from that cause is disclosed by a clause in a letter he wrote on January 19, 1777. He was at Fishkill and, addressing Governor Clinton about a matter of business, he spoke of his sugar-house in New York and referred with evident longing to the time: "when it may please God that I can set my house at work again."<sup>7</sup> The remark has a distinctly human quality and makes the man, himself, more real today. While he was in Dutchess County Mr. Roosevelt was enrolled as a private in a local militia unit, one of the Land Bounty regiments, the members of which were to be paid for their service in allotments of land instead of in money.

The most far-reaching in its effects of any event with which Isaac Roosevelt was associated was the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the Convention of the state of New York held at Poughkeepsie in 1788. He was a delegate to the convention and throughout its long sitting was in favor of ratification. It is considered that had New York rejected the Constitution the union of the states would have been impossible, for the reason that New York extends from

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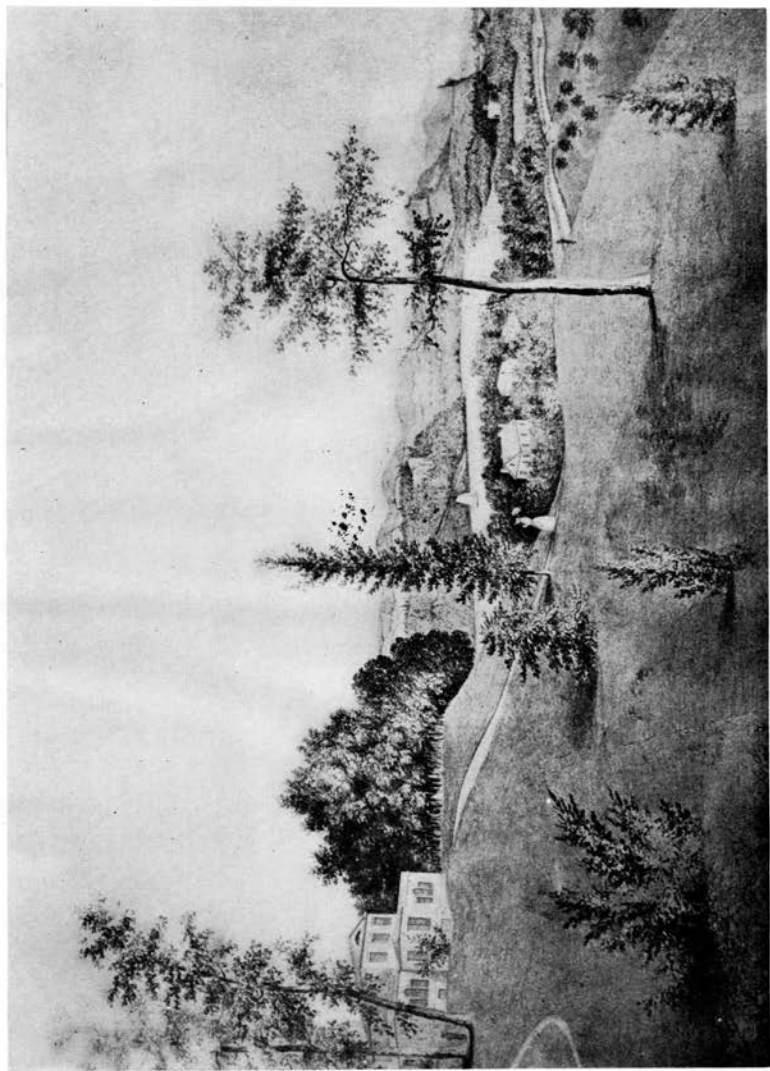
7.—*Public Papers of George Clinton*, vol. 1, p. 558.

Canada to the sea and separates New England from the middle and southern states.

When Isaac Roosevelt's son, James Roosevelt, was grown, he became associated with his father in business in New York City and conducted the sugar-refinery for many years after his father died. On the east side of Franklin Square, opposite the dwelling of the Roosevelts, was the home of the Walton family, the men of which were prominent as ship-builders and importers of merchandise, and in 1786 James Roosevelt married Maria Eliza Walton. For some time he continued to live on Franklin Square but in 1823 he moved to number - 64, Bleecker street (corner of Crosby), about two blocks south of Washington Square, and there maintained a residence until his death in 1847. His family ties had kept James Roosevelt more or less in touch with Dutchess County, from his youth up, and so it came about that on December 12, 1818, he bought the hill-top in the town of Poughkeepsie that now is occupied by the Hudson River State Hospital and there, on a knoll (north of the present main building of the hospital, about where a cut was made in late years for a road) he built a house. He named this property Mount Hope and lived there in summer from about 1819 to 1847. On another page will be found a plate that reproduces a drawing made of Mount Hope in 1842. When James Roosevelt died the *New York Express* published an obituary of him that was re-published in *The American* at Poughkeepsie on February 13, 1847, and which reads as follows:

"Died. In the city of New York, on Saturday evening last, after a short illness, Mr. James Roosevelt of Po'keepsie, in the 88th year of his age.

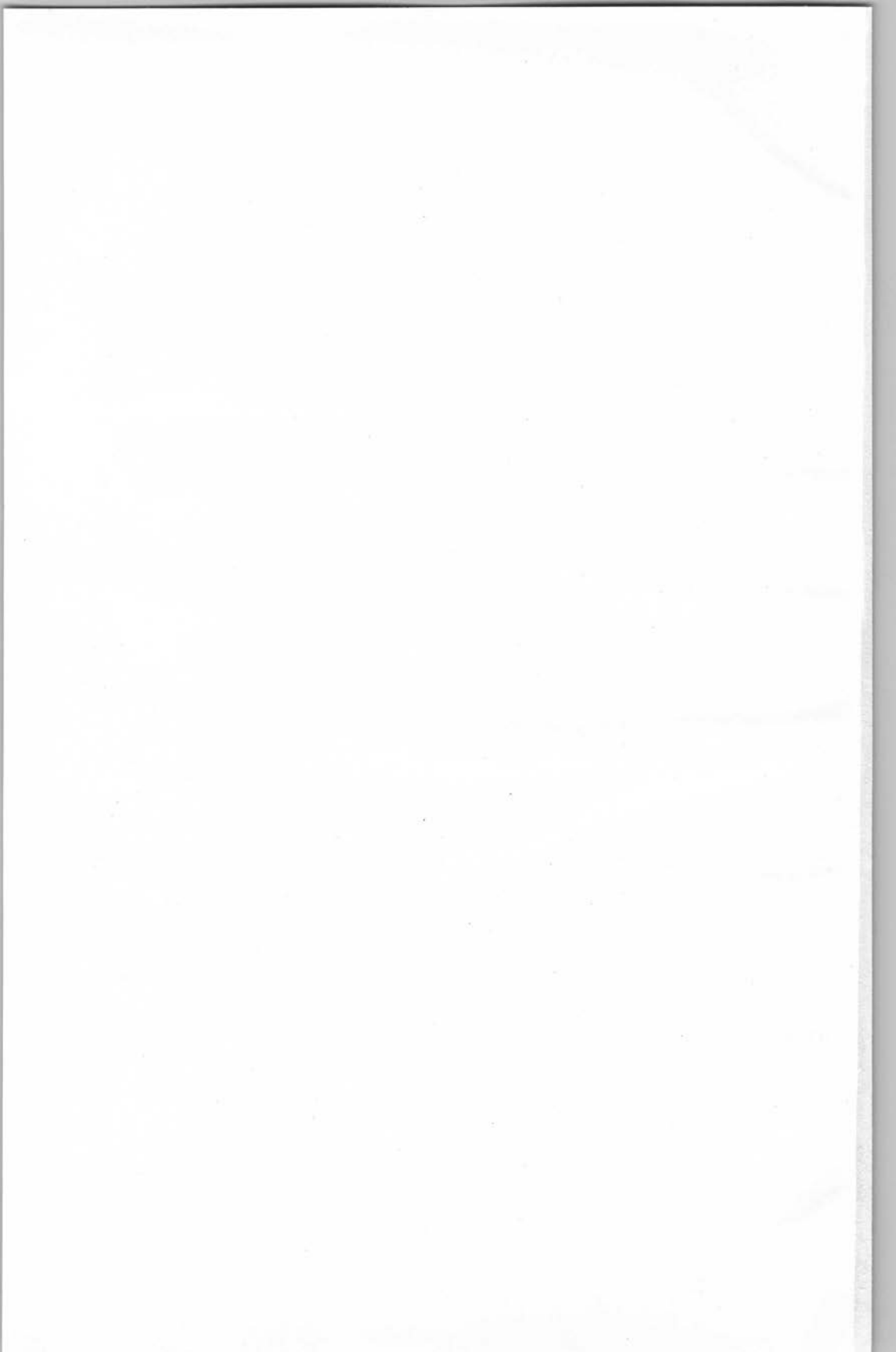
"We notice under our obituary head, the death of James Roosevelt at the age of eighty-eight. Mr. R. has enjoyed through life a remarkable degree of health. On Thursday last he was in our office and remarked that he felt none of the infirmities of age. The same evening he was seized with a paralysis which terminated fatally. Mr. R. was once one of our most prominent citizens and for many years owned the



Photograph copied by Margaret DeM. Brown.

Mount Hope, in the town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. The home of James Roosevelt (born 1760, died 1847) from about 1819 to 1847.

*The plate reproduces a photograph of a sepia drawing and was obtained through the courtesy of Miss Ellen Crosby Roosevelt. The drawing was endorsed: Drawn from Nature by E. Whitefield 1842.*



largest Sugar Refinery estate in the city. He had acquired an ample fortune and many years since retired from the active pursuits of life, residing in the summer season at his country seat near Poughkeepsie and in the winter at his house in the city. He was a gentleman of the old school, upright in all his dealings and most amiable and agreeable in all his intercourse with others."

Also on February 13, 1847, a notice of James Roosevelt's death was printed in the *Poughkeepsie Journal and Eagle* in these words:

"Died. In the city of New York, on Saturday evening last, after a short illness, James Roosevelt, Esq., of this town in the 87th year of his age.

"Mr. Roosevelt spent his summers at his country seat in our vicinity and our citizens will not soon forget his erect and venerable form, moving among us with all the sprightliness of youth. His was indeed 'a green old age' and to the very day in which he was summoned from earth exhibiting few of the infirmities of age.

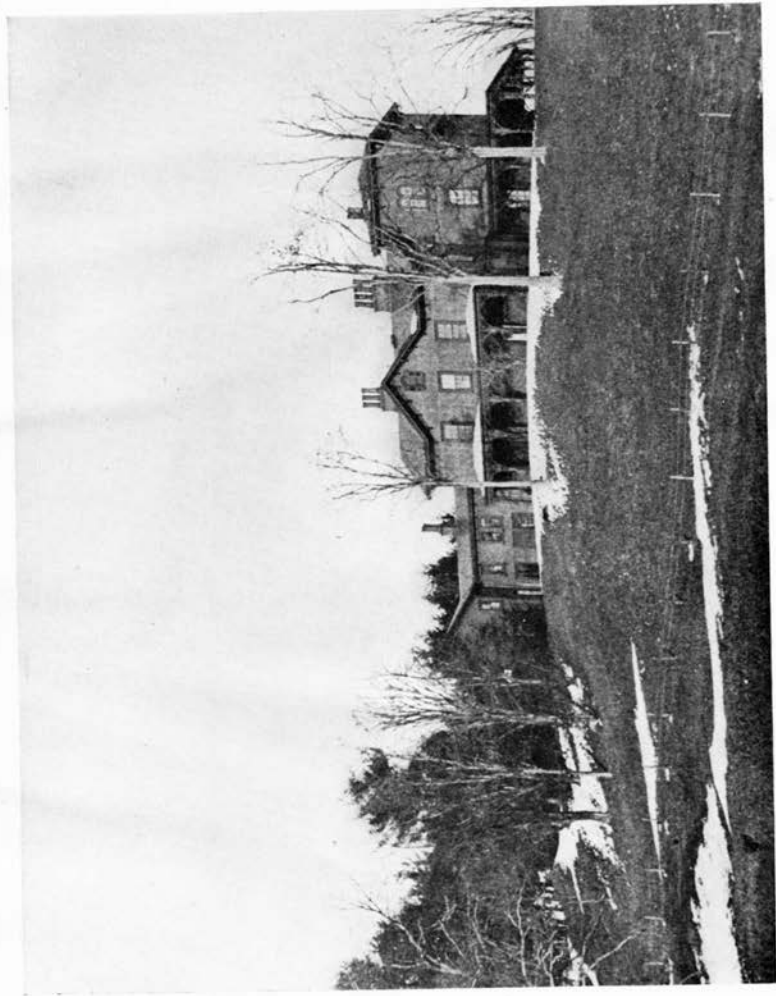
"Having acquired a small fortune, he retired from commercial life many years ago to spend the remnant of his days in the luxury of sharing it with a large circle of friends, who were made happy by his hospitality, and the richer luxury of doing good in the cause of his Redeemer. Mr. Roosevelt was among the steady and liberal patrons of the various benevolent associations of the day. His 'gray hairs were a crown of glory, being found in the ways of righteousness,' and his friends are consoled with the hope that he has exchanged his earthly for a celestial paradise."

James Roosevelt's oldest surviving son, Isaac Roosevelt, was born in New York in 1790; graduated from Princeton in 1808; received the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1812; and from 1812 to 1820 continued the study of medicine under Dr. David Hosack. His real liking, however, was for country life and when his father built Mount Hope Isaac Roosevelt removed thither from New York and made his year-round home in Dutchess

County. He apparently lived at Mount Hope until 1831-1832, a conclusion which is drawn from the fact that in a deed, dated in May, 1831, he was called "of" Poughkeepsie and in another, dated in March, 1832, he was called "of" Hyde Park. The boundary line between the town of Poughkeepsie and the town of Hyde Park runs east and west just north of the site of James Roosevelt's house and when Isaac Roosevelt moved from Mount Hope it was only to cross the town line to the opposite side of the highway. He had married in 1827 Mary Rebecca, daughter of John Aspinwall, a well known merchant of New York City, and their home on the west side of the Post Road received the name: Rosedale. At Rosedale Isaac Roosevelt lived for over thirty years and his love for the soil, which was so large a part of his make-up, was transmitted to several of his descendants, one of whom, his grandson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, inherited it in marked degree. An appreciation of Isaac Roosevelt occurs in the following words in an historical monograph, prepared in 1906 by Guy Carleton Bayley, M. D., for the centennial of the Dutchess County Medical Society: "Though well educated in his profession and fond of its literature, its practice was distasteful to (Dr. Isaac Roosevelt) and, being removed from the necessity of practice, he never engaged in it, choosing rural enjoyments and agricultural pursuits. He was of a delicate constitution, with refined tastes, a gentleman of the old school."

Dr. Isaac Roosevelt had two sons, James and John A. Roosevelt. The younger, John A. Roosevelt, inherited Rosedale, the home of his father. The older, James Roosevelt, inherited Mount Hope, the home of his grandfather, whose name he bore. In 1866 the house on the hill, called Mount Hope, burned down and in February, 1867, James Roosevelt sold the land to the state of New York. The state had purchased land south of Mount Hope as the site for a hospital and Mount Hope became part of the hospital tract. Because of this sale James Roosevelt bought a new home on the west side of the Post Road, a little south of the village of Hyde Park, to which he took title in 1867 and which was known as Springwood.

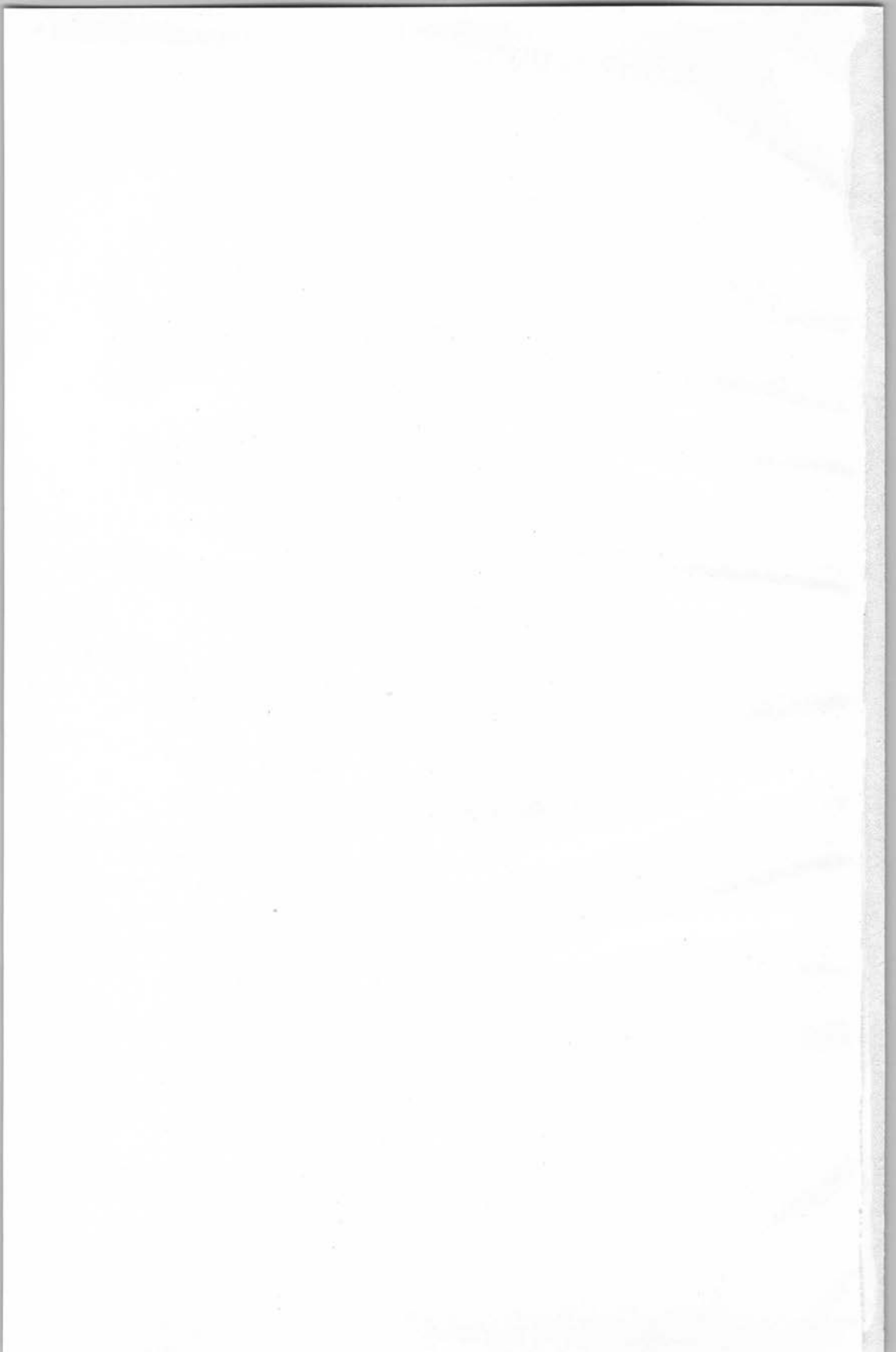




Photograph copied by Margaret DeM. Brown.

Springwood, in the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York. From the west. As it was at the time Governor Roosevelt was born.

*The plate reproduces an old photograph, owned by Mrs. James Roosevelt and obtained through her courtesy.*



The land constituting Springwood has a history that, in connection with white men, began in 1697, when the Great Nine Partners Patent that covered it was taken out. In 1699 a small portion of the patented area was divided into nine long and narrow strips of land, bordering on the Hudson River, which because of their frontage on the river became known as the water-lots, and Springwood is equivalent to the south half of the water-lot numbered six. Between 1700 and 1800 the owners of the land were not residents of Dutchess County. A map, made in 1793, shows a house on the property and the assumption is that for many years a farmer had cultivated the ground who was either the tenant of the owners or working in their employ. In 1826 Ephraim Holbrook bought Springwood and tradition says he built a new house there, a frame dwelling, rectangular, two stories in height. He himself owned and occupied the estate called Bellefield, adjoining Springwood at the north. Mr. Holbrook was succeeded at Bellefield in 1843 by James Boorman, sometime president of the Hudson River Railroad and also a prominent merchant of New York City, and in 1845 Mr. Boorman presented Springwood to his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah W. Wheeler. They occupied Springwood for over twenty years and it is believed that they added the north and south wings to the original square house which are shown in an accompanying illustration. It was from Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler that James Roosevelt bought Springwood in 1867.

Springwood was the home of James Roosevelt from 1867 to his death in 1900. Mr. Roosevelt, born in Dutchess County in 1828, was a graduate of Union College and of the Law School of Harvard University. He did not engage in the active practice of law but maintained many contacts with affairs of a general sort. His chief activity was as a railroad executive,—president of the Southern Securities Company of the Louisville and New Albany Railroad; vice-president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company; president of the Lake Champlain Transportation Company, &c.,—and he also served as a member of the State Board of Charities, as a man-

ager of the Hudson River State Hospital and as trustee and director of numerous corporations. He became a vestryman of St. James' Church, Hyde Park, in 1858 and from 1892 to 1900 was senior warden of that parish. When he died Springwood became the home of his widow and their son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and on another page a plate records the entrance to the house as it appears in 1931, with the flag flying above it to indicate the presence of the Chief Executive of the Empire State.

For the convenience of readers a summary is here appended of the line of descent of Governor Roosevelt from the founder of his family in this country.

Nicholas Martensen van Roosevelt.

Born ——. Died about 1659. Of New Amsterdam, New Netherland. Married Jannetje Samuels Thomas.

Nicholas Roosevelt.

Born 1658. Died 1742. Of Esopus, Ulster County, and of New York City. Married at New York December 26, 1682 Hilletje, daughter of Jan Barentsen Kunst from Alkmaer, Holland, and sometime resident at New York and at Esopus.

Jacobus Roosevelt.

Born 1693. Died 1775 or 1776. Of New York City. Married 1713 Catharine, daughter of Johannes and Sara (van Laer) Hardenbroeck.

Isaac Roosevelt.

Born 1726. Died 1794. Of New York City. Temporarily of Dutchess County 1776-1783. Married 1752 in Dutchess County Cornelia, daughter of Martin and Tryntje (Benson) Hoffman of the (present) town of Red Hook, Dutchess County.

James Roosevelt.

Born 1760. Died 1847. Of New York City and also (from 1819 to 1847) of the town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County. Married 1786 Maria Eliza, daughter of Gerard Walton of New York.



Photograph by Margaret DeM. Brown.

Springwood, Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York, from the east  
in 1931.



Isaac Roosevelt, M. D.

Born 1790. Died 1863. Of Dutchess County. Married 1827 Mary Rebecca, daughter of John and Susan (Howland) Aspinwall of New York.

James Roosevelt.

Born 1828. Died 1900. Of Dutchess County. Married 1880 Sara Delano, whose parents, Warren and Catharine Robbins (Lyman) Delano, were natives of Massachusetts but residents of New York.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Born at Springwood, Hyde Park, Dutchess County, January 30, 1882. Married 1905 Anna Eleanor, daughter of Elliott Roosevelt of New York City (a descendant from Nicholas Martensen van Roosevelt in the following line: Nicholas Martensen,<sup>1</sup> Nicholas,<sup>2</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> James,<sup>4</sup> James J.,<sup>5</sup> Cornelius V.S.,<sup>6</sup> Theodore,<sup>7</sup> Elliott Roosevelt<sup>8</sup>). His children are the fifth generation of his family to be residents of Dutchess County.

HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS.



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 Van Tine, Mrs. Robert F., Beacon, N. Y.  
 Van Vliet, Mr. George S., Staatsburg, N. Y.  
 Van Wyck, Miss Edith, Wiccopee, 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.  
 Van Wyck, Mrs. K. V. S., Murray Hill Hotel, New York City.  
 Ver Nooy, Mrs. Amy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Verplanck, Mr. Bayard, Beacon, N. Y.  
 Verplanck, Mrs. Samuel (Katherine R. Wolcott), Beacon, N. Y.  
 Verplanck, Mrs. William E. (Virginia E.), Beacon, N. Y.  
 Vincent, Miss Anna M., Dover Furnace, N. Y.  
 Vincent, Mrs. Ralph, Millbrook, N. Y.  
 Vincent, Mr. Thomas O., Millbrook, N. Y.  
 Vincent, Mrs. Thomas O. (Lena Botsford), Millbrook, N. Y.

Wagner, Mr. Webster, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.  
 Wagner, Mrs. Webster, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.  
 Waldo, Miss Helen, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.  
 Ware, Miss Caroline, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Waterman, Mrs. George B. (Katherine B. Hawley), Poughkeepsie,  
 N. Y.  
 Waterman, Mr. Ralph Ten Eyck, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Weber, Mrs. Mary, 304 Clinton Ave., Kingston, N. Y.  
 Webb, The Hon. J. Griswold, Hyde Park, N. Y.  
 Wells, Miss Caroline Thorn, Rhinebeck, N. Y.  
 Wettereau, Mr. William N., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Wey, Mrs. Edward (Agnes Teal), R.F.D. 1, 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.  
 Whitcome, The Rev. Francis B., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Whitcome, Mrs. Francis B. (Mary Lewis), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Whitcome, Miss Louise, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 White, Mrs. Albert W. (Florence E. Coe), LaGrangeville, N. Y.

White, Miss Annie D., Wappingers Falls, N. Y.  
 White, Mrs. Charles H., Wappingers Falls, N. Y.  
 White, Miss Frances E., 2 Pierrepont Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 White, Mrs. Henry S. (Mary W. Gleason), Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Whitney, Miss Margaret S., Millbrook, N. Y.  
 Wilberly, Mr. George, 52 Waller Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.  
 Wilbur, Mr. Daniel Webster, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Wilbur, Mrs. Daniel Webster (Mary G. Conklin), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Wilbur, Mr. James B., Sharon, Conn.  
 Wilcox, Mr. F. P., 5 West 85th Street, New York City and Stanfordsville, N. Y.  
 Williams, H. St. John, M.D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Willis, Mrs. William H. (Adele S.), Hughsonville, N. Y.  
 Wilson, Mr. Alexander P., 71 Broadway, New York City.  
 Wilson, John S., M.D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Winans, Mr. Virgil G., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Winans, Mrs. Virgil G., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Wing, Mr. Morgan, Millbrook, N. Y.  
 Wintringham, Mr. H. C., Millerton, N. Y.  
 Wodell, Miss Katherine, Millbrook, N. Y.  
 Wodell, Miss Katherine Hall, 30 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven, Conn.  
 Wodell, Mrs. Silas (Ethel Paul), Millbrook, N. Y.  
 Wood, Miss Alice M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Workman, Mr. William J., New Hamburgh, N. Y.  
 Worrall, Mrs. George (Mary Lake), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Wright, Mrs. Robert J. B. (Ethel M. Schwartz), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Wyant, Mr. Alexander L., Red Hook, N. Y.  
 Wyant, Mrs. A. L. (Katherine Field), Red Hook, N. Y.  
 Wyckoff, Mr. Halsey P., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Wyckoff, Mrs. Halsey P., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
 Wylie, Miss Laura Johnson, Ph.D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
  
 Zabriskie, Mrs. Andrew C. (Frances Hunter), Barrytown, N. Y.  
 Zabriskie, Mr. Christian A., Barrytown, N. Y.



## MEMBERS LOST BY DEATH

1930 - 1931

Mr. George R. Bishop  
Mrs. Samuel H. Brown  
Mrs. Ella Brundage  
Mrs. Elizabeth Curtis Collins  
Mrs. Charles Colton  
Mr. Maunsell S. Crosby  
Mr. Henry S. Elting  
Mr. Benjamin Hammond  
Mrs. John H. Keane  
Mr. Clarence Lown  
Mr. James E. Lynch  
Mr. H. N. W. Magill  
Mrs. Douglass Merritt  
Mr. Frederick R. Newbold  
Mr. Henry B. Schryver  
Mr. M. V. B. Schryver  
Mr. Joseph Tuckerman Tower  
Mr. Silas Wodell  
Mr. George Worrall

