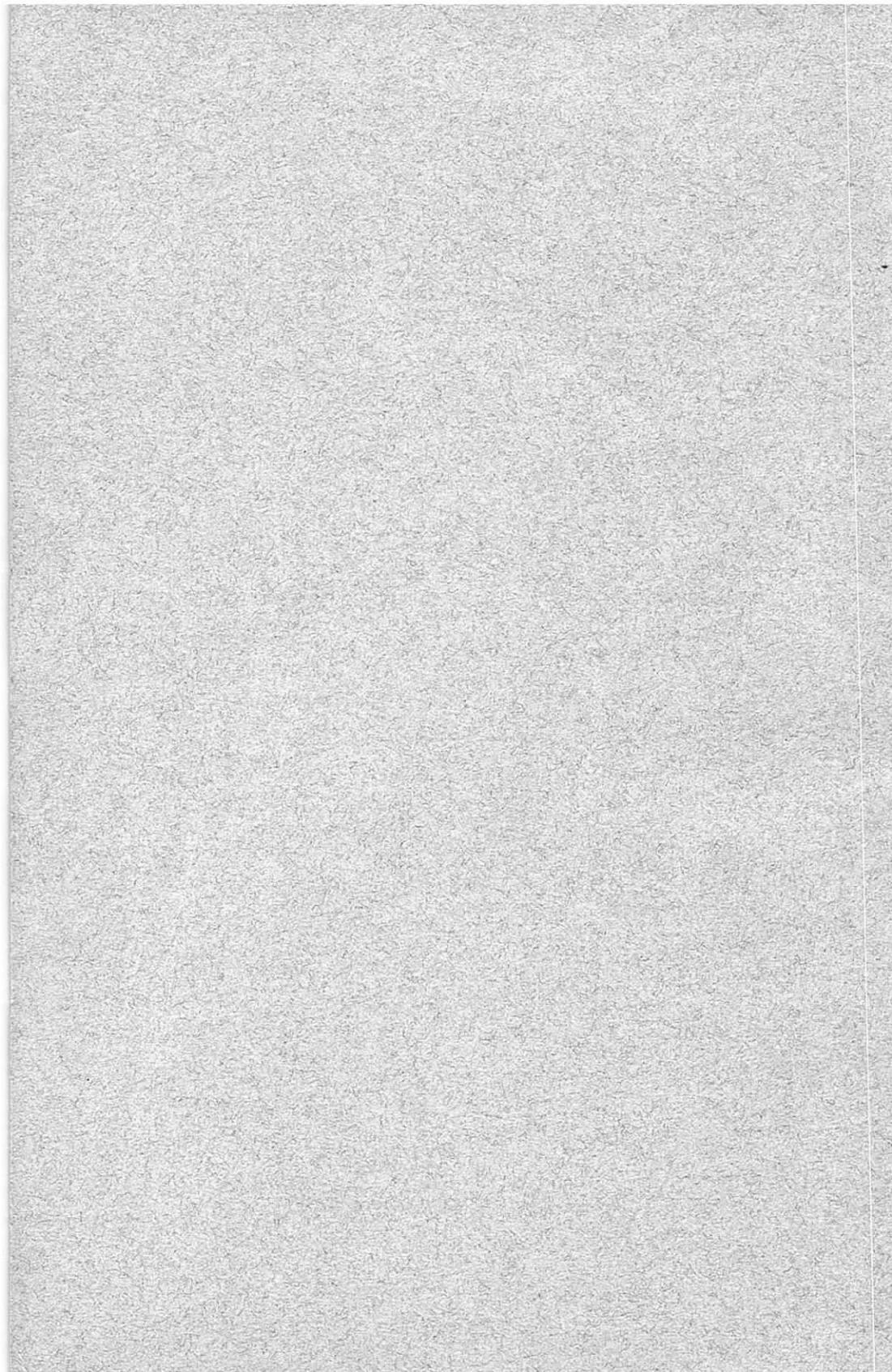


Year Book

Dutchess County Historical Society

Volume 24

1939



Year Book

Dutchess County Historical Society

Volume 24

1939

Copyright, 1939

By the Dutchess County Historical Society

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

1939

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.

Assistant Secretary: MRS. AMY PEARCE VERNOOY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Treasurer: MRS. GEORGE B. WATERMAN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Curator: ALLEN FROST, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR TOWNS

Mrs. J. E. Spingarn	Town of Amenia
Mrs. Samuel Verplanck	City of Beacon
Mrs. Jacob Brill	Town of Beekman
Clifford M. Buck	Town of Clinton
Lawrence Belding Cummings	Town of Dover
Mrs. Edward B. Stringham	Town of East Fishkill
Miss Edith Alden	Town of Fishkill
Franklin D. Roosevelt	Town of Hyde Park
Miss Ruth Halstead	Town of LaGrange
Henry R. Billings	Town of Milan
Daniel J. Gleason	Town of North East
Miss Martha Akin Taber	Town of Pawling
Mrs. Burnap Jordan	Town of Pine Plains
J. Adams Brown	Town of Pleasant Valley
Miss Annette Young	Town of Poughkeepsie
John S. Wilson, M.D.	City of Poughkeepsie
Mrs. Stuart R. Anderson	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 1940

Chester Husted	Henry T. Hackett
Ross Hasbrouck	Ronald Bogle

CLASS OF 1941

John Ross Delafield	Miss Mary Johnston Elsworth
Raymond G. Guernsey	Baltus Barentszen Van Kleeck

CLASS OF 1942

George S. Van Vliet	Miss Helen Wilkinson Reynolds
Frank V. Mylod	Franklyn J. Poucher

CLASS OF 1943

Charles Meredith De Lavergne	Edmund Van Wyck
J. Hunting Otis	Herbert C. Shears

CONTENTS

	Page
Secretary's Minutes; October 22, 1938-October 20, 1939	9
Treasurer's Report; October 22, 1938-October 20, 1939	17-18
Announcement, Collections, Volume VII	19
Annual Pilgrimage	20
An Historic Flag	21
A Group of Important Portraits	24
The Story of <i>The Hermitage</i> <i>John Ross Delafield</i>	30
The Story of <i>Teviotdale</i> <i>John Ross Delafield</i>	40
Two-Hundredth Anniversary, Birthday of George Clinton	47
George Clinton, First Governor of New York <i>J. Wilson Poucher, M. D.</i>	48
Who Were the Nine Partners? <i>J. Wilson Poucher, M. D.</i>	52
The Beginnings of Civil Administration in Dutchess County <i>Helen Wilkinson Reynolds</i>	58
The Court House of Dutchess County, 1809-1901 <i>Helen Wilkinson Reynolds</i>	69
The Hyde Park Patent <i>Henry T. Hackett</i>	75
Index to Year Books of 1934-1939	91

ILLUSTRATIONS

	Opp. Page
An Historic Flag (1) - - - - -	20
An Historic Flag (2) - - - - -	22
Portrait of Philip Pieterse Schuyler - - - - -	26
Portrait of Margareta (Van Slichtenhorst) Schuyler - - - - -	28
Portrait of Alida (Schuyler) Livingston - - - - -	30
Portrait of Gilbert Livingston - - - - -	32
Portrait of Cornelia (Beekman) Livingston - - - - -	34
Portrait of Hendricus Beekman - - - - -	36
Portrait of Joanna (Lopers) Beekman - - - - -	38
Portrait of Wilhelmus Beekman - - - - -	40
Portrait of Henry Livingston - - - - -	42
Portrait of Hendrick Kip - - - - -	44
Portrait of Annatje Jans (Van Putten) Kip - - - - -	46
Map of Towns and Land Patents, Dutchess County - - - - -	52
Supervisors' Room, Court House, 1809-1901 - - - - -	72
Court Room, Court House, 1809-1901 - - - - -	74
Map of Hyde Park Patent - - - - -	80

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, 56 Grand 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., Amrita Club, 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.
- 1932—COLLECTIONS, VOL. V; *Register of the Reformed Dutch Church at New Hackensack, Dutchess County, New York*; edited by Maria Bockée Carpenter Tower. For further information address Mrs. Joseph T. Tower, Millbrook, Dutchess County, New York.
- 1938—COLLECTIONS, VOL. VI; *Eighteenth Century Records of the portion of Dutchess County, New York, that was included in Rombout Precinct and the original Town of Fishkill*. Collected by William Willis Reese. Edited by Helen Wilkinson Reynolds. For further information address Mrs. Amy P. Vernooy, Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- 1939—In preparation: COLLECTIONS, VOL. VII. *Records of Crum Elbow Precinct, Dutchess County*. Edited by Franklin D. Roosevelt. Publication to be announced later.

SECRETARY'S MINUTES

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

NOVEMBER 30, 1938

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Wednesday afternoon, November 30, in the local history room of the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie.

Present: Vice-President-at-large Baldwin, Trustees Elsworth, Guernsey, Husted, Mylod, Reynolds, Shears and Van Wyck, and the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and the Treasurer. Mr. Louis M. Nourse, Librarian of the Adriance Memorial Library, was also present.

In the absence of the President, Dr. Baldwin presided.

The Secretary read the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees held June 7.

The matter of the spring meeting was discussed and the suggestion was made that the meeting be held at Quaker Hill. After discussion, it was decided to adopt this suggestion, arrangements to be left with the committee, Miss Reynolds, Mr. Reese and Dr. Poucher.

Miss Reynolds spoke of the large number of marriage and death notices which had been copied for the society by a group of typists under a C. W. A. project. She explained that each of these items had been copied on a card and that

some of the cards had been sorted and arranged alphabetically but that the society did not have the funds to complete the work. She said that the cards were stored in the city library and were not in a condition to be used conveniently and suggested that the society give the cards to the library, since that institution was prepared to finish the sorting and alphabetizing. The motion was made and seconded that the society present these cards to the library. This motion was passed unanimously.

Mr. Mylod reported that the Board of Supervisors had appropriated \$300 to supply pictures of Dutchess County to the New York World's Fair. He further said that he had been able to obtain between seventy-five and one hundred pictures which had been sent to the Regional World's Fair Picture Exhibition Committee, but that he had not had any further word from that committee.

The following new members were proposed and elected: Dr. Jane North Baldwin, Mrs. Stanley H. Chadwick, Mrs. George A. Colvin, Mr. Allan A. Ryan, Jr., Miss Amy Shaw and Mrs. William C. Skidmore.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. WILSON POUCHER,
Secretary.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MAY 25, 1939

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Thursday afternoon, May 25, at four o'clock in the local history room of the Adriaance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie.

Present: President Reese, Trustees Baldwin, De La Vergne, Elsworth, Guernsey, Mylod, Reynolds and Van Wyck, the Secretary, the Treasurer and the Assistant Secretary.

The President called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees, held November 30, 1938, were read and approved.

The President explained the arrangements which had been made for the annual meeting to be held at Pawling, June 3, in company with the Historical Society of Quaker Hill and Vicinity.

The Secretary reported that the society had lost a member of the Board of Trustees in the death of Mr. Frederic Barnard. Mr. Guernsey and Mr. Mylod were appointed a committee to prepare resolution of regret on the death of Mr. Barnard.

Mr. Mylod reported that he had sent to the Regional World's Fair Picture Exhibition Committee of the World's Fair a collection of negatives of photographs of Dutchess County. He said that he had received them back safely and understood that the committee in

charge planned to use between 25 and 50 of those which he supplied.

Miss Reynolds, of the Pilgrimage Committee, spoke of the invitation which the society had received last year to make a pilgrimage to Columbia County and which had not been accepted at the time because this society had joined with the New York State Historical Association in a pilgrimage to Montgomery Place. After discussion, it was decided that the Pilgrimage Committee make arrangements to visit Columbia County in September.

Miss Reynolds spoke of plans for the fall meeting and Mr. Mylod suggested that the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation had prepared a moving picture film of views of the Hudson Valley which might be of interest to the members of this society. He believed that the company would be willing to show this film at the fall meeting and also to provide a lecturer to describe the various points of interest. It was decided that such a film would be enjoyed by the members of the society and Mr. Mylod was appointed a committee to make such arrangements as were necessary.

Miss Reynolds announced that the President of the United States had offered to sponsor another volume of the "Collections" of the society. She described the manuscript, an early record of Crum Elbow Precinct, and said that the

President was willing to pay for the printing and distribution of the book, which would be Volume VII in the series of Collections of the society. It was moved and seconded that the society accept with grateful thanks the offer of President Roosevelt to publish this book.

Mr. Hunting Otis, a life member of the society, was nominated and subsequently elected a trustee to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Barnard. Mr. Barnard's term would have expired at the time of the annual meeting in 1939.

Dr. Baldwin announced that he had been requested by the New York State Historical Association to contribute any items of historical interest concerning this locality for publication in the quarterly, "New York History". He said that he would be grateful to have such information brought to his attention.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. WILSON POUCHER,
Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING

JUNE 3, 1939

The annual meeting of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Saturday, June 3, at 11.30 a. m. in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Pawling, N. Y. When the meeting opened there were 65 members present. This number was increased to about 100 during the meeting.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the semi-annual meeting, held October 21, 1938, and the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees, held November 30, 1938, and May 25, 1939, were read and approved.

The Secretary reported that the society had received the following items by gift and exchange:

New York History, the quarterly of the New York State Historical Association; New York Historical Society quarterly bulletin;

Bulletin of the New York State Historical Association, the quarterly bulletin of the Westchester County Historical Society, Columbia County Historical Society quarterly, Long Island Historical Society Year Book, Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine, Dutch Settlers Society Year Book, Proceedings of the Ulster County Historical Society.

The Secretary also reported that there had been a few resignations and that the society had lost the following members by death:

Mr. Frederic Barnard, Mr. William J. Browning, Miss Sarah P. Cramer, Miss Wilhelmina Freeborn, Mrs. George S. Halstead, Miss Leonore Judson, Mr. Thomas M. Lynch, Mrs. Howard Townsend Martin, Mrs. Joseph Morchauser, Mr. Samuel I. Robinson, Mr. Jacob Ruppert, Mr. Anton

Semmler, Miss Alicia H. Taber, Mrs. K. V. S. Van Wyck, Miss Caroline Thorn Wells.

The Treasurer read her report which was accepted as read, and follows these minutes.

The Assistant Secretary reported that Miss Reynolds regretted that she had not been able to attend the meeting but that she had sent word there was little to report about the Year Book at this time and that the issue was planned out and well begun.

Miss Reynolds, for the Pilgrimage Committee, had sent word also that plans for the fall meeting were partly formulated and arrangements under way, that the society would accept the invitation extended last year to visit two houses, built by members of the Livingston family, in Columbia County and that General Delafield had written that he would be willing to make the addresses. A definite date had not yet been decided upon but it would be about the middle of September.

The President announced that the society had lost a member of the Board of Trustees in the death of Mr. Barnard and that Mr. Guernsey and Mr. Mylod had been appointed a committee, at the meeting of the Board of Trustees held May 25, to prepare a resolution expressing the regret of this society. Mr. Guernsey read the resolution which he had prepared. This resolution was accepted by the society and a motion was made and seconded that a copy be sent to the nephew of Mr. Barnard, Mr. James Lenox Banks, Jr.

The President also announced that Mr. Mylod had been appointed to secure a speaker for the fall meeting. Mr. Mylod reported that he had talked with a representative of the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation with reference to showing a moving picture showing various places of scenic and historic interest in the Hudson Valley. This film had been prepared by the Central Hudson company and Mr. Mylod reported that the company would be glad to have it shown to this society on the occasion of the fall meeting.

The President announced that the terms of office of the officers and of four members of the Board of Trustees had expired. It was moved and seconded that the Secretary cast one ballot for the reelection of the present officers and the trustees whose terms expire in 1939. The Secretary cast this ballot and announced that Mr. J. Hunting Otis had been elected at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Barnard. The present officers were therefore re-elected and Mr. Otis, Mr. De La Vergne, Mr. Shears and Mr. Van Wyck were re-elected to the Board of Trustees, in the class of 1943.

It was announced that there were two vacancies among the Vice-Presidents, those representing the Towns of Clinton and Milan. There were no nominations and it was decided to wait until the fall meeting to fill these offices.

The following new members were proposed and they were elected to membership:

Mr. Ralph E. Eighmey, Miss Lillian O. Estabrook, Mrs. Paul J. Haight, Dr. Charles F. Mac Donald, Mr. John J. Morrow, Miss Anna Morse, Mr. Clarence D. Trussell, Mr. William S. Verplanck, Mr. Stephen C. Millet, Jr., Mrs. Marion McB. Wetzel.

The President announced that Miss Margaret De M. Brown had made some of the pictures in the Dutchess County exhibit at the World's Fair and that he thought the members would be interested to look for the work of their fellow member when they attended the fair.

The President read a letter which he had received from Mr. Thomas F. Morris who had made a nation-wide broadcast sponsoring the name of James Smillie, the eminent pictorial engraver of the nineteenth century to be honored in the forthcoming "Distinguished American" series of postage stamps. Mr. Morris explained that representative men of different groups, "Science, Letters, Inventions, Medicine, Arts, etc.," were to be chosen and that the Collectors' Club of New York had adopted a resolution advocating the name of Mr. Smillie for this honor. He spoke of Mr. Smillie's outstanding talent as an engraver of landscapes and especially of bank notes in the United States and Canada. He felt that since Mr. James Smillie, as well as his brother, had made his home in Poughkeepsie for many years and up to the time of his death, the Dutchess County Historical Society should take action

similar to that taken by the Collectors' Club of New York.

The motion was made and seconded that this society urge the recognition of Mr. Smillie and that the Secretary write the President of the United States and the Postmaster General requesting that this honor be conferred upon Mr. Smillie.

The President suggested that a vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Green and Mrs. Colman and the members of the committee in Pawling who had made the arrangements for the successful meeting. This was unanimously accorded.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned to the parlor of the church where a bountiful and excellent luncheon was served to 123 persons by the Ladies Aid Society of the Church. After luncheon 51 cars formed in procession and were led to the pre-Revolutionary Oblong Meeting House on Quaker Hill.

At the meeting house Mr. Lowell Thomas took charge of the meeting and welcomed the Historical Society to Quaker Hill. He introduced Mr. Berton Braley, now a resident of Pawling, who read a chapter, dealing with the Meeting House in Revolutionary times, from the book which he is just completing on the history of Pawling and Quaker Hill. He also read a poem which has since been published in The Saturday Evening Post extolling the beauties of Quaker Hill. Mr. Thomas then introduced Dr. Frederick L. Gamage, founder and Headmaster

Emeritus of the Pawling School, who spoke on the necessity of regaining the pioneer spirit of our ancestors. He also emphasized the need of a better understanding of history on the part of the youth of today.

Before this meeting closed a rising vote of thanks was enthusiastically given to the speakers and to the residents of Pawling and

Quaker Hill for their hospitality on the occasion. The members of the society were then taken to the Akin Memorial Library and Museum where tea and punch were served and an opportunity was given for visiting the museum and library. The members then dispersed at individual convenience.

J. WILSON POUCHER,
Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 20, 1939

The semi-annual meeting of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Friday, October 20, at 11.30 a. m. at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie. Sixty members were present at the business meeting.

In the absence of the President the meeting was called to order by the Vice-President-at-Large.

The minutes of the annual meeting, held June 3, at Pawling, were read and approved.

The Secretary reported that the society had received the following items by gift and exchange:

New York History, the quarterly of the New York Historical Association.

New York Historical Society quarterly bulletin.

The Bulletin of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum.

The Quarterly Bulletin of the Westchester County Historical Society.

The Bulletin, Columbia County Historical Society.

Long Island Historical Society.

Long Island Historical Society year book.

Proceedings of the Ulster County Historical Society.

Original map, entitled: "A Map of Carthage, At Low-Point, in the Town of Fish-Kill, in the County of Dutchess, and State of New York, as Altered from the Original Survey, made in September, 1811, by Robt. W. Jones. Resurveyed in June 1816, for Walter Case, Esqr., and laid down by a Scale of 80 feet to an Inch. By Chas. Clinton"

Also

Field Book of the Resurvey of Carthage, at low point, in the County of Dutchess, made in June 1816.

These items were presented by Anthony & Anthony, attorneys, of Newburgh.

Historical sketch, Friends' Meeting House, Flushing, Long Island.

Practicing Physicians of the State of New York, published by the University of the State of New York.

Sir William Johnson Papers, Vol. IX, published by the University of the State of New York.

The Secretary also reported that there had been one resignation and that the society had lost the following members by death: Mrs. J. K. Bower, Mr. Walter S. Leach, Dr. Harold Mestre, Miss Mary A. Olmsted, The Hon. Edmund Platt, Mr. Thomas H. Ransom, Dr. James E. Sadlier, Mr. Gustavus A. Schrader, Miss Lina Slee, Colonel Joel E. Spingarn.

The report of the Treasurer was given by Mrs. Waterman and follows these minutes.

Miss Reynolds, for the Year Book Committee, reported that the issue for this year was in the hands of the printer and that it would be ready for distribution early in December. She promised an especially interesting volume with a number of reproductions of portraits of people who were prominent in the Hudson Valley in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Mrs. Ver Nooy reported for the Pilgrimage Committee. She said that though she expressed the feeling of all of those who had attended that this was one of the most enjoyable pilgrimages that the society had made. She enumerated the many things that had been arranged for the comfort and convenience of the members on that occasion and recommended that a

vote of thanks be extended to Miss Ogilvie, Miss Marble, Miss Moehle and General Delafield. She said that sixty cars had been counted at *Teviotdale* and that more than two hundred persons had been present.

It was moved that the Secretary express to Miss Ogilvie, Miss Marble and Miss Moehle the appreciation of the society of their kind hospitality at *The Hermitage*. It was also moved that the Secretary address a letter of thanks to General Delafield in appreciation of his kindness and cooperation in preparing the two addresses (which are published in this issue) and arranging for the visit to *Teviotdale*. These motions were unanimously passed.

Dr. Baldwin mentioned the fact that the address on *Montgomery Place*, which had been delivered by General Delafield on the occasion of the visit of the New York State Historical Association and the Dutchess County Historical Society on September 16, 1938, had been published in the current issue of *New York History*, the quarterly of the New York State Historical Association.

For the Nominating Committee, Dr. Baldwin announced that there were three vacancies. He recommended that Mrs. Joel E. Spingarn be elected to fill the office of Vice-president representing the Town of Amenia which office had been held for several years by Colonel Spingarn. He proposed the names of Mr. Clifford Buck and Mr. Henry Billings for the same of-

fice representing the Towns of Clinton and Milan. These candidates were elected and the Secretary was instructed to inform them of their election.

Miss Reynolds called attention to the fact that at present the income of the society from dues is less than the annual budget. She explained that the budget is maintained by a balance carried over annually and derived from a comfortable surplus that was enjoyed when the membership was larger and its income consequently greater. This, she considered an undesirable condition and said there was great need to obtain new members to offset losses from death and resignation.

The names of the following persons were presented and they were elected to membership: Miss Mary C. Allen, Mrs. R. Havemeyer, Mrs. Henry Hindle, Mr. Lydig Hoyt, Mr. Herbert J. Moss, Mr. Charles Overdorf, Mrs. Frances R. Rundall, Mrs. Erwin Smith, Mrs. Joel E. Spingarn, Mrs. A. R. Tiel, Dr. Elizabeth Underhill, Mrs. Gordon Wightman.

Dr. Baldwin told of the part taken by representatives of this society in the celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Governor George Clinton. He also spoke of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library which is in the course of construction at Hyde Park and congratulated the county on the acquisition of this important building.

Dr. Poucher read a letter from the secretary of the Junior League inviting the members of the historical society to attend a tea to be given at the Glebe House on November 13 from three until six o'clock. This tea was planned as a part of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the Junior League in Poughkeepsie and an approximate tenth anniversary of the purchase by the city of the Glebe House with the assistance of the Dutchess County Historical Society and the Junior League. Dr. Baldwin urged that the members attend and Mr. Franklyn Poucher suggested that the letter be read at the luncheon where the message would reach a larger group of members.

The motion was made that the meeting adjourn to the dining room where luncheon was served to one hundred and twenty-seven persons. After the luncheon Dr. Baldwin introduced Mr. John Cooper of the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation who displayed a moving picture film in color, entitled "Hudson Valley Vacationland". This picture depicted the various spots of scenic beauty and recreation in the Hudson Valley and was very much enjoyed by the assembly.

At the end of the picture the meeting closed with a rising vote of thanks to the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation and to Mr. Cooper.

J. WILSON POUCHER,
Secretary.

Annual Report
 TREASURER
 DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
 JUNE 3, 1939

PERMANENT ACCOUNT

Balance on hand, October 21, 1938.....	\$ 831.24
Received, life membership	25.00
Interest to January 1, 1939	6.26
	\$ 862.50
Balance to date	\$ 862.50

CHECKING ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand, October 21, 1938	\$1,444.82
Received from dues and from sale of year book.....	940.00
	\$2,384.82

DISBURSEMENTS

Editorial work on year book	\$200.00
Printing, year book and envelopes for same	304.56
Binding, year book	56.00
Photographs for year book	9.00
Engraving plates, year book	58.35
Labeling and enclosing year books	14.00
Postage on year book	19.60
Postage	2.00
Postage, Pilgrimage	11.75
Printing, bill-heads	7.25
Printing, postcards for fall meeting	5.60
Dues, New York State Historical Association.....	3.00
Dues, Columbia County Historical Society.....	2.00
Contribution toward expenses of Glebe House.....	120.00
Honorarium, Curator	25.00
Honorarium, Assistant Secretary	50.00
Honorarium, Treasurer	50.00
	938.11
Balance to date	\$1,446.71

Respectfully submitted,
 KATHERINE B. WATERMAN,
 Treasurer.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
TREASURER
DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OCTOBER 20th, 1939

PERMANENT ACCOUNT

Balance on hand June 3, 1939.....	\$ 862.50
Interest to July 1st, 1939	6.47
	Total \$ 868.97

CHECKING ACCOUNT

Balance on hand June 3, 1939	\$1,446.71
Received as dues and sale of Year Books	186.00
	\$1,632.71

DISBURSEMENTS

Reply postals	\$ 5.75
Proceeds, sale of book, Mrs. Joseph T. Tower.....	10.25
Proceeds, sale two books, Mr. W. W. Reese.....	20.50
Reply cards and postage, Assistant Secretary.....	16.00
Honorarium, Assistant Secretary	50.00
Honorarium, Treasurer	50.00
Honorarium, Curator	25.00
Photographs for Year Book	6.00
Postage, Editor of Year Book	2.00
1000 envelopes	5.35
Programs, Pilgrimage	12.15
	\$ 203.00

Balance on hand, October 20, 1939.....\$1,429.71

Respectfully submitted,

KATHERINE B. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Volume VII of the *Collections* of the Dutchess County Historical Society is now going through the press. It is expected to be ready for distribution early in 1940.

The volume is entitled *Records of Crum Elbow Precinct*. It contains official records of the clerk of Crum Elbow Precinct, Dutchess County, from 1738 to 1761, which records relate to the area which now is laid out in the towns of Amenia, Clinton, Hyde Park, Pleasant Valley, Stanford and Washington. From 1762 through 1787 the entries are by the clerk of Charlotte Precinct (called Clinton Precinct 1786-1787) which precinct consisted of the same territory as Crum Elbow Precinct minus Amenia. From 1788 through 1799 the entries are for the Town of Clinton, which then included the present towns of Clinton, Hyde Park and Pleasant Valley.

Records of Crum Elbow Precinct is published as a verbatim copy of an original manuscript volume now on deposit in the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, New York.

The original has been edited by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

A limited edition of *Records of Crum Elbow Precinct* is being printed and will be offered for sale at ten dollars per copy.

Inquiry in regard to it may be addressed to Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, Secretary of the Dutchess County Historical Society, Amrita Club, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

The 9th day of September, 1939, was faultlessly beautiful in weather conditions and on it the Dutchess County Historical Society added one more successful pilgrimage to its growing list of annual visitations.

The interesting program that had been arranged was enjoyed by about 250 pilgrims (who attended in 68 cars) and all the plans, carefully made in advance by the pilgrimage committee, were smoothly and comfortably carried out.

To Miss Ogilvie and Miss Marble and Miss Moehle, hostesses at *The Hermitage*, are due and offered the thanks of the Society for their generous hospitality and for their active cooperation in the making of the plans for the day.

Thanks are also extended here to General Delafield for hospitality at *Teviotdale* and for the preparation of two papers filled with important historical material.

Below is appended a copy of the official program.

TWENTY-SECOND PILGRIMAGE

Saturday, September 9, 1939

Daylight Saving Time

Basket Lunches

PLAN OF PILGRIMAGE

The plan for the pilgrimage of 1939 is the plan that had been made for 1938 and which in 1938 was postponed to 1939 in order that the Dutchess County Historical Society might pilot the New York State Historical Association

on a special visit to *Montgomery Place*, Barrytown.

The plan provides for a trip into Columbia County to see two houses built in the 18th century by members of the Livingston family. The houses are interesting architecturally and because of the stories connected with them.

ROUTE OF PILGRIMAGE

At 11:00 a. m., pilgrims will assemble on the Post Road at Blue Stores, Columbia County, falling into line behind the leader's car in order of arrival.

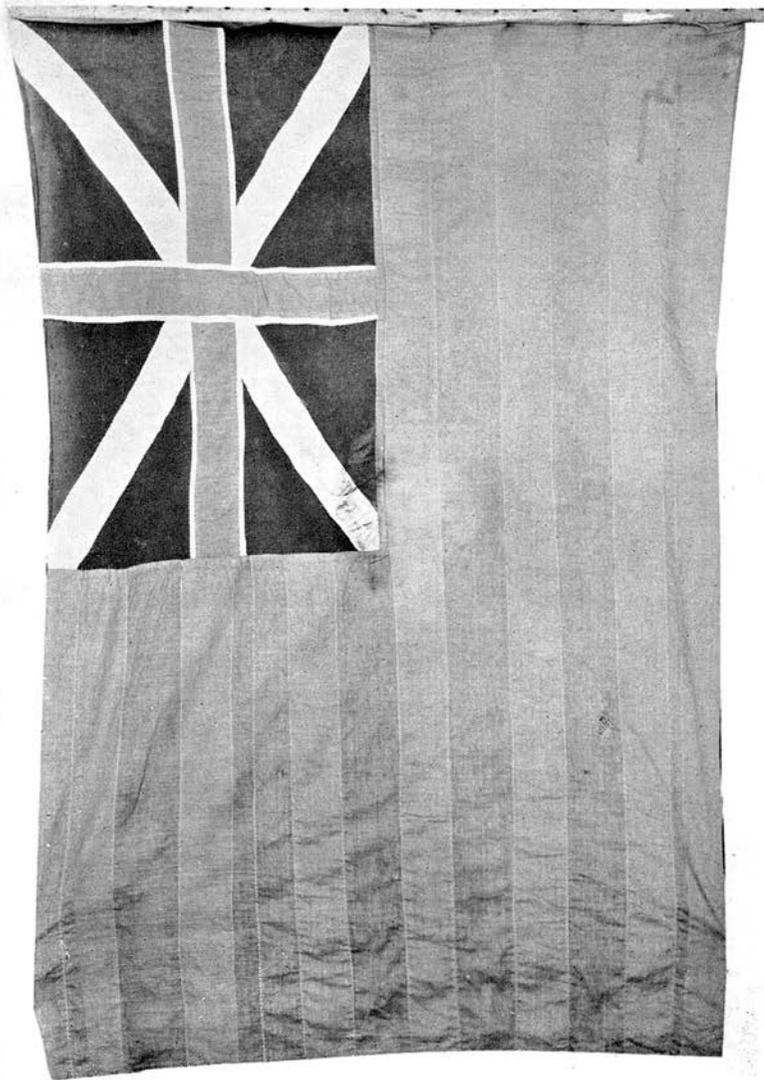
Please be prompt.

Following the leader, cars will move in line over side roads from Blue Stores to *The Hermitage*. This house was built by Peter R. Livingston during the War of the Revolution. It is now the home of Miss Ida H. Ogilvie and Miss Delia West Marble and the thanks of this society are here expressed to them for their kindness and hospitality in opening their house to this visitation and for all the cooperative help they have afforded the committee of arrangements.

Upon arrival at *The Hermitage* guides will indicate parking space. Pilgrims will assemble to hear General John Ross Delafield tell the story of the house. The house will then be open to visitors.

After going through the house, basket lunches will be enjoyed out of doors.

Upon signal, pilgrims will re-



*An Historic Flag
Made (with the British Union Jack on both sides) by Alida Schuyler
for her father, Philip Pieterse Schuyler of Albany, soon after New Netherland
became New York.*

The plate was made through the courtesy of William Willis Reese,
owner of the flag.

enter cars and follow the leader to *Teviotdale*.

The house called *Teviotdale* was built by Walter Livingston, a brother of Peter R. Livingston of *The Hermitage*. It is now owned by General Delafield and is undergoing restoration. To General Delafield thanks are extended for his interest and cooperation in making this pilgrimage possible.

Upon arrival at *Teviotdale* parking space will be indicated and pil-

grims will assemble to listen to an account of the history of the place, presented by General Delafield.

After going through the house, pilgrims will disperse for home at individual convenience.

The attention of pilgrims is called to the stream which flows in front of *Teviotdale* because it is the *Roeliff Jansen's Kill* and was the original north boundary of Dutchess County.



AN HISTORIC FLAG

THE EARLIEST KNOWN ENGLISH FLAG MADE IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES AND ONE OF THE EARLIEST FLAGS BEARING THE STARS AND STRIPES

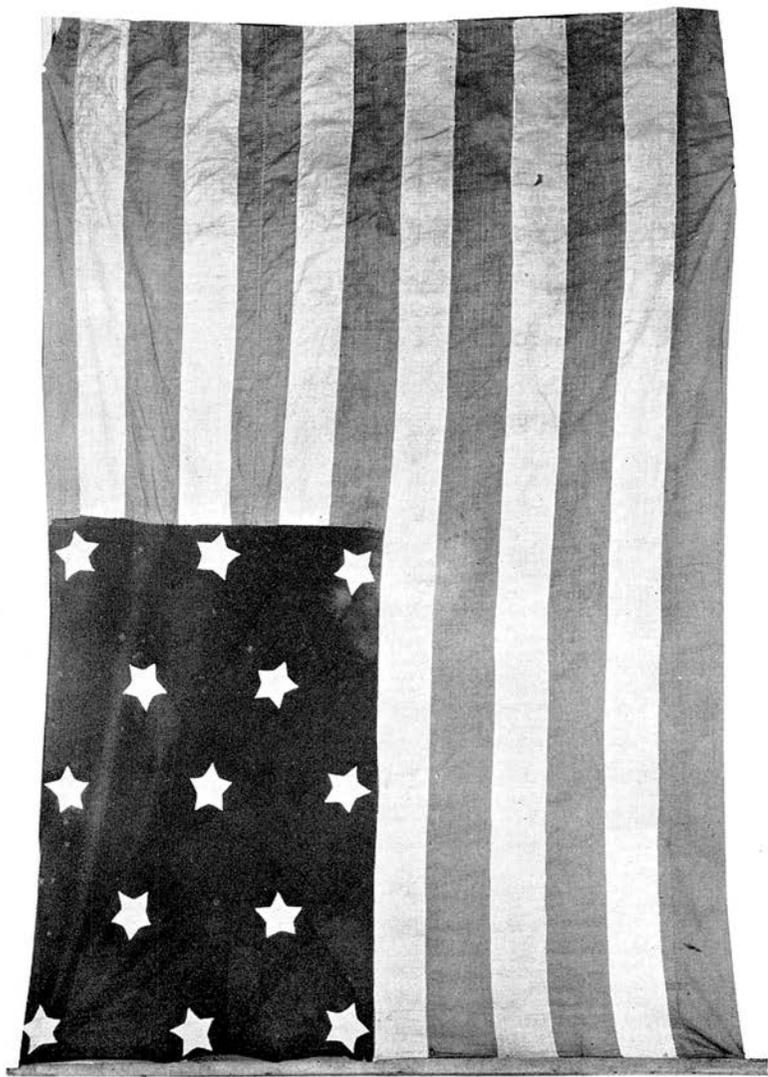
The flag referred to in the title of this article was made by Alida Schuyler (1656-1729), who later married Robert Livingston. She made it for her father, Philip Pieterse Schuyler, who died in 1683. It is said to have been the first English flag to fly over Fort Orange, when Philip Pieterse Schuyler was appointed Commander of the garrison there in 1667. It was also Schuyler's ensign when, during the summer months, he occupied his property called "The Flatts" (which he purchased in 1672 from Jeremias Van Rensselaer). "The Flatts" is situated on the bank of the Hudson about four miles north of the fort, now about half way between Albany and Troy at Watervliet. At "The Flatts" in summer Schuyler was in official residence and there he entertained his Indian aides and emissaries, whom he housed in the great barn on the estate.

On the death of Philip Pieterse Schuyler in 1683 the flag became the official standard of his famous son, Colonel Peter Schuyler (1657-1724), and again decorated the fort when Colonel Peter became com-

mander and first Mayor of Albany, after Albany received its first charter. Colonel Peter Schuyler, the celebrated "Quidor," the idol of the Iroquois, had a remarkable history. He was the most noted of the Indian Commissioners of New York, was President of the Council and three times was the acting Governor of the Province (no native being permitted to have full command of an English colonial government).

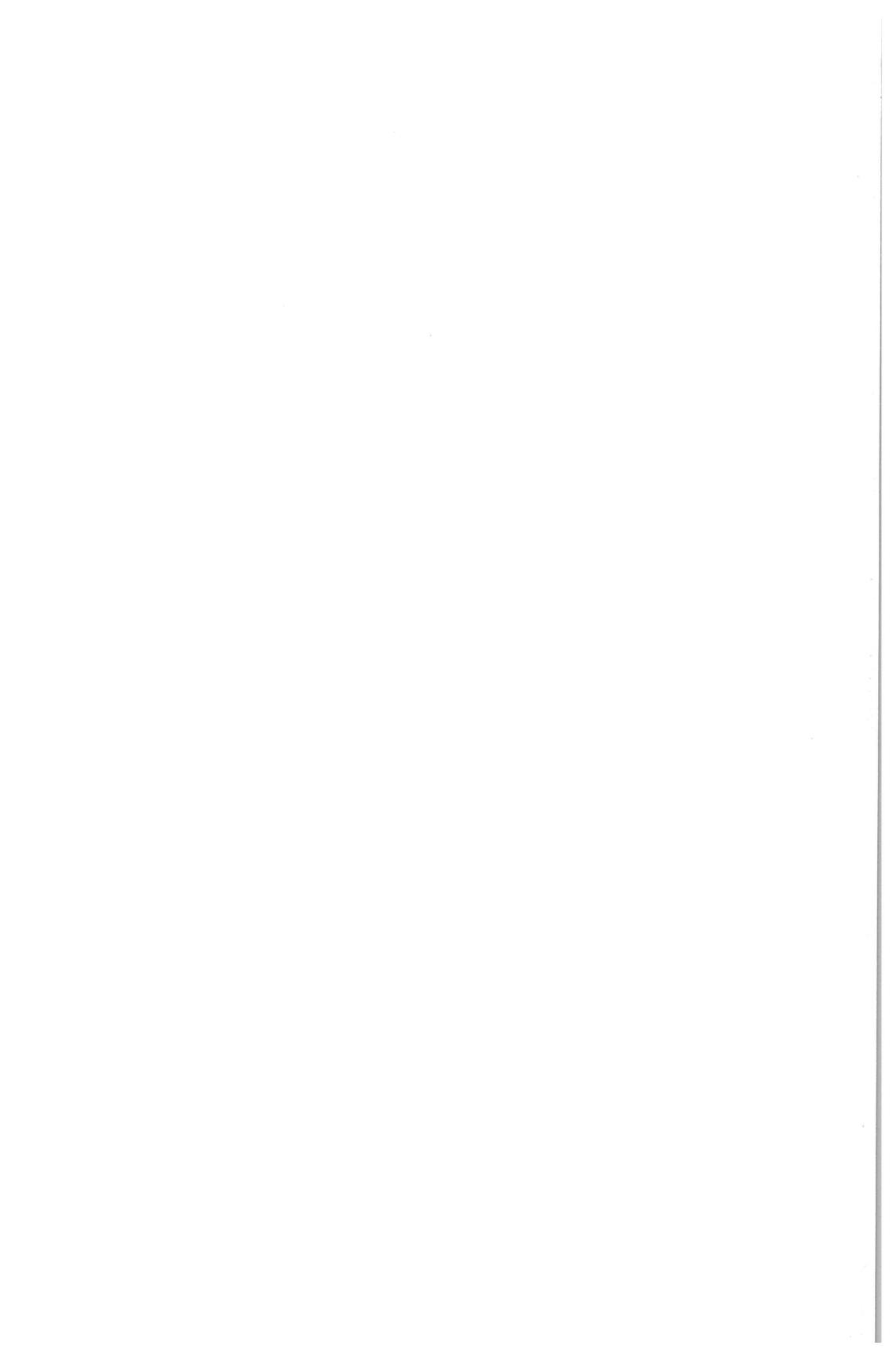
Next, the flag became the ensign of Colonel Peter's brother, Captain Johannes Schuyler (1668-1747), the youngest son of Philip Pieterse Schuyler, almost as famous as the "Quidor" and, like him, considered one of the ablest men in the Province. He was Mayor of Albany and an Alderman of the City for eighteen years, served as Indian Commissioner and made several expeditions against the French. Captain Johannes was of much importance in dealings with the Mohawks because of his intimate knowledge of their language and customs. He survived both of his sons,—Philip being killed by the Indians at Saratoga and Johannes, Jr. (father of General Philip Schuyler of the Revolution) dying in 1741. At the death of Captain Johannes Schuyler the flag was inherited by his daughter, Margareta, who married his nephew, Philip Schuyler (a son of his brother, Colonel Peter). Philip and Margareta Schuyler lived at "The Flatts."

When the flag came into the possession of Margareta (Schuyler) Schuyler her husband, Philip, had died and she was a childless widow. She was addressed as "Madam" and is now widely known of as "The American Lady", thanks to a Scotch writer, Mrs. Grant of Laggan, who knew her well and published a delightful book about her and about life at "The Flatts" in the eighteenth century. Madam Schuyler was a celebrated hostess and her home was the social center of the northern frontier of New York. At "The Flatts" she entertained the Provincial aristocracy, the British officers on duty in the Province and celebrated foreigners of all nationalities. During her residence in the house at "The Flatts" the flag was flown over it as it had been in the days of her grandfather, Philip Pieterse; of her uncle, Colonel Peter (the "Quidor"); and of her father, Captain Johannes. And in view of the flag the armies of the British and Colonials marched on the road between the house and the Hudson during the various expeditions against the French and Indians. Under the flag she, like the earlier members of her family, entertained the officers in their moments of victory and nursed their wounds



During the War of the Revolution Elizabeth, daughter of General Philip Schuyler of Albany added stars to one side of the flag made by Alida Schuyler in the seventeenth century.

The plate was made through the courtesy of William Willis Reese, owner of the flag.



after the smoke of battle had subsided. And there to "The Flatts" was brought the body of General Howe and there Madam had a hospital after the defeat of Abercrombie.

In 1765 Madam Schuyler established herself in Albany and presented the flag to her nephew, Philip John Schuyler (1733-1804). He was then a colonel in the English colonial forces and he soon became one of the first four major generals appointed by Congress, when that body authorized the organization of the Continental Army in 1775, with Washington as Commander-in-Chief. At that time the flag became the personal ensign of General Philip Schuyler and was flown over his house at Albany, which had been built in 1762 and called "The Pastures". This house also became celebrated and is now owned by the State of New York and maintained as an historical monument.

Only eight years old when his father died, Philip Schuyler was brought up by his mother, Cornelia (Van Cortlandt) Schuyler, and by his celebrated aunt, Madam Schuyler, and he spent much of his boyhood at "The Flatts", where his father had been buried in the Schuyler family-graveyard. He saw service in the French and Indian War and became a colonel in the Provincial Militia. At his house, "The Pastures", were entertained from time to time such men as Governors Tryon, Moore and Carleton; Franklin, Washington, La Fayette, Steuben and Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

When the Stars and Stripes were authorized by Congress as a design for a flag, General Schuyler's daughter, Elizabeth, mounted the design on the reverse of the old English flag, making this family treasure a new symbol on the frontier. Beneath its protection, in her father's house, on December 14, 1780, she was married to Colonel Alexander Hamilton. When "The Pastures" was illuminated in the great celebration at Albany of the adoption of the constitution of the state, the flag was proudly displayed and when the Hamiltons took up their permanent residence in New York City they took it there with them. General Schuyler wished it to be the treasured possession of his favorite daughter, the only one of his daughters who had married with his consent and benediction. At New York the flag decorated Mrs. Hamilton's home at 69 Stone street and, when Hamilton built the house called "The Grange" in upper Manhattan, it was mounted over the fireplace in the drawing room.

During the 1840's, when its stitches weakened with age, the flag was repaired by the aged Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton, herself, on the first Howe sewing-machine. After her death in 1854, it became the property of her son, John Church Hamilton, and in subsequent years passed to the possession of the present writer.



A GROUP OF IMPORTANT PORTRAITS

Through the kindness of the President of the Dutchess County Historical Society, William Willis Reese, the *Year Book* for 1939 is privileged to present reproductions of eleven portraits, the sitters for which were all prominent persons in pre-Revolutionary New York.

OWNERSHIP

Of the eleven portraits eight were once the property of Gilbert and Cornelia (Beekman) Livingston of Kingston and include as subjects Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, themselves, three of Gilbert Livingston's ancestors (his mother and her parents), and three of his wife's family (her parents and her paternal grandfather). These eight portraits were inherited from Gilbert and Cornelia (Beekman) Livingston by their daughter, Joanna, who married Pierre Van Cortlandt of Westchester County, New York. For several generations the portraits were handed down by direct inheritance from one to another of the descendants of Joanna (Livingston) Van Cortlandt. Finally they passed from the line of Mrs. Van Cortlandt to that of her brother, Henry Livingston of Poughkeepsie, whose descendant, William Willis Reese of Dutchess County, now owns them and through whose courtesy they are shown in this *Year Book*.

The ninth portrait reproduced here is that of Henry Livingston of Poughkeepsie. It passed down to Edward Livingston, late of Garrison, New York, deceased, and is now owned by William Willis Reese.

The tenth portrait is of Hendrick Kip sometime of Esopus, Ulster County and of Kipsbergen, Dutchess County, and the eleventh is of Mrs. Kip (Annatje Jans Van Putten). These two portraits were inherited by descendants. In recent years they were included in the historical

collection of the late Judge A. T. Clearwater of Kingston and now are owned by William Willis Reese.

PORTRAITS

1. Philip Pieterse Schuyler (? -1683-4) of Albany; shown in a suit of semi-armor, wearing a flowing brown periwig, and with a white lace jabot at his neck. The artist, Evert Duyckinck, came to New Amsterdam in 1638 and died in 1702. He was a portrait painter and glazier and burner of glass and the quality of his work indicates that he had had a European training.

2. Mrs. Philip Pieterse Schuyler (Margaretta Van Slichtenhorst); shown when about sixty years old in a dress of light brown with white at the neck. Her hair is tinged with grey and over her head is draped a white veil. The artist, Gerret Duyckinck, (1660-c.1711), was the son of Evert Duyckinck (above mentioned) and prominent in the Province of New York.

3. Alida, daughter of Philip Pieterse Schuyler of Albany and wife of Robert Livingston, first Lord of the Manor of Livingston in Albany County. She was twenty-four when the portrait was painted in 1680 and is shown wearing a gown of yellow satin. It was this same Alida Schuyler who, as a child, made for her father the English flag of which a picture is shown elsewhere in this *Year Book*. Her portrait was painted by Jacobus Gerritsen Stryker, who came to New Netherland in 1651 and died in 1687. He was a prominent citizen and his work as an artist is well known.

4. Gilbert Livingston (1690-1746), a son of Alida (Schuyler) Livingston. He lived for many years at Kingston, New York. His portrait, painted in 1718 by Pieter Vanderlyn, shows him in a light brown periwig, a brown coat (piped with crimson) and a white shirt. The artist, Pieter Vanderlyn (1676-1778), was a resident of Kingston and probably the first portrait painter on the upper Hudson. There are a number of examples of his work extant.

5. Cornelia, daughter of Hendricus and Joanna (Lopers) Beekman and wife of Gilbert Livingston of Kingston (1693-1742). She is shown with blue eyes, light brown hair and a white underdress that is covered with a crimson overdress. Painted in 1718, the portrait was

the work of Pieter Vanderlyn and was done as a companion-piece to the picture of Gilbert Livingston.

6. Hendricus Beekman (1652-1716) of Kingston, N. Y. Father of Cornelia (Beekman) Livingston. Shown with a brown periwig, brown coat with lapels of terra cotta, and a folded white neck-piece. The portrait was painted by Evert Duyckinck (1677-1727), the third, of New York, a descendant of Evert Duyckinck, the first, who painted the portrait (above mentioned) of Philip Pieterse Schuyler.

7. Joanna Lopers, wife of Hendricus Beekman, to whom she was married in 1681. Mrs. Beekman (baptized in 1650 in New Amsterdam) was a daughter of Captain Jacob Loper (written interchangeably Lopers), who came to New Amsterdam from Stockholm, Sweden. She is shown with brown hair, and wearing a bodice of light blue with white underdress. The drape or shawl behind her is in the same terra cotta as that used for the lapels of her husband's coat. Mrs. Beekman's portrait was painted by Evert Duyckinck, the third, as was her husband's.

8. Wilhelmus Beekman (1623-1707) came to New Amsterdam with Pieter Stuyvesant in the employ of the Dutch West India Company. His portrait was painted in Holland by Gerard van Honthorst (1590-1656) about 1645, shortly before his departure for New Amsterdam. The artist, whose work is well and favorably known abroad, shows his subject as a young man with brown hair, dressed in demi armor and with a brilliant red tie and fine lace jabot. Wilhelmus Beekman married at New Amsterdam in 1649 Catherine de Boogh. Hendricus Beekman (mentioned above) was his son.

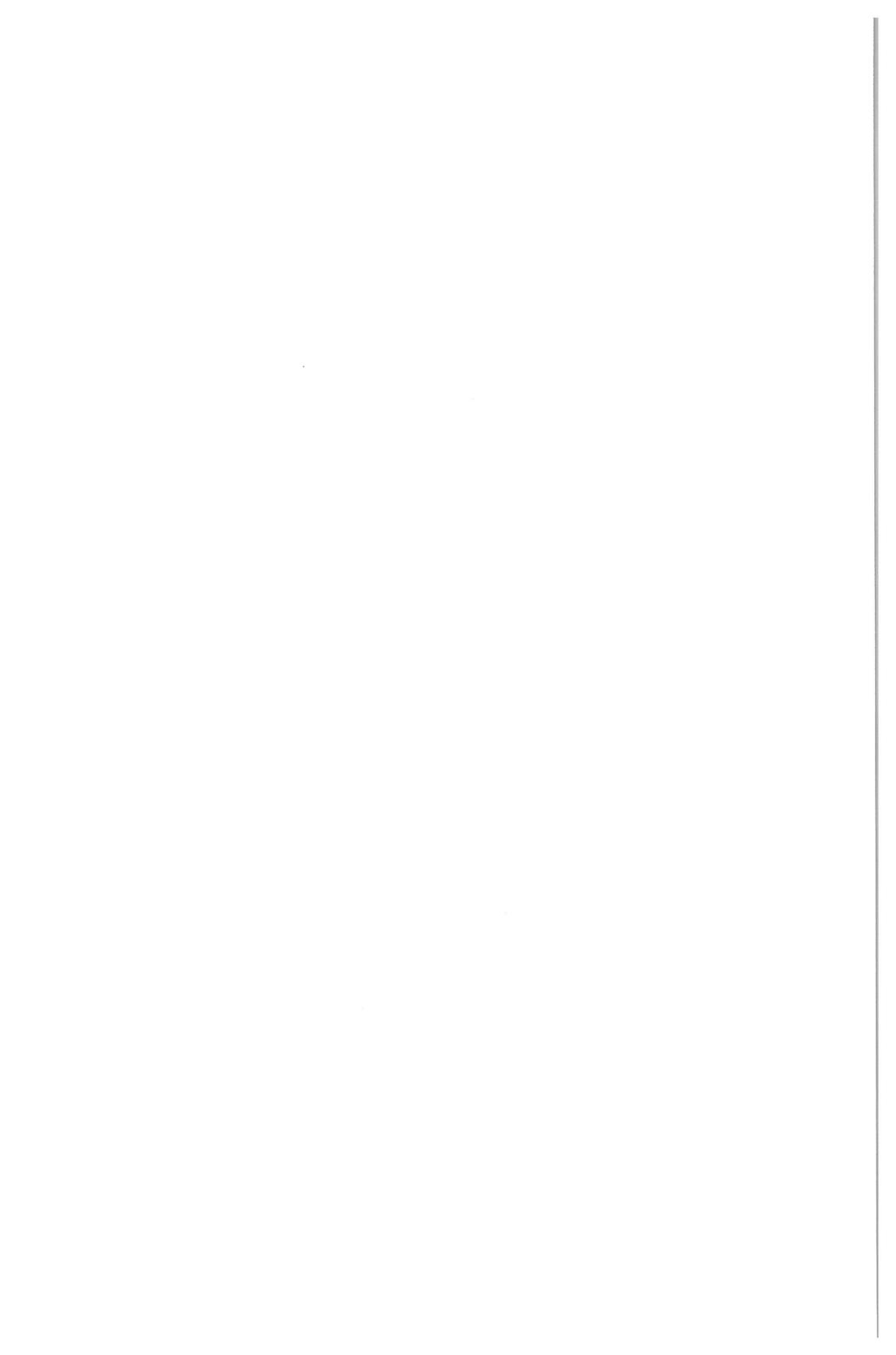
9. Henry Livingston (1714-1799) of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He is shown wearing powdered wig, mauve coat, deep green waistcoat, gold buttons. The portrait was painted in 1760 by John Mare of New York, of whose work several identified examples are known.

10, 11. When Hendrick Kip was in his early twenties he married Annatje Jans Van Putten of Esopus. The portraits of him and his wife are attributed to Evert Duyckinck, who died in 1702, and whose name was entered on the reverse sides of the canvases, subsequent to the painting of the portraits but at an early date. They date therefore from the period between the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kip (which was prior to 1678) and the death of the artist. The portraits show the sitters as young people, perhaps thirty to forty years old, and may therefore be



Philip Pieterse Schuyler
Died 1683

The plate was made through the courtesy of William Willis Reese,
owner of the portrait.



approximated as of "about 1690."

The portrait of Hendrick Kip records him wearing a grey periwig, a coat of rich blue (embellished with gilt and jeweled closures), and a flowing white shirt, with jabot. His complexion is light and his eyes are blue. Mrs. Kip is seen attired in an écru satin dress, with a maroon colored shawl. Her hair is blonde and her eyes are blue.

Evert Duyckinck, to whom are attributed the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Kip, painted that of Philip Pieterse Schuyler, mentioned first on the foregoing list of portraits.

SITTERS

These eleven portraits are of interest to the whole Hudson River region but seven of the eleven are of special significance in connection with Dutchess County. The seven that have relations with Dutchess are those which portray Hendricus Beekman and his wife; their daughter, Cornelia, and her husband, Gilbert Livingston; Henry Livingston of Poughkeepsie; and Hendrick Kip and his wife.

Hendricus Beekman, now usually referred to as Henry Beekman, owned very large tracts of land in Ulster and Dutchess Counties. In Dutchess he held the Rhinebeck Patent and the Beekman Patent (both granted in 1703). The former covered the present town of Rhinebeck and the latter included an area now divided into the towns of Beekman, Union Vale, Pawling, Dover and part of La Grange. In the *History of the City of New York* by Mrs. Lamb, which was published in 1877, there is quoted (at page 416) an anecdote illustrating Henry Beekman's hunger for land, which runs as follows: "A boy once asked a Dutch farmer on the Hudson if there was any land in the moon. 'I don't know' was the reply; 'but if you will go to Colonel Henry Beekman he can tell you, for if there is any there you may be sure he has got a patent for the bigger part of it.'"

The authority for this anecdote is not stated but the story has the flavor that characterizes oral tradition and it might easily have been told to Mrs. Lamb in the nineteenth century by a person then of great age who was but two or three removes from the period of Henry Beekman.

Henry Beekman bequeathed his many acres to his three children: Henry Beekman, the second, of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County; Cornelia Beekman, wife of Gilbert Livingston of Kingston; and Catherine Beek-

man, who married first John Rutsen and second Albert Pawling, both of Ulster County. The Beekman Patent of eastern Dutchess was divided between these three heirs, whose policy it was to develop the wilderness by the leasehold system. Very few deeds in fee simple were given to incoming settlers prior to the Revolution and title to a great deal of the tract continued to be held by the descendants of Henry Beekman for many years after the war.

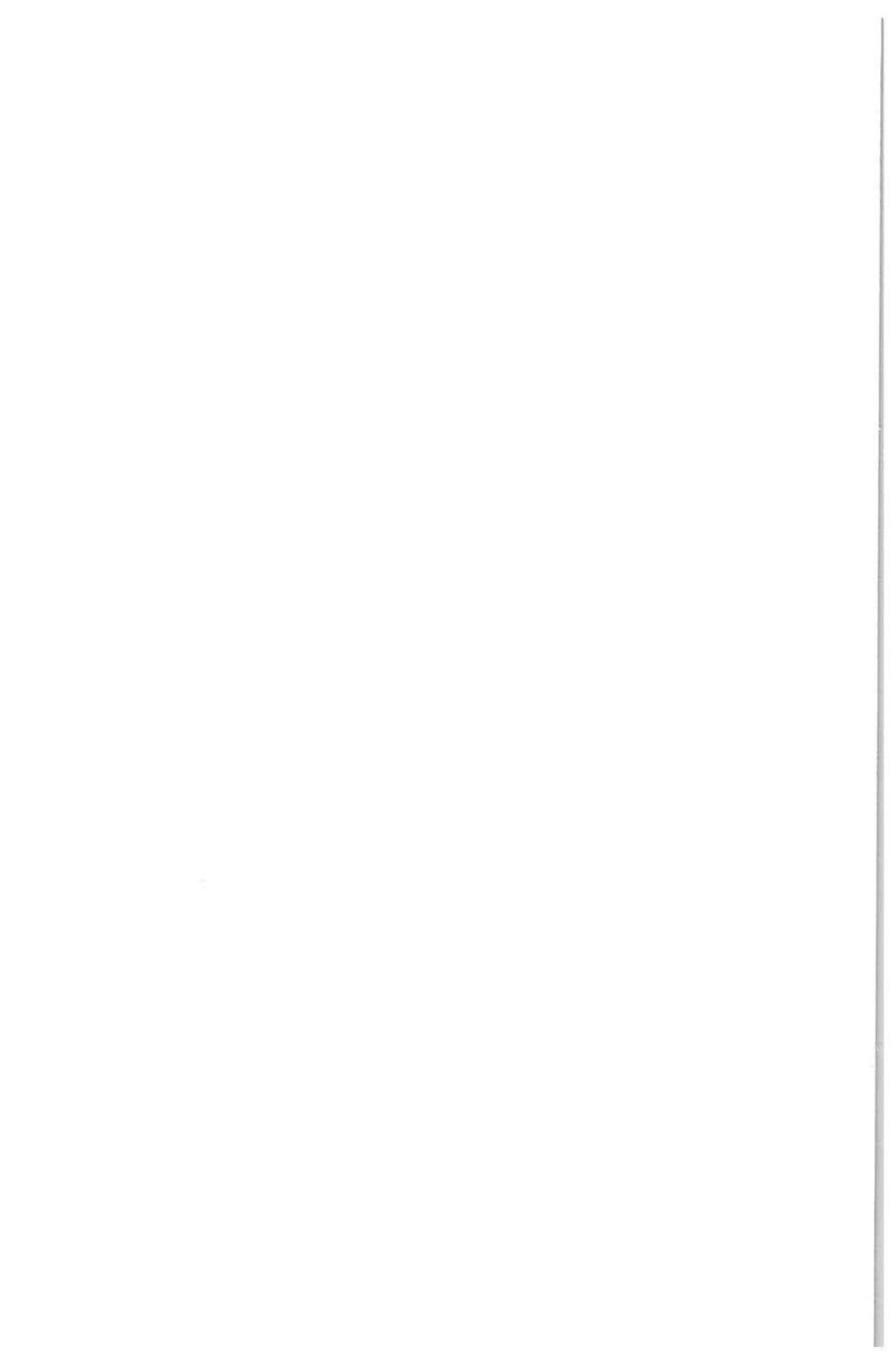
Gilbert Livingston, husband of Henry Beekman's daughter, Cornelia, was a younger son of the first Lord of the Manor of Livingston. At his marriage in 1711 the register of the Dutch Church at Kingston described him as: "Gysbert Lievestont, j. m." (meaning young man or bachelor) "of Roelof Janz Kil", indicating that he had come to Kingston from the manor house of his father near the mouth of Roeloff Jansen's Kill in the present Columbia County. He did not inherit from his father as much land as did his brother, Philip, the second Lord of the Manor of Livingston, or as did his brother, Robert, the proprietor of the estate called Clermont, and he is found mentioned in the records of the County Court of Dutchess as attorney for clients, as if he were practising law. He served in the twentieth Assembly of the Province (1728-1737) as representative for the Manor of Livingston and, from 1722 to 1746 held the office of Clerk of Ulster County.

In 1717 the Assembly appointed Gilbert Livingston one of two commissioners to farm the excise, the commissioners to pay the Treasurer of the Province 3750 ounces of plate yearly for five years for the privilege of collecting the excise and keeping it for their own benefit. This venture led only to misfortune. The proceedings of the Assembly reveal that the amount of excise collected was much less than the sum to be paid to the Crown and that Gilbert Livingston became embarrassed financially. In 1721 an Act of the Assembly empowered him and his wife to sell eleven lots in New York City, given them by the will of Henry Beekman. The Act states that Mr. Livingston had met with great losses in farming the excise, had been "put out of the Road for all other business" and that he and his wife wished to discharge his debt in order to put him "in a way of trade and business for the future." This matter dragged along for some years, due to lack of attention in London (Royal consent to the sale of the lots being necessary). Finally in 1728 Robert Livingston, first Lord of the Manor, died and his will made certain provis-



Margareta Van Slichtenhorst
wife of
Philip Pieterse Schuyler

The plate was made through the courtesy of William Willis Reese,
owner of the portrait.



ions for his son's difficulties, "all of which was done" (the will states) "to enable him to live in the World." Gilbert Livingston died when only fifty-six and his wife pre-deceased him at the age of forty-nine.

Gilbert and Cornelia Livingston's son, Henry (named, it is to be supposed for his grandfather, Henry Beekman), born in 1714, removed from Kingston to Poughkeepsie in his early twenties and spent there a useful and honored life, dying at the age of eighty-five in 1799. He long held the offices of County Clerk, County Treasurer and Clerk to the Board of Supervisors and the people of Dutchess County owe him a great debt of gratitude for the legible, accurate records of the public business that he set down during all his years of service. The volumes he produced remain today as a monument to his industry, intelligence and faithfulness.

Hendrick Kip (1654-1713), born in New Amsterdam and an early settler at Esopus, Ulster County, bought a large tract of land in Dutchess County in 1686. His purchase bordered the Hudson near the present Rhinecliff and in 1700 he built a stone house on the land. The house stood until comparatively recent years and the post office in the village of Rhinebeck, new in 1939, copies its architectural lines.

THE STORY OF THE HERMITAGE

A paper read before the Dutchess County Historical Society on the occasion of its twenty-second annual pilgrimage, September 9, 1939

by

JOHN ROSS DELAFIELD, A.M., LL.B, D.S.M.,
BRIG. GEN. INACT. RES. U. S. A.

The Hermitage is one of the few remaining Livingston homes which dates from the time of the manor. To understand how it came to be built it may be well to call to mind the origin of the manor of Livingston. On 12 July, 1683 Robert Livingston, a Scotchman of good family, who had come to Albany and established himself there as a lawyer, bought from the Indians 2,000 acres on the Hudson River at Roeliff Jansen's Kill. Soon after he bought 600 additional acres. On 22 July, 1686, he obtained from the Crown a patent confirming these purchases, and erecting his great estate into a manor. By a subsequent patent, dated 1 October, 1715, this was confirmed and the boundaries fixed by a survey. According to this survey the area was 160,240 acres, the frontage on the Hudson River about twelve miles, and the depth to the Massachusetts and Connecticut lines about twenty miles. By the original patent the Lord of the Manor was granted the right of holding Courts Leet and Courts Baron from time to time with the right of issuing writs, levying fines, and forfeiting to himself the goods of all felons convicted within the manor, and of patronage and advowson of all churches erected or thereafter erected within the manor. Adding to these governmental powers, the patent of 1715 also granted to the "freeholders of the said Lordship and Manor" the privilege of electing a "freeholder and inhabitant within the said manor to be their representative and to sit and vote in the General Assembly of this Colony". It thus became not only a manor, but also one of the three pocket boroughs of the Colony of New York.

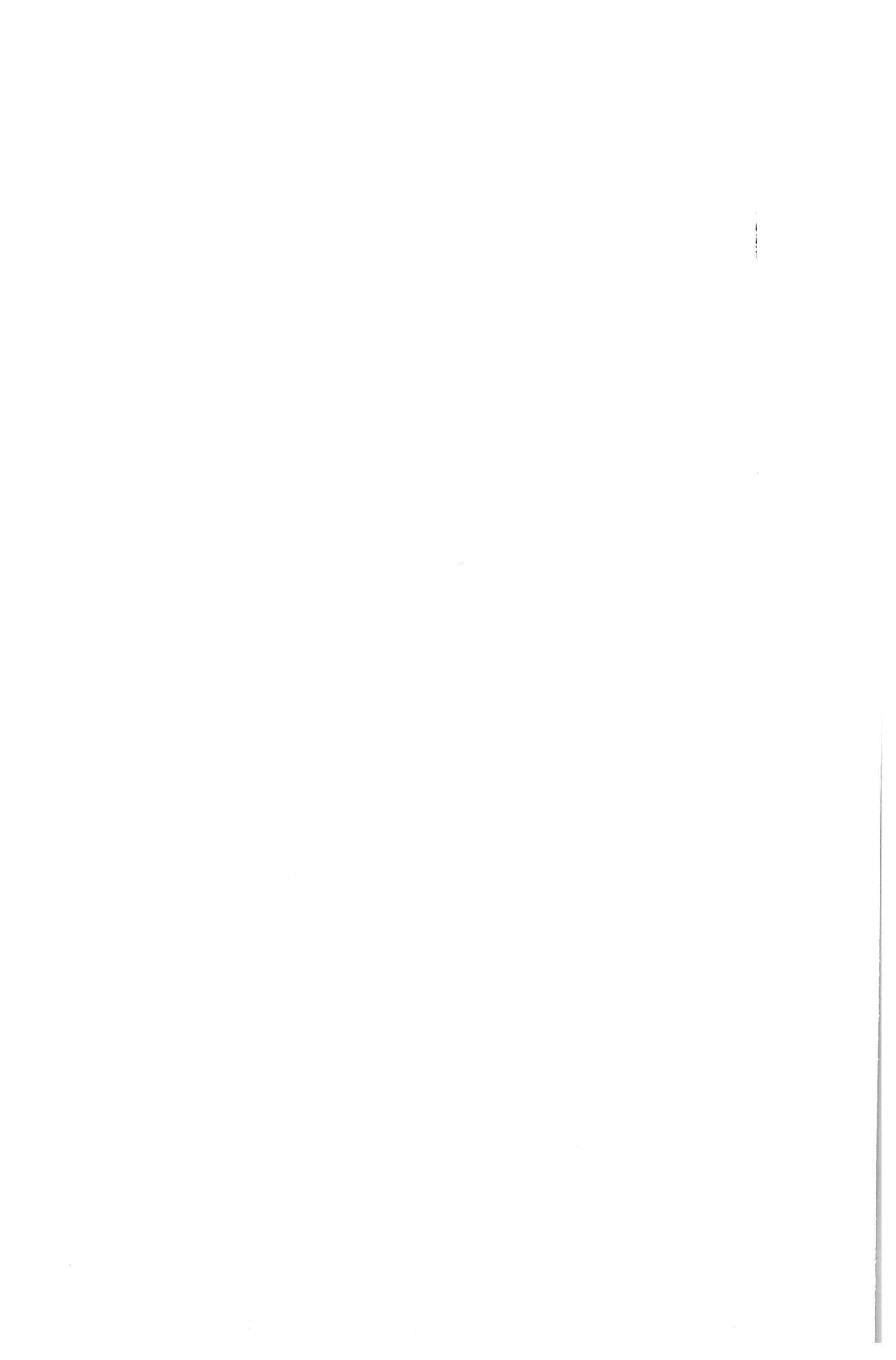
The manor was at first inhabited only by Indians, and possibly wandering traders who made temporary visits to buy furs. Robert Livingston built himself, about the year 1799, a manor house, a sort of fortified trading post and residence, at the mouth of the principal stream that ran through the manor. This stream, then and still called Roeliff



Alida Schuyler
1656-1729

*Daughter of Philip Pieterse Schuyler, wife of Robert Livingston
and mother of Gilbert Livingston*

The plate was made through the courtesy of William Willis Reese,
owner of the portrait.



Jansen's Kill, ran for almost its whole length through his land, and was the easiest course to follow in going back any considerable distance from the Hudson River. The bay at its mouth also afforded deep enough water and a good approach to the shore for the vessels by which all trade and transportation was carried on. Here Robert Livingston and his wife and children spent much of such leisure time as his active life in business and as a government official permitted.

The manor passed at his death in 1728 to his oldest surviving son Philip Livingston, who also made frequent use of the manor house as a residence. The number of white men on the estate had by then greatly increased and though much of the land was still held by the lord as demesne, there were a number of tenants both in fee and for years or other estates. One of the largest of these was Philip's younger brother, Robert, who had received under his father's will most of the southwesterly corner of the manor, being the southerly part of the land between Roeliff Jansen's Kill and the Hudson River. This estate the younger Robert called Clermont, built his summer home there and he and his descendants have gradually sold much of it off. The settlement in 1710 of Palatine Germans at the East Camp which Robert Livingston, the first Lord, sold to the Colony for that purpose, also brought many settlers of high quality to the manor. This was the northerly part of the land between the Kill and the Hudson River.

Philip Livingston married Katherine, daughter of Pieter Van Brugh of that well known American and English family, and, like his father, had several sons, amongst whom were Robert, who succeeded to the manor, William the celebrated war governor of New Jersey, and Philip who signed the Declaration of Independence.

Robert Livingston as the oldest son received the manor as the third Lord on the death of his father Philip in 1749. He married Maria, daughter of Walter Thong and they also had several sons of whom Peter was the oldest and Walter and Henry were younger.

Peter R. Livingston was the first occupant of the Hermitage, which by the courtesy of Miss Ida H. Ogilvie, the present owner, we are visiting. His middle initial R was a patronimic and his name might be written Peter Robertsen Livingston. Peter, born 27 April, 1737, had, as a boy, lived much at the manor house at the mouth of Roeliff Jansen's Kill. He knew the Kill well and the beautiful locations along its banks.

The manor house was old and not altogether comfortable having been built with a view to defense in case of attack by the Indians. He perhaps planned some day to have a finer house here on the rich flat land with a beautiful view down the valley of the Kill.

Peter was a man of ability and enterprise. He seems to have had no profession or business, but helped his father in caring for the great family estate. The following letter written when he was but eighteen years old well shows this:

"Manor Livingston,
31st October, 1755.

Hon. Sir:

Yester-day I went with Mr. Decker, our overseer, according to your Order to Tackaneck to the House of John Van Deusen and their I found him turned out of his house with all his family and Benjamin Frankland and his son with 6 men more in it, when I came to the door with Decker and Robert Van Deusen old Frankland ordered the men to kock their guns, I told them I was not come to fight with them, but to talk with them, and ask them by what order or authority they turned the man out of his house, they say'd by orders of the Court of Boston, and that they would not go out of the house till they were forced out by the barrels of musquets or till Governor Shirley sends an order for them to go. They likewise told me that the Gen't that signed their orders was Coll'o Partridge and Coll'o Dwight, etc.

I remain yours
Dutifull son
Peter Livingston.

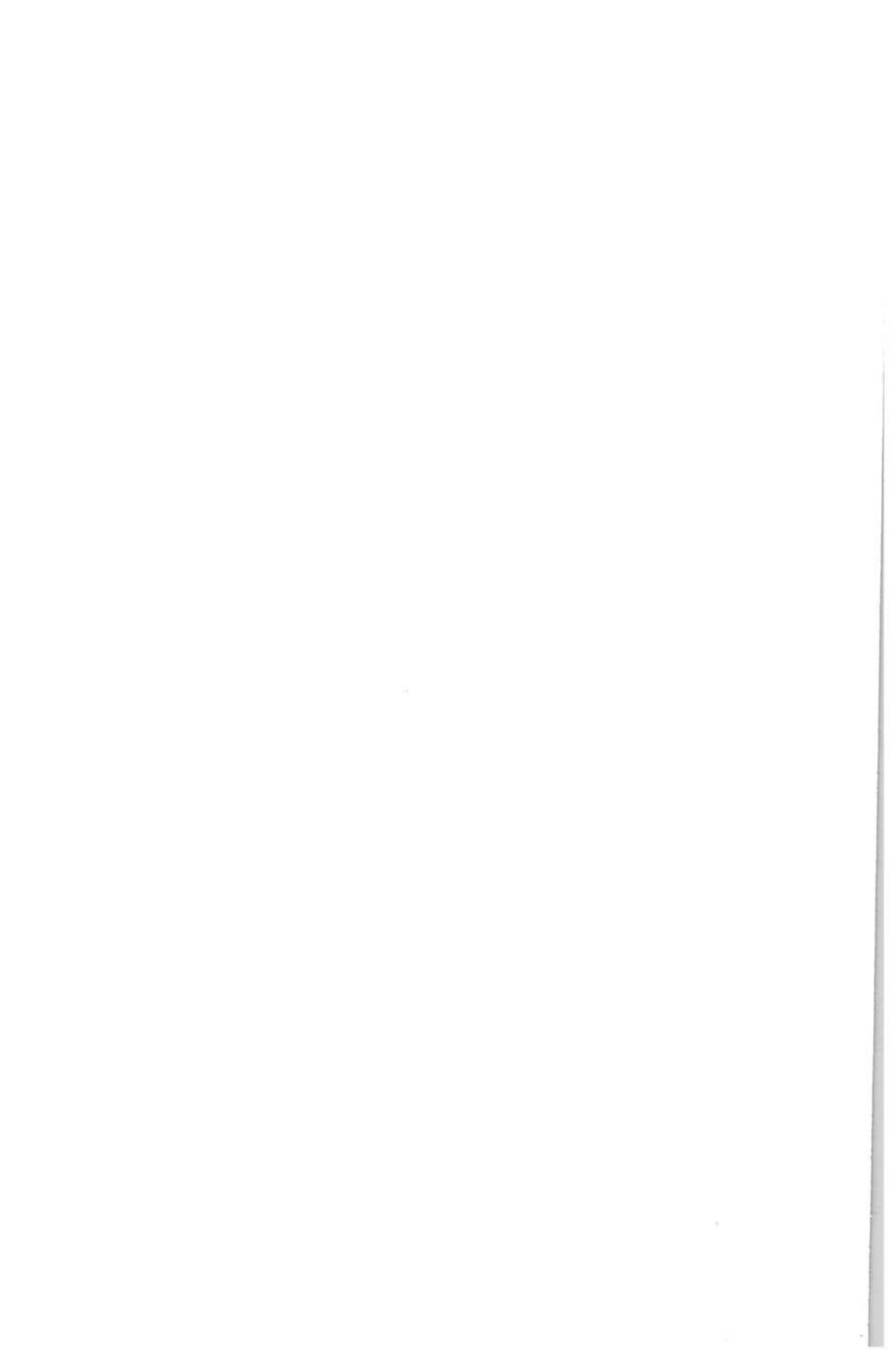
Direck Spoor told me that the Cheaf man was Benjamin Frankland, he likewise told me that 50 familese was coming to settle their."

He was elected to the New York Assembly, representing the Manor there from 1761 to 1769, and showed political ability in contests in which he was opposed to de Lancey and his party. He withdrew from the legislature to make a place for his uncle, Philip Livingston, but was reelected from the manor on 21 February 1774 and was the last to hold office under the manorial rights and powers which terminated with the independence of the United States. On 21 February, 1775, he moved a vote of thanks "to the merchants and inhabitants of this city and colony



Gilbert Livingston
1690-1746

The plate was made through the courtesy of William Willis Reese,
owner of the portrait.



for their repeated, disinterested, public spirited, and patriotic conduct, in declining the importation or receiving goods from Great Britain, and for their firm adherence to the association entered into, and recommended by the Grand Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia, in the months of September and October last". This motion after debate was lost by a vote of fifteen to ten. The Colonial Assembly adjourned shortly after never to meet again.

Subsequently Peter R. Livingston was a member of the Provincial Congress and was the deputy for Albany county to the convention of the State of New York, of which he was president during the latter part of the year 1776. He was also for a time chairman of the Committee of Safety. During the Revolution he was the Colonel of the Tenth Albany Regiment of Militia. This was the manor regiment. His commission was dated 20 October, 1775 and he resigned 21 September, 1780.

On 6 June, 1758, he married his double third cousin Margaret, daughter of James Livingston of New York. They had eleven children; —the oldest Robert Thong Livingston born 4 April, 1759, and the youngest Mary Thong Livingston born 25 July, 1783. Peter R. Livingston died 15 November, 1794 and his widow Margaret died 31 July, 1809.

Under what circumstances this house, the Hermitage, was built on land belonging to Peter's father is not known. Probably his father, who lived until 1790, built it, for him and his family. The initials P. R. L. in the iron fireback in the drawing room show that it was his house, and not originally intended for some other person. That it was built after 2 September, 1773, is evident from the circumstance that in the description of the property called Teviotdale conveyed by Robert Livingston, the third Lord, to his younger son, Walter Livingston, on that date the land to the south is called "unimproved". Yet, as we know, the Hermitage farm adjoined Teviotdale on the south.

That the Hermitage was built before 1784 is evident from the fact that it is mentioned in the will of his father Robert Livingston dated 31 May, 1784, as follows:

"Imprimus I give and bequeath unto my eldest son Peter R. Livingston my gold watch all my wearing apparel the old family coach and my fowling piece. . . .

Whereas I have advanced and paid large sums of money

for the use of my said son Peter and on his own account he is also indebted to me to a considerable amount from which consideration I conceive myself to be justified to dispose of my estate in the following manner. Item I do hereby give, devise and bequeath unto my said son Peter R. Livingston and his heirs forever all the royalties priviledges franchises and preminences granted or secured unto my ancestor by patent as belonging to and dependint on the Manor of Livingston and as to property rents and services of the said Manor I dispose thereof as follows:"

Here follows the devise to Peter R. Livingston for life of the residence in Albany and of the part of the manor west of the Post Road and easterly of Roeliff Jansen's Kill and the Hudson River, including the manor house, but excluding a tract along the Hudson River northerly of the manor house and the Hermitage described and devised as follows:

"Excepting, etc., the house and two farms now in possession of said Peter R. Livingston, the farm now in possession of Zachariah Volant. The farm now in possession of Conradt Barringer. The farm now in possession of Christopher Blatner, and the farm and gristmill now in the possession of Jacob Blatner, which house farms and gristmill and the rents issues and services for the same together with the free estovers and range of Commonable Cattle in any part of the said Manor which is or hereafter shall remain waste, I do hereby give and devise unto my grandson 'Robert Thong Livingston'. To have and to hold the said house farms and gristmill etc. etc., unto my said grandson during the term of the natural life of his father (Peter R) he and his assigns yielding rendering and paying therefor unto the Lord of sd Manor the yearly rent of eight shillings."

Then follows a devise of the tract northerly of the manor house to his own four younger sons Walter, Robert Cambridge, John, and Henry; and also a devise to his grandson, Robert Thong Livingston, oldest son of Peter R. Livingston, of the house in Albany and the northerly part of the manor land and of the manor house given for life to Peter.

The will then gives the Hermitage property as above described for life to Margaret, wife of Peter R. Livingston in case she survive him, and after her death to Peter's younger sons Peter William, James William, Moncrief, Walter Tryon, and William Smith. It also devises to them in fee after his death all that part of the manor given to Peter



Cornelia Beekman
1693-1742

*Daughter of Hendricus Beekman, wife of Gilbert Livingston
and mother of Henry Livingston*

The plate was made through the courtesy of William Willis Reese,
owner of the portrait.

which had not already been given by the will to Peter's oldest son Robert Thong Livingston. All the rest of the manor Robert, the third Lord, devised to his four younger sons.

There is no provision excepting from these devises the various properties sold to settlers on the manor. The reason for this was that each of these sales contained a provision for a rent reserved, for failure to pay which the grant might be cancelled. So, for example, on the sale of Teviotdale to Walter Livingston in 1773 the rent reserved was £7.10 per annum. And so these various properties remained as part of the manor, and there was no need to except them from the descriptions any more than there would be to except the lands leased to tenants for years.

Apparently Robert Livingston had little confidence in the ability of his son Peter to keep his money, and so gave the Hermitage to his oldest grandson so as to insure Peter a home for life safe from his creditors. Indeed even in the last year of his life he received a letter sixty-two lines long from Peter asking help toward meeting debt. 'This letter was dated from the "Hermitage 18th May, 1790." A strange thing about the house is the fact that Peter R. Livingston never himself owned it. It continued to belong to his father until his death in 1790, and then came to his oldest son Robert Thong Livingston for the term of Peter's life, then after Peter's death to his widow Margaret for life, and after her death to Peter's younger sons. And here Peter R. Livingston and his family continued to live until his death four years later in 1794.

The unusual appearance of the house, about fifty feet square, with high basement, and first floor capped by a beautifully constructed simple roof, long caused comment and some speculation. By some it was thought that the building was interrupted for lack of means to complete it. Others thought the building was interrupted by the hardship of the war of the Revolution. These seem to be only in part the reason, which apparently was that his father built for Peter so much of the house intending that at a later time, if his family required, and his means permitted, a second story be added. The placing of the stairs in what was then the back or service hall and the turn in them to give head room on reaching the attic, indicates that this had been the original intention. And the house of Peter's brother, Walter Livingston, was built in the same way. In one of the windows in the southeast room of the main floor at the Hermitage may still be seen scratched in the glass the initials

R.T.L. and beneath them the name Serena. The initials are doubtless those of Robert Thong Livingston, oldest son of Peter R. Livingston. Who Serena was is not known.

What happened next is not clear. Apparently the property was bought by members of the family of Walter Livingston of Teviotdale. The map made by John Wigram dated in January 1798 shows Henry Walter Livingston, oldest son of Walter Livingston, as then owning the Hermitage. There is no deed to him on the records, but it is not improbable that after their father's death, the widow and the sons to settle the debts of his family, sold the Hermitage to their cousin who doubtless desired it as a home for himself and his growing family of children, and who, because of the death of his father on 14 May, 1797 had more than before to care for himself. Henry Walter Livingston did not long own the Hermitage. He built himself the beautiful house called "The Hill" near the Village of Livingston, which he completed about this date, and apparently then sold the Hermitage to his younger brother Schuyler Livingston, who did not long hold it as appears from the following advertisement in the American Farmer and Dutchess County Advertiser of 13 June, 1799.

FOR SALE

A MILL & SEVERAL FARMS

A VALUABLE GRIST MILL, with two run of Stones, in complete repair—with a FARM of 66 acres of Land annexed—situate in the Manor of Livingston, and County of Columbia, half a mile from the postroad and six miles from the North River—the situation, stream and falls are equal to any in the State.

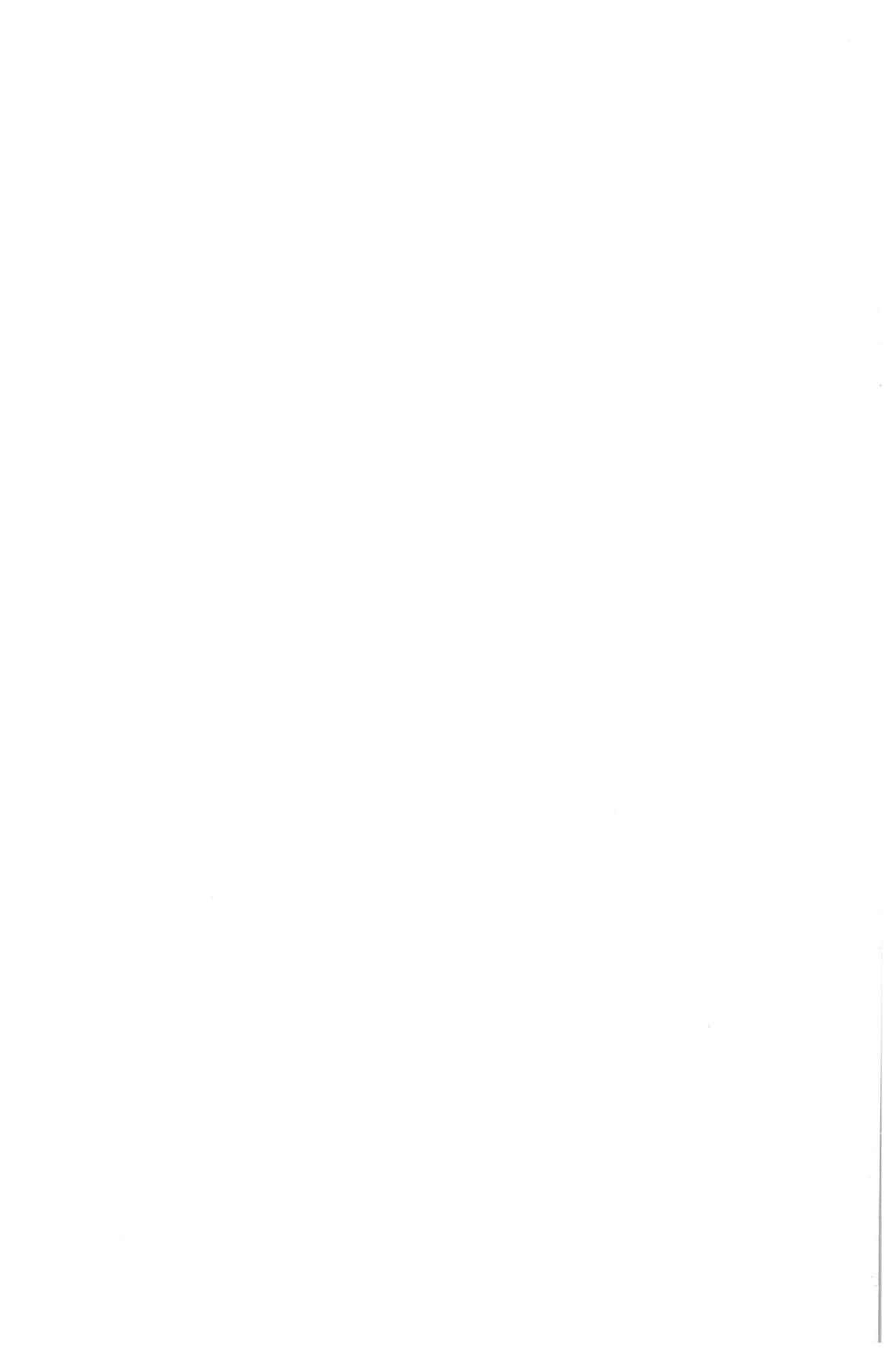
Also, the MANSION HOUSE and FARM, of the late Col. Peter R. Livingston, known by the name of the Hermitage, in the Manor of Livingston; this is a very valuable Farm; it contains 600 acres of good meadow and wood land—a large genteel brick dwelling house—a good barn, and every other convenience for a gentleman farmer.

The tenants now in possession, will show the lands to any person wishing to view them. They will be sold cheap, and a reasonable time given for payment. Possession will be given, the 1st day of April next. For further particulars, enquire of Schuyler Livingston, Esq., the proprietor, at Statsburgh, Dutchess County, or of William Willson, Clermont.



Hendricus Beekman
1652-1716

The plate was made through the courtesy of William Willis Reese,
owner of the portrait.



Schuyler Livingston who had married Eliza Barclay made his home near New York City, and seems to have sold the Hermitage to his brother Robert L. Livingston.

This Robert, baptized at Linlithgo, 6 May, 1775, had on 10 July, 1799, married his fourth cousin Margaret Maria Livingston, younger daughter of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston. Apparently after the death in 1800 of his mother, Margaret Beekman, widow of Judge Robert R. Livingston, the Chancellor wished to have his daughters living near him and gave the mansion at Clermont to his older daughter Elizabeth, who had married Edward Philip Livingston. About this time, or soon after he seems to have invited his younger daughter, Margaret, and her family to live with him in his own house also at Clermont. Having no need for the Hermitage as a home, Robert L. Livingston sold it by deed to John Richmond, dated 31 December, 1804, which gives the earliest known description of the "Hermitage Farm" and gives the boundaries as surveyed by John Wigram in 1797. It begins "at a large rock in Roeliff Jansen's Kill the southwest corner of the late Walter Livingston's Teviot Dalè farm, thence along the bounds thereof to the road leading from the Statchie to the Post Road at the Blue Store" . . . containing 600 acres, and a neck of land on the southerly side of the Kill containing ten acres.

This is, it seems, the Hermitage proper, being "the house and two farms now in possession of said Peter R. Livingston", mentioned in the will of Robert Livingston, the third Lord of the Manor. It excludes the farms of Zachariah Volant, Conradt Barringer, Christopher Blatner, and the farm and grist mill of Jacob Blatner. These the younger sons of Colonel Peter R. Livingston continued to hold as appears from other records.

Little is known about John Richmond and Mary, his wife, beyond the facts that he made the Hermitage his home and farmed it actively and successfully. About the year 1810 he established a woollen mill on Roeliff Jansen's Kill, about which there came to be a small village. He set aside a part of the garden for a family burying plot and the inscription on the stone over his grave read:

"In Memory of John Richmond
who died
Nov. 22, 1829

at the Hermitage in the
Town of Livingston,
Aged 83 years and 3 months.”

He was, therefore, born in August, 1746. The stone of Mary, his wife, bore the words:

“In memory of Mary Richmond
wife of John Richmond
who died
Dec. 16 - 1838
At the Hermitage in the Town
of Livingston
Aged 85 yrs 8 m's and 27 d's".
My flesh shall slumber in the ground
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound
And wait thy voice to rouse my —
With sweet salvation in the sound”.

They had had one daughter and four sons—Thomas who died 28 January, 1847 at the Hermitage, James who died 19 July, 1862, John Jr., who died 10 August, 1863, and Timothy who died 3 September, 1863, all buried in the plot at the Hermitage. The daughter, Mary Richmond, married John Taylor who in 1848 was Mayor of Albany. The sons remained bachelors and are said to have been rather eccentric.

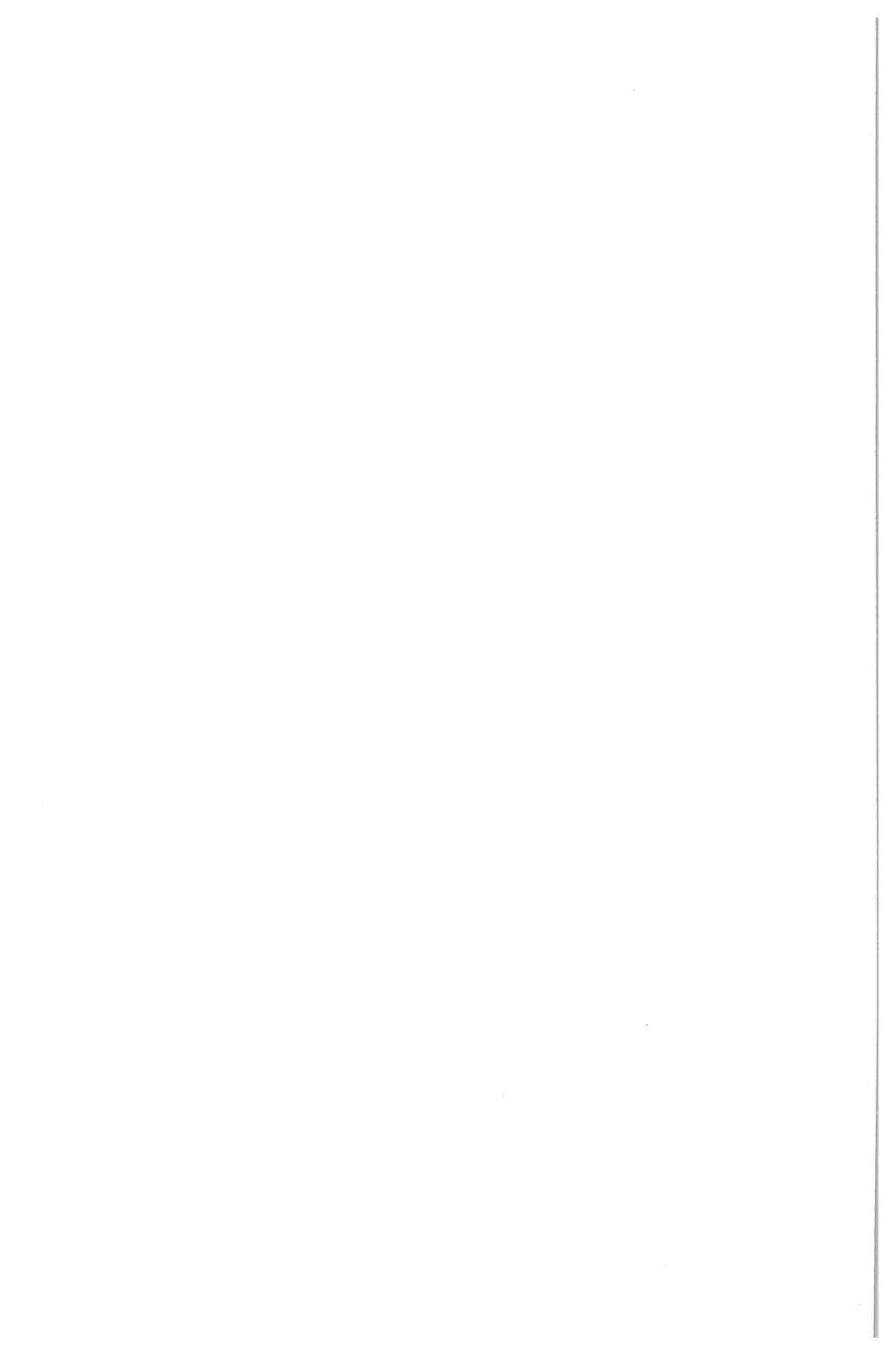
The executors of Timothy Richmond being William H. Taylor of Albany, Joseph B. Taylor of New York, and others sold the property to Alexander Fisher by deed dated 19 March, 1866, for a stated consideration of \$35,000. The deed described 543 acres in the town of Livingston, and 115 acres in the town of Clermont. Evidently the Richmonds had sold and bought land. It was probably at this time that the remains and grave stones in the family plot in the Hermitage garden were removed and placed in the cemetery at Livingston.

Alexander Fisher had extensive orchards at the Hermitage, and the woollen mills seem to have been abandoned during his ownership. He mortgaged the property and conveyed the fee to his son Frank Fisher. After the death of Alexander Fisher, the property was sold on foreclosure for \$19,000 by Referee's deed dated 8 August, 1899 to Catherine B. J. McClure, Maria C. Jermain, Julia J. MacCartee, and Katherine J. Townsend, heirs of James B. Jermain, deceased, of Albany. Parties to the foreclosure were A. Sturtevant, who is mentioned as holding there



Joanna Lopers
wife of Hendricus Beekman and mother of Cornelia Beekman

The plate was made through the courtesy of William Willis Reese,
owner of the portrait.



in 1873 and 1878 and Leonard Megley and Claude Megley who were apparently tenants of the Fishers.

On partition and distribution of the Jermain estate by deed dated 1 August, 1906, the Hermitage, together with other property, was conveyed to Catharine B. J. McClure. She held the property for twenty-two years, but did not herself reside there. On 17 November, 1928, she sold it to Albert M. Reed of Manchester, Vermont, who in turn by deed dated 4 December, 1930, conveyed it to Ida H. Ogilvie, the present owner. The description of the land in this deed is the same as that in the deed dated 19 March, 1866 from the executors of Timothy Richmond to Alexander Fisher showing that no part of the property had been sold off in the interval.

Miss Ida H. Ogilvie of New York City, brought up with all the advantages and training to be had in its private schools and Bryn Mawr, University of Chicago, and Columbia University where she took her doctor's degree, has always loved nature and the country. Her chosen life-work, geology, is indeed a nature study with a vast background and may well be called the study of the foundation of all science. Miss Ogilvie while carrying on her work as head of the department of geology at Barnard College in Columbia University, has found time for relaxation with her friends Miss Delia West Marble, the curator of geology at Barnard, and Miss Jean Earl Moehle at their farm called Airlie in Bedford, Westchester County. Since buying the Hermitage in 1930 Miss Ogilvie has devoted to it increasing attention. In the nine years past it has become an excellent and fully equipped dairy farm to which the Jersey stock, owned by Miss Ogilvie, have been transferred from Airlie.

And now in 1939 Miss Ogilvie has completed the building of the before unfinished mansion, the Hermitage, by raising the roof and building the second story above the old first floor. Thus she has carried out the intention of Robert Livingston the third Lord of the manor when long ago he built for his oldest son the basement, first floor and roof of this charming old house. The restoration and enlargement of the mansion house have been well done indeed. Everything that could be saved has been restored and kept and the new work has been carefully done to match the old. Miss Ogilvie and her architect, Harold R. Sleeper, are to be congratulated.

THE STORY OF TEVIOTDALE

A paper read before the Dutchess County Historical Society on the occasion of its twenty-second annual pilgrimage, September 9, 1939

by

JOHN ROSS DELAFIELD, A.M., LL.B, D.S.M.,
BRIG. GEN. INACT. RES. U. S. A.

As Teviotdale was built by Walter, the second surviving son of Robert Livingston, the third Lord of the Manor, this house brings us quite near to the manor itself. Walter was the younger brother of Peter R. Livingston whose house, the Hermitage, we have just visited.

It is not hard for us to picture Walter Livingston as a boy before the American Revolution, for he was born 27 November, 1740. His winters were spent in Albany and New York; his summers at the Manor House over there near the mouth of Roeliff Jansen's Kill. A better place for a healthy boy to grow up there could not be. There with boats on the river, his fishing rod and his gun, he rambled over much of the surrounding country, and not only the fish in the pools, but also the beauty of the Kill and the open waterway must have made him familiar with this spot long before he grew up.

When a young man of twenty-seven, he married Cornelia Schuyler, about five years younger than himself. He probably built Teviotdale shortly after that time for by deed dated 2 September, 1773 "Robert Livingston, Junior, Lord and Proprietor of the Manor of Livingston in the County of Albany and Province of New York, Esquire", conveyed to "Walter Livingston, Son to the aforesaid Robert Livingston" for £300 "But more especially for the Consideration of the Natural Love and affection which he hath and doth bear unto his said son Walter Livingston and for his better advancement in the world" 498 acres bounded in part by "a Creek called Roelif Janses Kill" and in part by a "small Creek called Cline Kill".

Robert Livingston Junior was probably so called to distinguish him from his uncle, Robert Livingston of Clermont.

Here Walter and Cornelia with their growing family of ten children, five boys and five girls, spent many happy summers, even making it their year-round home during the terrible years of the American Revo-



Wilhelmus Beekman
1623-1707
Father of Hendricus Beekman

The plate was made through the courtesy of William Willis Reese,
owner of the portrait.

lution. It is pleasant to imagine this bevy of children about the house. It was doubtless noisy, but full of life and fun.

But there were also anxious times when the children were small, for the Tories of the time were strong in the neighborhood to the eastward, and local attacks and violence were feared, and raids were made on isolated houses in the vicinity, but none so far as known on Teviotdale.

Precautions had to be taken for Walter Livingston had to be away from home much of the time in the service of his country. He was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775, Deputy Commissary-General of the Northern Department of the American Army in 1775-6. Member of the New York Assembly 1777-1779, and Speaker of that House in 1778-1779.

So his wife and small children were often alone, and it is said that a secret passage with many steps was excavated and built underground down to Roeliff Jansen's Kill, so that in case of need the family and slaves and those who might take refuge with them, could escape across or down the Kill. No trace of this passage is now known. The soft earth would quickly fill it in as the wooden supports rotted away.

Walter Livingston's public service did not stop with the War of the Revolution for in 1784 he was a member of the Continental Congress of the United States, and Commissioner of the United States Treasury in 1785.

On 1 May, 1792, Walter Livingston mortgaged this property to his youngest brother General Henry Livingston for £2400 and again gave the area as 498 acres. His wife, Cornelia, did not join in this mortgage and her dower was expressly excepted. Though there is no record of its satisfaction, the mortgage must have been paid off for Henry Livingston is not again found mentioned in connection with this estate.

Before his death, 14 May, 1797, his children had grown up and some were married and had left home. (1) His oldest son Henry Walter Livingston had married and then or soon after purchased the Hermitage from his aunt and cousins; soon after and about 1801 he built the beautiful mansion, "The Hill", near the village of Livingston, still to be seen from the Post Road high up on the hill overlooking the surrounding country. (2) Maria had married in 1788 her distant cousin Philip Henry Livingston. (3) Peter Schuyler had married Eliza Bar-

clay in 1796 and removed to the vicinity of New York City. (4) Robert L. Livingston married, after his father's death, 10 July, 1799, Margaret Maria, daughter of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston. (5) Harriet who, on 7 January, 1808, in this house married Robert Fulton, inventor of practical steamboat navigation. (6) Gertrude in 1800 married William Cutting of New York. Of the four younger children, three, Louisa, Walter and John died unmarried, and Cornelia married John Juhel.

The mother, Cornelia Schuyler, the widow of the Honorable Walter Livingston, died in 1822. Her husband's will contained the following:

"I also give and bequeath to my wife, Cornelia, all my household furniture, servants, and stock on the farm at Teviotdale, in the manor aforesaid, to dispose of same as she may think proper."

He also devised all the remainder of his estate to his four younger sons, Schuyler, Robert L., Walter T., and John. This was doubtless followed by a division between them when John Livingston received $168\frac{3}{4}$ acres out of the Teviotdale farm including the mansion house there. This must have been after 3 December, 1812, when the widow, Cornelia Livingston, and her son John Livingston mortgaged their undivided interest in the 498 acres to the Eagle Fire Company of New York for \$5,000 to secure a bond of John Livingston and his brother-in-law Robert Fulton.

Tradition tells us, and it is doubtless true, that those of her children who had not places of their own in the country, spent much of their time with their widowed mother at Teviotdale, and that Robert Fulton and his wife, Harriet, especially did so. Indeed the impression is so strong that though Robert Fulton died in 1815, seven years before his mother-in-law, the house is often called Fulton's House. It is said that after his marriage Fulton did much of his painting while at Teviotdale. This is in a measure confirmed by the circumstance that he painted a beautiful portrait of his brother-in-law, John Livingston, as a young man.

Apparently after her husband's death, Mrs. Fulton wished to make Teviotdale her home, and the records show that on 7 May, 1816, one hundred and sixty-eight and three-quarter acres out of the Teviotdale



Henry Livingston
1714-1799

Son of Gilbert and Cornelia (Beekman) Livingston

The plate was made through the courtesy of William Willis Reese,
owner of the portrait.

property, including the Mansion, were conveyed to her by her brother, John Livingston. Shortly after and on 15 November, 1816, she gave back to him a mortgage for \$3,000 on the same property.

Three or four years later she married Charles Augustus Dale, an Englishman, of whom it is said that he was a cultivated man of extravagant tastes, especially fond of fast horses. His name is remembered in Dale's bridge which crosses the Kill here below the mansion. In any event she lost much of her property and, leaving her children to be brought up in the family of her brother, Henry Walter Livingston, she went with her husband to England. After her death there in 1826 her body was brought back to America and buried in the Claverack churchyard.

After going to England, Charles Augustus Dale and Harriet his wife mortgaged Teviotdale to Thomas Fisher and others described as bankers of Leicestershire, England, for \$10,260 by mortgage dated 22 June, 1820. This resulted in a foreclosure commenced in 1833 against the children and successors, Robert Fulton, Charles Blight and Julia, his wife, Edward C. Crary and Cornelia, his wife, Mary Fulton, Murray Hoffman and John L. Lawrence, receivers of the Life and Trust Insurance Co., and Josiah Barker. Thomas Addis Emmet, as Master in Chancery in this foreclosure, by deed dated November, 1839, sold the 168 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres commonly called "Teviot Dale Farm" to Carroll Livingston, who had married Cornelia, a younger daughter of Henry Walter Livingston.

Shortly afterward and by deed dated 14 December, 1839, Carroll Livingston for \$4,967.55 sold 59 acres out of this property, including the mansion house, to Christian Cooper. The consideration was covered by giving back a purchase money mortgage of the same date and same amount, but which mortgage also covered two other parcels containing about 63 acres in addition.

This man, a veteran of the War of 1812, was born about the year 1774. He had been the miller at the grist mills opened by Moncrief Livingston in 1800, and had presumably long been in the employ of members of the Livingston family. He lived to an extraordinary age and died 10 September, 1885, retaining his faculties to the last. It is said that his second wife, a young woman, married him, an elderly man, for his money, and that he outlived her. Those who knew him during his

later years said that he let the old house go into a dreadful state and that it was dirty and out of repair, and that he so neglected himself as to be unpleasant. He had a number of children.

By his will he left his entire estate to his three children, Mary Cooper, Matilda Cooper, and Russel Cooper. The mansion with about thirty acres went to the son who further neglected it. After an evening carouse on 22 July, 1916, he accidentally drove off the bridge across Roeliff Jansen's Kill south of Linlithgo, the car burned and he was killed. It was probably during his lifetime that many of the broad boards were taken from the attic floor and used to repair the roof. The house was still habitable when, after Russel Cooper's death, a number of suits were brought and a foreclosure finally resulted in giving clear title to Frank Cooper, son of Russell, for twenty-three acres, including the mansion house, by referee's deed dated 13 October, 1917, the consideration being \$1917. Frank Cooper, being lame and of very moderate means, found it impossible to repair the mansion and used it not only for his own home, but also kept his farm animals in it, and stored hay and farm products in the larger rooms.

The house seems as originally built to have had the stone walls exposed without stucco covering. This is evident from the neatly formed brick windowheads which appeared when the outside stucco had fallen off during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The loss of the plaster from parts of the interior walls, especially in the large drawing-room, not only showed the hand split laths, but also others formed by filling wide thin boards with splits with a hatchet and then nailing the split board to the studding. The entire frame of the house is of hand hewn beams pinned together with wooden pins. The nails and spikes where used were hand made of wrought iron.

The location and small size of the front entrance door seem to show that the stairs were not included in the original plan. The reason is perhaps indicated by the straight line which appears in the stone work around the entire building somewhat above the first story windows. This seems to show that the house was at first built to go no higher than the first story, and shortly afterwards, probably within four or five years, the roof was raised and the second story built on, due perhaps, to the increase in the family of the Honorable Walter Livingston. When the second story was added it was found necessary to have a stairs, and the

old front door was sacrificed to work in the stairs and the small door was substituted. The house called "The Hermitage", built for Colonel Peter R. Livingston, older brother of the Honorable Walter Livingston, did not until the year 1939 have a second story added to it, and stood with the roof over the first story. However, in that case stairs were provided in the beginning with the probable intention of adding a second story at some future date.

The Palladian window on the north front seems to have been put in when the drawing room and dining room windows were lengthened for there is no brick heading for it. The trim around the doors between the drawing and dining room, the arch in the dining room and the painting of the main stair risers to imitate marble are probably of the same date.

There were, therefore, apparently two periods of alteration of the mansion. First: The roof, which is built completely independent of the inside partitions for support, was raised like a lid, the second floor, built beneath it, the stairs put in, and to make room for it the front door cut down and moved to one side. This must have been within a few years of the time the original house was built, for the brick window heads are alike over the first and second floor windows, as are also the wide thick floor boards in the first, second, and attic floors. Second: The making of the French windows, the Palladian window, the dining room door trim and interior arch, the arch in the second floor hall, the stucco on the whole exterior, the simple marble mantels in the drawing room, dining room and northeast room, and the narrower floor boards in the drawing room, dining room, and great bedroom on the second floor. This second period of alteration was probably about 1818 and shortly after the widow Harriet Livingston Fulton married Charles Augustus Dale.

By 1927 through neglect, leaks in the roof, water freezing in the walls, and other decay, the mansion was in such dilapidation that parts of the main walls were about to fall. Not wishing to see the country home of his great, great grandfather fall to the ground, General Delafield bought it with four acres of ground on 10th November, 1927. When General Delafield bought it the outside walls of Teviotdale were about to fall, particularly on the easterly and southerly sides. The chimneys would have gone with the walls. It became necessary to take

down these parts of the walls, and to build them up again with concrete filled with the stone of the original walls.

TWO-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
BIRTHDAY OF GEORGE CLINTON

On the 26th of July, 1939, a large group of patriotic and historical societies of the Hudson River region recalled and celebrated the two-hundredth anniversary of the birthday of George Clinton, first governor of the State of New York.

Clinton was born in Orange County. His military services linked him prominently with the Highlands. His political career occasioned his transient residence at Kingston and Poughkeepsie and New York City. In his latter years, when free to choose a permanent home, he elected to build himself a house on the east shore of the river at the mouth of Jan Casper's Kill in the town of Poughkeepsie.

Thus he was associated with several counties and communities and the anniversary of his birthday was celebrated at Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Little Britain and New Windsor and at Forts Clinton and Montgomery in the Highlands.

At Poughkeepsie the program, arranged for by Dr. J. W. Poucher, Secretary of the Dutchess County Historical Society, took place in front of the Court House and was presided over by Dr. James F. Baldwin, Vice-President-at-Large of the society. Addresses were made by the Mayor of Poughkeepsie, the Honorable George V. L. Spratt, and by the Judge of the County Court, the Honorable J. Gordon Flannery.

The ceremonies took place on the site where in 1788 George Clinton presided over the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York, at which convention New York ratified the Federal Constitution. A bronze tablet on the wall of the Court House commemorates the convention and a wreath in memory of Clinton was placed on the tablet during these observances.

GEORGE CLINTON

FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

George Clinton was born July 26, 1739. He was the fourth son of Charles Clinton who came from Ireland and settled at Little Britain, Orange County, New York, in 1731. George began his active life as a sailor on a privateer at the age of sixteen. At the age of nineteen (1758), he joined his brother James, who was an officer in the colonial army, in an expedition against the French and Indians, where they both distinguished themselves. He then studied law for a time in New York. Soon after his return to Orange County he was appointed by his namesake and relative, Colonial Governor George Clinton, as clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Ulster County. I have heard it doubted but there is no question that the Royal Governor George Clinton and his son Sir Henry Clinton, British Commander during the Revolution, were distant relations of our George Clinton, descendants of the Earls of Lincoln. They used the same coat of arms.

In Ulster Clinton met Cornelia Tappen, whom he married a year later. She was the sister of his deputy, Christopher Tappen. About this time, 1768, he was appointed attorney to practice in the courts of the province. In 1765 he had been appointed surrogate of Ulster County. He served as a delegate from Ulster in the last Colonial Assembly, from 1768 to 1775, during the stormy period just before the Revolution. He was a delegate to the first provincial convention in April, 1775, and was then appointed a delegate to the first Continental Congress of 1776, where the Declaration of Independence was drafted and adopted and he would have been a "signer" had it not been positively necessary for him to be in New York. Here the military council had appointed him Brigadier-General* and placed him in command of militia for Ulster, Orange and Westchester Counties, so that duty required him to remain at his post. Then it had become necessary to carry on the government of the province. The Council of Safety called an election and when the votes were counted it was found that George Clinton had been elected both Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. On July 30, 1777, he took the oath of office administered by Pierre Van Courtlandt, president of the

*He was later made a Major-General in the Continental army.

council, who assumed the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

The first legislature of the State of New York assembled at Kingston September 9, 1777, and Clinton delivered a message to the people, urging strong measures in the carrying on of the war. It was not until the next September that Governor Clinton issued a proclamation for the legislature to meet on the first of October at Poughkeepsie, which had then become the state capital, owing to the destruction of Kingston by the enemy the year before. It took from the first of October to the fifteenth to get a quorum of the legislators together, adjourning from day to day. It was not like our George Clinton to fail in anything he undertook.

Clinton was not only governor but also general in command of all the state troops. The militia was a difficult body of men to control. There were very few laws in the new state and practically every man considered that he was a law unto himself. It took a man like Clinton to govern these men and win their confidence. He showed them that he was willing to lead them himself where bullets and cannon balls were flying thickest. He got very good service from the militia and wonderful service from the levies which he later organized for the protection of the frontiers. He commanded in person at the defense of the Highlands and escaped from Fort Montgomery by crossing the Hudson River in a rowboat after dark. His brother, General James Clinton, also escaped by climbing down a hundred-foot precipice after receiving a bayonet thrust in his thigh. During all these years George Clinton enjoyed the high esteem and fullest confidence of General Washington. One of the things that shows best the kindly relations that existed between these two men was that Clinton named his only son George Washington and his youngest daughter Martha Washington.

Poughkeepsie was the state capital from 1777 until 1783 when New York was made the seat of government. Governor Clinton's headquarters were at Poughkeepsie and it is known that his family was there when the British forces came up the Hudson in October. When the capital was moved to New York Governor Clinton and his family went also, in the fall of 1784. In 1788, when the convention for the ratification of the Federal Constitution was held in Poughkeepsie, Governor Clinton presided. He was the leader of the anti-Federalist, or State Rights, party.

George Clinton was re-elected governor for six consecutive terms, 1777-1796. He then declined to serve on account of poor health and John Jay was elected governor. But in 1801 Clinton was again elected and served until 1804 when he was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Thomas Jefferson. He served two terms as vice-president until his death (after a short illness from pneumonia) April 20, 1812. Fortunately, he had with him his son-in-law, Pierre Van Courtlandt, Jr.

He was buried in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington and a monument was erected over his grave by his children. There his body remained for nearly a century, when in May, 1908, his remains, with the monument, were brought to Kingston and placed in the old Dutch Churchyard in plain sight of the spot where he was proclaimed first Governor of New York. His monument bears this inscription:

To the Memory of George Clinton
He was Born in the State of New York on the
26th of July, 1739, and Died at the City of
Washington on the 20th April, 1812,
In the 73d Year of his Age.
He was a Soldier and Statesman of the
Revolution, Eminent in Council, Distinguished
In War. He Filled with unexampled Usefulness
Purity and Ability, Among Many other High
Offices, those of Governor of his
Native State, and Vice-President
of the United States.
While He lived, His Virtue, Wisdom, and Valor
Were the Pride, the Ornament and Security
Of his Country, and when he Died, He
Left an Illustrious Example of a
Well Spent Life, Worthy of all
Imitation.
This Monument is Affectionately
Dedicated by his Children.

In 1804, when elected vice-president, Governor Clinton had purchased a farm in Dutchess County on the Hudson at the mouth of Jan

Casper's Kill and moved his family upon it. As the old house was not large enough for his purpose, he built there quite a pretentious mansion, in which he made his home during the remaining eight years of his life, while serving as vice-president of the United States. The vicinity is still known as Clinton Point. The house on the Clinton Point farm was destroyed by fire in 1874.

J. WILSON POUCHER, M. D.

WHO WERE THE NINE PARTNERS?

During the last fifteen or twenty years of the seventeenth century there was a land-grabbing movement, when men who had influence enough with the provincial government acquired patent rights to all the vacant lands along the Hudson River. One of the last and one of the largest of these grabs was that of the Nine Partners in Dutchess County, granted May 27, 1697. The so-called Nine Partners were Caleb Heathcote, Augustine Graham, James Emott, John Aertson, Henry Filkin, Hendrick Ten Eyck, Jarvis Marshall, David Jamison and William Creed. Practically all of these men were in one way or another connected with the colonial government or had influence with others who were.

The tract of land covered by this patent extended along the Hudson River from the Harmense and Sanders Patent (which included the northern part of the Town of Poughkeepsie) to the Crum Elbow Creek, which flows into the river at what is now Hyde Park; then its northern and westerly boundary followed the creek northeasterly practically to its source; then a line ran east to the boundary* between New York and Connecticut and finally, from the Connecticut line the south boundary ran west to the Hudson. A map accompanying this article will show what parts of Dutchess County the tract included.

The owners almost immediately began to speculate in their rights. In 1699, two years after the granting of the patent, the space along the Hudson was surveyed and divided into nine lots, somewhat less than half a mile in width and extending eastward about four miles. These were later known as the "Water Lots." Nothing seems to have been done about the main body of the grant until after 1730 when David Jamison, the last survivor of the original patentees, called the owners of rights together and assessed the share of each one for money to pay for a survey to divide the main body of the patent into thirty-six equal shares, four of which shares went to the owner or owners of each one-ninth of the original grant. This was in 1734 and the surveyor was Richard Edsal. The Great Nine Partners Patent was issued May 27, 1697, but it was

*In after years the boundary was adjusted. Connecticut ceded to New York a long narrow strip known as The Oblong, which was added to New York at the east.

not until November 4, 1737, that a satisfactory deed was granted by the Indian owners of these lands.* Then there was the necessity for a correct boundary line between their lands and adjoining patents, especially the Little Nine Partners in the north. Several surveys were made, the first by Jacobus Bruyn, Deputy Surveyor General of the Province, assisted by Cornelius Van Wyck, the second by Jacobus Ter Bos and the last by Charles Clinton, Deputy State Surveyor, and it was not until after 1740 that the above differences were finally adjusted with their neighbors.** Disagreement over the line from the Hudson east to Pleasant Valley has always existed.

Who these nine partners were and a brief sketch of some of their descendants I shall try to explain in the following pages.

1. Hendrick Ten Eyck, one of the original Nine Partners in 1697 and to whom Water Lot One was allotted, is referred to in deeds as "mariner" of New York City. His wife's name was Petranella. Three-quarters of his right to Water Lot One was soon sold. The remaining one-fourth was sold by his heirs in 1753. It is supposed that none of the Ten Eycks ever lived in Dutchess.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Filkin, to whom the second water lot was allotted, was in 1684 Excise Collector for all of Long Island and the next year was Revenue Officer for Long Island. In 1706, he was Lieutenant-Colonel of Kings County Militia and active in quelling a riot between Kings and Queens Counties inhabitants. The last mention I find of him was his petition to be appointed inspector of drifts on Long Island. There is a story that he was once ordered to take charge of a whale that had drifted ashore and to preserve it for His Royal Highness the Duke of York. Three of his sons and a daughter are known to have come to Dutchess County and to have settled on the Nine Partners tract. Henry Filkin lived at what is now Washington Hollow and served as Supervisor of Crum Elbow Precinct, 1740-1749. In 1744, he was Sheriff of Dutchess County. He served as a member of the Provincial Assembly, 1755-1758. Isaac Filkin owned part of the second water lot. It is uncertain whether he lived on the water lot or near

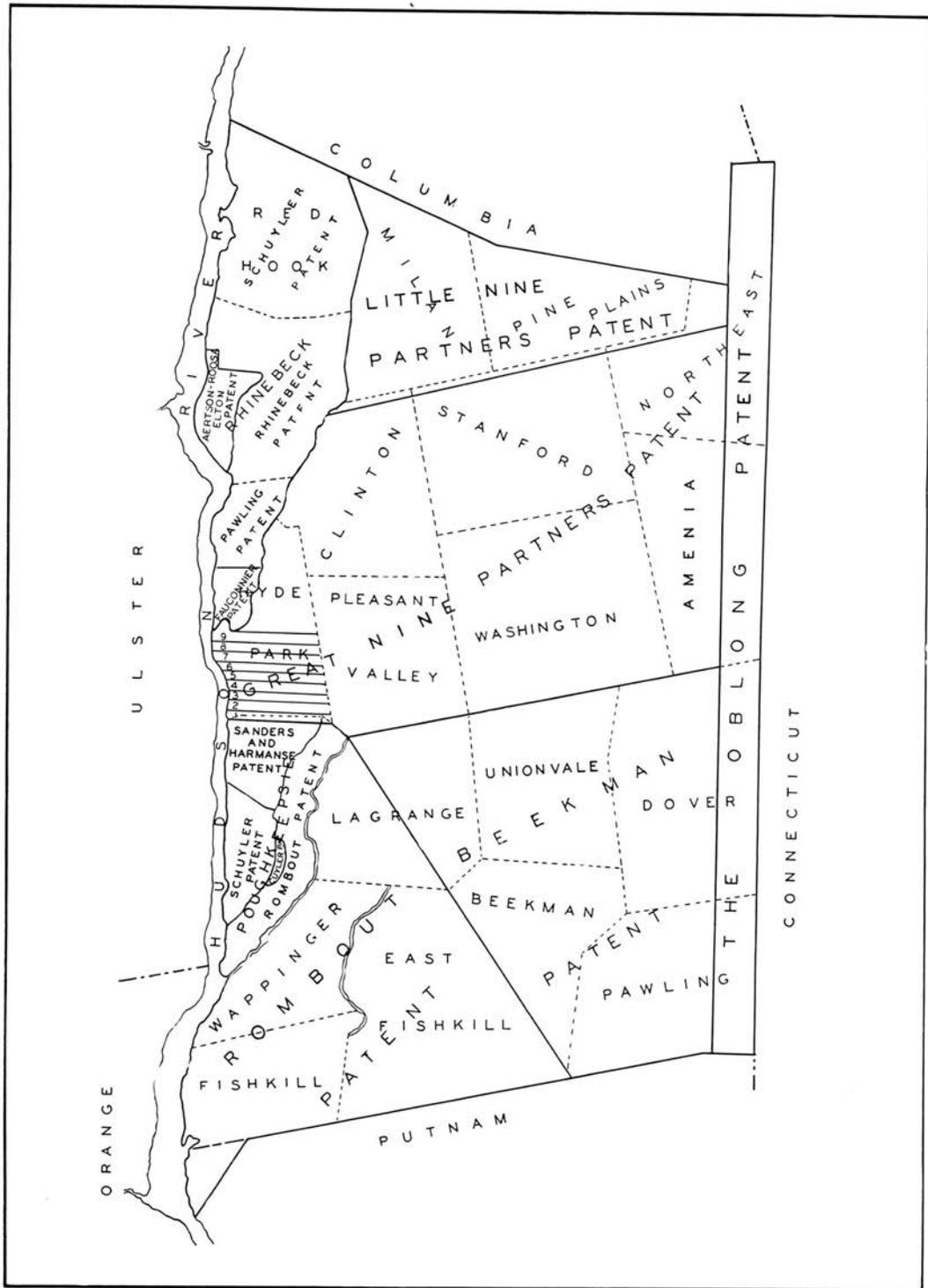
*See *The Deed of the Great Nine Partners*, by George S. Van Vliet, Year Book, Vol. VIII, page 29.

**See *The Record Book of the Nine Partners*, by Helen W. Reynolds, Year Book, Vol. XVI, page 27.

Washington Hollow. He was the first Supervisor of Crum Elbow Precinct, 1738-1739. Francis Filkin resided for many years in Poughkeepsie where he was an active business man. He married the widow of Peter Van Kleeck. In 1734, he was made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Dutchess County and served also as Judge of the Court of Special Sessions. He was a popular justice and held his position on the bench for twelve years, until 1746, when he removed with his family to New York, where he lived the rest of his life. He served as alderman in New York for several years. Another brother, Jacob Filkin, remained at the old home at Flatbush, Long Island. Their sister, Antje, married Francis Hegeman and they owned Hegeman's Landing on the Second Water Lot.

3. Augustine Graham was a great-grandson of James Graham, the "Great Marquis of Montrose" of Edinburgh, Scotland, who was a royalist leader under King Charles, and was captured and executed by the Cromwellians. Augustine's father, James Graham, was the first to come to America and became Attorney-General of the Province of New York. Augustine was a Major of Militia in Westchester County and owned land at Rye. He was for many years Surveyor-General of the province. He was a patentee in the Great Nine Partners in 1697 and also in the Little Nine Partners in 1704. He married Jane Chiswell. He died at Morrisania, Westchester County, in October 1718. He had conveyed all his rights in the Great Nine Partners to Edward Antill who had married his niece, Annie Morris, daughter of Lewis Morris, first provincial governor of New Jersey (whose wife, Isabella Graham, was the sister of Augustine). To his son, James Graham, he left his interest in the Little Nines. James had married his cousin Isabella, another daughter of Governor Morris. His descendants were for many years residents of Pine Plains, New York, but Isaac Hunting says, "He was the last resident of the name in this town."

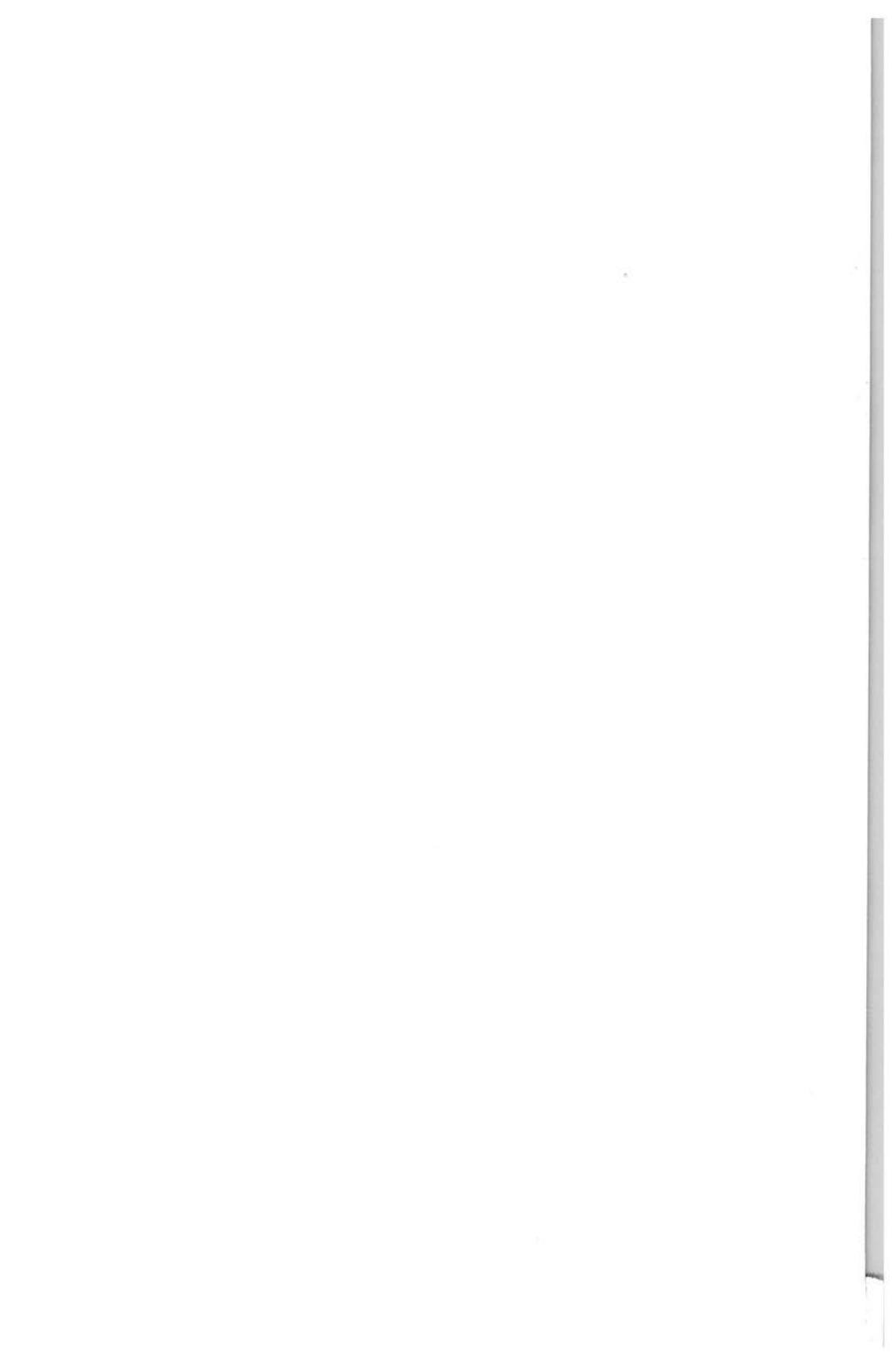
4. James Emott was prominent as a lawyer and counselor in New York during the 1690's. In 1694 he bought 47 acres of land on Staten Island. In 1695, he was one of the petitioners, with others, to purchase land just outside the north gates of New York City on which to build an Episcopal Church. He was mentioned in 1696 as one of the builders of Trinity Church. In 1699 he had disposed of all his rights in the Great Nine Partners Patent. In 1702 he was counselor in the trial of



Map of Dutchess County

Superimposed upon the townships of 1939 this map shows the patents for land that were issued in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The map of the county with the towns was drawn by Emmett K. Hosier. The patents for land were superimposed by Mr. Hosier in accordance with information supplied by J. Wilson Poucher, M. D., George S. Van Vliet and Helen Wilkinson Reynolds.



Colonel Nicholas Bayard. His wife was Eleanor Pey. They left eleven children.

5. John Aertson was perhaps an Ulster County man, as the name was at that time fairly common there. In the distribution made in 1699, Water Lot Five fell to him. On October 10, 1701, as recorded in Liber 2, Dutchess County Deeds, John Aertson and wife, Elizabeth, sold water lot number 5 to Michael Hawden. In 1731, executors of Michael Hawden sold this lot to Anthony Rutgers and in 1748, Rutgers conveyed it to Charles Crooke.

6. William Creed was a lawyer whose home was at Jamaica, Long Island. He was one of the original Nine Partners in 1697 and in 1699, when the nine water lots were laid out, Water Lot Six was allotted to him. When, in 1730, the owners of rights were assessed for money to pay the expenses of the survey, Augustine Creed, his son, was named as owner of one-half of his one-ninth. Augustine Creed disposed of his rights to Anthony Yelverton in 1740. By a deed, recorded in Liber 1 of deeds in Dutchess County, June 7, 1735, "for the consideration of £ 90 William Creed of Jamaica in Queens County on Long Island in the Province of New York, Grandson and heir apparent of William Creed late of the same place, deceased, and Mary his wife, conveyed to Cornelius Van Wyck of the Township of Hemstead in said Queens County, one equal fourth part of one equal Ninth part of a certain tract of land Granted by King William III to Colonel Caleb Heathcote and eight other persons, by Letters Patent dated May 27, 1697." By a similar deed, dated on the same date, for the same consideration, the same Grantor conveyed to Theodorus Van Wyck of Flushing, Long Island, a similar one-fourth part of one equal ninth part of the same premises. William Creed's daughter Elizabeth, born March 26, 1698, married May 3, 1720, Theodorus Van Wyck, according to Anne Van Wyck, historian of the Van Wyck family.

7. David Jamison was born in Scotland where he spent his early life. In 1685 he was sent to New Jersey as a political exile and was obliged to serve four years' retainment to pay for his passage. For this he was sold to George Lockhart of Woodbridge and assigned to the Rev. George Clark, Chaplain of the Port of New York. Several of the principal men of the city bought Jamison's time and employed him as a Latin teacher. Soon after this he was appointed a Deputy Clerk of the

Governor's Council and in 1691 became Chief Clerk of the Council and Secretary in 1695. In 1701, he was in court trying to collect back pay for his services. It is said he even went to England to try to collect five years' unpaid salary. He is mentioned as serving in various cases as an attorney. In 1711, he was appointed Chief Justice of New Jersey and, in 1720, became Attorney General of New York. He married, May 7, 1695, Mary Hardenbrook. Their daughter Elizabeth married John Johnston of Perth Amboy, N. J. and it was their son, David Johnston and his wife, Magdalen Walton, who came to Dutchess County to live on the Nine Partners tract of land which David had inherited from his mother, Elizabeth Jamison. About 1754 they built their home and called it "Lithgow", after the home of his grandfather, David Jamison, in Scotland.

John, the oldest son of David Johnston and Magdalen, married Susannah Bard, daughter of Dr. Samuel Bard of New York, and went to live on Water Lot Seven, where they built their home and named it "Bellefield". Dr. Bard about this time removed to this neighborhood and called his home "Hyde Park", a name which has since been adopted by the present village and township of that name. John Johnston was Judge of the County of Dutchess from 1807 to 1817. In 1885 "Bellefield" was sold to Thomas Newbold who lived there until his death in 1929. It is now the home of his daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Morgan. David Jamison was the last surviving member of the original Nine Partners.

8. Caleb Heathcote was early a prominent citizen of New York. He was surveyor of the province and served as a member of the Provincial Council and was at one time Judge of the Court of Admiralty. He was for many years a colonel of militia. It was very likely that his great influence had much to do with the granting to him and his eight partners of the patent of the Great Nine Partners in Dutchess County in 1697. He had previously purchased large tracts of land in Westchester County and, in 1701, was granted Manorial Rights for the Manor of Scarsdale. He served as Mayor of New York from 1711 to 1714 and, it is said that his brother, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, was at the same time Lord Mayor of London. He married the daughter of William Smith of St. George's Manor, Long Island, who was for a time Chief Justice of the Province of New York. He had two sons who both died young. His two daugh-

ters married prominent men of their time. Ann married Chief Justice James DeLancey and Martha married Dr. Lewis Johnston. When, in 1699, the first survey was made and the nine water lots were laid out, Heathcote had disposed of all his rights in the patent. He died suddenly of apoplexy February 28, 1721.

9. Jarvis Marshall, to whom Water Lot Nine fell, had on May 8, 1699, sold one half of his rights to Jacobus Rollogom and on September 9, he sold his remaining half to John Crooke of Kingston, New York. Rollogom died in 1722. His sisters were Mary, wife of Henry Crane, and Anne Stoutenburgh, mother of Jacobus Stoutenburgh. Anne Stoutenburgh, on August 22, 1722, sold her share to her son Jacobus and, by 1743, he had acquired the balance of Lot No. 9. He later purchased a part of Lot No. 8, which parcel in later years was a part of the estate of the late Archibald Rogers. Jacobus Stoutenburgh was the first white settler of record in that section.

J. WILSON POUCHER.



THE BEGINNINGS OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION
IN DUTCHESS COUNTY

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES	COUNTY TREASURER
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	COUNTY COURT
CLERK TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	COUNTY CLERK

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES

The offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable are derived from England. Under Dutch sovereignty in New Netherland they were unknown. They came into existence here when New Netherland became New York, at which time, with the transfer of sovereignty from the Dutch to the English, a body of old English law was set up. That body of law became known as the Duke's Laws, meaning the laws introduced by the then Duke of York, who had been made Proprietor of the Province of New York. Included in the Duke's Laws was provision for the appointment of Justices of the Peace and of Constables.

In 1683 "the Dutchess's County" was laid out on the map but, for a number of years, it was made dependent upon Ulster County for the administration of civil affairs because it was so sparsely populated.

The first intimation that has been found to indicate that men of Dutchess had been appointed to office to conduct local civil administration occurs in an Act¹ of the Provincial Assembly, passed on October 23, 1713, which directed that the Justices of the Peace of Dutchess County should issue warrants to Constables to call a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county. The meeting was to be held for the purpose of creating a Board of Supervisors,—which action is another story, submitted below. Here, the point to be stressed is that in 1713 Justices of the Peace and Constables were functioning in Dutchess. The names of the men who in 1713 filled those positions have not been learned but apparently from that time to the present the two offices of ancient English origin have continued in the county and their duties to be performed.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

There are three printed histories of Dutchess County. In two of the three a Civil List is presented. But neither of the three books men-



Annatje Jans Van Putten
wife of
Hendrick Kip

The plate was made through the courtesy of William Willis Reese,
owner of the portrait.

tions the Board of Supervisors. It seems proper therefore that the *Year Book* of the Dutchess County Historical Society should provide a summary of the story of the first years of one of the oldest institutions in the community.

In 1703 the Assembly of the Province of New York passed an Act² that provided for defraying public charges, for maintaining the poor and for "preventing vagabonds." In each town in the Province one freeholder was to be elected annually "to compute, Ascertain, Examine, Oversee and allow the contingent Publik and necessary Charge for each County," and also there were to be elected annually in each town two assessors and one collector.

Ten years later, on October 23, 1713, the Assembly passed an Act¹ under which Dutchess County (specifically) was authorized to elect one Supervisor, one Treasurer, two Assessors and two Collectors. The Justices of the Peace of Dutchess were directed to issue warrants to Constables to call a meeting of freeholders and inhabitants before the first Tuesday in September, 1714, to elect the said officers, they to have the powers set forth in the Act of 1703.

By 1719 the population of Dutchess had increased and the Assembly passed an Act³ which stated that because of such growth the area of the county was to be divided into South and Middle and North Divisions and that each Division should elect a Supervisor. Later, the three Divisions were referred to as Wards.

The three Divisions or Wards of Dutchess existed from 1719 to 1737 (eighteen years). Then, again, increased population necessitated new administrative measures and on December 16, 1737, the Assembly passed an Act⁴ by which the territory of Dutchess was divided into seven Precincts, in each of which at an annual election there were to be chosen one Supervisor, two Assessors, and one Collector. The Supervisors were to hold an annual meeting at Poughkeepsie and the services of a clerk were to be paid for by the County. Division of the County into Precincts lasted through the War of the Revolution. After the war Precincts were abolished and Towns created.

The first documentary record relating to the Supervisors which is now known of is a paper on which is entered all or part of the assessment roll of the County as of September 27, 1714. The document is fully reported upon in the *Year Book* of the Dutchess County Historical

Society for 1927 and was at that time owned by Mrs. Edward J. Coleman of Poughkeepsie. It would seem to have been the outcome of the Assembly Act of 1713.

There follows a period of three or four years in which references to the Supervisors are few in number but from 1717-1718 to 1810 there are almost complete records of the proceedings of the Board. For those ninety-two years the volumes on file contain the annual accounts of the Board in more and less detail and also the tax-lists of the County. The latter (barring a few breaks) run from 1717-1718 to 1780 and provide a record that amounts to a directory of the heads of households in Dutchess for most of the eighteenth century.

For many years these books containing entries of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors in the eighteenth century were kept in the office of the County Clerk. The present writer remembers them about 1895 on the top shelf of the room immediately behind the main office of the Clerk in the Court House that was torn down in 1901. In 1922, by order of Justice Morschauer of the Supreme Court and with the approval of the then County Clerk, Joseph A. Daughton, they were removed from the present Court House to the Adriance Memorial Library. This action was taken for several reasons. The books were useless in modern legal work in the Clerk's office. They took up needed shelf-room and so were often shifted about to make accomodation for volumes that were in frequent demand (at the time of their removal they were in the Automobile Bureau on a shelf with other books in front of them). In the Library they were given a special place and there they are in constant demand for use by historical research workers.

Invaluable historically as are the tax-lists recorded in these volumes, the financial transactions of the Supervisors are also of much importance for they reveal primitive conditions in Dutchess. Standing out conspicuously are items covering disbursements for:—caring for the sick and poor; transporting indigent transients out of the County; expenses of road-building; hiring "express riders" to carry messages; paying the representatives of Dutchess for service in the Provincial Assembly; paying bounties for wolves' heads (the woods of Dutchess must have been filled with wolves at first!); paying for stocks and for a whipping post; paying for a court-cryer and a bell-ringer; providing constables' staffs;



Hendrick Kip
1654-1713

The plate was made through the courtesy of William Willis Reese,
owner of the portrait.

and paying for paper and pens and ink and record-books, a record-chest, &c, &c.

With but few exceptions the meetings of the Board of Supervisors have been held at Poughkeepsie, undoubtedly in the Court House. The eighteenth century records show however that at New Hackensack in 1778 payment was made to John Cooke, Stephen Thorn, Teunis Van Bunschoten and William Askins for board and lodging for Supervisors and Assessors and for pasturage for horses; in 1781 to Henry Hagaman at New Hackensack; and in 1780 to James Van Der Burgh in Beekman Precinct. It is possible that the removal from Poughkeepsie in the said years was caused by the presence there of state officials (while Poughkeepsie was the capital of the state) and the consequent extra demand for tavern accommodations.

In the eighteenth century the Supervisors who lived at points in the County distant from the Court House were obliged to ride or drive their horses over poor roads when they attended the meetings of the Board. For some of them it must have required a day to reach Poughkeepsie and a day to return home, with perhaps a whole day in between for the business sessions. Thus board and lodging for the members and food and care for horses were necessary. The charges for such items were paid by the Board out of County funds and from the records of such disbursements it is possible to learn who of the residents of Poughkeepsie provided accommodations for man and beast.

Some of the home-owners who opened their doors were persons whose names are still familiar and the locations of whose dwellings are known. For example,—many times the Van Kleeck house (on the approximate site of the present 226-228 Mill street) was the scene of hospitality and, even more often, the house on the site of the present Nelson House was visited. The latter was first owned by Jacobus Van Den Bogaert and later by Stephen Hendrickson. On the site of the present Bardavon Theatre Building in the 1770's and 1780's was the popular tavern of Thomas Poole and in the 1770's Lewis Du Bois had an inn at (approximately) the present 25 Market street. John Ten Broeck entertained in the 1740's in a stone house on the site of the present Fallkill National Bank and Trust Company.

No mention has so far been found of the man or men who served as Supervisor for Dutchess County in 1714, 1715, 1716 and 1717. That

the power to elect certain officials in the County (which was conferred by the Assembly Act of 1713) was acted upon in those years is to be inferred from the incidental references⁵ that occur to a Collector of taxes as functioning in 1715 and 1717. On January 17, 1717-1718, tax-lists,⁶ compiled by Assessors were filed. Then, on April 1, 1718, entry was made of the election of Henry Van Der Burgh as Supervisor.⁷ He was again elected⁸ on April 7, 1719, but on April 5, 1720 (under the Act of June 24, 1719), three Supervisors were elected instead of one, representing the three newly-created North, Middle and South Divisions (or Wards) of the County. That first Board of three⁹ members consisted of William Trophage for the North Ward; Henry Van Der Burgh for the Middle Ward; and Johannis Ter Boss for the South Ward.

The condition of the books in the Adriance Memorial Library that contain the eighteenth century records of the Board of Supervisors is in the main good. Some of the earliest pages are partly blurred, as if perhaps they were water-soaked at the time of one of the Court House fires. Some are slightly torn and in a few places both handwriting and spelling are bad. Ultimately the writing settles down into a general legibility. The original covers all are gone, the present canvas bindings having been put on in the nineteenth century.

As stated above, the records of the Board of Supervisors which are in the Library come down to 1810. For information of the Board's proceedings after 1810 it is necessary to seek first the basement of the Court House and second the office of the Board, upstairs in the same building. In the basement there are nine large leather-covered volumes, the contents of which extend through the years 1829-1877. No records have as yet been found for the period from 1810 to 1829. In the office of the Board are volumes ranging in date from 1862 to the present time. There is an over-lap between the latest date in the books in the basement and the earliest in the books in the office of the Board. As the entries in the books in the basement are in writing and those in the office are in printed form it is assumed that the over-lap is all duplicate material. Patient comparison of the two sets of books would determine this point.

For their kindness in listing the volumes in the basement and those in the office in the Board the writer is grateful to Dr. J. W. Poucher, Mr. Everett Travis and Mr. Frederic A. Smith.

If the assessment roll of September, 1714, is taken as the first busi-

ness transacted by the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County, the Board reached its two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary in 1939.

CLERK TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

In 1714 certain officials began to administer local civil affairs in Dutchess County. Their names are not known but the existence of an assessment roll for 1714 shows that a Supervisor, Assessors and Collectors must have been at work that year (presumably under the Act of 1713, which is referred to on a preceding page in connection with the account of the organization of the Board of Supervisors). Furthermore, there is incidental mention in the records of the Board of Supervisors of tax-collectors performing their duties in 1715 and 1717.⁵

Under date of October 8, 1717, the accounts¹⁰ of the Board show that payment was made to "Henry Van Der Burgh Clark" for "Two Years Servis as pr Egreement at three pound pr Annum 6 pound." Also payment was made to him for: "one Book for to Record the Transport 18/;" for: "Penns, Inck and Papper for Two Year 6/;" a total of £ 7. 7. 0. All of which items disclose the fact that Henry Van Der Burgh served as the paid secretary or clerk of the Board of Supervisors from 1715 to 1717. Subsequently his signature as clerk occurs in the records of the Board from 1718 to the early 1730's.

The records of the Board of Supervisors are entered in the handwriting of Henry Van Der Burgh from their beginning to April 10, 1732. Somewhere near the latter date there arose difficulty between Mr. Van Der Burgh and the members of the Board, the nature of which does not appear. But the handwriting of Mr. Van Der Burgh ceases and, on February 18, 1735-1736, entry¹¹ was made of the fact that the Board disputed a charge made to it by Mr. Van Der Burgh for services as clerk, the entry stating that the charge had been made for "three years running" and that the County was not liable.

Supplementing the entry just referred to, the annual financial accounts of the Board show that Jacobus Ter Boss was paid¹² for clerical services for about five years. The first payment to him was made March 7, 1732-1733, as if for the year from 1731-1732 to 1732-1733, and he continued to be paid to and including February 8, 1737-1738. Following Jacobus Ter Boss, Francis Filkin¹³ was paid for clerical services for

the period of February, 1737-1738, through February, 1739-1740 (two years in all).

During the time that Jacobus Ter Boss and Francis Filkin were paid as clerk the records of the Board were entered in the book in three handwritings. The first of the three,—a sprawling, irregular hand,—(the writer using bad phonetic spelling, as if a Dutchman were setting down the English sounds he heard)—extends from March 7, 1732-1733, to and including February 7, 1733-1734. The second, not good but better than the first, begins January 31, 1734-1735, and ends on February 8, 1737-1738. The third writing, uniform in appearance and suggestive of German script,¹⁴ begins February 8, 1738-1739, and runs to February 7, 1739-1740.

Henry Livingston apparently took on the duties of Clerk to the Board of Supervisors during 1740. His legible writing begins in February, 1740-1741 and continues through many pages thereafter.

COUNTY TREASURER

Prior to 1846 County Treasurers in the Province of New York and in the State of New York were appointed by the County Boards of Supervisors,¹⁵ which custom was the natural outcome of the fact that the monies raised by taxation for county expenses were expended by the Supervisors.

Under the Assembly Act of 1713 which provided for the creation of a Board of Supervisors in Dutchess County, the appointment of a treasurer for the county was also authorized. The Board of Supervisors began to function in 1714. In 1715 and 1717 Leonard Lewis is mentioned in the records of the Board as paying over monies from Dutchess County to the Treasurer of the Province of New York.¹⁶ On April 7, 1719, Leonard Lewis was declared elected as "Tresuror."¹⁷ He remained in office until 1727 (as shown by the records of the Board) and was succeeded by Lawrence Van Kleeck in 1727-1738 and he by Johannes Tappen in 1739-1744. Henry Livingston became County Treasurer in 1744-1745 and held the office for many years.

THE COUNTY COURT

In 1691 the Legislature of the Province of New York passed an Act¹⁸ that provided for the establishment of courts in the Province. In

each city, town and county the Act authorized a Court of Sessions of the Peace and a Court of Common Pleas, which courts were to be composed of Justices of the Peace, one Justice serving in each court as presiding officer. The courts were to have a Clerk and a Marshal (or Cryer). Criminal cases were to be tried in the Court of General Sessions and civil cases in the Court of Common Pleas. By the Act of 1691 Dutchess County was annexed to Ulster for the conduct of court business.

The dependence of Dutchess upon Ulster continued from 1691 to 1721. Then a formal entry in the records of the Supervisors of Dutchess (volume for 1718-1722, pages 44-45) states that on July 6, 1721,* Governor Burnet and the Council of the Province of New York established in Dutchess a Court of General Sessions of the Peace and a Court of Common Pleas and, further, the entry declares that the action was taken by the Governor and Council for the reason that prior to 1721 there had been no such courts in Dutchess and that Dutchess had been under the jurisdiction of the courts in Ulster County.

The eighteenth century records of the proceedings of the Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas of Dutchess are on deposit in the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, having been placed there in 1922 (with other volumes of the same period) under an order issued by Justice Morschauer of the Supreme Court, which removed them thither from the Court House. The entries run from October 17, 1721 (the first session held after the authorization of the County Court on July 6th preceding) to January 15, 1801. Unfortunately the several volumes contain little more than lists of the cases tried, with verdicts rendered. They do not provide the evidence presented at the trials. The causes for actions heard by the County Court included assault and battery, perjury, debt, slander, trespass, bastardy, adultery, breach of the Sabbath, speaking against the Reformed religion, &c.

Prior to the War of the Revolution Bartholomew Crannell (who settled at Poughkeepsie in 1744) was for many years the only lawyer resident in Dutchess. The litigants in the County Court were usually represented by attorneys from New York City, although Gilbert Livingston of Kingston often is mentioned also.

*See also *Documentary History of New York*, vol. 3, p. 588.

COUNTY CLERK

The *Civil List of New York*, published by the state in 1883, says (on page 422);—"The County Clerk, during the colonial period, was constituted by his commission Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Sessions of the Peace in his county."

As has just been stated above, the records of the proceedings of the Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas of Dutchess County for most of the eighteenth century are on deposit in the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, the first volume opening with the entry of the minutes of the proceedings of General Sessions on October 17, 1721, and with those of Common Pleas on October 19th. Thus the courts began to function in October, 1721, following their creation by the Governor in July, three months previously.

There has been current a statement that the first County Clerk of Dutchess—that is, the Clerk of the County Court,—was Richard Sackett and that he served from 1715 to 1721. The statement appears in the *Civil List of New York* (above quoted) and also in *The Sacketts of America* (page 58). It probably grew out of the fact that on November 23, 1715, Leonard Lewis (a resident of Poughkeepsie) wrote a letter to a friend in New York City ("Mr. Bradforth"), asking his friend to urge the Governor to create Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas for Dutchess and suggesting that Richard Sackett be appointed Clerk of the same. The letter is reproduced in the *Year Book* of the Dutchess County Historical Society for 1927, at pages 30-31. If "Mr. Bradforth" did ask the Governor to take such action, the Governor failed to comply with the request at the time it was made, as is fully witnessed to in the record, just cited, of the establishment of the courts in 1721 and the definite statement that there had been no such courts in Dutchess before 1721. It is therefore obvious that the reference to Richard Sackett is one of the errors that so often and so easily occur in compilations of historical data.

From the time that the Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas began to function in 1721 the minutes of their meetings are entered in one handwriting to and including October 21, 1736. The writing is legible, with flourishes and shadings, and the spelling good. Evidently the scribe was a man of intelligence and education. This writer, serving

as Clerk to the two Courts and thus being the official designated as County Clerk, signed his name to the minutes as Henry Van Der Burgh.

The first book of the proceedings of the Court of General Sessions (Liber A) records that on May 17, 1737, "Henry Van Der Burgh, Jun., son of Henry Van Der Burgh, Late Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Comon Pleas for this County, acquainted the Court that his father was Indisposed and Sent the following Records by him, which he delivered in Court. x x x Ordered that Mr. Van Der Burgh attend here in the afternoon with the Remainder of the Records. x x x The Court met according to adjournment. Mr. Henry Van Der Burgh, Late Clerk as above said, Delivered himself" (certain records). x x x "The Court met according to adjournment. x x x Mr. Henry Van Der Burgh, Late Clerk of the County, Sent by his Son, Henry Van Der Burgh, Jun'r, the following papers and Delivered the same in Court."

The above entries, made in May, 1737, and referring to Henry Van Der Burgh as the late County Clerk and to his retirement because of illness, are entered in a new handwriting, which writing continues thereafter uninterruptedly over a long period of years. The new scribe was Henry Livingston of Poughkeepsie, who thus is shown to have begun service as County Clerk in 1737 (not in 1742 as has been erroneously stated elsewhere heretofore) and who continued to hold that office until 1789. A complete list of all the County Clerks subsequent to Henry Livingston is easily accessible in the several county histories.

In 1737, at the time of his retirement from the office of County Clerk, Henry Van Der Burgh turned over to the Court of General Sessions the county records that had accumulated in his keeping since 1721 and below is appended a list of those documents, some of which are still on file.

One Record Book for Recording of Deeds, No (C? G?) from folio 1 to 235.

One Book of the Journals of the Sessions from ye 3rd Tuesday in October 1721 to the third Tuesday of October 1736 and the Journall of the Court of Common Pleas from ye 19th Day of October 1721 to the Nineteenth Day of October 1736.

One Book of Records of Tax Lists Supervisors proceedings and Recording Roads No B.

One Book of Record of Warrants, Receipts & Tax Lysts.

Book of Acts of Assembly to the Year 1726

A Comision of the Peace dated ye 29th Day of November 1728.

An Ordinance for holding Inferior Courts

A Small Bundle of Declarations and Writts

A parcell of Loose Acts of Assembly

One Comission of the Peace Dated October ye 28, 1717
 One Do. Dated January 21, 1726
 One Commission of the Common Pleas Dated March 4, 1726
 1 Do. Dated November 29, 1728
 An ordinance for Establishing the Courts in Dutchess Dated March 13, 1726
 One other Ordinance for all the County Courts dated July ye 10, 1729, and
 a small Bundle of Declarations Writts & Pleas
 A Comission of the Peace Dated July 20, 1734, and a Comission of the
 Comon Pleas Dated July 20, 1734
 3 Bundles of Declarations numbered thus No 1, No 2, No 3
 the Oaths & Declaration which is Taken by Officers Dated January 31,
 1728-9
 And 8 Bundles of Writts & Venires &c marked with the Number 1: 2: 3:
 4: 5: 6: 7: 8: on the Back of Each Bundle

HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS.

REFERENCES FOR TEXT

1. *Laws of the Colony of New York*, vol. 1, p. 300.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 539.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 1033.
4. *Ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 955.
5. First Book of the Supervisors, pp. 41, 72.
6. *Ibid.*, pp. 1-3.
7. *Ibid.*, p. 5.
8. *Ibid.*, p. 20.
9. *Ibid.*, p. 32.
10. First Book of the Supervisors, p. 30.
11. Book C of the Supervisors, p. 67.
12. *Ibid.*, pp. 51, 68, 90.
13. *Ibid.*, pp. 188, 211.
14. *Ibid.*, pp. 169-211.
15. *Civil List of New York*, 1883, p. 431.
16. First Book of the Supervisors, p. 41.
17. *Ibid.*, p. 20.
18. *Laws of the Colony of New York*, vol. 1, p. 226.



THE COURT HOUSE OF DUTCHESS COUNTY

1809 - 1901

In 1938, when a celebration was held at Poughkeepsie to mark the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the state of New York, much regret was felt that so little was known of the Court House in which the ratification by the state convention took place in 1788. The fact that there was such a lack of knowledge of that building suggested to the present writer that it would be well to gather together a record of the architectural details of the Court House that followed the one which housed the convention.

The Court House that served the convention was burned in September, 1806, and on March 14th, 1809, the legislature of New York passed an Act authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County to raise money for the erection of a new Court House. The building authorized in 1809 stood until 1901 and there are now living persons who recall a great deal about it. Not many years will pass, however, before those persons all will be gone. And so the *Year Book* offers a summary of what it has been possible to assemble in regard to that Court House, in order that a century hence enquirers may not be as ignorant of the building of 1809-1901 as this generation is of the Court House that stood from 1786 to 1806.

Let it be said in the first place that there are in existence a number of pictures of the exterior of the nineteenth century Court House. There is good reason to believe that its stone walls (covered with stucco at an unknown date) incorporated a part at least of the walls of the Court House of 1786-1806. The structure was flush with the sidewalk, had a basement below the level of the street, a main floor about six feet above the street, a second floor and, over all, a third floor.

While the general plan of each main floor seems always to have remained the same, without alteration, it is clear that certain rooms or floor-spaces, were from time to time put to different uses, a fact which has had to be allowed for in receiving and setting down the recollections of different persons. The basement and the top floor were probably altered occasionally, more or less, as need arose.

Beginning with the basement, it is first to be noted that at the south

end of the building and occupying its east and west width there were two "dungeons" in which prisoners were jailed. A photograph of one of the two was reproduced in the *Year Book* of 1938. The photograph was made in the latter part of the nineteenth century and the dungeons are well remembered by living persons. The probability is that they were survivals of the eighteenth century, that the foundation and part of the walls of the previous Court House were retained in the Court House of 1809-1901 and that human beings were held in these horrible holes in the early part of the nineteenth century. The date at which the dungeons were abandoned is not known.

For the center of the basement mention has been made of storage space and also of a boiler, the latter dating of course from modern times in connection with heating and plumbing.

In the northwest and northeast corners of the basement there were finished rooms. Whether those two rooms were finished off when the Court House was built in 1809 is not certainly known but the probability is that they did date from 1809 inasmuch as Benson J. Lossing stated in the middle of the nineteenth century that in 1812-1814 Matthew Vassar conducted an oyster and ale saloon in the basement of the Court House.

Nothing is known of the way in which the two basement rooms were used during the greater part of the nineteenth century. But in 1939 the recollections of Judge Joseph Morschauser and Judge Charles A. Hopkins reveal that in the late 1880's and early 1890's the sittings of a Justice's Court were held in the northwest room. Judge Morschauser was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1886 for a one-year term, elected in 1887 for one year and elected in 1888 for four years and he used the room throughout that period. Judge Hopkins, Justice of the Peace 1890-1893, held court in the room in 1891 and 1892. Judge Morschauser describes the room as dark and unattractive. It was reached from outside by a flight of about five stone steps that led down from the Main street sidewalk and a bootblack had a stand in it. The room at the northeast corner of the basement Judge Morschauser states was much pleasanter because it had windows on the Market street side. The windows were partly above and partly below the level of the sidewalk. This room was entered from Main street by four or five steps down from the sidewalk. From 1886 to 1901 Frank B. Reichardt occupied the northeast room as a barber-shop. Mr. Reichardt remembers that John

Cavanagh had a barber-shop there for two or three years before his own occupancy and that, before Cavanagh, an auctioneer had it. The auctioneer, A. W. Irish, displayed his goods on the sidewalk in the angle formed by the northwest corner of the Court House and the projecting wall of the bank-building at the west. Following Judge Morschauser and Judge Hopkins in the northwest room was a barber, "Dick" Gillens, so at that time the Court House basement contained two barber-shops.

To reach the main floor of the Court House one might enter the building either from Market street or Main, in each case ascending a rather high flight of six or seven steps to doors which were cut respectively in the center of the east and north walls. The Market street (i. e. the east) door opened into the main hall, a broad space extending the width of the building east and west. At the left (i. e. south) of the east door was a stairway in two banks of steps; one bank rose along the east wall to a landing, the other rose from the landing along the south wall to the hall on the second floor.

From the main hall on the first floor a narrower hall extended north at the center of the building to the Main street entrance. At the east of the Main street door the northeast corner of the building was laid out in two rooms, one larger (in front), one smaller (at the back). The only usage of those rooms that has been learned of is as offices for the Sheriff.

In the northwest corner of the Court House, across the hall from the Sheriff's offices, were two rooms similar in size and shape to those in the northeast corner. No use of them is known of except as offices for the County Clerk. The present writer has a fairly clear memory of those offices as they were in the 1890's. In the front room was a desk, long and high, placed north and south, the top of which resembled a house-roof with two sides sloping from a ridgepole. The sloping sides were breast-high. A similar desk was in the back office, its length running east and west. In the back room there were shelves for books on the south wall. A north window lighted the north office, a west window the back. The general appearance of the two rooms was one of bareness and of plain furnishings that showed hard and constant use.

For the space south of the large entrance hall on the main floor of the Court House there is record of a succession of different uses. The first mention so far found of this part of the building is that it was the county jail and that the jail was condemned in 1856. From this fact it is

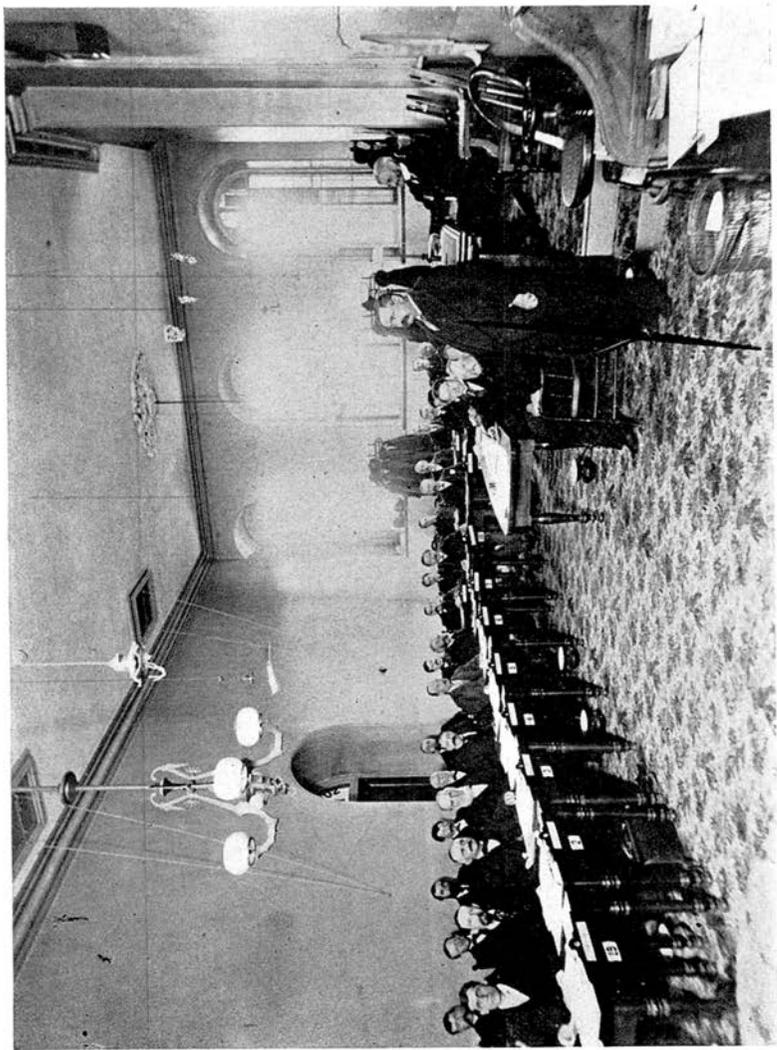
possible to form the theory that when the dungeons in the basement were abandoned prisoners were confined in this new location. However, at the moment there is nothing at hand to indicate whether the dungeons were abandoned in 1809, when the Court House was built (over them), or whether they continued in use for some years after 1809.

Guessing is always dangerous in matters of historical fact. But at this point a suggestion, if not exactly a guess, might be offered. In 1847 a small brick building was erected close to the south wall of the Court House to provide offices for the Surrogate of Dutchess. No tradition has been learned of the location of the offices of the Surrogate prior to 1847. Perhaps from 1809 to 1847 the Surrogate was accommodated in the space which in 1856 was condemned as a jail. In which case the jail would seem to have been assigned the space about 1847. Although condemned in 1856 it was not until 1861 that a new brick building, west of the Court House and facing Union street, was opened as a jail.

On January 8, 1862, the *Daily Eagle* announced that the Board of Education of Poughkeepsie had leased "the two south rooms on the first floor of the Court House" for use by the city library and in April, 1862, the books were moved into the space abandoned as a jail (see: *Year Book*, D. C. H. S., Vol. 22, 1937, p. 113). The statement in the *Eagle* establishes that the floor-space the jail had occupied was divided into two rooms. Supposedly (and with the hope!) that the rooms were thoroughly renovated when taken over, the city library was housed in them for ten years (April, 1862,-April, 1872). During those years one of the three east windows in the east room was cut down to the floor level to make a door that would give direct entrance to the library from Market street.

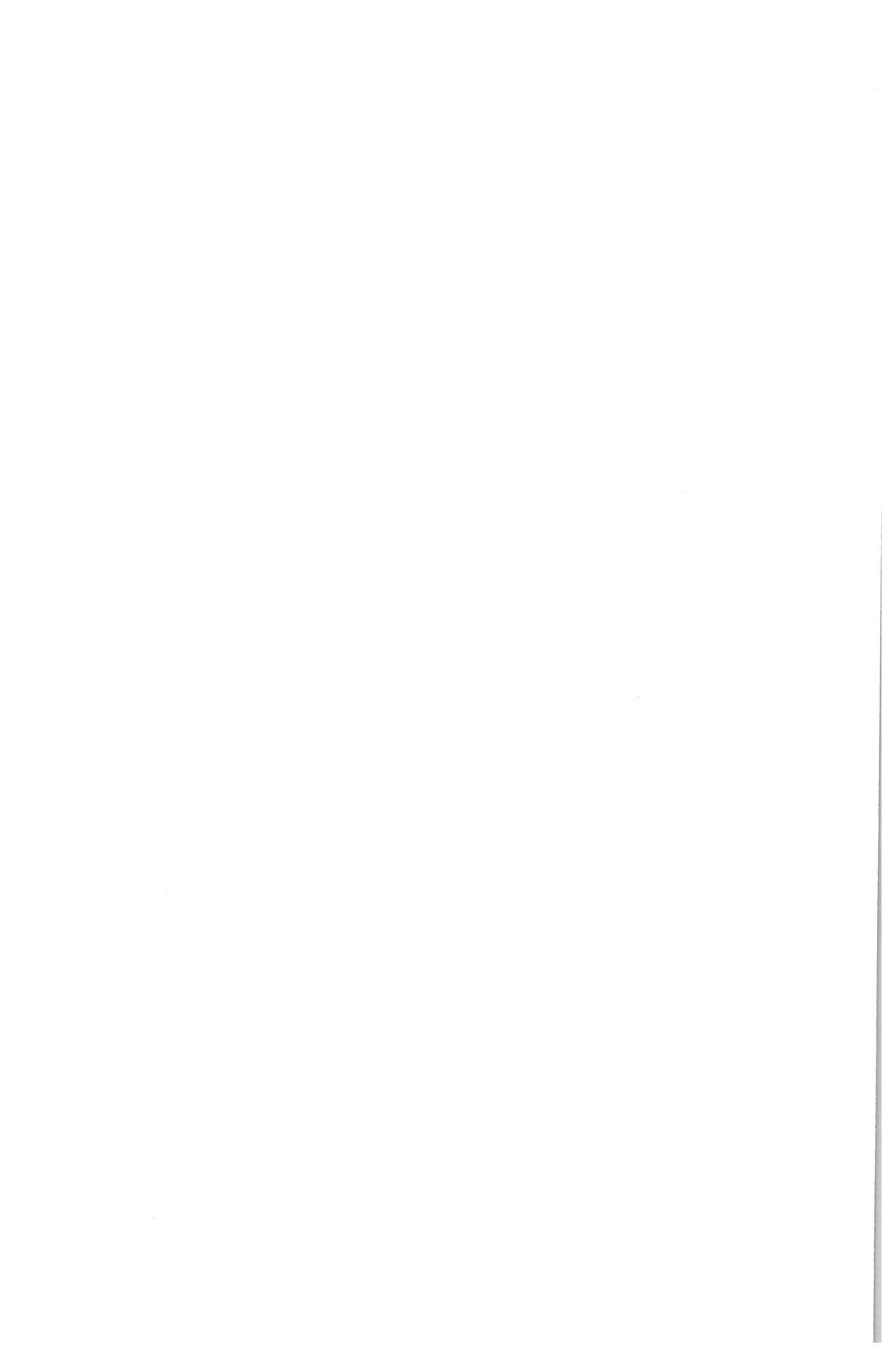
After 1872 the next available information associates the two south rooms with Joseph F. Barnard, who was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of New York in 1863 and in office until his retirement in the 1890's. Judge Morschauer in 1939 recalls the back room as dark. It was used by Judge Barnard to hold court in but it was also used for other purposes, among which were as a room for the Grand Jury and as a place for Judge Barnard's library. In the east room, which was lighted by windows opening on Market street Judge Barnard presided over Special Terms of the Supreme Court.

Ascending the staircase that rose at the south of the Market street



Supervisors' Room, 1896, Court House of 1809-1901

The plate was made through the courtesy of
Charles S. Cline, owner of the photograph.



entrance, one found a door in the south wall of the second floor hall. The hall ran east and west the width of the building and the door in question opened into the Supervisors' Room. A photograph of this room is reproduced in this *Year Book* and so the room needs no description here, except to say that it extended the width of the Court House east and west. The Supervisors' Room was used by Judge Barnard for General Terms of the Supreme Court.

Across the hall from the Supervisors' Room was the County Court Room, which ran the width of the north end of the Court House and had windows in the north and east and west walls. A photograph of the Court Room is reproduced in this *Year Book*.

Approach to the County Court Room from the main hall on the second floor is described as having been along a narrow passage-way. On either side of the passage was a room (or rooms). It is said that to the west of the passage there were retiring or dressing rooms for the judge and that the room or rooms to the east were used by the jury. All the references made to these small rooms have been based upon hazy memories of them.

The only information obtained as to the top floor of the Court House is the writer's own personal knowledge of a finished room at the southwest corner. About 1900 she, in company with Judge Frank Hasbrouck and Mrs. Frederica D. Hatfield, visited that room (although where the stairs were by which the top story of the building was reached or what else was on that floor memory fails to record). The room was unfurnished, except that the floor was covered with a great quantity of documents,—papers of all sorts that were county-property. The documents were so numerous and were piled so high on the floor in disorderly array that the visitors walked on them,—up hills and down into valleys, as they lay strewn about. Whether any of those papers were saved and filed when that Court House was torn down in 1901 it is impossible to say. Too many are known to have been distributed as souvenirs.

Photographs of the roof and west wall of the Court House, which are extant, show windows, differing in detail in style and probable date, which suggest that the third story may originally have been an open space and that windows were made when rooms were partitioned off.

After 1901, when the Court House of 1809 was torn down, and while the present Court House was being built, the several county-offices

and the records belonging to them were housed in the Kirchner Building on the south side of Main street, Poughkeepsie. At the same time the Vassar brewery on North Water street was used as a jail.

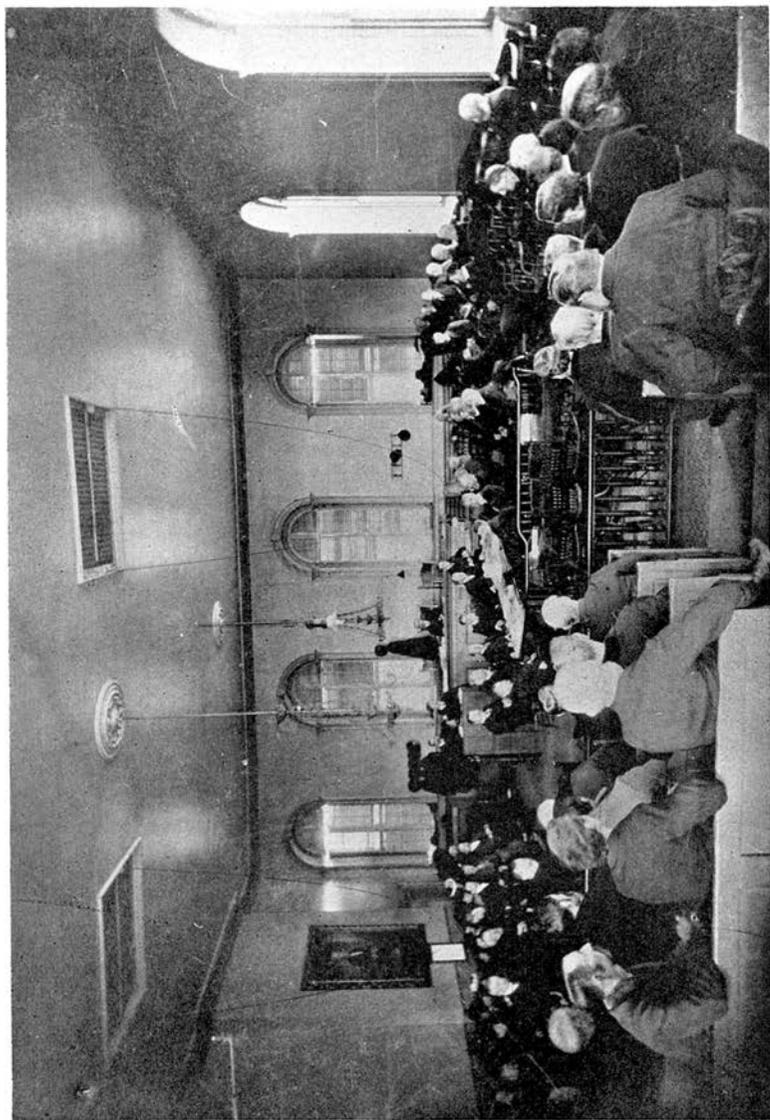
If, when this article is published, it chances to be read by any one who could add to the facts above recited, such a reader is asked to be so kind as to report the information they may have to the Assistant-Secretary of the Dutchess County Historical Society, Mrs. Amy Pearce Ver Nooy, Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, who will see that such data are placed on file.

It is possible and indeed probable that some of the alterations of the interior of the Court House of 1809-1901 are mentioned in the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, in particular those records may contain entries regarding the disuse of the dungeons, the date at which the two south rooms on the main floor were occupied as the county-jail, the location of the Surrogate's office before 1847, &c. But the records of the Board for 1810-1829 are at present missing and the proceedings of 1829-1877 (now on file in the basement of the present Court House) are entered in leather-bound volumes so large and so heavy that a careful examination of them would call for time, patience, and physical effort of a trying sort.

For cordial cooperation and aid in the preparation of this article the writer thanks the Honorable Joseph Morschauser, the Honorable Charles A. Hopkins, Mr. George S. Van Vliet, Mr. Charles Cline, Mr. Everett Travis, Mr. Frederic A. Smith, Mr. Michael Baumbusch and Mr. Richard Brown.

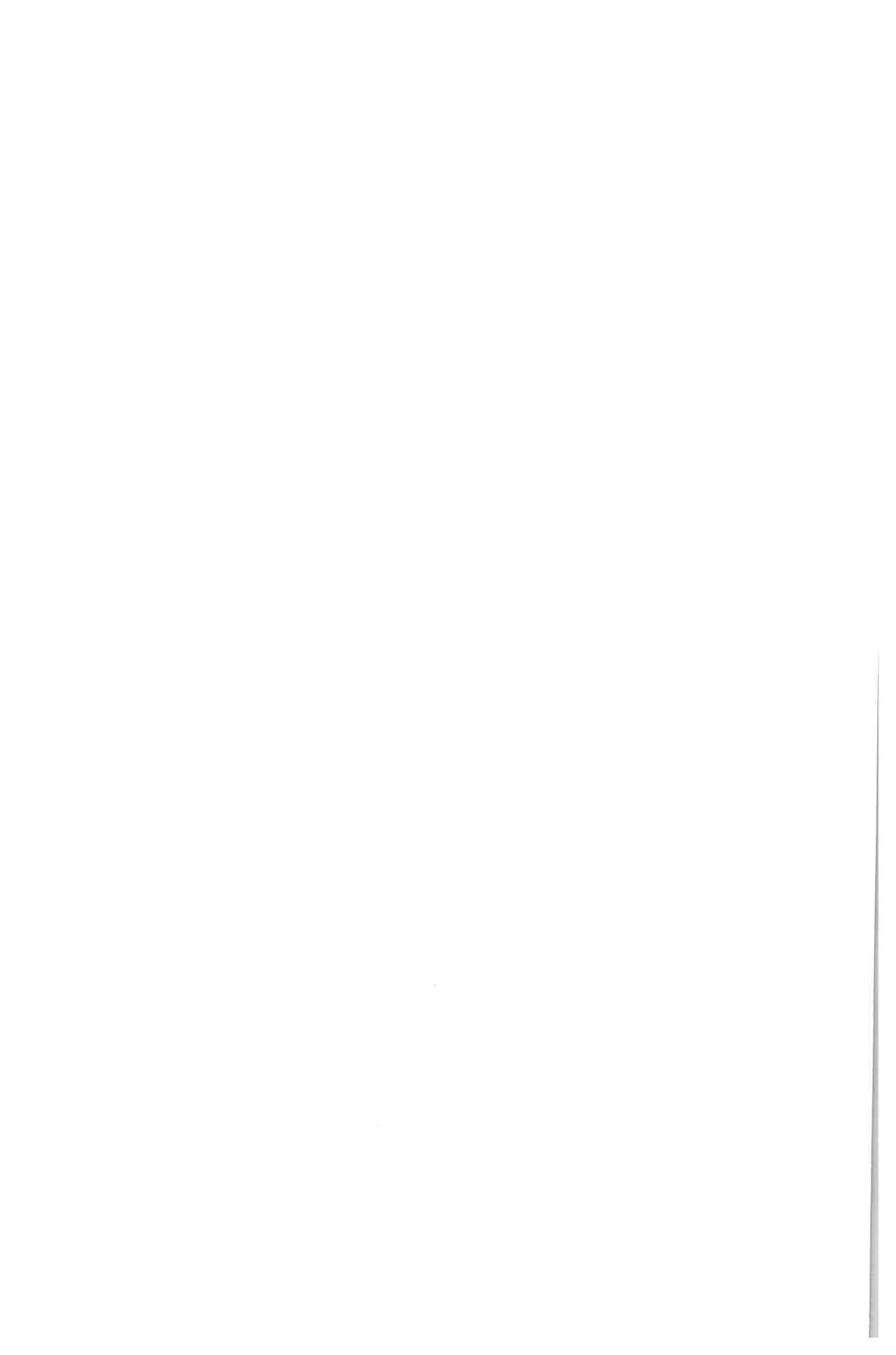
HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS.





Court Room. Court House of 1809-1901. Shortly before 1901.

The plate was made through the courtesy of
Baltus B. Van Kleeck, owner of the photograph



THE HYDE PARK PATENT

by

HENRY T. HACKETT

At a date prior to 1695, in which year he died, Henry Pawling of Ulster County purchased a tract of land in Dutchess from the Indian owners. The purchase was made under a license granted to Pawling by Governor Dongan and the land acquired was bounded on the west by Hudson's River, on the south and east by Crum Elbow Creek and on the north by the Rhinebeck Patent. Within those boundaries there were supposed to be 4,000 acres.

Captain Pawling applied to the Governor for a Crown Patent, (i.e. confirmation of title) to the described tract but the Patent was not issued until May 11, 1696, after he had died and so it was made out to his widow, Nieltie Pawling, and their children.

It was not long before it became known that there were more than 4,000 acres of land within the bounds of the Pawling Patent and so, on March 23, 1703 a group of men from New York City, led by Jacob Regnier made the following petition to the Governor for Letters Patent for the surplus portion and for a warrant to survey the bounds of such remainder:

"To his Excellency Edward Viscount Cornbury Cpt.
General and Governor in Chief of the province of
New York, New Jersey and the territories depending
thereon in America in Council
The humble petition of Jacob Regnier and Company

Showeth

That one Henry Pauling, decd, having in his lifetime purchased a certain tract of land on Hudson's River in Dutchess County from the native Indians, proprietors thereof, by virtue of a license granted to him by Coll. Dongan, formerly Gov. of this province, called by the Indians Eaquaquansinck, beginning at a marked tree by the river side; thence running by marked trees eastwardly by the side of fresh meadow, including this meadow called Mansackin, also running eastwardly to a small creek, called Nancapaconnick, and following the sd creek southerly and southwest, as it runs, to Hudson's river by the Crum Elbow, called by the Indians by the name of Eaquansinck. Nieltie Pauling, his widow, after his decease, on the eleventh day of May, 1696, obtained a patent from Coll. Benj. Fletcher, formerly Gov. of this province, for 4,000 acres of land within the limits and bounds, to herself and her children.

Petitioner having discovered that there is a parcel of land still remaining unallotted and unappropriated within the said limits and

bounds over and besides the said 4,000 acres, that altho the same is generally rocky, mountainous, lying in and adjoining to the high lands, yet that some small places are to be found therein, fit for cultivation and improvement, and yor Excell. petitioner being willing to do the same

Humbly pray

may it please yr. Excellency to grant unto yr. petitioner her Majesties letters patent under the broad seal of this province, for the remaining part of the said tract of land at and under such moderate quit rent as to your excellency it seems well and in order thereto that Excellency would be pleased to grant to your said petitioner a warrant of survey for the ascertaining the bounds of the said remainder

Yr. Excell. petitioner
shall ever pray

J. A. Regnier"

On April 5, 1704 Augustine Graham, Surveyor General of New York, reported, viz:

"Pursuant to his Excellys
Warrt dated 24th March 1703.

I have surveyed for Mr. Jacob Regnier the property of Henry Pauling pursuant to the limits expressed in the same but could not ascertain the boundary of the four thousand acres granted to Neiltie Pauling and her children the same not having been surveyed or in any manner of ways expressed, but do find by within the limits of the Paulings Purchase including the four thousand acres granted his widow there is contained ten thousand acres of land of which scarce one third part is improveable it being generally very mountainous and rocky. Performed April 5th, 1704

Augus. Graham
Sur. Gen."

Seven weeks later, that is on May 25, 1704, Jacob Regnier and his partner acted on the information obtained from the report of the survey and petitioned for a Crown Patent for the surplus acreage. As a result, Lord Cornbury, Governor of the Province of New York, on April 18, 1705, granted a Patent for the said surplus to Jacob Regnier, Peter Fauconnier, Benjamin Aske, Barne Cosens and John Persons. The patent is recorded at Albany at page 303 of Book 3 of patents and reads as follows:

"Anne by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith &c to all to whom these presents shall come or may concern greeting

Whereas Jacob Regnier, of Lincoln's Inn of Kingdom of England, Esq., barrister at law now resident at New York in America, and company, to witt Peter Fauconnier, Esq., Benjamin Ask, Merchant, Barne Cosens, gentleman, and John Persons, gentleman, all of New York, (appeared) by their several petitions, humbly presented to our right trusty and well beloved Cousin, Edward, Viscount Cornbury, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Province of New York

and Territories depending thereon in America, ec, in Council, have prayed our grant and confirmation of all that tract of land on the east side of Hudson's River in Dutchess County, called by the Indians Eaquaquesick, beginning at a marked tree by the riverside, thence running by marked trees eastward by ye syde of a fresh meadow called Mansakin also running eastwardly to a small creek called Nacapaconnick and following said creek southerly and southward, as it runs, to Hudson's River by said Crum Elbow, called by the Indians by ye name of Eaquarsinck except only such land, parcel thereof, to which Wyntie, John, Albert, Anne, Henry and Mary Pauling, children lawfully begotten between Henry Pauling, decd, and Neilche his wife, are duly entitled to, and that we would be graciously pleased to make our royal grant of said premises unto them Jacob Regnier, Peter Fauconnier, Benj. Ask, Barne Cosens and John Persons, whereupon we think fit to grant their request.

Know Ye that of our Special Grace certain knowledge and (Meer Mocon?) we have given, granted, ratified and confirmed and, by these presents, do for us ourselves and successors give, grant, ratify and confirme unto ye said Jacob Regnier, Peter Fauconnier, Benj. Ask, Barne Cosens and John Persons (which said Peter Fauconnier, Benj. Ask, Barne Cosens, and John Persons are the company of the said Jacob Regnier) all of the said tract of land above to be on the east side of Hudson's river in Dutchess County aforesaid, called by the Indians Eaquaquesinck, beginning at a marked tree by the said river syde thence running by marked trees easterly by a fresh meadow called Mansakin, also running easterly to a small creek called Nacapaconnick, and following said creek southerly and southwest, as it runs, to Hudson's River by ye Crown Elbow, called by the Indians by the name of Eaquarsinck. Together with all the singular the woods, underwoods, trees, timber, meadows, marshes, swamps, pools, ponds, waters, water courses, rivers, rivvlets, runs and streams of water, brooks, fishing, fowling, hunting and hawking, mines, minerals, all standing, growing, running, flowing, lying or being within the bounds and limits aforesaid and all other profits, benefits, advantages, heraditiments and appurtenances whatsoever, to the land belonging or in any wise appertaining, in five parts, to be divided except and always reserved out of this our present grant all gold and silver and also all such land, parcel thereof, to which Jane, Wyntie, John, Albert, Anne, Henry and Mary Pauling, children lawfully begotten between Henry Pauling, decd, and Neiltie, his wife, are duly entitled to, to have and to hold one-fifth part of said tract of land and premises and the appurtenances hereby granted or meant, menconed or intended to be hereby granted, as aforesaid, to (except as is hereinbefore excepted) unto ye sd Jacob Regnier, his heirs and assigns, forever. To the only proper use and behoof of the said Jacob Regnier, his heirs and assigns for ever. One other fifth part thereof to said Peter Fauconnier, his heirs and assigns forever, to the only proper use and behoof of said Peter Fauconnier, his heirs and assigns forever—one other fifth part thereof unto the said Benj. Ask, his heirs and assigns forever, to the only proper use and behoof of said Benj. Ask, his heirs and assigns forever,—one other fifth part thereof unto ye sd Barne Cosens, his heirs and assigns forever, to the only proper use and behoof of said Barne Cosens, his heirs and assigns forever,—and one other fifth part thereof to the said John Persons, his heirs and assigns forever, to the only proper use and behoof of said John Persons, his heirs and assigns forever.

To be holders of us, our heirs and successors in free and common soccage, as of our manner of East Greenwich in the County of Kent, within our Kingdom of England—Yielding, rendering and paying therefor yearly and every year forever unto our heirs and successors at our custom house at New York (afore sd?) or to our Collector or receiver Gen'l there for the time being at or upon the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary (commonly called Lady Day) the rent or sum of five pounds current money of New York in lieu and stead of all other rents, services, dues, duties and demands whatsoever provided, always and these present are upon that condition, that if no Improvement be already had or made upon the sd Tract of Land, hereby granted as aforesaid, nor on any part or parcel thereof, that then and in such case they the sd Jacob Regnier, Peter Fauconnier, Benj. Ask, Barne Cosens, and John Persons their heirs and assigns, some or one of them shall in the time and space of two years now next following from and after the date hereof settle, clear and make improvement of or upon the said lands and premises hereby granted, or of or upon some part or parcel thereof.

In Testimony Whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the seal of our Province of New York to our letters patent to be affixed and the same to be recorded in the Secretary's Office of our said Province aforesaid.

Witnesseth our right, trusty, and well beloved Cousin, Edward, Vicount Cornbury, our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our said Province of New York and Territories depending thereon, in America, and Vice Admiral of the same ec. in council at the Fort at New York the eighteenth day of April in the fourth year of Our Reign anno ye dne 1705."

Representatives of the owners of the Patent of Hyde Park met at "James Harding by the Ferry on Long Island" on September 8th, 1730, for the purpose of "justly dividing the same by casting of lots" and there executed a deed of partition which with the map showing the partition of the Patent were filed, at the request of Dr. Samuel Bard, in the office of the Secretary of State, on June 27th, 1787.

One of this group of patentees, Peter Fauconnier, occupied a number of offices under Lord Cornbury, the Governor of New York. In 1702 he was appointed Secretary to the Governor. Later he was made one of the three Commissioners for managing the office of Collector and Receiver General of New York, the other two being Caleb Heathcote and Thomas Wenham. As Surveyor General of the Province of New York he is said to have taken advantage of his office to further his interest in land patents.

Peter Fauconnier died between April 10, 1745, and Nov. 6, 1746, and is believed to have been buried at Hackensack, N. J. A miniature of him is reproduced in *Pierre Fauconnier and His Descendants*, published by A. E. Helfenstein, 1911.

Fauconnier's share and interest in the "Hyde Park Patent" appears to have passed to his daughter, Magdalene Fauconnier, wife of Peter Valteau. Mrs. Valteau sold her $2\frac{1}{4}$ shares to her son-in-law, Dr. John Bard, and he later purchased the other outstanding shares, thereby becoming the sole owner of the "Hyde Park Patent".

The name "Hyde Park" was applied by Dr. John Bard to the "Patent" and to his own residential portion of it in honor of Sir Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury, who, as Governor, granted the Patent to Peter Fauconnier and others.

Dr. John Bard, who married Suzanne Valteau, the granddaughter of Peter Fauconnier, practiced his profession in Philadelphia until 1746 when he moved to New York City. While living in Philadelphia he had become an intimate friend and associate of Benjamin Franklin, who wrote a letter to Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant Governor of New York, recommending Dr. Bard as "an ingenious physician and surgeon and a discreet, worthy and honest man."

In 1772 Dr. John Bard moved to Hyde Park where he erected a house on the east side of the Post Road on a site north of the site of St. James's Church. He called his home "Red House" and lived there during the Revolution.

At the close of the war he returned to New York City and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1788 he became the first President of the New York Medical Society.

While President George Washington resided on Cherry Street, New York City during the first term of his office, Dr. John Bard and his son, Dr. Samuel Bard, attended President Washington.

In 1797 Dr. John Bard gave up his practice and returned to Hyde Park where he died on March 30th, 1799, and was buried a short distance east of St. James's Church. A portrait of him is reproduced in the Fauconnier genealogy opposite page 82.

During his ownership of the Patent of Hyde Park, Dr. John Bard sold off a number of lots some of which conformed in location and dimensions to the lots as laid down on a map of the Patent which is recorded in Liber 17 of Deeds at page 471 in the Dutchess County Clerk's Office, viz:—

To George Rim (Rymph) a file maker, by deed dated Nov. 10th, 1768 lot No. 5 of the Patent consisting of 215 acres. The stone house on this property on the west side of the Post Road was designated "Dut-

ton's tavern, Hyde Park" on the map of the towns of Clinton, Stanford, Washington and Amenia made by Jacob Smith in 1797. The title to this property remained in the Rymph family until May 15, 1915 when it was sold to the "Dominican Fathers of Sherman Park."

To Joseph Bouton (Boughton Broughton), by deed dated May 3rd, 1769 *lot No. 6* of the Patent consisting of 217 acres. In 1809, the Rev. John McVicker, the first Rector of St. James Church, who had married Eliza Bard, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Bard, purchased this property called "Inwood" and built a stone house, which is still standing, and lived there until 1814 when he sold the property to Alfred S. Pell. Robert Montgomery Livingston succeeded as owner in 1823 and in 1827 sold it to Hamilton Wilks, of New York city who had married Louisa Matilda Coster, a stepdaughter of Dr. David Hosack. The Wilks family owned and occupied this property until 1850 and it was during their ownership that the Hudson River Railroad was built along the east shore of the river. After the Wilks sold out and moved away in 1850, the title passed through the hands of Albert Lowery, Thomas Wilson, Jane Maria Fisk, Paul Sgobel and Robert T. Ford, who sold it to Major Francis G. Landon of New York City in 1893, who represented the 2nd Assembly District at Albany for several terms. This property is now owned by the Anderson School.

To Christopher Hughes of New Haven, Conn., where he had been associated in business with Benedict Arnold, by deed dated Sept. 5th, 1776, a tract of 670 acres of land lying in the northeasterly part of the Patent on the Crum Elbow Creek. This tract comprised a number of farms including the Brooks Hughes farm now owned by Anthony T. Haines.

To Benjamin Boughton (Broughton), some time prior to 1795 *lot No. 7* of the Patent, consisting of about 206 acres. In that year he sold the lot to Frost Powell. James Conklin appears to have acquired title to a small part of the lot near the mouth of the Enderkill. On August 8th, 1815 he obtained a water grant from the State of New York and built a dock and store house on the property. The present Murray cross road was known for many years as the road to Conklin's Landing. This landing property was acquired by the Wilks in 1840 and thereafter was known as Wilks' Landing. The balance of this lot later became broken up into many small properties.

To Thomas Banker, by deed dated Nov. 10th, 1768 *lot No. 3* of the Patent and consisted of 111 acres. This lot was owned successively by John Rice, John Burnett, Phineas Ames, Samuel Cook and in 1800 by Cyrus Bramen of New Preston, Conn., then the Ellsworths and Nathaniel P. Rogers and finally sold to John S. Huyler in 1895.

To Anne Lazear, the wife of Lucas Lazear, some time prior to 1762, *lot No. 2* of the Patent consisting of 100 acres. Anne Lazear was Anne Magdalena Valteau, a sister of Suzanna Valteau, wife of Dr. John Bard. She is said to have built and occupied a stone house on the property which was standing in 1895 when it was converted into a milk house. The title to this property passed through John Burnett, Timothy Eames, Cyrus Bramen, William Ellsworth, Nathaniel P. Rogers and finally John S. Huyler in 1895.

Dr. John Bard became financially distressed in the latter years of his life and transferred all of his property to his son, Dr. Samuel Bard,

as it appears from the "Life of Dr. Samuel Bard" by the Rev. John McVicker at page 130, viz:

"Dr. John Bard had deeply involved himself by imprudent speculations in mining and iron works."

"He (Dr. Samuel Bard) accordingly relieved his father from his load of debt and by his persuasions induced him to return to the exercise of his profession in New York, in which he continued until the year 1797; when his son's projected removal determined his own and he retired for the last time to close a long and chequered but cheerful life, in the shades of his early retirement."

He apparently had no property of any value at the time of his death as there is no record of the granting of Letters Testamentary or Letters of Administration upon his estate in the Surrogate's Court of Dutchess County or of New York County.

Dr. John Bard left him surviving his sons, Dr. Samuel Bard, John Bard and his daughters, Magdeline Muirson, the wife of Rev. Muirson, a Chaplain in the English Army, Ann Pierce, the wife of John Pierce, a Colonel in the Continental Army, and Susan Pendleton, the wife of Judge Nathaniel Pendleton. His wife, Suzannah, predeceased him, dying in New York City in September, 1784.

After Dr. Samuel Bard acquired the title to the balance of the Patent he sold off the following tracts, viz:

To Mary Barbara Rymph by deed dated June 12th, 1793, recorded Feb. 25th, 1796, *Lots Nos. 16 and 4*. In later years this tract became divided, the northern part was owned by David Rymph now by Charles R. Stone, and the southern part was known as the Winchell place which in turn has been divided into the part west of the Post Road owned by John Kimberly and the part east of the Post Road known as Whitehall Manor. As this deed was executed and delivered several years before the death of Dr. John Bard, it is apparent that Dr. Samuel Bard had acquired title to part or all of the balance of the Patent during the lifetime of Dr. John Bard.

To John Bush by deed dated April 15th, 1799 a tract of 100 acres on the Crum Elbow Creek, some of which is now part of the Dickinson Mill property. In this deed there is a recital to the effect that this tract of land was *part of lots 7 and 9* in a map or survey made by Jacob Smith of the Patent of Hyde Park in April 1791.

To Bastian Traver by deed dated April 15th, 1799 a tract of 100 acres lying in the northeast corner of the Patent.

To Daniel S. Dean by deed dated July 8th, 1799 his grist and saw mills on the Crum Elbow Creek as shown on the map of Jacob Smith in 1797 of the towns of Clinton, etc. This now forms part of the Dickinson Mill property.

To Hunting Sherrill by deed dated Sept. 29th, 1801, a 40 acre tract on the north side of the Mill Road which included the Rozell, Soaper, and part of the Jenks farm.

To Isaac Traver by deed dated May 7th, 1802, a 75 acre tract lying next west of Bastian Traver's land, being a *part of lot No. 5* on

map or survey of the Patent of Hyde Park made by Jacob Smith in 1791.

To John Culver by deed dated May 13th, 1803 a tract of 145 acres on the Crum Elbow Creek next north of Bush's land and now forming part of the farm of Lewis Croft.

To Isaac Albertson a tract of 225 acres of land on the Crum Elbow Creek next north of Culver's land, some time prior to May 15th, 1804 when he sold it to John Albertson. This property was later owned by John S. Stoutenburgh, the father of John Albert Stoutenburgh and later became part of the John S. Huyler property, being *lot No. 6* in a map or survey made of the Patent of Hyde Park by Jacob Smith in 1791. The dimensions and location of this lot and of the lots heretofore referred to on the Jacob Smith map of 1791 do not in any way conform to the location and dimensions of the lots as laid out on the map of the Patent of Hyde Park recorded in Liber 17 of Deeds at page 471 and, therefore, these are not the same but different maps of the Patent of Hyde Park.

To Hunting Sherrill by deed May 1st, 1813, a lot of 4 acres 2 roods and 13 perches on the north side of road near the New Guinea Bridge and also a 7 acre 10 perch lot south of the road which included the Kipp, Schryver, Callahan, Carter Mill and other properties.

To Silas Wickes a tract of 262 acres 2 roods and 4 perches of land lying on the east side of the Post Road next north of the Vanderbilt farm prior to 1812, as it appears from a deed from Silas Wickes to Edmund H. Pendleton dated April 21, 1835, that Wickes had executed and delivered a deed to Nathaniel Pendleton in 1812 of the above tract of land which had been "casually" lost and that this deed was made to confirm the title.

To Nathaniel Pendleton, by deed dated Sept. 29th, 1812, a tract of 37 acres 2 roods and 3 perches west of the Post Road next north of the Vanderbilt property. He was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, in 1756, served in the army during the Revolution, became a Major on the staff of General Greene, studied law at the close of the war and located in Georgia where he was appointed a Federal Judge. Later he removed to New York City and continued the practice of law. He was a delegate to the convention which framed the U. S. Constitution, but being absent the last day did not sign the document. He married Susan Bard, a daughter of Dr. John Bard. He acted as a second to Alexander Hamilton in his duel with Aaron Burr at Hoboken, N. J. on July 11th, 1804. He died at his home at Hyde Park as a result of injuries received in an accident on Gay's Hill near John A. Roosevelt's place according to Edward Bramen on October 20th, 1821. In 1832 the Executors of the estate of Nathaniel Pendleton sold this property to Washington Coster, a stepson of Dr. David Hosack, who sold it to his brother in law, William E. Laight, who had married his sister, Caroline C. Coster. In 1846 he sold the property to James Kirk Paulding, whose sister had married William Irving, a brother of Washington Irving. Paulding collaborated with Washington Irving in writing the "Salmagundi Papers" and other works. He was Secretary of the Navy under President Martin Van Buren from 1837 to 1841 and retired to his home at Hyde Park at the close of Van Buren's term in 1841 where he died on April 6th, 1860. The title to this property passed through Caroline D. Woodworth, wife of Charles R. Woodworth, a son of Judge William W. Woodworth, William B. Dinsmore, N. P. Rogers and finally to John S. Huyler in 1895.

To the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of St. James's Church at Hyde Park by deed dated May 15th, 1812 a lot on which the church now stands consisting of 2 acres of land.

To Hunting Sherrill by deed dated Oct. 4th, 1819 a lot of 6 acres and 10 perches on the south side of the "Shunpike Road" being that part of the Mill Road lying between Fredonia Lane and the Bridge and west of Fredonia Lane.

To Asahel Armstrong a tract of 189 acres of land lying on the Crum Elbow Creek between the land of Albertson on the south and Hughes on the north, prior to 1821 when he conveyed it to Abner Armstrong. This tract included the Rapelyea, Tigh and part of the Mulford farms purchased by John S. Huyler.

To Alexander McClelland a tract of 5 acres, 3 roods and 20 perches by deed dated Jan. 1, 1812 lying on the east side of Fredonia Lane, being bounded on the south by Crum Elbow Creek.

Dr. Samuel Bard and Mary, his wife, executed a deed on Sept. 1st, 1816 to their son, William Bard, for the balance of the Patent of Hyde Park then remaining, being about 540 acres of land. This deed was not recorded until July 15th, 1826. On May 24th, 1821 Dr. Samuel Bard died, his wife having predeceased him by twenty-four hours.

William Bard, son of Dr. Samuel Bard and Mary Bard, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1778. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of New York. On October 7th, 1802 he married Catherine Cruger, daughter of Nicholas and Ann (deNully) Cruger. In the Spring of 1803 he began to purchase the entire tract of land fronting on the Hudson River extending from Fuller or Hoffman Lane on the north to the north line of the Thomas Newbold property on the south. On May 13, 1803 he purchased 64 acres from John I. Stoutenburgh; on May 23, 1803, 242 acres from James Stoutenburgh and on May 27, 1818, 320 acres from John Johnston. William Bard called this tract "DeNully Farm" and built a house on the River bank and lived there. This tract comprised the Butler, Reed, Miller and Hoffman places, later owned by Col. Archibald Rogers. In 1823 he began to sell off this property and then took over possession of his father's country seat at Hyde Park and two years later sold it to Dr. David Hosack and moved to New York City where he founded in 1853 the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

After the death of Dr. Samuel Bard, William Bard and John McVicker as Executors of his estate sold to Dennis Beach by deed dated August 27, 1823 a lot of $6\frac{1}{4}$ acres situate on the northeast corner of Fredonia Lane and the Mill Road. They sold to Andrew Phillips by deed dated June 2, 1831 a lot of 4 acres and 1 rood situate on the east side of Fredonia Lane.

David Hosack, who succeeded William Bard as owner of "Hyde Park", was born in New York City on August 31, 1769, he attended Columbia College and Princeton where he graduated in 1789 and in 1791 received the degree of medicine at Philadelphia. He then went abroad and studied medicine at London and Edinburgh. On his return to this country in 1794 he brought with him the first collection of minerals and also a collection of duplicate specimens of plants from the herbarium of Linneaus. This collection now forms a part of the Museum of the Lyceum of Natural History in New York City. In 1795 he was appointed professor of botany at Columbia College and in 1797 of materia medica. He was the founder of the first botanic garden in the United States which was known as the Elgin Botanical Garden in 1801. This garden consisted of about 20 acres and covered the area between 47th and 51st streets and Fifth and Sixth Avenues, New York City. Part of this tract is now occupied by Rockefeller Center where there is a stone tablet commemorating the Elgin Garden of Dr. David Hosack. He was the most prominent physician in New York City for many years. Dr. Hosack married the widow of a New York merchant, Henry A. Coster, for his second wife, his first wife being a sister of Thomas Eddy, the philanthropist. Dr. Hosack, like Dr. Samuel Bard, had studied medicine at Edinburgh and they had been closely connected in New York City. In 1828 Dr. Hosack purchased from William Bard, son of Dr. Samuel Bard, the country seat of Dr. Bard at Hyde Park. His second wife was a cousin of Philip Hone, once mayor of New York who left a most interesting diary of his time. In this Diary Hone states on September 17, 1829, "Catherine and I left home this morning on a visit to Dr. Hosack's family at Hyde Park We landed at Hyde Park at a quarter past one, and finding the carriage waiting for us, rode up to the Doctor's splendid residence, what is by the road about a mile and a half from the landing. This house is now undergoing alterations and repairs, and he resides at the cottage which is situated at the northerly end of the park, and a more beautiful spot is not to be found on the North River. The remainder of the day was occupied in viewing the improvements which were in progress on every part of the farm." It is generally understood that the "Cripple Bush Meadow" was cleared and drained during Dr. Hosack's ownership.

On Christmas day 1835, Dr. Hosack's funeral was held at Grace

Church in New York City. Among the pall bearers were Edward Livingston, who had helped in the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, Chancellor Kent and Gen. Morgan Lewis, who had been an aide on the Staff of Gen. Washington and later Governor of the State of New York.

Dr. Hosack died intestate leaving him surviving Magdalena Hosack, his widow; Alexander E. Hosack, Nathaniel P. Hosack and David Hosack, his sons, and Eliza B. Hosack and Emily Hosack, his daughters.

After the death of Dr. Hosack, his heirs conveyed in 1837 the "Cottage", on the west side of the Post Road nearly opposite St. James Church, with 60 acres of land, to his widow, Magdalena Hosack. In 1840 they conveyed the main part of his country seat to John Jacob Astor who in the same year conveyed it to his daughter, Dorothea Langdon and her children Eliza, Louisa, Walter Jr., Woodbury and Eugene Langdon. In 1841 the heirs of Dr. Hosack conveyed the land on the east side of the Post Road known as the "Red House Farm" to John A. DeGroff, who owned this property until Walter Langdon bought it back and reunited it with his estate in 1872.

Magdalena Hosack died at Hyde Park, N. Y. intestate on July 12th, 1841, leaving her surviving, her son, Washington Coster, her daughters, Anna Maria, Julia, wife of Francis Baretto, an attorney of New York City; Louisa Matilda, wife of Hamilton Wilks; Caroline C., wife of William E. Laight; Laura M., wife of William C. Emmett, a son of Thomas Addis Emmett, a brother of the Irish Patriot, Robert Emmett; and Adeline E., wife of Peter A. Schermerhorn. In 1842, her heirs conveyed the "Cottage" and the 60 acres of land to Augustus T. Cowman, who was the son of Capt. John Cowman who had sailed ships in the employ of John Jacob Astor. He had saved his money and invested it in New York real estate and had become wealthy. Augustus T. Cowman married Ann Gillinder, a daughter of Capt. James Gillender of New York, and had lived at Rhinebeck before coming to Hyde Park, where he had owned for a time the property south of Hyde Park, which he sold to Elias Butler before he bought the "Cottage". He was much interested and active in the rebuilding of St. James Church in 1844. He also built the "row" on the west side of the Post Road extending north from the corner of Main Street. After sustaining considerable losses in various ventures he sold this property and the "row" to Joseph R. Curtis of New York City in 1853. Curtis had at one time

been a clerk in the Astor House and later gone to California where he had made a fortune in gold mining. He built the Mansion out on the River bank. In 1861 he sold the property to Sylvia L. Drayton, the daughter of Mortimer and Sylvia Livingston. Sylvia Livingston was the daughter of Francis Depau and Sylvia de Grasse, the daughter of Count de Grasse who had commanded the French fleet sent to the aid of the American Colonies in the Revolution. Mortimer Livingston was a son of Maturin Livingston and Margaret, the only daughter of Gov. Morgan Lewis. Mrs. Mortimer Livingston and her daughter Mrs. Drayton built the Roman Catholic Church of "Regina Coeli" at Hyde Park in 1863-64, in which there is a vault where many members of the Livingston family are buried. Sylvia Livingston married William S. Drayton of the U. S. Navy, a son of Col. William Drayton of the famous Drayton family of Charleston, South Carolina. They had four children, of whom only Percival and Maud survived. After Mr. Drayton's death, she married R. Temple C. Kirkpatrick of the English diplomatic service. They had one daughter, Sylvia Mabel, who married Reginald Prendergast. Mrs. Kirkpatrick died Nov. 16, 1882. In 1890 the property was sold to Samuel B. Sexton, the son of Samuel J. M. Sexton and Caroline, daughter of Samuel H. Braman. He married Jean Hunter Denning, daughter of the late Edwin James Denning of New York City. After the death of Samuel B. Sexton the mansion burned and the property was sold to Frederick W. Vanderbilt in 1905, who had purchased in 1895 from the Executors of Walter Langdon, deceased, his country seat on the Hudson River.

BARD'S ROCK

On May 12, 1768, Dr. John Bard advertised for sale a tract of land in Dutchess County, N. Y., called "Hyde Park" and in the advertisement stated that there were three good "landing places (particularly on this farm) where the largest Albany sloop can lay close to a large flat rock, which forms a natural wharff." The "flat rock" was Bard's Rock, which may still be seen on the east shore of the Hudson River near the mouth of a small stream (known as "Mariannetta") at the northwest corner of the Vanderbilt place. When the British fleet under Gen. Vaughn passed up the Hudson River on October 16, 1777, and upon

their return down the River on October 23rd, 1777, (from Log Book "Dependence" Galley, Lieut. James Clark, Commander, Oct. 7-Oct. 25, 1777), they did not disturb Dr. Bard's property as he was regarded as a Loyalist. He had a store house at the dock as appears on the map made by Jacob Smith 1797. This store house and the other buildings were said to have been torn down by Dr. David Hosack while he owned the property some time between 1825-1830. Near "Bard's Rock" there was a spring where the old whaling ships used to fill their casks with drinking water before putting out to sea and regularly sailed up there for that purpose from the old "Whale Dock"—Mill Street Dock at Poughkeepsie. There also appears to have been a ferry across the River from Bard's Rock, as the Road leading down to the dock from the Post Road was called the Ferry Road in a deed from Samuel Bard to Nathaniel Pendleton, dated Sept. 29, 1812.

SLAVES

The Bards, Hosacks, McVickers and Pendletons owned slaves. The negroes cleared the land, dug the ditches, built the stone walls and did most of the hard work. At one time there were over sixty colored families living in and about Hyde Park. The neighborhood around the first bridge east of Hyde Park on the road to Union Corners was known as "New Guinea" because of the number of colored people living there. The remains of a colored burying ground are on the Martin lot on the west side of Fredonia Lane, which lane runs north from the road from Hyde Park to Union Corners to the Mill Road. In the first building of St. James Church there was a gallery which was usually occupied by colored people. When General Morgan Lewis was buried in St. James Cemetery, an eye witness stated that the General's body was born by his colored servants in full livery; two were Caesar and Pompey; the names of the others she could not recall. Nathaniel Pendleton, who had been a second for Alexander Hamilton in his duel with Aaron Burr, provided in his Will dated March 4, 1816; probated October 26, 1821, viz: ITEM, I do authorize and require my Executrix and Executors to provide for the maintenance, ease and comfort of my negro slave, Molly, during her life out of my estate and in case of sickness, she is to be furnished in like manner with everything necessary, convenient and

comfortable, not only as a reward for her long faithful services, but also in compliance with the request of her late departed affectionate mistress; a motive which I know will induce my Executors and Executrix to treat her with great kindness and liberality. I manumit all my slaves at the expiration of 5 years from the first of January last, except the girl Sarah, who is lame, and cannot provide for herself and who is therefore to be provided for, and to render such services therefor as she can, but not to be sold without her consent. In case of security being offered to indemnify my estate, I manumit her also.

THE MILLS ON THE CRUM ELBOW CREEK

As the bed and stream of Crum Elbow Creek were entirely within the boundaries of the Great Nine Partners Patent, no dam could be erected across the creek between the Patent of Hyde Park and the Great Nine Partners on the south and east without the consent of the owners on each bank of the Creek. In view of this fact Dr. Samuel Bard began to acquire title to the land on the east bank of Crum Elbow Creek, purchasing on Jan. 3rd, 1786, a large tract from Joshua Nelson and he added to this purchase until he owned the entire east shore up to the north line of the William H. Halstead farm. He built a dam across the creek and a saw and grist mill, which were designated on the map of Jacob Smith made in 1797 as "Doctor Samuel Bard's Grist & Saw Mills." Subsequently he sold off most of this land on the east bank but reserved the right to maintain the dam and overflow it.

Dr. Bard sold this mill property to Daniel S. Dean of Beekman by deed dated July 8th, 1799. Some time prior to 1809 Major Marshall became the owner of the mills, as he sold off a parcel of land belonging to it to Alexander McClelland in 1809 and another to Jabez Miller in 1814. Deeds to property in that vicinity during that period referred to the "road leading from Major Marshall's Mills to the landing of Richard DeCantillon." About 1818 Nathaniel Pendleton became the owner of the mills and the deeds of property in that neighborhood contained references to "the road leading to Judge Pendleton's Mills." By deed dated July 18, 1829, Edmund H. Pendleton, as sole acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathaniel Pendleton, sold the mill prop-

erty to Benjamin Delamater of Amenia, who then owned the W. D. Halstead farm.

Benjamin Delamater and his son Benjamin E. Delamater—"big Ben" and "little Ben" as they were locally known, owned and operated these mills until 1856, when they were sold to Madison Smith and Andrew J. Odell, who ran them until 1864 when they sold them to John A. Wood. In 1880 this property was sold at a foreclosure sale to Smith Dickinson whose grandson, Sterling Dickinson, is the present owner. The grist mill is still standing, but has not been grinding feed in several years, but the saw mill, which was in the east side of the race way was torn down in 1880. For many years vast quantities of rye, buckwheat, corn and oats were ground there.

On June 4, 1789, Dr. Samuel Bard and Richard DeCantillon and James Stoutenburgh executed a deed providing for the erection of four dams across Crum Elbow Creek, beginning from the Hudson River. The location of the first dam was apparently at the "Old Plaster Mill" near the mouth of the Crum Elbow. The sites of the other three are not very clear, but the second was probably where the Post road crosses the Creek, the third at Traudt's Mill and the fourth at Brewster's or Metcalf's—just west of the present Hyde Park Fire Department pumping station on the creek.

Hunting Sherrill purchased a lot from Samuel Bard in 1814 and a lot from William L. Stoutenburgh, across Crum Elbow Creek, in 1813, and erected a mill and dam which was located a short distance down stream (west of the swimming hole on the creek and west of the remains of the Carter dam). This dam apparently backed the water up into the valley where the Gold Fish pond used to be in the Pine Woods. Sherrill had here one of the first nail factories, which was later used by Ripley in the manufacture of white lead. After the Civil War, Israel M. Carter had a large dam built across Crum Elbow Creek further east, the remains of which are still standing, and also a mill where he made edge tools, cleavers, knives, and axes up until quite recent times.

The Cudner saw mill and old dam just north of the bridge were built by the Marshalls who owned the east shore of the creek. Alexander McClelland at that time owned the west shore and had a right to the use of the water power. When the Cudner family purchased the property about 1850, the old dam had fallen down, so they built a new

dam further up stream, where they owned both shores of the creek, and a long wooden flume to carry the water down to the mill. They sawed out large quantities of white oak plank and made wagons, brick trucks and other implements up until the death of Henry Cudner.



INDEX

OFFICERS

1934; Vol. 19, p. 4
1935; Vol. 20, p. 4
1936; Vol. 21, p. 4

1937; Vol. 22, p. 4
1938; Vol. 23, p. 4
1939; Vol. 24, p. 4

MEMBERSHIP LIST

1937, Vol. 22, p. 116

PUBLICATIONS

1934; Vol. 19, p. 8
1935; Vol. 20, p. 8
1936; Vol. 21, p. 8

1937; Vol. 22, p. 8
1938; Vol. 23, p. 8
1939; Vol. 24, p. 8

SECRETARY'S MINUTES

1934; Vol. 19, p. 9
1935; Vol. 20, p. 9
1936; Vol. 21, p. 9

1937; Vol. 22, p. 9
1938; Vol. 23, p. 9
1939; Vol. 24, p. 9

TREASURER'S REPORTS

1934; Vol. 19, p. 15
1935; Vol. 20, p. 15
1936; Vol. 21, p. 14

1937; Vol. 22, p. 17
1938; Vol. 23, p. 18
1939; Vol. 24, p. 17

PILGRIMAGES

1934, Sept. 13, Seventeenth Annual, Vol. 19, p. 17.
1935, Sept. 11, Eighteenth Annual, Vol. 20, p. 19.
1936, Sept. 16, Nineteenth Annual, Vol. 21, p. 16.
1937, Sept. 16, Twentieth Annual, Vol. 22, p. 19.
1938, Sept. 16, Twenty-first Annual, Vol. 23, p. 20.
1939, Sept. 9, Twenty-second Annual, Vol. 24, p. 20.

ARTICLES

Aerial Photography, Old Boundary Lines and, Vol. 21, p. 78.
Anniversaries, Eight; Vol. 22, p. 21.
Bard Family, The; Vol. 21, p. 68.
Bolding, John A., Fugitive Slave; Vol. 20, p. 51.
Books about Dutchess County; Vol. 23, p. 23.
Books and Reading in Dutchess County; Vol. 22, p. 107.
Boundary Line, The North, of Dutchess County; Vol. 21, p. 81.
Boundary Lines, Old, and Aerial Photography; Vol. 21, p. 78.
Bridge, The Covered, at Wappingers Falls; Vol. 19, p. 21.
Callendar House, Tivoli; Vol. 21, p. 21.
Catalogue of Exhibition at Edgewood; Vol. 20, p. 41.
Centennials, Three; Vol. 19, p. 18.
Charrnaud, John, Dancing Master; Vol. 19, p. 24.
Civil Administration, Beginnings of, in Dutchess; Vol. 24, p. 58.
Clinton, Anniversary Birthday of George; Vol. 24, p. 47.
Clinton, George, First Governor New York; Vol. 24, p. 48.
College Hill, Poughkeepsie; Vol. 22, p. 100.

Congress, The, and the Montgomery; Vol. 21, p. 99.
 Country Seats, Dutchess County; Vol. 20, p. 60.
 Court Houses, Dutchess County; Vol. 23, p. 74.
 Court House of 1809-1901; Vol. 24, p. 69.
 Crannell, Letter of Trintie Van Kleeck; Vol. 23, p. 72.
 Danby, Vt., Settlement of; Vol. 20, p. 55.
 De Veaux Park, Almont, Ward Manor; Vol. 21, p. 24.
 Documents, Travelled; Vol. 20, p. 86.
 Draft-Wheel of the Civil War; Vol. 21, p. 73.
 Du Bois, Henry; Vol. 20, p. 71.
 Du Bois, Lewis; Vol. 20, p. 71.
 Dutchess County, New Books about; Vol. 23, p. 23.
 Dutchess Co. Hist. Soc. of 1845-1846; Vol. 19, p. 19.
 Dutchess Co. Men of Rev. Period; Vol. 19, p. 38; Vol. 20, p. 71; Vol. 21, p. 90;
 Vol. 23, p. 39.
 Farmers' Landing Road; Vol. 21, p. 74.
 Flag, An Historic; Vol. 24, p. 21.
 Francis Filkin's Book; Vol. 23, p. 52.
 Hart, About Philip, and Hart's Village; Vol. 20, p. 22.
 Hermitage, The House Called the; Vol. 24, p. 30.
 Hoffmans, The; Vol. 21, p. 21.
 Horticulture, Ornamental; Vol. 22, p. 36.
 Hudson's River, Events on, in 1777; Vol. 20, p. 88; Vol. 21, p. 105; Vol. 23, p. 34.
 Hyde Park Patent, The; Vol. 24, p. 75.
 Indians at Red Hook; Vol. 21, p. 21.
 Inn of 1777 to Nelson House, 1934; Vol. 19, p. 45.
 Intellectual Life, Dutchess Co., 1790's; Vol. 20, p. 50.
 Landscape Gardening; Vol. 22, p. 36.
 Livingston, Henry; Vol. 23, p. 39.
 Map made in Dutchess Co. 1728; Vol. 19, p. 23.
 Maps of Nine Partners Patent; Vol. 20, p. 37.
 Mill on the Sprout; Vol. 21, p. 74.
 Nimham, Monument to Chief Daniel; Vol. 23, p. 24.
 Nine Partners, Who were the; Vol. 24, p. 52.
 Nine Partners Boarding School, Pictures of; Vol. 20, p. 39.
 Nine Partners Patent, Maps of; Vol. 20, p. 37.
 Nine Partners Patent, Meeting and School; Vol. 20, p. 25.
 Palatine Ancestors, Our; Vol. 21, p. 29.
 Palatines in Dutchess County; Vol. 22, p. 94.
 Palatines, Again the; Vol. 22, p. 87.
 Pine Plains and Her Neighbors; Vol. 22, p. 71.
 Place-Names Again; Vol. 19, p. 24.
 Portraits, A Group of Important; Vol. 24, p. 24.
 Poughkeepsie 1687-1937; Vol. 22, p. 23.
 Poughkeepsie Museum; Vol. 22, p. 80.
 Salt Point, Dutchess County; Vol. 23, p. 26.
 Sargent, Henry Winthrop; Vol. 22, p. 36.
 School, Nine Partners; Vol. 20, p. 25.
 School, Nine Partners, Pictures of; Vol. 20, p. 39.
 Stoutenburgh, Address on Jacobus; Vol. 20, p. 48.
 Stoutenburgh, Memorial to Jacobus; Vol. 20, p. 47.

- Tappen, Dr. Peter; Vol. 19, p. 38.
 Teviotdale, The House called; Vol. 24, p. 40.
 Tivoli and Peter De Labigarre; Vol. 21, p. 22.
 Tivoli, St. Paul's Church; Vol. 21, p. 38.
 Tomlinson, Abraham, and the Poughkeepsie Museum; Vol. 22, p. 80.
 Van Ness, House of David; Vol. 21, p. 18.

CONTRIBUTORS

- Bockée, Elizabeth; Vol. 22, p. 71.
 Buck, Clifford M.; Vol. 23, p. 26.
 Cary, Melbert B., Jr.; Vol. 21, p. 28.
 Delafield, John Ross; Vol. 21, p. 38; Vol. 24, pp. 30, 40.
 de Laporte, Helen Reed; Vol. 20, p. 55; Vol. 21, p. 29.
 Editor, The; Vol. 19, pp. 18, 19, 21, 23; Vol. 20, pp. 37, 39, 47, 50, 51; Vol. 21, pp. 73, 74, 78; Vol. 22, p. 21; Vol. 23, pp. 23, 72.
 Genzmer, George H.; Vol. 21, p. 68.
 Hackett, Henry T.; Vol. 20, p. 48; Vol. 24, p. 75.
 Otis, John Hunting; Vol. 20, p. 22.
 Platt, Edmund; Vol. 22, p. 23.
 Poucher, J. Wilson; Vol. 19, p. 38; Vol. 20, p. 71; Vol. 21, p. 90; Vol. 22, pp. 87, 100; Vol. 23, pp. 24, 34, 39; Vol. 24, pp. 48, 52.
 President of the United States, The; Vol. 20, pp. 86, 88; Vol. 21, pp. 73, 105.
 Reynolds, Helen Wilkinson; Vol. 19, pp. 24, 32, 45; Vol. 20, pp. 25, 60; Vol. 21, pp. 18, 21, 24, 81, 99; Vol. 22, pp. 80, 94, 107; Vol. 23, pp. 26, 52, 74; Vol. 24, pp. 58, 69.
 Spingarn, J. E.; Vol. 22, p. 36.

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Aerial Photography, Old Boundary Lines as Revealed by; Vol. 21, p. 78.
 Beekman, Hendricus, Portrait of; Vol. 24, p. 36.
 Beekman, Joanna (Lopers), Portrait of; Vol. 24, p. 38.
 Beekman, Wilhelmus, Portrait of; Vol. 24, p. 40.
 Boundary Lines, Old; Vol. 21, p. 78.
 Bridge, Covered, Wappingers Falls; Vol. 19, p. 21.
 College Hill School, 1867; Vol. 22, p. 104.
 Court House, 1809-1901, Court Room in; Vol. 24, p. 74.
 Court House, 1809-1901, Dungeon in; Vol. 23, p. 78.
 Court House, 1809-1901, Supervisors' Room in; Vol. 24, p. 72.
 Draft-Wheel of the Civil War; Vol. 21, p. 73.
 Flag, An Historic, Vol. 24, p. 20.
 Flag, An Historic, Vol. 24, p. 22.
 Hyde Park Patent, Map of; Vol. 24, p. 80.
 Kip, Hendrick, Portrait of; Vol. 24, p. 44.
 Kip, Annatje Jans (Van Putten), Portrait of; Vol. 24, p. 46.
 Livingston, Alida (Schuyler), Portrait of; Vol. 24, p. 30.

Livingston, Cornelia (Beekman), Portrait of; Vol. 24, p. 34.
Livingston, Gilbert, Portrait of; Vol. 24, p. 32.
Livingston, Henry, Portrait of; Vol. 24, p. 42.
Livingston Silver; Vol. 23, p. 42.
Livingston Punch-Bowl; Vol. 23, p. 46.
Livingston Weather-Vane; Vol. 23, p. 44.
Map, Hyde Park Patent; Vol. 24, p. 80.
Map, Towns and Land Patents; Vol. 24, p. 52.
Nine Partners School, about 1812-1814; Vol. 20, p. 30.
Nine Partners School, Undated View of; Vol. 20, p. 39.

Portraits of:

Beekman, Hendricus; Vol. 24, p. 36.
Beekman, Joanna (Lopers); Vol. 24, p. 38.
Beekman, Wilhelmus; Vol. 24, p. 40.
Kip, Hendrick; Vol. 24, p. 44.
Kip, Annatje Jans (Van Putten); Vol. 24, p. 46.
Livingston, Alida (Schuyler); Vol. 24, p. 30.
Livingston, Cornelia (Beekman); Vol. 24, p. 34.
Livingston, Gilbert; Vol. 24, p. 32.
Livingston, Henry; Vol. 24, p. 42.
Schuyler, Margaretta (Van Slichtenhorst); Vol. 24, p. 28.
Schuyler, Philip Pieterse; Vol. 24, p. 26.
Punch-Bowl, Livingston; Vol. 23, p. 46.
School, College Hill, 1867; Vol. 22, p. 104.
School, Nine Partners, about 1812-1814; Vol. 20, p. 30.
School, Nine Partners, Undated View of; Vol. 20, p. 39.
Schuyler, Margaretta (Van Slichtenhorst), Portrait of; Vol. 24, p. 28.
Schuyler, Philip Pieterse, Portrait of; Vol. 24, p. 26.
Silver, Livingston; Vol. 23, p. 42.

PERSONS AND SUBJECTS

Academy, Riverview Military, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 104.
Aerial Photography, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 78.
Aertson, John, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 55.
Almont, Estate called, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 26.
Amenia, Meeting at, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 9.
Armstrong, John, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 24.
Artists: Evert Duyckinck, Evert Duyckinck, 3rd, Gerret Duyckinck, John Mare, Jacobus Gerritsen Stryker, Pieter Vanderlyn, Gerard van Honthorst, Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 25, 26, 27.
Ashley, Dr. Maurice C., Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 10, 11, 13, 19.
Averill, Walter, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 56.
Bain, Horatio N., Vol. 19 (1934), p. 56.
Bain, Mrs. Horatio N., Vol. 19 (1934), p. 56.
Bard, Dr. John, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 38; Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 79, 80, 81.
Bard, Dr. Samuel, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 38; Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 81, 83.
Bard, Susanne (Valleau), Vol. 24 (1939), p. 79.
Bard Family, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 68.
Bard's Rock, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 86.
Barnard, Frederic, Death of, Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 10, 12.
Barter in 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 64.
Bartlett, Charles, Vol. 22 (1937), pp. 100, 103.

- Bartlett, Ellen Clizbe, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 103.
 Battery at Poughkeepsie, 1777, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 38.
 Beekman, Catherine, Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 27, 28.
 Beekman, Cornelia, Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 25, 27, 28.
 Beekman, Henry, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 27.
 Beekman, Henry, 2d., Vol. 24 (1939), p. 27.
 Bell for Court House, 1745, Vol. 23 (1938), pp. 77, 80, 88.
 Berry, Frank M., Vol. 22 (1937), p. 105.
 "Billings, Josh," Vol. 22 (1937), p. 104.
 Bisbee, Otis, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 104.
 Blacksmiths, 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 61.
 Blodgett, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen W., Vol. 22 (1937), p. 20.
 Bockée, Miss Elizabeth, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 71.
 Bolding, John A., Fugitive Slave, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 51.
 Books and Reading, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 107; Vol. 23 (1938), p. 62.
 Books, New, About Dutchess County, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 23.
 Boundary, Great Nine Partners Patent, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 59.
 Braley, Berton, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 13.
 Brewhouse of Johannes Swartwout, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 61.
 Brinckerhoff, Stephen I., Vol. 21 (1936), p. 20.
 British Official Records, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 88; Vol. 21 (1936), p. 105.
 British Raid, 1777, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 88; Vol. 21 (1936), p. 105; Vol. 23 (1938) p. 34.
 Brown, James F., Diary of, Vol. 22 (1937), pp. 38, 63.
 Brown, James F., Negro Gardener, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 63.
 Callendar House, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 24.
 Carpenter, Joel, Address by, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 13.
 Carpenters, 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 61.
 Cary, Melbert B., Jr., Vol. 21 (1936), p. 28.
 Catskill Mountains, Address on, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 13.
 Centennials:
 Congregational Church, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 21.
 Dutch Reformed Church, New Hackensack, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 18.
 Methodist Church, Pawling, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 21.
 Methodist Church, Pine Plains, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 21.
 Presbyterian Church, Pleasant Plains, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 21.
 St. Paul's (P. E.) Church, Pleasant Valley, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 21.
 St. Peter's (R. C.) Church, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 22.
 Village of Rhinebeck, Vol. 19 (1934), pp. 11, 18.
 Zion African Methodist Church, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 22.
 Zion (P. E.) Church, Wappingers Falls, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 19.
 Chamberlain, William, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 20.
 Charruaud, John, Dancing Master, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 32.
 Chrystie, House of Albert, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 20.
 Clerk of Dutchess County, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 56; Vol. 24 (1939), p. 66.
 Clermont, Burning of, 1777, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 35.
 Clinton, George, Birthday of, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 47.
 Clinton, George, First Governor of New York, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 48.
 Clockmaker, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 30.
 Clothing, 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 63.
 Coffin, Alexander H., Vol. 20 (1935), p. 40.
 Coffin, Tristram, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 21.
 Coins, 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 64.
 Coleman, Mrs. John D., Vol. 24 (1939), p. 13.

- Collections, D. C. H. S., Vol. 23 (1938), p. 23; Vol. 24 (1939), p. 19.
 College Hill, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 100.
 College Hill Park, Vol. 22 (1937), pp. 100, 105.
 Constables, Dutchess County, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 87; Vol. 24 (1939), p. 58.
 Continental Shipyard, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 100.
 Corning, The Rev. A. Elwood, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 14.
 Coughlan, Emmet P., Vol. 19 (1934), p. 56.
 Country-Seats in Dutchess, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 60; Vol. 22 (1937), p. 47
 County Clerk, Records of the, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 13.
 County Treasurer, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 64.
 Court House, 1809-1901, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 69.
 Court Houses, 1st-4th, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 74.
 Craig House Corporation, Vol. 22 (1937), pp. 20, 61.
 Crannell, Bartholomew, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 57.
 Crannell, Trintie (Van Kleeck), Vol. 23 (1938), p. 57.
 Crannell, Letter of Trintie, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 72.
 Creed, William, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 55.
- Dale, Charles Augustus, Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 43, 45.
 Dams on Crum Elbow Creek, Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 88, 89.
 Danby, Vt., Settlers of, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 55.
 Dancing, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 32.
 De Cantillon, Richard, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 49.
 DeLabigarre Family of Bordeaux, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 23.
 DeLabigarre, House of Peter, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 32.
 DeLaVergne, Charles M., Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 10, 11, 19.
 DeVeaux, Andrew, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 24; Vol. 22 (1937), p. 38.
 DeVeaux Park, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 24; Vol. 22 (1937), p. 38.
 DeVlakte, Farm called, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 59.
 Diary of James F. Brown, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 63.
 Dina, A Negress, 1777, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 34.
 Doctors, Poughkeepsie, 18th century, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 57.
 Documents of Dutchess County in Canada, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 86
 Downing, Andrew J., Vol. 22 (1937), p. 42.
 Draft-Wheel of Civil War, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 73.
 Drinking in 18th Century, Vol. 23 (1938), pp. 63, 78.
 Du Bois, Captain Henry, Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 71, 82.
 Du Bois, Colonel Lewis, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 71.
 Du Bois, Major Lewis, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 79.
 Dudley, Guilford, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 106.
 Dungeons, Court House, Vol. 23 (1938), pp. 77, 78; Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 70, 72.
 Dutchess County Men, Revolutionary Period, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 38; Vol. 20
 (1935), p. 71; Vol. 21 (1936), p. 90; Vol. 23 (1938), p. 39.
 Dyestuffs, 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 61.
- Ehlers, Hans Jacob, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 48.
 Ehlers, Louis Augustus, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 50.
 Eliot, Maud Stoutenburgh, Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 47, 50.
 Eliot Walter Graeme, Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 47, 50.
 Emott, James, Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 52, 54.
- Farm called De Vlakte, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 59.
 Fauconnier, Peter, Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 76, 77, 78, 79.
 Ferry from Bard's Rock, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 87.
 Filkin, Catharina (Lewis), Vol. 23 (1938), p. 54.
 Filkin, Francis, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 53; Vol. 24 (1939), p. 54.

Filkin, Henry, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 53.
 Filkin, Henry, 2d, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 53.
 Filkin, Isaac, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 53.
 Filkin, Jacob, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 54.
 Filkin, Book of Francis, Vol. 23 (1938), pp. 52, 71.
 Fishing and Hunting, 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 60.
 Flag, An Historic, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 21.
 Flagler, Harry Harkness, Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 20, 21, 37.
 Flint, Mrs. Austin, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 21.
 Food, 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 63.
 Forbus Hill, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 52.
 Forbus House, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 49.
 Forbus, John, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 50.
 Franks, Moses Benjamin, Vol. 23 (1938), pp. 64, 65.
 Frigates: Congress, Montgomery, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 99.
 Fugitive Slave, Contributors to Fund for, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 53.
 Fulling Mill, 1746, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 62.
 Fulton, Harriet (Livingston), Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 42, 43.
 Fulton, Robert, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 42.
 Gamage, Dr. Frederick L., Vol. 24 (1939), p. 13.
 Gazley, John, of Salt Point, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 27.
 Germond, Caroline (Filkin), Vol. 20 (1935), p. 37.
 Germond, Clara Olive, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 37.
 Graham, Augustine, Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 52, 54.
 Grand Jury, Dutchess County, 1760, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 86.
 Great and Lesser Lots, Nine Partners, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 27.
 Green, Mrs. Seward, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 13.
 Grubb, John, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 52.
 Grubb, John B., Vol. 20 (1935), p. 52.
 Hamilton-Burr Duel, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 19.
 Hammersley, Louis Gordon, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 27.
 Haring, Address by Harry A., Vol. 19 (1934), p. 13.
 Hart, House of Philip, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 23.
 Hart, Mill of Philip, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 24.
 Hart, Philip, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 22.
 Hart's Village, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 34.
 Haviland, Barclay, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 24.
 Haviland, Caroline E., Vol. 20 (1935), p. 20.
 Haviland, Jane R., Vol. 20 (1935), p. 39.
 Heathcote, Caleb, Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 52, 56, 57.
 Hegeman, Antie (Filkin), Vol. 23 (1938), p. 27; Vol. 24 (1939), p. 54.
 Hegeman, Francis-Franz, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 27; Vol. 24 (1939), p. 54.
 Hegeman's Landing, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 54.
 Hendrickson, Stephen, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 47; Vol. 21 (1936), p. 101.
 Hermitage, House called the, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 30.
 Hoffman Family, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 21.
 Horticulture, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 36.
 Hosack, Dr. David, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 38; Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 83, 84, 85, 87.
 Hotels, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 32.
 Houses on Nine Partners Patent, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 38.
 Howland, Estate of Joseph, Vol. 22 (1937), pp. 20, 61.
 Howland, Joseph, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 61.
 Hunting and Fishing, 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 60.
 Hyde Park, Staatsburg, &c., Vol. 19 (1934), p. 24.

Hyde Park Patent, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 75.

Indians, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 21; Vol. 23 (1938), p. 60.

Inn, Stephen Hendrickson's, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 45.

Institute, Poughkeepsie Military, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 104.

Iron, 1740's Vol. 23 (1938), pp. 61, 77.

Jamison, David, Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 52, 55, 56.

Jefferson, Thomas, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 43.

Jew at Poughkeepsie, 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 64.

Johnson, Helen Lossing, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 37.

Johnston, David, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 56.

Johnston, John, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 56.

Justices of the Peace, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 87; Vol. 24 (1939), p. 58.

Kingston, Burning of, Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 95, 100; Vol. 21 (1936), pp. 118, 119.

Kip, Annatje Jans (Van Putten), Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 24, 27.

Kip, Hendrick, Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 24, 26, 27, 29.

Laborers, Negro, on Farms, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 59.

Landing, Hegeman's, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 54.

Landing, Middle, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 40.

Landing, Upper, Hyde Park, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 49.

Landscape Gardeners, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 49.

Landscape Gardening, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 36.

Landscape Work, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 64.

Lawn-Mower, Invention of, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 60.

Librarians, Poughkeepsie Library, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 114.

Library, City of Poughkeepsie, Vol. 22 (1937), pp. 107, 111.

Library, Poughkeepsie, Trustees of, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 114.

Livingston, Catharine (Crannell), Vol. 23 (1938), p. 72.

Livingston, Gilbert, of Kingston, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 57; Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 24, 25, 27, 28, 65.

Livingston, Henry, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 39; Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 24, 26, 29, 67.

Livingston, Henry G., Vol. 21 (1936), p. 23.

Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 24.

Livingston, Peter R., Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

Livingston, Philip H., Vol. 21 (1936), p. 24.

Livingston, Robert Swift, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 26.

Livingston, Susannah (Conklin), Vol. 23 (1938), p. 42.

Livingston, Walter, Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 35, 36, 40, 41.

Livingston Genealogical Items, Vol. 21 (1936), pp. 57-67.

Livingston House of Henry G., Vol. 21 (1936), p. 23.

Livingston Mill, Burning of, 1777, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 35.

Locke, The Rev. William, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 50.

Long Rooms of Hotels, Vol. 19 (1934), p.

Lossing, Benson J., Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 37, 40.

Lown, Clarence, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 105.

Lown, Clarence, Memorial Rock Garden, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 105.

Mabbett, Store of Samuel, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 29.

Maclay, Alfred B., Vol. 20 (1935), p. 20.

Marble, Delia West, Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 16, 20, 39.

Markers for Roadsides, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 14.

Marshall, Jarvis, Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 52, 57.

Masons, 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 61.

McCord, Mrs. Charles L., Vol. 20 (1935), p. 40.

McGeorge, William, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 102.

McVickar, House of Rev. John, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 80.
 Mechanic, Dutchess County, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 30.
 Meeting at Amenia, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 9.
 Meeting at Barrytown, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 9.
 Meeting at Pawling, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 11.
 Meeting at Pine Plains, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 14.
 Meeting at Red Hook, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 9.
 Meeting at Stanfordville, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 10.
 Meeting, Nine Partners Friends, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 29.
 Membership List, 1937, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 116.
 Merchandise, Poughkeepsie, 1736-1746, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 64.
 Merritt, Isaac, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 25.
 Milestones, Vol. 19 (1934), pp. 11, 13; Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 10, 11, 13, 17.
 Mill at Mouth of Fallkill, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 58.
 Mill of Philip Hart, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 24.
 Mill on the Sprout, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 74.
 Mill, Livingston, Burning of, 1777, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 35.
 Mill, A Fulling, 1746, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 62.
 Millbrook, Dutchess County, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 34.
 Millbrook School, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 11.
 Mills on Crum Elbow Creek, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 88.
 Mochle, Jean Earl, Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 16, 20, 39.
 Moravians, Pine Plains, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 75.
 Mott, James, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 33.
 Mott, Lucretia (Coffin), Vol. 20 (1935), p. 33.
 Museum, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 80.
 Negress (Dina) of 1777, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 34.
 Negro Church, Centennial of, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 22.
 Negro Gardener, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 63.
 Negro Laborers on Farms, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 59.
 Negroes owned by Francis Filkin, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 54.
 Nelson, Homer A., Vol. 19 (1934), p. 55.
 Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 45.
 New Hackensack, Church at, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 18.
 Newburgh, Estates at, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 45.
 Newspaper Notices, Work on, Vol. 19 (1934), pp. 9, 10; Vol. 24 (1939), p. 9.
 Nimham, Monument to Chief Daniel, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 24.
 Nine Partners Friends Meeting, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 29.
 Nine Partners Patent, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 26.
 Nine Partners Patent, Maps of, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 37.
 Nine Partners Patent, Population on, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 28.
 Nine Partners Patent, Roads Across, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 27.
 Nine Partners Patent, The Little, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 72.
 Nine Partners Patent, Partition of the Little, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 74.
 Nine Partners, Record Book of the, Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 27, 34.
 Nine Partners School, Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 30, 39.
 North Boundary, Dutchess County, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 81.
 Nurseries, Early, in Dutchess, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 66.
 "Oaks, Washington's," at Denning's Point, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 63.
 Oakwood School, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 31.
 Ogilvie, Ida H., Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 16, 20, 39.
 Olmstead, Frederick L., Vol. 22 (1937), p. 41.
 Osborn, Book of Dr. Cornelius, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 57.
 Otis, Dr. John C., Vol. 20 (1935), p. 24.

- Otis, Dr. John Haviland, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 24.
 Otis, John Hunting, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 22; Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 11, 12.
 Otis, Katherine Haviland, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 24.
- Palatines, The, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 87.
 Palatines in Dutchess, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 74.
 Palatines, Pine Plains, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 74.
 Parmentier, André, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 39.
 Pawling, Meeting at, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 11.
 Peddler, 1737, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 62.
 Philographical Society, 1793, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 50.
 Pigeons, Wild, 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 60.
 Pine Plains, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 71.
 Plant Life, Dutchess County, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 23.
 Poinsett, Joel Roberts, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 26.
 Population, Nine Partners, 18th century, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 28.
 Platt, Edmund, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 23.
 Portraits of: Hendricus Beekman, Joanna (Lopers) Beekman, Wilhelmus Beekman, Annatje Jans (Van Putten) Kip, Hendrick Kip, Alida (Schuyler) Livingston, Cornelia (Beekman) Livingston, Gilbert Livingston, Henry Livingston, Margaretta (Van Slichtenhorst) Schuyler, Philip Pieterse Schuyler; Vol. 24 (1939), p. 25.
 President of the United States, Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 86, 88; Vol. 21 (1936), pp. 73, 105.
 Pulling, Address by Edward, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 11.
 Putnam's Troops, Dutchess, 1777, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 37.
- Quaker Hill, Dutchess, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 13.
- "Raising" Court House, 1744, Vol. 23 (1938), pp. 76, 84.
 Rapalje, House of Richard, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 21.
 Red Hook, Meeting at, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 9.
 Red Hook, The Name, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 22.
 Redmond, Johnston L., Vol. 21 (1936), p. 21.
 Redmond, Mrs. Johnston L., Vol. 21 (1936), p. 24.
 Repton, Humphrey, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 40.
 Rhinebeck Village, Centennial of, Vol. 19 (1934), pp. 11, 18.
 Road, The Dover, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 38.
 Road, The Wassaic, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 38.
 Roads Across Nine Partners Patent, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 27.
 Roadside Markers, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 14; Vol. 20 (1935), p. 11.
 Robbins, Warren Delano, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 86.
 Roberts, Edith A., Vol. 23 (1938), p. 23.
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 47; Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 8, 19.
 Rumsey, Dr. James Sykes, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 20.
- Saint Luke's Churchyard, Beacon, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 21.
 Saint-Memin, Engravings by, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 22.
 Salt Point, Dutchess County, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 26.
 Salting Animals, Custom of, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 30.
 Sargent, Henry Winthrop, Vol. 22 (1937), pp. 19, 36-69.
 School, Collegiate, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 100.
 School, The Millbrook, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 11.
 School, Nine Partners, Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 30, 39.
 School, Nine Partners, Pictures of, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 39.
 School, Oakwood, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 31.
 School, Putnam Hall, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 104.

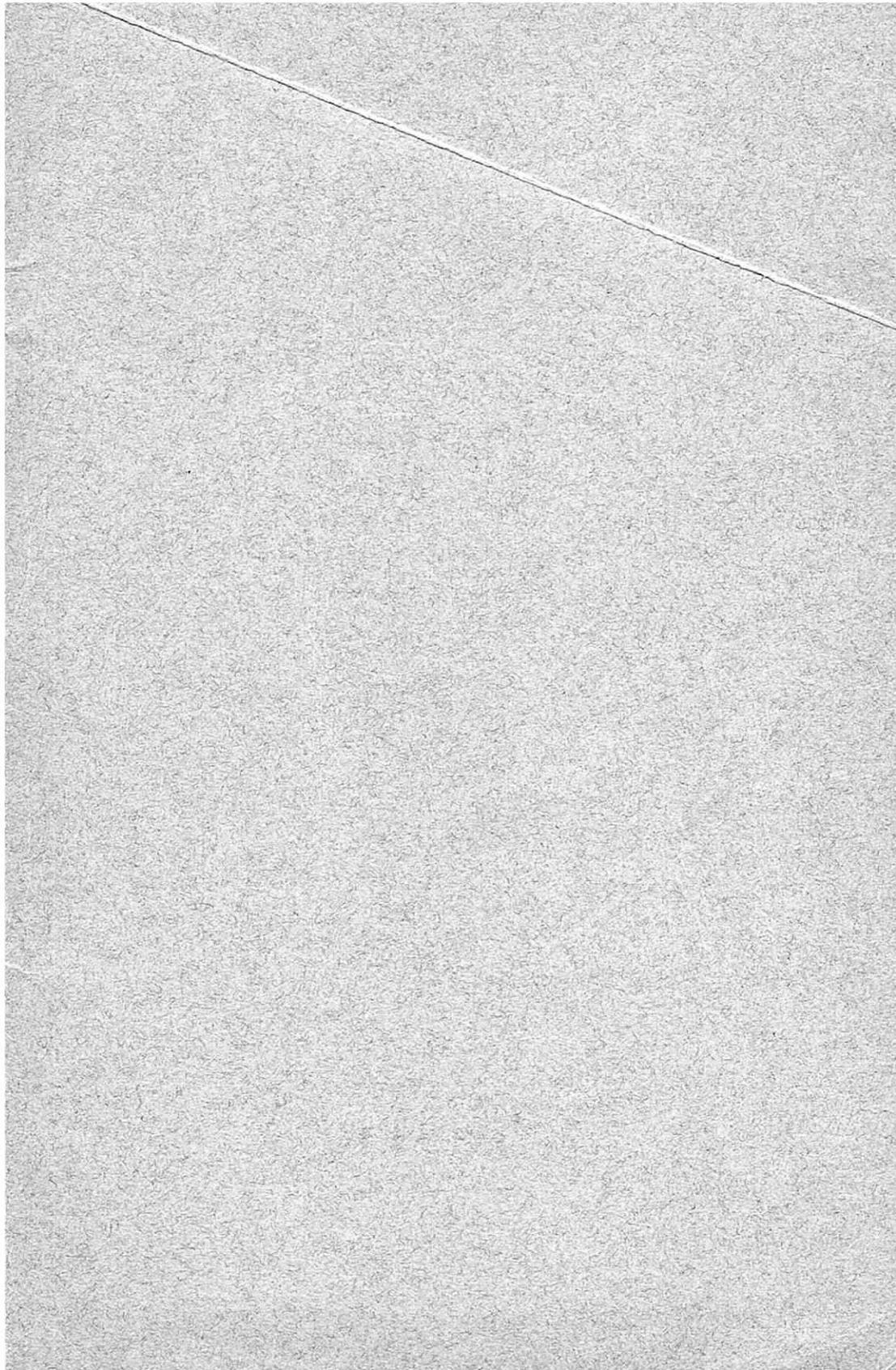
School, Peter Tappen's, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 44.
 School-Teachers, Poughkeepsie, 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 61.
 Schools, Poughkeepsie, 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 61.
 Shaw, Henry W., Vol. 22 (1937), p. 104.
 Shelley, Mrs. Leon, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 20.
 Shipyard, Continental, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 100.
 Shipyard Point, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 100.
 Shoemakers, Poughkeepsie, 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 61.
 Silversmith, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 30.
 Slaves, Vol. 23 (1938), pp. 54, 59; Vol. 24 (1939), p. 87.
 Slocum, Dr. and Mrs. C. J., Vol. 22 (1937), pp. 20, 70.
 Smillie, James, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 13.
 Smith, De Cost, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 11.
 Smith, Mrs. Lawrence B., Vol. 20 (1935), p. 21.
 Smith, Margaret Platt, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 20.
 Smith, William W., Vol. 22 (1937), p. 105.
 South Millbrook, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 34.
 Spingarn, J. E., Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 9, 11; Vol. 22 (1937), p. 36.
 Spinning, Poughkeepsie, 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 60.
 Staatsburgh, Stoutsburgh, etc., Vol. 19 (1934), p. 24.
 Stanfordville, Vol. 23 (1938), pp. 10, 13.
 Stocks and Pillory, Vol. 23 (1938), pp. 78, 93.
 Store of Samuel Mabbett, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 29.
 Stores, Poughkeepsie, 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 64.
 Stoutenburgh, Houses of Jacobus, Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 48, 49.
 Stoutenburgh, Jacobus, Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 47, 48.
 Supervisors, Board of, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 58.
 Supervisors, Clerk to Board of, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 63.
 Supplement, Year Book, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 28.
 Surveyors, 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 61.
 Swift, Mrs. A. Franklin, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 28.
 Tallcott, Joseph, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 39.
 Tappen, Dr. Peter, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 38.
 Tappen, Houses of Dr. Peter, Vol. 19 (1934), pp. 41, 42, 43.
 Tappen, Peter, the Second, School of, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 44.
 Teller Hill, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 20.
 Teller, Tobias, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 20.
 Ten Eyck, Hendrick, Vol. 24 (1939), pp. 52, 53.
 Terry, William, Silversmith, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 30.
 Teviotdale, House Called, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 40.
 Textbooks by Jacob Willetts, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 32.
 Thomas, Lowell, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 13.
 Thorne, House of Isaac, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 29.
 Timpson, Lawrence, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 20.
 Timpson, Mrs. Theodore, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 20.
 Tioronda, Estate Called, Vol. 22, (1937), p. 61.
 Tivoli, Dutchess County, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 22.
 Tivoli, Suburb of Bordeaux, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 23.
 Tomlinson, Abraham, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 80.
 Trade, Poughkeepsie & New England, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 59.
 Trade, Poughkeepsie & West Indies, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 58.
 Treadway, Dr. Alfred, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 24.
 Treadway, House of Dr. Alfred, Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 21, 23.
 Tritsch, The Rev. A. O., Vol. 22 (1937), p. 20.

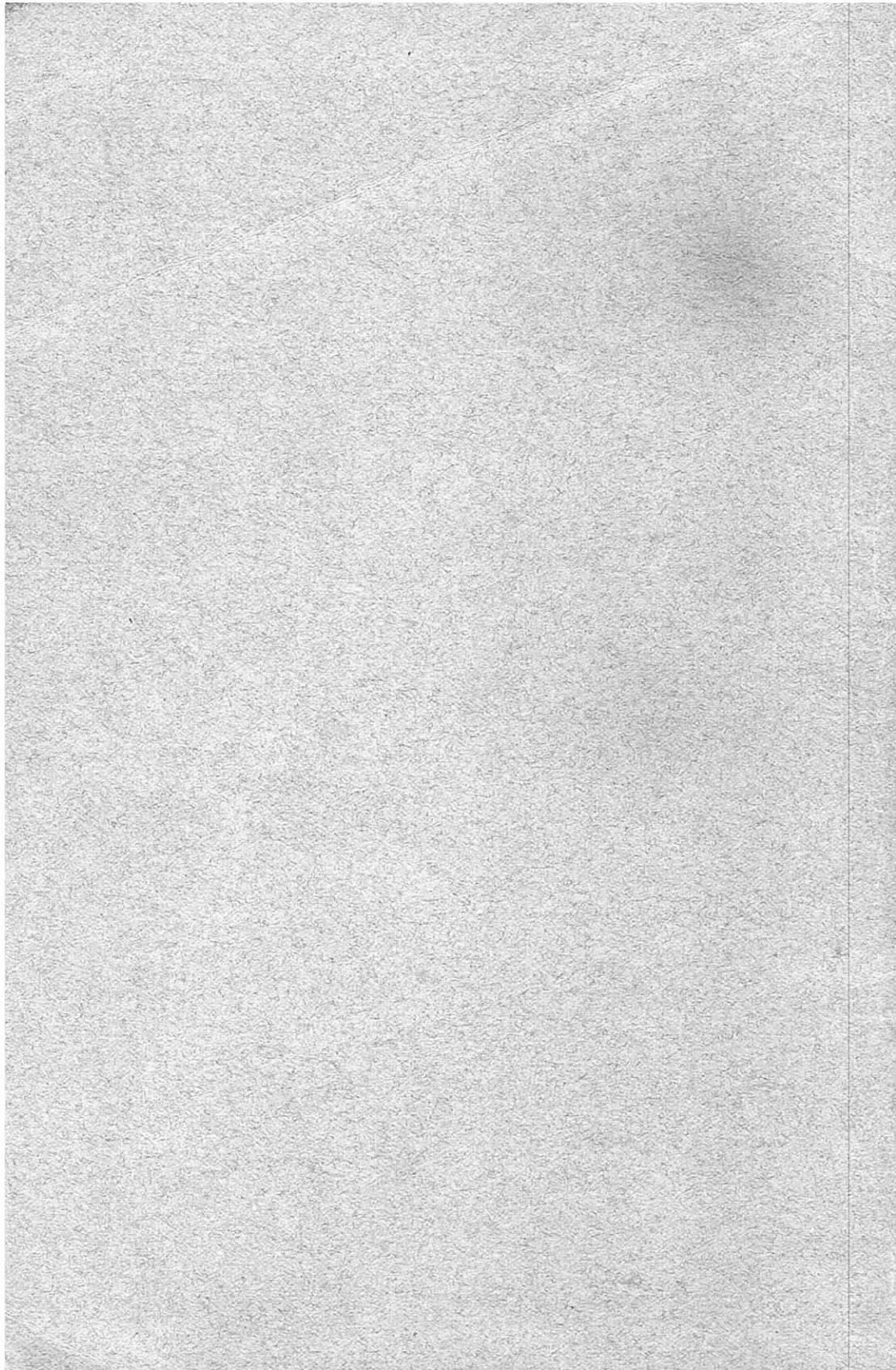
- Troutbeck, Estate Called, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 46.
 Underground Railway, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 34.
 Union Store, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 40.
 Valteau, Magdalene (Fauconnier), Vol. 24 (1939), p. 79.
 Van Bunschoten, Major Elias, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 90.
 Van Buren, Dr. Peter, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 57.
 Van Den Bogaerdt, Jacobus, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 46.
 Van Keuren Mill, Burning of, 1777, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 34.
 Van Kleeck, Catharine (Lewis), Vol. 23 (1938), p. 54.
 Van Kleeck, Peter, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 54.
 Van Kleeck Farm, Poughkeepsie, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 55.
 Van Kleeck, House of Baltus Barents, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 54.
 Van Ness, David, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 18.
 Van Ness, House of David, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 18.
 Verplanck, Gulian (William), Vol. 21 (1936), p. 74.
 Verplanck, Mrs. Robert N., Vol. 23 (1938), p. 25.
 Verplanck, William S., Vol. 23 (1938), p. 25.
 Verplanck House on the Sprout, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 25.
 Verplanck Land, 1728, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 33.
 Ward Manor, Vol. 21 (1936), p. 27.
 Water-Lots, Great Nine Partners Patent, Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 26, 38, 39.
 Warring, Charles B., Vol. 22 (1937), p. 102.
 Warring, Francis Burdette, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 104.
 Weaving, Poughkeepsie, 1740's, Vol. 23 (1938), p. 60.
 Whaling-Ships, Vol. 24 (1939), p. 87.
 White, The Misses, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 21.
 Wilkinson, John, Vol. 22 (1937), p. 50.
 Willetts, Deborah (Rogers), Vol. 20 (1935), p. 33.
 Willetts, Jacob, Vol. 20 (1935), p. 32.
 Wodell, Katherine, Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 37, 40.
 Wodell, Silas, Vol. 20 (1935), pp. 37, 40.
 Wodenethe, Estate Called, Vol. 22 (1937), pp. 51, 54.
 Woodstock Historical Society, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 13.
 Zimm, Address by Mrs. Bruno, Vol. 19 (1934), p. 13.













This map was drawn from old deeds and is approximately correct.
Sherman Bennett
 Lawyer

Map of Hyde Park Patent showing the sales of land made by Dr. John Bard and Dr. Samuel Bard.

The plate was made through the courtesy of Henry T. Hackett, under whose direction the map was prepared.