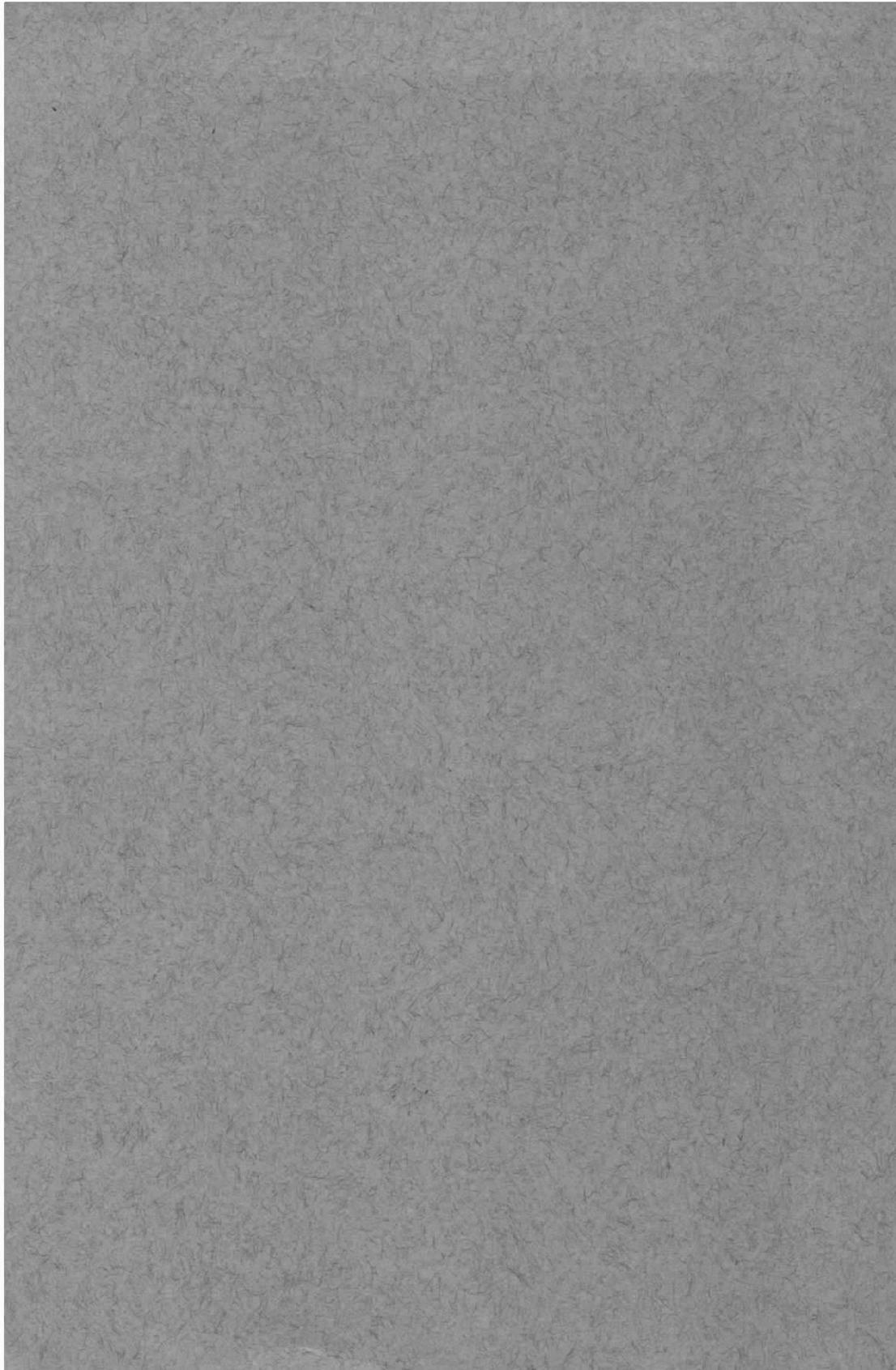


Year Book

Dutchess County Historical Society

Volume 28

1943



Year Book

Dutchess County Historical Society

Volume 28

1943

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by the Dutchess County Historical Society

DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Incorporated under the laws of the
State of New York
December 21, 1918
Certificate of Incorporation filed in the office of the
Clerk of Dutchess County
Book 10 of Corporations page 153

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 1 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 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

1943

President: RAYMOND G. GUERNSEY, Poughkeepsie, 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
C. J. Slocum, M. D.	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 A. Halstead	Town of LaGrange
Henry R. Billings	Town of Milan
	Town of North East
Mrs. Seward Green	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 Douglass 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 1944

Chester Husted

Henry T. Hackett

Mrs. Stuart R. Anderson

Ronald Bogle

CLASS OF 1945

John Ross Delafield

Olin Dows

Willis L. M. Reese

Baltus Barentszen Van Kleeck

CLASS OF 1946

George S. Van Vliet

Harry Harkness Flagler

Frank V. Mylod

Franklyn J. Poucher

CLASS OF 1947

Charles Meredith De Lavergne

Edmund Van Wyck

J. Hunting Otis

Herbert C. Shears

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OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

- 1916—PAMPHLET: *Troutbeck, A Dutchess County Homestead*; by Charles E. Benton. Out of print.
- 1924—COLLECTIONS: VOL. I; *Poughkeepsie, The Origin and Meaning of the Word*; by Helen Wilkinson Reynolds.
- 1924—COLLECTIONS, VOL. II; *Old Gravestones of Dutchess County, New York*; collected and edited by J. Wilson Poucher, M. D., and Helen Wilkinson Reynolds.
- 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.
- 1932—COLLECTIONS, VOL. V; *Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of New Hackensack, Dutchess County, New York*; edited by Maria Bockèe Carpenter Tower.
- 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.
- 1940—COLLECTIONS, VOL. VII. *Records of Crum Elbow Precinct, Dutchess County*. Edited by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

For information in regard to any of the above publications address: Mrs. Amy Ver Nooy, Assistant Secretary, Dutchess County Historical Society, Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SECRETARY'S MINUTES

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FEBRUARY 10, 1943

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Wednesday afternoon, February 10, at 3.30 o'clock, at the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie.

Present: President Guernsey, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Husted, Mr. Mylod, Mr. Otis, Mr. F. J. Poucher, Mr. Van Wyck, the treasurer, the secretary and the assistant secretary.

After the trustees had assembled, Mr. Guernsey announced that the meeting had been called to discuss plans for the year and to receive the report of the committee which had been appointed to draw up a resolution expressing the loss to the society in the death of Miss Helen Wilkinson Reynolds. Mrs. Waterman read the resolution, prepared by the committee composed of Dr. Poucher, Mr. George S. Van Vliet and Mrs. Waterman. After hearing the resolution it was unanimously approved and ordered brought before the annual meeting of the society to be held in May.

Dr. Poucher read a tribute which he had written in memory of Miss Reynolds and it was voted that it be printed in the next issue of the year book. It was suggested that Dr. Baldwin and Dr. Poucher collaborate in this tribute and include in it an appraisal of the books written by Miss Reynolds. This suggestion was approved.

The treasurer reported that she had received the \$5,000.00 bequest which had been left to the society by our late president, Mr. Reese, and that the money had been deposited in a special account in the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank. She reported that the society had a fund, amounting to \$900.00 in the interest department of one of the other local banks, which is earning very little interest. After discussion, it was voted that a War Savings Bond of a value of \$1,000 be purchased in the name of the society, this purchase to be made after July 1.

Mr. Guernsey announced that the name of Mr. Harry Harkness Flagler had been proposed as a trustee to fill the unexpired term of Miss Helen Wilkinson Reynolds. The motion was made and seconded and Mr. Flagler was accordingly elected a member of the Board of Trustees, his term of office to expire with the annual meeting of 1946.

The matter of the future of the year book was discussed and upon motion Mrs. Ver Nooy was appointed editor of the year book. Mrs. Ver Nooy said that she hoped there might be considerable material in the way of notes among Miss Reynolds' papers and that she felt with that to draw upon and with the help of Dr. Baldwin and Dr. Poucher, which had been offered,

an acceptable issue might be prepared.

The assistant secretary read a letter received from Miss Eleanor Upton, expressing appreciation of the wreath which had been sent in the name of the society to the funeral of Miss Reynolds.

She also read a letter from Mr. Willis L. M. Reese accepting his election as a member of the Board of Trustees of this society.

The treasurer asked if an auditing committee might be appointed. She explained that although she kept her records very carefully, she would prefer that they be looked over at least once a year by some member of the society. Mr. Guern-

sey agreed to appoint a committee for this purpose.

The matter of the spring meeting was discussed but no definite plans were made, the president remarking that another meeting of the Board would be held before the annual meeting in May.

The following names were proposed for membership and the new members were elected: St. Lawrence University Library, Mrs. Elizabeth Mount, the Rev. Philip A. Swartz and Mr. Alfred J. Weddle.

As there was no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. WILSON POUCHER,
Secretary.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MARCH 31, 1943

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Wednesday afternoon, March 31, at four o'clock at the Adriance Memorial Library.

Present: President Guernsey, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Flagler, Mr. Husted, Mr. Otis, Mr. F. J. Poucher, Mr. Van Kleeck, Mr. Van Vliet, Mr. Van Wyck, the treasurer, the secretary and the assistant secretary.

The President introduced Mr. Harry Harkness Flagler, who had been elected to serve the unexpired term of Miss Reynolds, and the other members welcomed him as a fellow member of the Board.

The minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees, held Feb-

ruary 10, were read and approved.

Mr. Guernsey said that this meeting had been called for the purpose of discussing plans for the annual meeting, and said that he hoped some of those present might have some suggestions. After considerable discussion it was agreed to hold the meeting on the usual date, the third Friday in May, at 11 o'clock at the Nelson House, the luncheon to follow at 12 o'clock.

Dr. Baldwin was appointed chairman of a committee to select a speaker for the meeting.

Mrs. Waterman and Mrs. Ver Nooy were requested to make arrangements with the manager of the Nelson House for the meeting and the luncheon.

The President reported that he had appointed Mr. Allen Frost as chairman of a committee to audit the books of the society.

Mrs. Ver Nooy reported that Mrs. Oscar Bloodgood Smith of Morristown, N. J., had sent to the society a photograph of a portrait of William Emott.

Mrs. Waterman explained that a campaign to sell defense bonds was to be conducted during April and asked permission to purchase in April the \$1,000 bond which

she had been authorized to purchase in July. This permission was granted.

The name of Mr. Alvah G. Frost was presented and he was elected a member of the society.

Dr. Baldwin reported that he was engaged in preparing an appraisal of the writings of Miss Reynolds.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. WILSON POUCHER,
Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING

MAY 21, 1943

The annual meeting of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Friday, May 21, at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie. The business meeting was held at 11 o'clock with an attendance of 38 members.

The meeting was opened by the president, Mr. Guernsey.

The minutes of the semi-annual meeting, held October 16, 1942, and of two meetings of the Board of Trustees, held February 10, and March 31, 1943, were read by the assistant secretary.

The assistant secretary also read the report of the secretary and listed the following items which had been received by gift and exchange:

New York History, the quarterly of the New York State Historical Association for January and April, 1943.

The Bulletin of the New York State Historical Association

for December, 1942, and March, 1943.

The Bulletin of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum, January, 1943.

The New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin for January and April, 1943.

Knickerbocker Weekly, published by the Netherland Publishing Corporation, for January 18, 1943.

Three volumes prepared by the Historical Records Survey: Inventory of Borough Archives in the City of New York, Bronx Borough, No. 1; Inventory of the Church Archives in New York City, the Roman Catholic Church, vol. 2; Guide to Public Vital Statistics Records in New York State, vol. 3, Death Records.

Photograph of a painting of Squire William Emott, owned by

James T. Emott, Morristown, N. J. The photograph is the gift of Mrs. Oscar Bloodgood Smith of Morristown, N. J.

The secretary's report also reported that the society had lost a few members by resignation and the following members by death: Mrs. I. Reynolds Adriance, Mr. Henry Bartlett, Mrs. James L. Britton, Mr. Charles E. Carpenter, Mrs. Henry S. Corney, Mrs. Horatio Nelson, Miss Helen W. Reynolds, Mr. William Schickel, Mr. Derrick W. Ten Broeck, Mrs. A. Wesley Triller, Mrs. Arthur F. Tuttle and Miss Alice M. Wood.

Mrs. Waterman gave the report of the treasurer, which was approved and appears in this issue of the year book. The treasurer also reported that, in accordance with a decision made at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on March 31, \$750.00 had been withdrawn from the permanent account held by the society in the Poughkeepsie Trust Company and had been used for the purchase of a defense bond (which has been placed for safekeeping in the safe of the Adriance Memorial Library).

Mrs. Ver Nooy reported that some material was already in hand for the 1943 issue of the year book and that she hoped, although Miss Reynolds had set a very high standard, an acceptable number might be expected this year.

The president remarked that he felt that the members appreciate the fact that it has been impossible

for the society to plan on having the usual pilgrimages while there is need for the conservation of tires and gasoline and that he hoped some sort of event might be planned for the fall to compensate for the omission of the customary pilgrimage. He said that he would be glad to hear of any suggestion, which might be offered by the members, for such an event.

The curator, Mr. Frost, submitted a list of books and documents which are owned by the society and which have been on file at Vassar Brothers Institute. He reported that he had removed the important documents to safe storage at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, in accordance with the advice of the Committee on the Conservation of Cultural Resources, where they will be safely stored for the duration of the war. He explained that they are still the property of the society and are available for use by its members.

Mr. Frost also announced that among his activities at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library has been the microfilming of many important documents and papers, including many original papers of the Bard family, papers of the Levi P. Morton and the Archibald Rogers estates, and a collection of Livingston Redmond papers, numbering about 8,000, and dating from 1666. He said that the library hoped to use the equipment for the microfilming of private collections of documents of local historical interest and that they would soon be in a position to photostat small collections or individual docu-

ments. He hoped that the members of the society would permit the library to use its equipment for the reproduction of any important documents, papers or letters.

Mrs. Waterman read the resolution, prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose, expressing the loss felt by the society in the death of Miss Reynolds. The resolution was approved and ordered published in the year book. The committee was composed of Mrs. Waterman, Dr. Poucher and Mr. George S. Van Vliet.

Mr. Guernsey announced that it was the custom at the annual meeting to elect the officers for the year and to elect four trustees for a term of four years. The motion was made and passed that the secretary cast one ballot to re-elect the present officers and the four trustees whose terms expired with that meeting. Accordingly the officers were re-elected and the following trustees were re-elected to serve until the annual meeting of

1947: Mr. Charles M. De La Vergne, Mr. J. Hunting Otis, Mr. Edmund Van Wyck and Mr. Herbert C. Shears.

The following new members were proposed and elected: Mrs. Elting Lumb, Dr. John H. Dingman and Mrs. Helen Green Daniels of Pawling.

As there was no further business the meeting adjourned to the dining room where luncheon was served to 87 members. After luncheon Mr. Guernsey presented Mr. Frederick R. Stevens of the Division of Archives and History, State Education Department, who told of the founding of the Society of the Cincinnati. His paper appears as one of the articles in the year book.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stevens' address the meeting closed with a rising vote of thanks to the speaker.

J. WILSON POUCHER,
Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 15, 1943

The semi-annual meeting of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Friday, October 15, at 11 a. m., at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie. There was an attendance of 41 members at the business meeting.

The meeting was opened by the president.

The minutes of the annual meeting, held May 21, were read and approved.

The report of the secretary was given and listed the following accessions:

New York History, the quarterly of the New York State Historical Association, for July.

Bulletin of the New York State Historical Association for June.

Bulletin of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum, June and August.

The New-York Historical Society

- Quarterly Bulletin for July and October.
- List of 500 Portraits of Men by Pirie MacDonald at the New-York Historical Society.
- Annual report, 1941-1942, of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands.
- War Records Handbook, issued by the Division of Archives and History of the State Education Department.
- Diary kept by Alexander Hamilton Coffin, March 1851 - December 1862.
- Commission of John Ward as fourth sergeant in Captain John Bailey's Company, Dutchess County, dated in 1797; the gift of Mr. William H. Ward, Morristown, New Jersey, through Mrs. Dexter Cooper of the Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site.
- New York Historical Source Studies, by Albert Hazen Wright of Cornell University.

The secretary further reported that the society had lost one member by resignation and the following members by death: Mr. Charles S. Mitchell, Dr. Alva L. Peckham and Mrs. Carrie Van Benschoten.

Mrs. Waterman gave the report of the treasurer, which was accepted as read and follows these minutes.

Mrs. Ver Nooy, for the Year Book Committee, reported that practically all of the material for this issue was in the hands of the printer and that she hoped and ex-

pected that the book would be ready for distribution at the usual time. She said that she regretted that she had found no articles among Miss Reynolds' papers which might be used for the year book but that, with the help of some of the members of the society, Dr. Poucher in particular, an issue had been prepared which might prove acceptable.

Mr. Guernsey reported, for the Pilgrimage Committee, that the Board of Trustees had thought it best not to attempt a pilgrimage this year and that, although there had been some suggestion of a picnic, it was decided not to do anything along that line until a pilgrimage could be planned on a par with the usual annual trip.

Mr. Frost, the curator, urged that members who owned documents of historical or family value should either place them in the care of some institution or have photostat copies made so that in case of loss of the original document there might still be a copy of it on file.

The assistant secretary proposed the names of the following persons and they were elected to membership: Miss Barbara Corliss, Mr. Herbert V. Dederer, Miss Edith Dutcher, Mrs. W. W. Guenther, Mrs. Harry G. Harper, Mrs. Leon L. Jaminet, Miss Dena Mabie, Mrs. Thomas P. Michaels and Mr. Edgar B. Nixon.

The assistant secretary reported that a flag which had been in the possession of General A. B. Smith of the 150th Regiment, New York Volunteers, and which had been

the first to fly over the city of Atlanta at the time of its capture in the Civil War, had been offered to the society. She was instructed to advise the daughter-in-law of General Smith, Mrs. M. J. Myers Smith, who had offered the flag, that the society would be very glad to receive it.

The president mentioned that the subject of a modest memorial to Miss Reynolds had been suggested to him and that he would take the matter up with the Board of Trustees and report at the next meeting.

Mrs. Seward T. Green, president of the Historical Society of Quaker Hill and Vicinity, reported that she had had an inquiry with reference to several families who had lived for a short time at Pawling and had migrated to Pawling, Penna., about the time of the Revolutionary War. In the group were families by the names of Bean, Jenkins, Franklin, Pawl-

ing, Winegar and others, some of whom were connected with the Beekman and Roosa families. The leader was said to have been Henry Pawling who may have been the son of the "Widow Pawling" for whom the town of Pawling was named. She asked if members of the society would get in touch with her if they had any knowledge of such a migration or the name of the wife of Henry Pawling.

As there was no further business, the meeting adjourned to the dining room where 92 persons enjoyed the luncheon and listened to a talk on "A Folklorist Looks at the Historians," given by Dr. Louis C. Jones of the faculty of the New York State College for Teachers at Albany. Dr. Jones has prepared an abstract of his talk for this issue of the year book.

After a rising vote of thanks to the speaker, the meeting adjourned.

J. WILSON POUCHER,

Secretary.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR OLD DUTCHESS

At the late exhibition of the Mechanic and Scientific Institution, in the city of New-York, at which were shown a great variety of articles of domestic manufactures, in every branch of the useful arts, the society's first premium was awarded to Mr. William Taylor, of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, for the best piece of Black Broadcloth. The same gentleman also had awarded to him the society's premium for the best piece of Blue Broadcloth.

The Matteawan Company of Fishkill, received the society's premium for the best Furniture Calico, and for the best Bleached Shirting.

Poughkeepsie Journal, November 19, 1823.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OCTOBER 16, 1942 - MAY 21, 1943

PERMANENT ACCOUNT

Poughkeepsie Trust Company

Balance on hand, October 16, 1942.....	\$906.54	
Interest to January 1, 1943	4.53	
	\$ 911.07	
Withdrawn, April 13, 1943, to purchase War Bond		750.00
		161.07
Balance, May 21, 1943		\$ 161.07
Account in Poughkeepsie Savings Bank		
Bequest from estate of Mr. W. Willis Reese		\$5,000.00

Checking Account

Receipts

Balance on hand October 16, 1942	\$1,433.54	
Received from dues and sale of year books	939.00	
		\$2,372.54

Disbursements

Lansing-Broas Company, 500 special notices	\$ 3.50	
Nelson House, guest ticket	1.10	
Lansing-Broas Company, printing cards, fall meeting	6.50	
Reply cards & postage	21.60	
Editorial work on year book	200.00	
Postage on year book	17.20	
Addressing, packing & carting year book	16.00	
Honorarium, Curator	25.00	
Honorarium, Assistant Secretary	50.00	
Honorarium, Treasurer	50.00	
W. E. Bock, wreath sent Miss Reynolds	10.00	
J. W. Poucher, sale of book	20.00	
Estate of W. Willis Reese, sale of book	10.00	
Franklin D. Roosevelt, sale of book	10.00	
Lansing-Broas Company, plate & binding year book..	68.83	
New York State Historical Association, annual dues..	3.00	
Printing year book	399.59	
	32.55	
		944.87

Balance on hand, May 21, 1943.....\$1,427.67

Respectfully submitted,
KATHERINE B. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

MAY 21, 1943 — OCTOBER 15, 1943

PERMANENT ACCOUNT

POUGHKEEPSIE SAVINGS BANK

Balance on hand, May 21, 1943	\$ 5,000.00
Transferred from account in Poughkeepsie Trust Co.	171.88
Interest	58.54

Balance, October 15, 1943	\$ 5,230.42
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Account in Poughkeepsie Trust Company

Balance, May 21, 1943	\$ 171.88
Transferred to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank	171.88

Balance, October 15, 1943	\$ 00.00
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Invested Funds

War Bond, purchased April 1943, valued October 1943	\$ 750.00
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Checking Account

Receipts

Balance on hand, May 21, 1943	\$ 1,427.67
Received from dues and sale of year books	112.00
	\$1,539.67

Disbursements

Honorarium, speaker at meeting, May 21, 1943 ..\$	25.00
Honorarium, Curator	25.00
Honorarium, Assistant Secretary	50.00
Honorarium, Treasurer	50.00
Lansing-Broas Company, printing cards, May meeting	6.10
Reply cards and postage	14.45
Annual contribution toward expenses of Glebe House	120.00
	\$ 290.55

Balance, October 15, 1943	\$1,249.12
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Respectfully submitted,

KATHERINE B. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF
MISS HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS

BE IT RESOLVED: That the members of the Dutchess County Historical Society put on record an expression of their sincere sorrow and the heartfelt loss which they feel has come to them in the death of their fellow member Helen Wilkinson Reynolds.

No tribute which we feebly compile will ever adequately express the extent of Miss Reynolds' contribution to this society, of which she has been a member for nearly thirty years; being the vitalizing spark which gave impetus and motive to our society's research and programs. For over twenty years she edited the Dutchess County Historical Society Year Book, the last issue having been mailed just previous to her death. Her interest in the year book was so keen and vital that not a day passed that she could not be found in study adding to and amending the script of this publication, and through her efforts it was brought to such a state of perfection and interest that knowledge of the historical facts concerning Dutchess County and the City of Poughkeepsie has become very widely disseminated. The great demand for copies of the publication has even caused it to travel to foreign lands.

Miss Reynolds' research into the history of Dutchess County touched on many phases of interest, as is shown by the wide diversity of the titles of her published writings. In fact, our President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who was a staunch and loyal friend of Miss Reynolds, has said that it is his opinion she knew more about the history of Dutchess County than anyone he knows. Her first publication of note was *The Records of Christ Church*, published in 1911, which was followed by many others covering such wide sources that they have indeed made for us a link of understanding with our past history. The entire collection of her writings may be found in the Adriance Memorial Library where it stands a living memorial to her meticulous research and painstaking sifting of old records and folklore.

The Dutchess County Historical Society feels the loss of Miss Reynolds so keenly and sorrowfully that it despairs of finding anyone who will take her place and attempt to carry on her work. To us all her death is a touching loss in personality and friendship but the society sustains the burden of loss in her work of historic research.

Respectfully submitted.

J. Wilson Poucher,
George S. Van Vliet,
Katherine B. Waterman, Committee



Helen Wilkinson Reynolds

Died January 3, 1943

HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS

The untimely death of Miss Reynolds brings a season of mourning to the Dutchess County Historical Society, in which she was long a moving spirit. For was she not, in the words of the President of our society, "really the head, heart and soul" of the organization? Admired and beloved by a wide circle of friends, she was herself equally devoted to the community, which from girlhood days it was her delight to serve and which ever continued to be the centre of her life work. Alas that such rare mental endowments were cast in a frail physical frame!

Becoming a member of the society soon after its formation, she entered at once wholeheartedly into its work, being at an early date elected a trustee and serving in turn on all the most important committees. Among these many activities it will generally be agreed that by far her most valuable service was that rendered in the editorship of the *Year Book*, to which she was appointed in 1921, and which has been carried on uninterruptedly and efficiently, with enhancing reputation, until it may favorably be compared with any similar publication in the country. The constant stream of scholarly monographs appearing throughout the copies of this series, taken together with other notable writings, secures for the editor and author a preeminent place among local historians.

In estimating Miss Reynolds' intellectual background and achievements, it will first be noticed that these were not the result of academic routine so much as the unfolding of native talent affected by human contacts combined with active experience. Her first incentives toward historical study apparently began at home, within the circle of a distinguished family and ancestry, among friends and neighbors. Expressive of such native loyalty, there appeared in 1911 the first volume of *The Records of Christ Church* (followed in 1916 by the second volume) which contains beyond the suggestion of its bare title a substantial history of this important parish, that has ever since been accepted as a model of its kind. Again, in 1919, at the time of the anniversary of the commercial firm bearing the same inherited name, the daughter of the house with admirable fidelity prepared a pamphlet entitled *Annals of a Century-old Business*. In the wider field of civic history her first major production, set forth as Volume I in the *Collections of the Dutchess County Historical Society*, 1924, bears the title *Poughkeepsie, The Origin and Meaning of the Word*. In the opinion of the present reviewers, no subsequent work shows to better effect the author's sound methods of

research and keen critical powers. For it results in a complete reversal of all previous conceptions as to the location and character of the original settlement. According to the evidence, now gathered and sifted as never before, the Indian camp and village, the predecessor of our county-seat, was indisputably planted upon the upland trail or high road instead of on the river front as had formerly been supposed. Altogether the book affords a fine example of the superior value of research and scholarship against loose tradition. As though one first-class work were not enough at a time, the same year saw the publication of a volume in collaboration with Dr. Poucher, containing 19,000 inscriptions from old gravestones of the vicinity, thus preserving to posterity names and data that are otherwise fast disappearing. Probably the most widely known and acclaimed of all the writing by the same tireless pen appears in an extensive survey and portrayal of historic homes such as are universally admired as the crowning glory of the region. It had long been a plan of Miss Reynolds, expanding as it matured, which was enthusiastically taken up by Mr. Roosevelt and other influential friends and laid before the Holland Society of New York, under whose auspices was published in 1931, *Dutch Houses in the Hudson Valley before 1776*. Abounding in pictorial illustrations, supported by a wealth of architectural description and genealogical notation, this voluminous work has been hailed at home and abroad as nothing less than a classic in the historical literature of the state. To this masterpiece a sequel, involving even more attention to architectural detail while contenting itself with material on the usual home ground, appeared in *Dutchess County Doorways, 1730-1830*, which contains some two hundred plates of door frames and other workwork, besides three hundred pages on the social and cultural life of resident families. With reasonable local pride competent authorities have pointed to this volume as the most valuable study and exposition that has ever been attempted within the bounds of our county. Always generous in the acknowledgment of aid that was gladly rendered by others, Miss Reynolds explains in her preface,

In order to make a thorough field survey for this book I am indebted to the unwearied kindness of Mrs. Frank H. Van Houten of Loveridge, Beacon. In storm and sunshine, cold and heat, Mrs. Van Houten has taken me in her car the length and breadth of Dutchess. . . . For accurate records of those who from time to time owned these houses, a search was made in the office of the Clerk of Dutchess and for long and friendly hos-

pitality in that office, I am indebted to Mr. Joseph A. Daughton and the members of his staff.

Further contributions of note, especially editorial work usually illuminated with an appropriate introduction, are added to the Collections of the society, such as *Notices of Marriages and Deaths Published in Newspapers Printed at Poughkeepsie, New York, 1778-1825*, 1930; *Eighteenth Century Records in Rumbout Precinct*, in 1938, in collaboration with W. Willis Reese. In 1938 in the field of ecology, a less familiar subject to most readers, under a joint authorship shared with Edith A. Roberts, appeared *The Role of Plant Life in the History of Dutchess County*, which may lead to a better understanding of our botanical resources. Of occasional articles, pamphlets, addresses, composed as they usually were with reference to passing events, no enumeration has been made. Though always worth hearing, it will be admitted that of all modes of expression she was naturally least inclined toward public speaking. Quite apart from any manner or writing or speaking, there remained an indefinable influence, however quiet and unassuming, that was sure to be received and felt whenever the welfare of the community was at stake, as, for instance, in the salvage of the Glebe House when it was on the verge of demolition; and again in the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the founding of the city of Poughkeepsie, when wise counsel was sought and found in the furtherance of its educational program. A prophet without honor in her own country? That, most assuredly, she *was not*. As evidence of how her radiant personality was appreciated at a distance, we need in conclusion only to cite a fine testimonial coming from the State Historian, which was recently printed in the pages of *New York History*:

Profoundly mourned and deeply missed at the Poughkeepsie meeting [in May] was Miss Helen W. Reynolds, the modest and charming woman who had been for so many years editor of the excellent Dutchess County Year Book and author of other beautiful works on Dutchess county history and architecture. In a deeply spiritual sense, Miss Reynolds had been the soul of the Dutchess County Historical Society for the greater part of her effective lifetime. On many occasions your State Historian experienced her delightful hospitality and drew comfort from her gentle, understanding mind. To win her commendation was a high honor, for her critical abilities were keen; but even the novice could be sure of a kindly hear-

ing. To me this dear lady and gifted historian is a precious memory. May her name never be forgotten in the county of her delight.

J. Wilson Poucher
James F. Baldwin

5

THE FOUNDING OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI*

I have an urge today to appear here as a grandson of old Dutchess to join with you in doing honor to our fathers who cleared this land, made the roads, planted the trees and stood with their flintlocks in defense of the new-born American principles and against its foes within and without. I would like to pay tribute to my Dutchess County fathers among whom three generations, father, son and grandson, fought here side by side for our freedom and to call attention to the fact that one of my children is now in an officer's uniform and another, our youngest boy, born in this county, is now entering the army, both with the spirit and courage of their Dutchess County fathers undiluted.

However, uppermost in our minds is an event, within this county, of national importance, the influence of which dominated our legislative action for many years and is still a factor in the thought of our nation—I refer to the founding of the Society of the Cincinnati which occurred at the Verplanck mansion May 13, 1783, one hundred and sixty years ago.

Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown October 17, 1781. Except for a few skirmishes the struggle for independence and freedom was over. Washington withdrew the main body of his troops to this Hudson Valley to remain intact until the signing of the Treaty of Peace with England. Washington's headquarters was at Newburgh; other officers where they could find suitable quarters. Von Steuben was located here in the Verplanck mansion. The actual fighting was over. Aside from the arguments with Congress and the consequent dissatisfaction among the troops the principal concern was how to make sure that principles given in the Declaration of Independence would be carried inviolate into the governmental structure yet to be set up. There was no Constitution until 1787.

Throughout this period of waiting chaos and lawlessness prevailed throughout the country. The Tory and Whig contests prevailed. Anarchy showed its ugly head, property and even life was not secure. In this crisis Colonel Lewis Nicola, representing a group in New York,

*A paper read before the Dutchess County Historical Society, May 21, 1943, by Frederick R. Stevens of the Division of Archives and History, State Education Department.

called on General Washington at Newburgh and urged him to bring about order by declaring himself King George I and creating a House of Lords made up of the officers of his army. Washington's decree could have done this. He and his army were the one strong force in the nation. He could have been king and in doing it would have violated every principal that lay in the Declaration of Independence. Once again he forcefully showed that inspired character, that steadfastness to the inalienable Rights of the Individual, that confidence in divine guidance which had been his strength throughout the war and made the following reply, which I quote from a photostat copy:

With a mixture of great surprise and astonishment I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal.

Be assured, Sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations, than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army, as you have expressed, and I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity—

Let me conjure you then, if you have any regard for your Country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind and never communicate as from yourself or anyone else a sentiment of the like nature.

In this he disposed for all time the wanton rumor that he wished to be king and create a House of Lords from the Society of the Cincinnati. This and similar incidents showed the need of a non-governmental force to continue to impress on the people the beauties and strength of the American Ideal. Those officers who held commissions direct from Congress were called together in Von Steuben's headquarters, the Verplanck mansion, and organized themselves into the Society of the Cincinnati.

I digress here to quote the fact that there has been some controversy as to the actual birthplace of the society. Some persons claim Temple Hill as the place of origin, but the society itself recognizes the fact that it was organized in the Verplanck mansion, and I have, through the courtesy of Mr. John R. Verplanck of Beacon, a copy of a letter written by Mr. Thomas W. Chrystie, evidently of the family of the officer by that name, dated January 24, 1883, as they were preparing for the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the society, a part of which I quote:

The Quarters of Baron Steuben being accessible to officers from Regiments on both sides of the river became the Central point where they met in committee to carry out this organization of friend and patriots, so with the approbation of and cooperation of the Com-

mander in Chief together with that of most of the officers of high rank among whom were Knox and Steuben "The Constitution of the Society of the order of the Cincinnati" was formed and finally adopted on the 13th of May 1783 at the head quarters of the latter—by which each of the members bound themselves into a solemn compact of friendship to each other and to their country as above described and also to transmit the same sentiment and obligations to their lineal descendants in the male line—who should keep alive the Memory of themselves & their Companions in arms as well as of the Scenes, trials & Sufferings which they had known

Some years ago the late Judge Edmond in making a political Speech at Newburgh prefaced it by Saying that the spot was in no small way interesting to him for that not so many years ago his Grandfather left it with no other earthly possession than his faithful horse, saddle, bridle, holster pistol, & sword all of which he expected to dispose of on his way to his home to enable him to reach it—and this Single case fairly illustrates the Situation of those brave and noble hearted Men—who unwilling to disturb their Country as they Might have done by demanding at the Swords point the pay justly due them, chose rather for their Share the poverty, we may say, exile that stared them in the face, & so willingly became poor that humanity under the Civil and religious liberty their trials & Sufferings had established Might in after days become rich.

The society was named in honor of the Roman general who left his plow at the call of his country and when his duty was done returned to the plow, asking no reward for duty done. Following that precept the society took as a motto, "We relinquish all to serve the Republic."

Each officer came forward and took a solemn obligation covering three items. (A painting of Washington signing this now hangs in his headquarters at Newburgh.)

An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights of human nature, for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing.

An unalterable determination to promote and cherish, between the respective States, that union and national honor, so essentially necessary to their happiness, and the future dignity of the American empire.

To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting between the officers. This spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things, and particularly extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the Society, towards those officers and their families who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it.

These obligations have in the main been kept. And as the members returned to their homes a society was organized in each of the original thirteen states with general officers over all. Washington was the first President General, to be succeeded by Hamilton on his death. Recently I read an account of the operations of the society and I quote one paragraph in substance:

When Hamilton was President General of the Society he watched legislation very closely and whenever it seemed to menace American

principles he stepped out, raised his hand—the Society of the Cincinnati jumped back to their saddles and the fight was over.

There was much honest disagreement as to how to protect those sacred rights in this country. Hamilton and Jefferson had the two opposite viewpoints and battled fiercely over their convictions, so bitterly in fact that at a cabinet meeting when Washington was absent they came to blows and beat each other on the floor. Yet when Aaron Burr sought to disrupt the country Hamilton, although of Burr's party, made Jefferson President of the United States—and Jefferson placed a bust of Hamilton in Monticello—showing the triumph of principle. This act of Hamilton undoubtedly caused his death. An interesting sidelight on that famous duel is the fact that the evening before was the annual meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati. Hamilton presided in his usual jolly manner. At the close he stood on the table and sang, "How Stands the Glass Around." Burr sat in the back part of the room, a traitor to the principles of the organization which represented the thought of all true patriots, and the following morning killed Hamilton.

The society realizing that their work must go on after their death provided that as a member died his eldest son or next male in line should take the obligation as representative of the original member. In this way the society has continued and the original members are represented, some by the third and some by the seventh and eighth generations. Only a few remain whose own grandfathers were original members.

It evidently was the thought of the founders to keep the membership small by limiting it to the eldest son and so centralizing the responsibility, as a father of ten sons leaves only one as executor of his will but does not distrust the ability or loyalty of the others. In numbers the society has never been a political factor. Its power lay in the truth. Its percentage of membership to the total population is infinitesimal but the truth showing the Divine Right of man is as strong today as it was when in this country our founders pledged that they and their successors would relinquish all to perpetuate that principle "without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing."

Item 2 of the society was likewise observed. As to the harmony between states, it is interesting to note that during the Civil War contact between the societies of the northern and the southern states was not broken.

Item 3, as to assistance to needy descendants of the members, is still the accepted program. That assistance still continues. Each original member contributed one month's salary to form a permanent fund for the operation of the society. To this has been added in recent years the gift by a former member, Mr. Larz Anderson, of a mansion in Washington for the headquarters.

In the formation of the society and its operation, Dutchess County, besides being its birthplace, has contributed its full share. Among the original members we find the names of Livingston Beekman, Captain John Bard, Lieutenant Tjerck Beekman, Lieutenant Robert Livingston, Captain Caleb Brewster, Generals George and Alexander Clinton, Major Nicholas Fish, Lieutenant Abraham Hardenberg, General Morgan Lewis, Colonel Brockholst Livingston, Colonel Henry B. Livingston, Captain Henry P. Livingston, Captain Henry Pawling, Major Richard Platt, Captain Israel Smith (represented by Dr. Poucher), Lieutenant Gerrit Staats, David Brooks, Assistant Clothier General, Lieutenant Nehemiah Carpenter, Lieutenant Abraham Hyatt, Lieutenant Peter Magee and Captain Andrew Moodie. All of these were associated in some way with Dutchess County and it is to be regretted that many of these seats are now vacant. Franklin D. Roosevelt is an Honorary Member.

The society has had thirteen presidents-general to date. Four of these were from New York State and two of these four, General Morgan Lewis and Hamilton Fish, are identified with Dutchess County (as was), while a third, the last original member to serve as president-general, lived just over the line in Westchester County, Major William Popham. The present president-general, Colonel Bryce Metcalf, is also a resident of Westchester County although belonging to the Connecticut society.

It is a matter of real concern today to note the conception held by the average citizen as to the motives and purposes of historical events. A recent popular novel carried the inference that our country was the result of a fight between the Tories and the Whigs, and some writers on the Society of the Cincinnati intimate that its object was to create an hereditary aristocracy or ruling class. Even at the time of its organization many leading thinkers so characterized it. Benjamin Franklin criticised it severely yet, when he understood its motives, accepted hon-

orary membership. When the motives of the society were fully understood it met the general approval of the understanding patriotic citizens. I quote from a letter written by George Washington to General Gates, under date of October 31, 1786:

Highly approving as I do, the principles on which the Society is now constituted; and pleased to find, so far as I have been able to learn from reiterated inquiries, that it is acceptable to the good people of the United States in general; it only remains for me to express the sense I entertain of the honor conferred by the last General Meeting in electing me their President, and to implore in the future the benediction of Heaven on the virtuous Associates in this illustrious Institution

The average citizen looks at these events as he does at a river. The eye catches the sparkle from the ripples or the more impressive waves, blowing first from one quarter then another, but does not note that the power of that river is deeper and its direction or force is not evident unless it is obstructed. Even more obscure than the force of the river are the causes and effects of events of history. Divine guidance and strength were recognized by Washington throughout the formation of our government, never more clearly than in a letter to a Mr. Smith of Connecticut:

To the great Ruler of Events and not to any services of mine I ascribe the termination of our contest for Liberty. I never considered the fortunate issue of any measure adopted by me in the progress of the Revolution in any other light than the ordering of Divine Providence.

The founders of our nation had crystalized the age-old cry for freedom into the basis of a new government to protect the inalienable Right of the Individual.

I look at my boy and wonder what his future will be. Into his personality, which has never before been duplicated, nor will it be again, has gone the blood of those who cleared this land, practiced medicine, taught our schools, practiced law in this country—back of that were those who tended the sheep of Scotland, cut the peat in Ireland, raised the shorthorns of England, tended the dikes of Holland and taught the schools of Germany. Of only a few of these personalities do we know anything but the traits inherited from these forebears is my boy's gift from the ages. No government can direct the development of that gift to its fulfillment. The church can strengthen his spiritual growth, the home and school can create a normal environment. Only the God within him can direct him to accomplish those things which he alone can do. His Right to this development is inalienable. That means liberty of action, the basis of our government—"without which the life of a rational

being is a curse instead of a blessing."

Adherence of our government to this ideal was and is the aim of this Society of the Cincinnati. As one member of that society and speaking for an original member who did his full part in establishing this government and can no longer speak for himself, I call your attention to the diverting influences of the day, those temporary governmental problems which seem to necessitate an infringement on individual liberty. This is a serious danger to the Ideals of our Republic. The spirit of Freedom is still strong. Let us show the courage of George Washington, our great leader, and answer the defamers of our Ideals as he answered Colonel Nicola:

Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate, as from yourself or anyone else, a sentiment of like nature.

This is the message of the Society of the Cincinnati since its birth in this county one hundred and sixty years ago.

(Editor's Note. In response to an inquiry Mr. Stevens has written the following reply in regard to the Daughters of the Cincinnati):

.....The Daughters of the Cincinnati is an organization of recent date.

This organization was not set up by the Society of the Cincinnati itself. Some eight or ten years ago one of the organizers told me that her father had been a member of the Cincinnati and at his death the membership went to her brother who lived in a distant city. She and others in similar circumstances wanted to perpetuate the principles of the society and therefore she called in several members and organized the Daughters of the Cincinnati. There was some opposition on the part of the original society to their use of the word but that has gradually melted away and while the organization is now entirely separate yet they always have an adviser or two from the original society to keep them in line with its workings.

The Daughters of the Cincinnati have never made any general appeal for membership. At present it seems to be rather a social organization with memberships limited to the City of New York, although I know there are a few in Philadelphia and a scattered membership throughout the states.

Personally I am very glad to see the organization in existence, as it bids fair to be much larger than the original society, because they accept all in the female line from an original member. I would be especially glad to see this organization enlarge its membership in view of the fact that the time is at hand when the principles of the Society of the Cincinnati must be inculcated into the minds of the people on the street. This could be easily done by spreading information as to the Daughters of the Cincinnati.

THE FOLKLORIST LOOKS AT THE HISTORIANS*

Ladies and gentlemen: in reading county and local histories and in talking to historians I frequently run across the expression, applied to some good yarn, "But that is merely folklore." I come to you today as one of those who makes it his business to gather up the crumbs of folklore that you historians let drop from your table, and I frequently find among those crumbs jewels of great price. It is not to be thought that we folklorists and you historians work necessarily at cross purposes. We have in common our concern for the past. If we would be successful, each of us must collect our materials with scholarly thoroughness. But on the other hand you historians are primarily interested in what happened in the past, while we folklorists are primarily concerned with what the people *said* happened. The historian deals in documents. The folklorist deals in oral reports. It must be admitted that we folklorists sometimes really care very little about what actually happened. We want to know the story the people told and the song they sang about the happening. We are fascinated by the great power of the people to recreate into oral literature the experiences through which they have passed. We go beyond this and concern ourselves with folk customs, with the wisdom of the people as expressed in their proverbs, with the ancient tales in modern dress, with the songs learned from tradition, and with our national genius for laughter.

Let me illustrate what I mean by the difference between documentary history and the kind of report that warms the heart of the folklorist. We are much more concerned with a song like "Back Side of Albany", composed by a Negro minstrel in the Capitol City a few weeks after the Battle of Lake Champlain than we are with the official military history of the battle. Or again, when we read that after his duel with Hamilton, Aaron Burr went up to Lindenwald to the home of his second, Van Ness, the folklorist wants us to know that the people around Kinderhook still see, on moonlight autumn nights the brocaded figure of Aaron Burr pacing up and down the orchard.

It should not be thought, of course, that the version of events which the folk tell is always inaccurate. Many a song-story tells with great

*An abstract of the address given before the Dutchess County Historical Society, October 15, 1943, by Louis C. Jones, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of English, New York State College for Teachers, Albany, New York.

fidelity the events which took place. The ballad "The Murder of Henry Green" and the songs about Major André, the early version of "Casey Jones", all tell their story with an accuracy that would please the most demanding historian. But that, from our point of view, is a secondary matter. From yours it is a primary matter.

About ten years ago Prof. Harold Thompson, then on the faculty at the New York State College for Teachers at Albany and now at Cornell, began to give at Albany a course called American Folk Literature. One of the requirements of the course was that students go back to their own families and their own communities and collect as much of the traditional lore as possible. Drawing upon this material, Thompson wrote that distinguished contribution to American literature, *Body, Boots & Britches*. You in Dutchess County, of course, can be proud that it was a Dutchess County saying, body, boots and britches, meaning the whole works, that gave him his title. When Prof. Thompson went to Cornell, it was my privilege to continue the work he had been doing in American folk literature. And I continued his policy of requiring students to go out among the people from whom they come to collect and put into permanent form the oral heritage of our Yorkers. Some five hundred students now have made contributions to a collection known as the New York State College Folklore Archives. And while I am very proud of that collection and while it is being constantly used by creative artists to bring the people's culture back to the people, I am more pleased with the effect that this activity frequently has on the students themselves. I feel strongly that people need to have a sense of their own relationship with the past. They need to know from what cultural soil their roots take their nourishment. So it is that our Folklore Archives contain the legends and songs and proverbs, the wisdom and laughter of some New York families that have been here one, two, or even three centuries. But it is equally important that our Archives contain these same types of materials from families that caught the later boats and arrived here in the 1890's or since. For a young person to sit and listen to his grandmother tell him how she and his grandfather decided to leave an embittered Polish ghetto, how they packed up their little bundle of goods and struck out for the hopeful new world in 1910, gives the young person who listens a sense of belonging by inheritance to the great tradition of the freedom-seeking people of the world, and he gets a sense of the hope that this continent has raised in men's hearts from the

days of the Puritans to the days of the refugees from Hitler. And when the old lady goes on to re-sing the old lullabys, to describe the beliefs and sayings that they brought, in what Carl Sandburg calls their "knapsack of memories", then that student has a sense of his own background, his own heritage and a more sure sense of his place in America and the Twentieth Century.

However, I am afraid I am digressing for I set out to make clear to you certain differences between the historian and the folklorist. Another of the differences, of course, is that you historians are interested in the great deeds of the past, while we folklorists are interested often in the minor deeds, deeds that never got into the newspaper or the dispatch. I like to think of the story of John Henry, one of the great folk heroes of the American Negro. John Henry, who whammed that twelve-pound hammer down hour after hour to prove to the boss-man that a man is a better thing than a machine. John Henry died proving his point, but he lives a full-blooded life in the memories of our colored citizens, and I am glad to say, in the memories of an increasing number of our white citizens.

Folklorists are concerned with everyday life and the ways of the folk. There is shortly to come from Cornell University Press a volume of folklore of the Schenectady Valley written by my old friend, Rev. Wheaton Webb, which will tell among other things of the happy days when hop picking was a kind of folk festival and how the lucky worker who found the hop vine twined back upon itself could glean a kiss from whatever lips he chose,—certainly a charming custom it is a shame to lose. Too, we are concerned with the medicines that helped our ancestors survive. One of my students has recently made a study of literally hundreds of cures for warts, and year after year students tell me of communities in which a sharpened ax is still placed under the bed of a woman in childbirth—placed there to cut the pain and ease her time. There are whole communities in our state, and some of them not far from where we sit, where practically every middle-aged man carries in his pocket through the winter half of a potato to ward off rheumatism. The historians of medicine will forget, if we do not remind them, that these ancient beliefs going back to the rim of history were still surviving in the age of penicillin and sulphathiazol.

You historians have frequently concerned yourselves with the ideals of the people. This is not a matter which we folklorists neglect, for tales

of the people often preserve magnificent examples of how these ideals have survived and been practiced. But you neglect very often the unscientific *beliefs* of the people. You forget to record the stories of witchcraft, the fears of the Evil Eye, the rascal doings of the Jewish Shadim and the Irish Shee. You say with the scientists, scoffingly, "There are no ghosts". But we tell you of headless horsemen who still ride the roads of New York State, of the woman in white who appears on the banks of the Greene County's Murder's Creek, of Pete Mowerer coming back to his old home in Ghent with his yellow hair and his one leg and his shirt tail sticking out. Or we tell you of the suicide's rope in West Pine Plains that men have cut down over and over again only to have it reappear on the barn rafter where unhappy hands tied it long, long ago.

Finally, folklore does not attempt to replace history or literature, but it does attempt to supplement them, filling in the spaces that you other scholars have left between the lines. It seems to me that folklore helps us to understand ourselves as a people. It seems to me that folklore is often like our beautiful antique furniture, material of great intrinsic artistic worth. Essentially it puts its stress upon the people rather than the leaders—the anti-renter, rather than the landlord. As such, folklore is in harmony with the great movement of our time. It strives to interpret the broad base upon which democracy rests, namely, the creative power of the plain people who struggle to survive, but who do it with laughter and courage.

COLONIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN DUTCHESS COUNTY

Colonial Presbyterian Churches in Dutchess County were few, small, and widely scattered as was the population at that time. They were of two kinds. One type was predominately "Congregational"—those that were established by the settlers from New England. The others were "Presbyterian"—those that were established by the English settlers who came up the Hudson.

(The difference between a "Congregational" and a "Presbyterian" Church would be one of government rather than doctrine. The Congregational Church was an authority of itself and conducted its business in a thoroughly democratic manner after the pattern of the New England Town Meeting. The Presbyterian Church on the other hand, was responsible to a Presbytery—after the formation of the first one in this country in 1706—and conducted its business more in the manner of a republic with elders elected by the membership. These elders transacted most of the business of the church and their presence, as a body called "the Session", is the main criterion as to whether the church was Presbyterian or not.)

Within the present limits of Dutchess County there were but seven Colonial churches which can be called Presbyterian either at their founding or due to later affiliation with a Presbytery. Five of these are still active and two have been dissolved. (This does not include the Dutch churches which were Presbyterian in belief and government but came from a different national background. A study of them would make a separate paper.)

THE AMENIA CHURCHES

The first church of our study in the county was founded about 1742. The exact date cannot be given due to the loss of early records, but that is given both by J. K. Wight in his *Historical Sketch of the Presbytery of North River*, (1881), and an *Historical Sketch of the Smithfield Church* (c.1923). The area was first settled in 1711 by Richard Sackett who became one of the "Little Nine Partners". But it was not until 1740 that any number of settlers entered the area. In that year the Moravians began their famous mission to the Indians at Sheko-

meko, two miles north of Smithfield. This missionary enterprise together with the increasing number of settlers coming from New England, Westchester County and Long Island who had been under the influence of the Revival may well be the stimuli which brought about the organization of the Smithfield Society in 1742—or thereabouts. At any rate, in 1750 a “plain church edifice was erected on the ground now occupied by the building in which we now worship” (Smithfield). It appears that originally there were two church organizations covering the same territory. Both were Congregational. After the Revolutionary War there was a successful effort to unite the two, for the opening record of the Smithfield Church is in these words: “The records of the church of Christ in the towns of Amenia, Washington, and Stanford, Dutchess County, A. D. 1787.” Then in 1814 the church came under the care of Presbytery.

“No evidence has been found that a settled pastor served this church from 1750 to 1775 . . . and it is probable that during this time the Gospel was preached only by such ministers as might journey through the region.” Among these was the Rev. George Whitfield, the famous English preacher who made such an impression all along the seaboard by his preaching. He mentions Smithfield in a letter written from New York on July 29, 1770. The large oak tree just across the road from the front of the present church is the site of his preaching there.

In 1775 the church called the Rev. Job Swift to be their pastor. He ministered there “for more than seven years” before resigning and becoming the pastor of a congregation in Bennington, Vt. Then in 1814, “The United Congregational Church of Smithfield” came under the care of the Presbytery of Hudson, “reserving their form of government.” This would indicate that they were still at that time a “Congregational” Church, and remained so for some time after.

Although three other Presbyterian Churches were founded in the county during the intervening period, let us continue with the other churches in the Amenia area.

The first church in the village of Amenia was established in 1748 and called, “Carmel in the Nine Partners”. Two years later (1750) Abraham Paine, Jr., was ordained as pastor of the congregation and in 1755 the “Old Red Meeting House” was erected a mile north-east of the village. It was undenominational with Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists united in occupying it. Abraham Paine had probably left by

that time for a division had arisen in the old congregation over a theological movement which was called "The New Light" movement and had a relationship to the later "Old School-New School" and the more recent "Fundamentalist-Modernist" controversies. Early in the nineteenth century denominational distinctions arose and the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians erected separate buildings and formed their own organizations.

The third church in the Amenia area was known as the "Oblong Society" and is now South Amenia. It was organized as a "Union Society" in 1759 some five years after a building had been erected known as the "Round Top Meeting House". This name came from an ornamental cupola at the apex of a four-sided roof. The membership of this congregation was drawn from three groups of settlers—The Palatines, Huguenots and New England Puritans. The first recorded preaching was by a Moravian missionary, named Rhinke, in 1753. The first installed pastor was the Rev. Ebenezer Knibloe who came about 1759 from the pastorate of the Gilead Church in Phillipse Manor (now Carmel). Unfortunately some of his zealously patriotic congregation suspected his loyalty to the cause of Independence, possibly due to his Scotch birth, and he was dismissed. However, after the war was over, those suspicions proved groundless and he was recalled to serve that church as pastor until his death in 1785. In 1815 this church also came under the Presbyterian wing and enrolled itself in the Presbytery of Hudson. Thus, these three churches of the Amenia area which started out as "Congregational" Churches finally became Presbyterian and have remained so ever since. All three of them have made important contributions to the life of that area and are active influences today with settled pastors and nice buildings.

THE PITTSBURGH CHURCH — WASHINGTON HOLLOW

On September 19, 1746, there was an agreement "between certain persons to subscribe for themselves, their Heirs and assigns, the amounts set opposite their names, for the purpose of erecting a Presbyterian Meeting House" on a carefully designated site which is now occupied by the Methodist Church in Washington Hollow. Of the early events which brought such an action to pass, nothing seems to be known. However, on July 8, 1747, the deed was conveyed to the congregation and a frame building was erected soon after. Then follows a period during

which nothing definite is known until September 19, 1763, when at a regularly called meeting of the society with the Rev. Benoni Bradner as Moderator and Clerk, the minutes show the election of five trustees "assistant to the old one", and that these be a committee to invite ministers to preach as supplies on probation, and to "represent the affair to Presbytery on our behalf." This shows an organized religious society, but no elders are mentioned so it is natural to wonder how Presbyterian it was. Aside from the name and the reference to Presbytery, it might well have been a Congregational Church. However, in 1764 the church united with the Poughkeepsie church to call Mr. Wheeler Case to be the pastor of the two churches. A year later, November 12, 1765, the Presbytery of Dutchess County ordained and installed him as pastor of the two churches. His connection with the Pittsburgh Church lasted throughout his lifetime, but the relation with Poughkeepsie lasted for only five years.

However, a congregation had been organized in Pleasant Valley and Mr. Case became their first pastor in 1770, serving it in connection with his church at Pittsburgh. The arrangement seemed to have been successful, for he served these two churches until his death in 1791.

The Pittsburgh Church did not fare too well after Mr. Case's death. It struggled along with supplies and one short pastorate until 1814 when it was reorganized and strengthened by the dismissal of thirty members of the Pleasant Valley church to its membership. It seems to have been a small church most of its life. In 1819 it had 73 names on its membership list and gradually it weakened until it had become extinct by 1881.

THE RUMBOUT CHURCH — BRINCKERHOFF

In 1721 a family named Brinckerhoff purchased some 1700 acres of land from Madam Brett, daughter of Francis Rumbout one of the original patentees of the area around Fishkill. This family gave their name to the settlement about a mile and a half north-east of Fishkill Village. In this settlement the Rumbout Church was organized in 1747 by a group of settlers who had been gathered together by the Rev. Elisha Kent, pastor of the Southeast Church in Putnam County. On August 10, 1747, Jacobus Terboss gave an acre of land for a burial ground and a meeting house on condition that the church be organized in accordance with the "order of the Kirk of Scotland". A month later the frame of

the meeting house was raised, and the next year it was completed and dedicated with the Rev. Chauncey Graham preaching and the Rev. Elisha Kent present at the ceremony.

This church, as described by Philip H. Smith in his *General History of Dutchess County*, "was a wooden building, two stories high, with tight shutters on the lower windows. The center pews had very high backs, so that nothing could be seen of a person when seated but his head. The pulpit was shaped like a wine-glass, and over it the inevitable sounding-board, fastened to the ceiling with iron rods. The galleries were very high, supported by heavy columns. The arch only extended to the front of the gallery, and under it were large timbers extending across the church to keep it from swaying. These timbers were elegantly carved." The church stood on the site of the present cemetery grounds. It was badly damaged during the Revolutionary War by its use as a hospital and was rebuilt in 1830. It burned down in 1866.

The Rev. Chauncey Graham was the first pastor, sharing his time with the church at Poughkeepsie. He was installed and probably ordained at the same time in 1748 or '49. However, in 1752 Presbytery released him from the Poughkeepsie church due to their inability to raise sufficient compensation. He then devoted his full time to the Rumbout Church although he continued to keep "a fatherly oversight of the Poughkeepsie church for many years." Mr. Graham was one of the ministers included in the organization of the Presbytery of Dutchess County at its erection by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia on May 29, 1763. He was the Stated Clerk from October 18, 1763, until October 12, 1774, and treasurer of the mission funds which the Presbytery was instructed to solicit during the year of 1767. He was released from his pastorate about 1770. (It has been listed variously by different historians as 1766, 1768, 1771 and 1773.)

Mr. Graham was very active, if not the inspiring spirit, in the founding of the first academy in the county which was opened shortly before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. He taught there for some time and died in 1784 (March 30). He was buried in the churchyard at Brinckerhoff and his monument of red sandstone may still be seen there with its inscription—"In Memory of the Revd. Chauncey Graham who was born in Stafford N. England Septer. 8th, 1727 and departed this life March 30th. 1784, Aged 50 years and 7 months."

Following Mr. Graham there were many years when the Rum-

bout Church had no pastor settled with them. It appears to have suffered greatly by a fire which destroyed their second building in 1866 and to be "nearly extinct" by 1881.

Thus the first two "Presbyterian" Churches in our county have by now ceased to exist. But their spirits linger on.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE CHURCH

The Presbyterian Church of Poughkeepsie was the third "Presbyterian" church founded in the county. It still lives and is now the largest of the Presbyterian Churches between New York and Albany. But in its early years it almost died several times. It was organized quite probably by the Rev. Elisha Kent from the Southeast Church in Putnam County, who was doing some missionary work in the area of Brinckerhoff and gathered together enough people to organize a church there. For at the same time that the Rumbout Church in Brinckerhoff called a pastor, the Poughkeepsie church extended a "Call" to him also. So in 1748 or '49 the Rev. Chauncey Graham was ordained and installed as the pastor of the two churches. The Poughkeepsie church was quite small and lacked sufficient means to hold Mr. Graham. Therefore in 1752 he was released from the pastorate of that church but kept a "fatherly oversight" of the congregation. From then until 1764 they were without a settled pastor. During this interval a licentiate, Mr. Deliverance Smith, preached at Poughkeepsie and Pittsburgh for three years. Then a Rev. Mr. Thompson "served a while".

In 1764 the Poughkeepsie church, together with the one at Pittsburgh, applied to the newly organized Presbytery of Dutchess County for a minister and the following year the Rev. Wheeler Case was ordained and installed as pastor of the "congregations at Poughkeepsie and Charlotte" (Pittsburgh) on November 12, 1765, by the Presbytery. The service was held at Pittsburgh and the Rev. Chauncey Graham preached the sermon. This pastorate at Poughkeepsie lasted only five years for the church was still weak and unable to furnish adequate compensation. So, in 1770, Mr. Case was released by mutual consent, "considering their inability", from the Poughkeepsie church.

From 1770 the Poughkeepsie church was supplied with preachers by Presbytery whenever possible, which was not too frequent, until 1790. At that time there was a sort of Union Church established with the Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian congregations uniting in calling a

Mr. Marsh. In 1817 denominational distinctions began to be felt more keenly and the Presbyterians rallied enough to become an incorporated body. But that could not have been much of a resuscitation for nine years later we find that it was reorganized by Presbytery on September 18, 1826, with nineteen members, adding seventeen more from the Pleasant Valley church, and immediately built its first house of worship. From then on it has had many ups and downs, near tragedies and some fine fortune but always has been far from its former pitiful condition.

THE PLEASANT VALLEY CHURCH

The Pleasant Valley church is indeed the baby of the Colonial Presbyterian Churches in the county yet it also is the foster mother of two of the older ones. It was organized in 1765 in the community situated midway between Poughkeepsie and Washington Hollow—then called Pittsburgh. In 1770 that congregation erected its first meeting house, which undoubtedly had much to do with the release of Mr. Case from the Poughkeepsie church. At any rate, as soon as he was released from the Poughkeepsie church, Mr. Case began to minister to the congregation in Pleasant Valley along with his other parish in Pittsburgh. The church seems to have flourished, not with a mushroom growth, but a steady increase. This was due, in part at least, to its happy location between the two fairly weak churches in Poughkeepsie and Washington Hollow. But it was not until January 1785 that the congregation became incorporated and 1786 that the interior of the meeting house was furnished with walls and seats. Mr. Case ministered here until his death on August, 1791, and he was buried in the cemetery in Pleasant Valley.

After the period of our study, the Pleasant Valley church dismissed thirty persons in 1814 to reorganize the church at Pittsburgh. Then again in 1826 they dismissed seventeen persons to reorganize the church in Poughkeepsie. Thus it is that this "baby" among the Colonial churches is also the foster mother of two of them. While one of her children died, the other has gone far ahead. At one time (1819) Pleasant Valley had the largest membership of any church in Presbytery—433, a distinction now held by the Poughkeepsie church.

PRESBYTERIAN CONTRIBUTIONS

Few specific examples of the contributions of the Presbyterians of

Dutchess County during the Colonial period to the life of the county can be cited. There are of course, the churches of that day and this which attest the vitality and vigor of these hardy folks and of their religious faith. Other areas may "point with pride" to the Presbyterian schools, colleges or hospitals within their limits. All that can be done here is to point at the sign "Academy St." in Poughkeepsie as a mute reminder of a vanished institution, the Dutchess Academy. That institution was established at Brinckerhoff in the town of Fishkill just prior to the Revolutionary War with the Rev. Chauncey Graham, pastor of the Rumbout Church, as one of its inspiring spirits and early teachers. Soon after the War it was moved to Poughkeepsie and gave its name to the street on which it was first located. But about 1866 with the rise of the public high school, it closed down. It was not a church school, but it owes its founding, in part at least, to the efforts and vision of our first resident Presbyterian pastor.

Less tangible contributions are manifested in the popular opinion developed and nurtured in favor of Colonial Independence, the loyal support of the American forces during the war, the complete separation of the Church and State, the abolition of "rates" or taxes for church support, and the principle of religious toleration in the new State. These things were fostered to a great extent by the Presbyterians who loved freedom and yet desired everything to be "done decently and in order"; who hated the British—especially true of the Scotch-Irish—and who cherished the freedom and tolerance of their new abode; who mistrusted the Episcopacy and all Prelacy and were devoted to their own systems of religious faith and government; who found how onerous were the "rates" levied under the Ministry Act and who were irked by the refusal of the authorities to grant incorporation to the Presbyterian Church in New York City. All this made them leaders in the agitation for freedom, for separation of Church and State, and for the granting of complete equality to all Christians under the new civil Constitution of the State. (It is of course recognized that many beside Presbyterians were similarly affected, but be it remembered that the War for Independence was once referred to in the British Parliament as "That Presbyterian Rebellion".)

Some of our ministers were prominent in the church councils of that day. The Rev. Elisha Kent, the Rev. Wheeler Case, and the Rev. Chauncey Graham were all appointed to committees of importance by the Synod of New York.

From these churches have gone forth a host of men and women to strengthen or establish Presbyterian Churches in frontier settlements. Their names are now lost to history. Still others have made their marks in civil, scholastic, or business life. Their names go down on the pages of records as among those who have made great contributions. Certainly some of that success is due to the quiet influence of the faith that was fostered in them through these churches in which they were reared.

To say that the Presbyterian Churches of Dutchess County excelled those of other areas is decidedly presumptuous, but too frequently the greater names of Makemie, Dickinson or the Tennents seem to overshadow the great work done by these lesser Under-Shepherds and their fruitful flocks.

WILLIAM C. SWARTZ.



ASSIZE OF BREAD

A loaf of good superfine merchantable wheat flour to weigh

1 lb, 6 oz, for 6 cents

2 lb, 12 oz, for 12 cents

A loaf of common flour to weigh

1 lb, 7 oz, for 6 cents

2 lb, 14 oz, for 12 cents

A loaf of rye flour to weigh

1 lb, 2 oz, for 3 cents

2 lb, 4 oz, for 6 cents

ANDREW BILLINGS,

Prest. Pro. Tem.

September 14, 1799.

The Poughkeepsie Journal, January 14, 1800.

DIARY OF FARMING AFFAIRS, WEATHER Etc. OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON COFFIN

This old diary was found in a second-hand book store in New York. How it got there, no one knows. The one who bought it sent it on with the request that it finally be given to some organization which would keep it as a record of the rural life of nearly a hundred years ago in Dutchess County. Mr. Coffin lived in the town of Union Vale in a community then known as Canby. His farm is now owned by the Greer School, the former Hope Farm. And the house which he tells of building is still standing and occupied by those managing the school. Mr. Coffin was the oldest of a large family of which the father of Mr. Artemas Coffin of Millbrook was the youngest. Mr. Artemas Coffin, now well along in years, is one of the younger children of a large family, thus making possible this relationship.

The diary is practically a daily record of the weather, the farm activities, the social life and the business transactions for the over ten years from March 29, 1851, to December 31, 1862. Of necessity, many items have been omitted, and only those which would portray best the conditions of that time given. The years 1861-1862 have many references to the Civil War, most of them purely historical. Those which showed more the personal attitude have been selected. It would have been impossible to have included all the records of visitors and callers or the many visits Mr. Coffin or his family made. Scarcely a day in the whole ten years was there when they were not entertaining or visiting. Nor could all the numerous trips to Poughkeepsie be mentioned. The diary is most valuable as a record of farm business at that time and, as such, should be valued by the Dutchess County Historical Society. The spelling, capitals and *underlining* are as written.

RUTH A. HALSTEAD.

NOTES FROM THE DIARY

1851

March 30, Sowed grass seed. Clover \$6.00, Tim: 30/- bus.

April 5, Began to plough.

9-10, Attended brother Gilbert's wedding, [the father of Mr. Artemas Coffin of Millbrook, N. Y.,] Very large party.

18, Carpenters began to frame. [He was building a house for himself.]

May 6-7, Plowed for corn.

8, peach and cherry trees in full Blow, grass and wheat grow fine.

	15, took down old house.	
	16, planting potatoes &c. Began to dig Cellar.	
	24, Went to Poughkeepsie, Bo't. bbl. flour \$5.25	
	26-27, Stoned Cellar & went to Election.	
	31, Raised House.	
June	7, Carried wool away, 100 lbs. at 3/ off of 26 Sheep	37.50
	23 Sheep, raised 39 Lambs, Sold for 20/ each	97.50
		<hr/>
		26) 135.00
		<hr/>
		av. 5.19
	12, R. M. Germond bro't windows for House, Glass 9x13 at 13 cts each	
	15, Sunday, finished hoeing corn.	
July	14, Commenced Haying.	
	22, Finished wheat, 800 sheaves (large).	
Aug.	4-5-9-11, Cradled oats; 2926 sheaves.	
	21, Threshed wheat with machine & broke it.	
	28, Threshed with machine and finished wheat.	
Sept.	12, Sowed wheat, began to cut corn; House nearly finished.	
	15, Bo't pr Steers for \$50.	
	16, 1 steer for family use \$10. White frost in morning, kill'd corn towards Verbank.	
	29, Went to Dover R. Road & to Wassaic (a new name).	
Oct.	6, Bot 14 Sheep of Gilbert, 18/ pr head.	
	25, Husking corn, dry weather yet. Mills can grind but little.	
	26, Snowed about 2 inches.	
	28, Traded Cow & hog with Jos. Hall for Pair of Oxen Valued at \$68.00 with yoke.	
Nov.	4, Election, Many drunk. Good deal of fighting &c. People were paid from \$4 to \$6.00 each for a vote.	
	6, Went to Poughkeepsie, very cold & freezing, bro't up a Load coal, first ever used on this Hill. Democrats have carried the County by 2 or 300.	
	14, Threshed oats with machine.	
Dec. 18-19,	very cold & freezing, South west wind, River shut.	
	25, Christmas. Went to Gilbert's, all our family there except H. Swift. Came home in Snow Storm.	
	26, Very cold & blustering, Thermometer 20 deg. below 0.	
	31, Paid tax \$9.82 on \$2160.	
1852		
Jan.	27, Went to Amenia. Sold goods at Auction for Mr. Center.	
Feb.	10, Went to Amenia. Sold goods for Geo. Conklin.	
	11, Rain, great freshet, 2 R. Road Bridges gone.	
	29, The 5th Sunday in the Month.	
Mar.	4, Sold 5 doz. eggs, 15c—.75	
	9, Town Meeting, warm & muddy, Snow waters fast.	
	18, School closes today. I. U. Able, teacher.	
Apri.	3, Attended Terra-Culture lecture at Verbank, R. Comstock.	
	6, Severe Snow Storm, drifted very much.	
	17, Bo't 1 Bus. Clover Seed, \$5.50. Some farmers plowing.	
May	28, Apple trees in full bloom,— <i>very late</i> .	
June	3, Apple trees not out of blow yet, <i>Latest I ever saw them</i> .	
	11, Sold 4 doz eggs, 38c	
	25, Very cold, Hoeing corn with coat on.	
July	6, Some are mowing.	

- 12, Commenced Mowing.
 15, Cut wheat,
 24, finished Haying
 30, Mrs. Ann Hoag hung for poisoning her Husband and Jonas Williams, blk, for murdering his step daughter. George Dunkin died.
- August 17, Had a Coffin family *Pic Nic* at Hezekiah's, 51 or 52 present,—Mother, children & grandchildren.
- Sept. 15, Some rain, Sold old Oxen \$90. to Gil. Carey.
 17, Went to Dover, Bo't pr Stag Oxen \$67.50 of H. Swift.
 21, Dug 18 Bus Mercer Potatoes from 1 Bus planting.
- Oct. 5-6, Attended County fair, Greatest Collection of people I ever saw at a County Fair.
 28, Owen [his son] started for School at Charlottesville.
- Nov. 2, Election, hard rain toward night, Prices of votes, 5, 8, 10 & \$12.
 27-28, Cleaned up oats. Had in all 250 bus.
 29, Killed 1 old Hog, 281; 2 pigs 165 & 151, & 2 yr. old Steer; warm.
 30, Went to Poughkeepsie with pork, fine day.
- Dec. 10, Plowed all day.
 13, Kill'd 5 late Shoats for family, *w't* 134, 126, 120, 114—614. average 123.
 25, Christmas warm & muddy. Went to Gilbert's. Met there my Mother, Uncle Tristram, wife & Son, and all my Brothers and Sisters, with their wives and Husbands,—All in good Health & Spirits, returned at 12 o'C'k, night. Snowed a little.
- 1853
- Jan. 11, Began to snow at night and continued until 14th about noon from N. E. between 18 in. & 2 ft. deep; heaviest body of Snow, at one time, I ever saw.
 13, Smith Titus and Lavinia Hall married.
 24, Went to Albany by R. Road, Stay'd all night at Mr Gallup's U. States Hotel where I boarded in 1844. Next day took stage for Charlottesville after Owen. Met him coming home, returned with him to Dover Plains and came home on foot through Snow banks &c.
- Mar. 8, Town Meeting, Jos. M. Cutler (Dem.) elected Supervisor—39 maj. most of democratic ticket elected. Warm day.
 31, Went to Poughkeepsie, fine travelling, farmers plowing, Bo't 1 bus clover seed \$7.25 Bbl flour \$6.25, plaster \$6 a ton.
- June 11, Carried wool to Robert Van Wyck's, sold at 45c lb.
- July 5, Commenced Mowing in Long Meadow. Grass fine, very fine Hay: *Weather but no help to be had.*
 11, Horse ran away with horse rake, broke handle and 6 teeth.
 18, Owen went to New York to go West with Mr. Wadsworth.
 28, Finished mowing, Have in the whole 52 Large loads. Barn & Shed full and 5 large stacks and one Small one.
- August 17, Went to Dover in Rain, carried Tristram [his younger son] to go to School.
 20, Went to Poughkeepsie, carried 10 Lambs. Bo't 450 lbs. Guano 22¢ per 100, Bo't Bbl Flour \$6.62½. Went into Museum [probably Tomlinson's "Poughkeepsie Museum", described in the Year Book for 1937].
- Sept. 7, Sowed 1 Bus. Mediterranean wheat, no other Grain.
 12, Began to cross plow & threshing wheat with flail.
 14, Bo't 20 Ewes of Geo. W. Vincent, \$3.75 per head (Great price)
 17, Went to Poughkeepsie; Bo't 1200 lb coal, \$5.00 pr ton.

- Oct. 3, Went to Poughkeepsie as Delegate to Senatorial convention.
Hards & Softs. Hards had advantage 9 to 6.
4-5, Attended County Fair. Great show of stock.
10, Went to N. York with Angeline [his sister] & to Brooklyn—went to Chrystal Palace, to Navy Yard, to theatre and all around the City.
25, Owen started for the N. & West; T. went to School
30, Sold turkeys 12/ pr.
- Nov. 8, Election, very quiet.
14, High time of water, washed away R. Road Bridges.
30, Kill'd 5 shoats for family, 763 lbs.
- Dec. 8, Fine day, Geo. Coffin and Mr. Orton here to see & view farm.
Heard from Sale of Oxen \$170. Cost 67.50—not fed much.
- 1854
- Jan. 4, Attended auction of the Estate of Beriah Austin. Soft day. Snow wastes. Paid taxes, \$11.70 on \$2160.
14, Went to Alfred Moore's Mill. Cold and hubby.
- Feb. 16, Went to Uncle Tristram's. His Birthday. Bros & Sisters there.
24, Jonathan Ham & wife visited us.
28, The last day of Winter. Have had but little snow and very little severe cold weather. Frost has not been out of the ground at all during the winter, thaws have been light.
- Mar. 1 & 2, two very fine days, first blue birds & Larks.
4, Mr. Hawley's Auction. Heard of the death of Isaac Deuel at Little Rest, got kill'd in his mill in the Machinery; very bad travelling.
7, Went to R. L. Coe's to caucus meeting.
14, Town meeting, very bad travelling.
- Apr. 8, Went to Poughkeepsie (The New City). having rec'd its City Charter on the 4th Inst. Adieu to the *Village*. They will elect Mayor & other officers on Tues. next. Bo't 2½ Bus. Clover Seed \$6.00 pr Bus, 1½ timothy 26/. Traveling pretty good. Saw some people plowing. Went through County Poor House, looked nice & clean.
12, Have not seen so little water in the Ground in 20 years at this Season of the year.
14, At night began to Snow, continued most of the day [of the] 15th; fell to the depth of 12 to 14 inches, More than at any one time this winter.
17, Snowed & Blew into drifts all day.
18, Good Sleighing.
27-29 (Rain) I never saw such a heavy rain for such a length of time. Country is all afloat.
- April 30, Great Freshet. We hear from all parts of the Country of R. Road damages—Bridges & Mill dams carried away—common Roads injured so that horses get mired &c, &c.
- May 6, Cold & windy, went to Uncle Tristram's—wrote his Will at night, 'tis freezing hard.
15, Went fishing with Owen. Caught fine mess of Trout & Suckers.
17, Furrowed [for corn] & began to plant in afternoon.
26, Great Eclipse of the Sun, carried smoked glass in the field where we were plowing to see it.
- June 1, Very pleasant morning for Pic Nic—had only 40,
5, Corn has come up very well, but everything is troubling it—dry weather, Crows, Grubs, & wire worms.
9, Went to Poughkeepsie & to Peekskill to Brother Owen's.

- 10, Went to Sing Sing at State Prison & through it.
 12, Began to work in corn with *Cultivator*.
 28, Rec'd a letter from I. W. Vincent stating that I. G. Ford died on the 24th.
- July 19, Tristram gone to Amenia, to Exhibition.
 August 22, No rain for a month past—as dry a time as I ever saw. The drought seems to be universal.
 29, Went fishing to Whaley Pond—poor luck.
- Sept. 5 & 6, Camp Meeting—very hot and dry, Men can Scarcely Stand it to work in the Middle of the day. Judge Obadiah Titus died on the 2nd Inst.
 18, Went to Poughkeepsie on Grand Jury, was appointed Foreman by Judge Dean. Set six days, had great quantity of business.
- Oct. 5, Hiram Pettit arrived from west with Goods.
 7, John Hall died about sunrise.
 10, Attended Convention at Beekman.
 18, Carried B wheat to Beekman, 40 bus. 6/6 Doughty's. Went on Mountain, Bo't 3 steers & Heifer \$20 each.
 25, Went to Poughkeepsie & down [to New York] on the Boat.
- Nov. 2, Came home by Harlem Rail Road.
 7, Rainy, Election. All kinds of candidates.
- Dec. 13, Carried Tristram to Dover to go to School at Amenia.
 14, Soft pleasant day.
 18, Geo Hall took turkeys 24 & 23 chickens 111 lbs at 7c
- 1855
- Jan. 13, Foggy. Paid tax \$16.14, highest I ever paid, 65 cts on \$100.
 Feb. 13, G Wilkinson & D. Vincent married.
 Mar. 14, S. Brown's auction. Bo't Sideboard & Bookcase \$36½, deduct \$1½—\$35.00 cash.
 19, Went to P. Valley with Hiram [his brother]. Bo't N. Allen's place, 19 acres & wood lot 6, good buildings for \$2400.
 27, Town Meeting, cold and unpleasant, got heavy cold. Elected Wil-son Hawley Supervisor.
- April 1, Hiram and family came here, are moving to P. Valley.
 17, Went to Hezekiah's after oats. Bad travelling. Left \$23 there to pay Tristram's School Bill.
- May 19, Went to S. Taber's with Gilbert to his Auction.
 31, Went to Poughkeepsie after shingles, bro't up 11 Bunches, \$5.50 pr M.
- June 4, Began to single barn, shingles high.
 5, Hezekiah Cornwell here from Iowa, tells much about rise of land, good quality &c.
- July 7, Rained tremendously. Ground all afloat.
 16, Went to R. Road, carried 10 Lambs. Bo't Bbl Flour, \$12.00 Sack Salt 14/
- August 9, Hez Sweet from Missouri came here.
 29, I should think the present Summer might properly be called the visiting Summer for we have never had so much company, [Scarcely a day went by without visitors, sometimes as many as eight or ten.]
- Sept. 30, Sam'l Roselle, a bachellor of 60, was Married yesterday.
 2, News from Baltic Sea, Sweaborg destroyed by English and French fleets. Sebastopol bombarded, considerable of a battle fought, Rus-sians repulsed.
 6, Went to Geo. Coffin's to Coffin *Pic Nic*. fine day. My mother &

- 40 of her children & grand children there, 22 Bro's, Sisters, & Grand children not there.
- 25, Went to D. County Fair. Large Exhibition of fine Cattle of all kinds except Devons. There were Short Horns, Ayrshires, *Aldernays*, (which we never saw before) & natives. More people than ever there before by a large number.
- Oct. 3, Read of the fall of Sevastopol or a part of it—the South part.
- 13, Went to County Meeting. Hards & Softs tried to fuse, could not make out, & each made a ticket.
- 26, Went to Poughkeepsie, Bo't 1-2 ton coal \$6. a ton.
- Nov. 6, Election, Never saw so many men drunk or so much fighting.
- Nov. 7, Went to New York by Harlem R. R. & over to Brooklyn.
- 9, Visited Greenwood Cemetery—Beautiful place. Went to hear Rev. E. H. Chapin & H. Ward Beecher.
- 14, Came over to N York to Cousin G. Sweet's. Visited Miss Fox.
- 15, Heard the Rappings at G. S's, had communication from My Father, from Is. Pettitt & my wife's little sister Janet.
- 30, Went to Poughkeepsie, Carried 50 bus. oats worth 50c. Bo't Bbl Flour, \$11.
- Dec. 5, Killed 12 turkeys and 7 chickens,—Sent to New York.
- 25, Merry Christmas! rain and Hail, Some Snow. Went to *Old Homestead*, there met my Mother and all my Bro's and Sisters with their wives & Husbands. Had fine time as usual. Stay'd all night, returned next day.
- 1856
- Jan. 2, Went to Jno. Oakley's, pd tax \$18.96 on \$2536. *Very High*.
- 17, Paid L. Wait \$1 for papers.
- 19, Angeline Pettitt Married C. S. Ford.
- Feb 6, Went to Thorndale. Saw his beautiful imported Stock. One Bull, *Grand Duke*, cost \$5000 Cow, *Dutchess*, cost \$3000. Never saw & never expect to see so fine a herd of cattle.
- 9, Snow. We have now a great body of Snow. Travelling bad on acct of drifts & bad holes in the road. Have had sleighing for 6 weeks. Old men say we have not had such a winter since 1835-6.
- 16, Went to Uncle Tristram's to celebrate his 83rd Birthday. [All the family there]
- March 4, It is now 10 weeks since we have had rain or any thaw. Roads are drifted & we travel on drifts as high as the fences. (This was the year that he had to shovel out ten times)
- April 25, Town Meeting, Elected Wilson Hawley Supervisor, 4 majority.
- June 22, Snow banks about all gone.
- 5, Saw Doct. Mattocks at D. Plains.
- July 15, Went to Mechanic, to Heze's & Uncle Tristrams.
- 4, Man went up in a Balloon from Poughkeepsie. Children saw his Balloon from here (16 miles) for some time.
- 10, Family Pic Nic- 42 in all, Many absent- fine time.
- 19, Bo't Bbl Flour \$9.
- August 22, Begin to hear of damage [done by floods, there had been heavy rains] Bridges gone, Barns washed away, horses drowned, Furnace Mill dam gone &c.
- 25, Heavy Shower. Mrs. Smith's Barn burnt by lightning.
- 28, Sold oats 40c bus.
- Sept. 4, Went to Columbia Co. with J. W. V. [Vincent] & wife. Went to Chatham & Canaan, found large majority in favor of Fremont for President. Crops not so good as in Dutchess.

- 23-24 Attended fair- cool & pleasant, a great number of people & a fine exhibition, went off fine.
- Oct. 1, Great Mass Meeting at Poughkeepsie.
8, David Bennett's farm sold for \$62½ pr acre.
- Nov 16, Great Freemont Mass Meeting in Poughkeepsie.
4, Election- Buchanan & Freemont for Presidency. Our Town gave a Majority of from 70 to 80 for Freemont.
5, Went to *Quarterly Meeting* at Mechanic.
12, Started for Bro. George's Auction. Heard of the death of Isaac Haight, *an old Friend*.
- Dec 12, Gilbert came here, bro't Schuyler Germond a man bro't up by my Father- now lives in Barry County, Michigan.
25, Christmas- Shoveled roads all forenoon. Started for Old Homestead afternoon. Got stuck in Banks, took off team & backed out, went through lots- bare ground more than half way. Found all my Bros & wives there except Owen. Stay'd over night. Cold.
30, *Paid tax \$19.86 on \$2286.*
- 1857.
- Jan 19, Never saw such drifts, from 7 to 10 ft deep. Roads all full.
20, Snow- All travelling is suspended, Except on foot.
- Feb. 19, went to Dover- attended meeting for Dividing County,- quite a number present.
- March 7, Held School Meeting. Some quarrelling.
11, Uncle Tristram Coffin died about 5 o'Clk A. M. aged 83 yrs. and 22 days.
- April 1, Lewis Davis elected 33 maj. & whole dem. ticket.
3, Jay Doty began work on the 1st at \$15 per mo. for 7 mo.
5, Went to Poughkeepsie in matter of proving Uncle Tristram's Will.
9, Hattie [his only daughter] started for Amenia to attend School.
10, Went to Poughkeepsie in Uncle Tristram's Will Case. Was examined by Judge Nelson & cross examined by J. F. Barnard & Tallman 3 hours.
11, Was cross examined pretty closely.
13, Was cross examined about 3 hours in Surrogate's Court by Tallman, then by Judge H. A. Nelson a short time.
16, Was examined by Nelson & cross by Tallman about 1¼ hours & got through. Was enabled to fix many *facts and times & places* from *this Diary*.
29, Lawyers summed up Will case.
- May 6, Heard that Surrogate had decided against proof of Uncle T's Will.
28, Tristram went fishing, caught 46 trout.
- June 1, Sold 7 lambs to P. Pine, \$28.50.
5, Spanish Coin & old fashioned cents going out of use. Rec'd a *new cent* of G. Sweet, just coined at U. S. Mint.
13, C. C. Wait came after potatoes, 5½ bus. at \$1.00
15, Much talk about the *Great Comet*. Many think it the cause of so much cold weather.
27, Took off winter clothes.
- July 4, Independence! Saw the *Balloon* go up at Poughkeepsie from here. Saw it about ¾ of an hour. It went S. Easterly.
15, Went to Amenia Examinations.
28, Went to Poughkeepsie with wool. Sold to Titus & Sweet.
- Aug 6, Great excitement in N. York.
19, *Pic Nic* of our Family. 49 of the family & 6 outsiders.
22, Held School Meeting about building new School House. Much is

- said in these days about the *Great Atlantic Telegraph*, which is now being laid across the Ocean from Europe to America.
- Sept 2, Very warm fine day. The 22nd anniversary of our marriage and just such weather.
- 3, The Great Atlantic Telegraph Cable was broken after paying out about 300 miles a few days ago.
- 5, Attended Assembly District Convention at Mabbettsville.
- 7, Had a School Meeting, adjourned *sine die* without fixing a site. Some of the people a *little excited* with Liquor, had been to Smith Thorn's Stone Bee. So, we do not build a New School House this time.
- 17, We hear of many failures in N. York and other places- very close times in the Money Market. Stocks gone down &c.
- Oct 1, Had Special School Meeting. Resolved to build New School House. Great Troubles in the Money & Stock Markets. Banks suspending & breaking. Merchants & others in all parts of our Country Suspending & Breaking. Real Estate & all kinds of produce going down *-down*.
- 11, Troubles in money matters continue Bad as ever.
- 15, Went to Poughkeepsie. Banks all suspended Specie payments, 2 or 3 days since. Bro't up 1065 lbs coal at \$5.50 pr 2000 lbs. Dull times.
- 29, Polly (Parrot) flew away - could not find her.
- 30, Early in the morning found *Polly* in I. Dunkin's Meadow.
- Nov 11, Went to N. York in *Barge*.
- 15, Went to H. Ward Beecher's Church- heard him preach.
- 18, Went through Custom House, Merchant's Exchange, &c. Had been through City Hall, up St Paul's Steeple, in the printing room of the N. York Herald and on Board of the Great New Steamer Adriatic.
- 22, Raised the New School House, yesterday.
- Dec 12, Bro't copies of testimony in Uncle Tristram's Will Case.
- 1858 Happy New Year. fine day, rather rough travelling. Gilbert & wife & Chas. came here. Spent a pleasant day with our friends who all stay'd until the 2d. My Mother who is 75 yrs old, is very Smart & Spry.
- Jany 3, Wife & Myself here entirely alone [the first time since the beginning of the Diary in 1851].
- 7, *Paid tax* \$13.71 on \$2286. *New School House Warmed*.
- 20, Rec'd the appointment of Post Master of Mansfield.
- Feb 7, Rec'd the 1st No. of N. York Times, 30th Jany.
- 16, Papers say The River froze across at Poughkeepsie for the first on the 10th.
- 20, The Will Case of T. Coffin was argued in Brooklyn the 18th.
- 28, Last day of Winter. Have had the mildest winter that I can remember.
- Mar 3, Got the *Mail Key* & assorted the Mail. Removed the Office to my House.
- 9, Town Meeting. L. B. Sherman & Dan'l Odell candidates for Supervisor. [Odell elected.]
- 16, Went to H. White's auction.
- 23, Dover Plains Bank Started, got some of the Money.
- 31, At night had a fine Exhibition at School House. House full & more.
- April 16, Just 24 years this day since I settled in the Town of Union Vale. Have worked hard but on the whole have spent the time pleasantly, have made a good farm out of a very poor one & have enjoyed life

- in doing it - have had excellent health.
- May 28, Gilbert's House Burned. Insured for \$1500.
 13, Morton Swift came here- said Seneca Mabbett died 11th.
 18, Joseph Wait died- has left *More Monuments* of his skill in *Carpen-
 tering* in the Shape of *Fine Houses* in the Country than any other
 Man, & yet died poor.
- June 7, *Birthday*, 53 yrs old- Very fine day. Worked *Road*. Heard of the
 Death of *Joseph Shear*, suddenly.
 15, Brother Owen was married to Miss Harriet Barlow of N. York.
 24, Our Son Owen Vincent was married to Ellen E. Coe of Middle-
 town, Ct.
- July 1, Had Family *Pic Nic*, Had 47 in all,- My Mother & Aunt E. Austin,
 45 children & Grand Children.
 10, Bo't Bbl Flour, \$5.50.
 25, Doct. Cook of Verbank buried.
- Aug 2, Carried Chester & T. to Poughkeepsie. Great *Nigger* Celebration.
 7, Rec'd News from Tristram that the *Atlantic Telegraph Cable* was
 successfully laid, the Niagara & Gorgon arrived at Trinity Bay on
 the 4th Inst. So we are connected with England & Ireland.
 8, Went in Clove to Meeting.
 17, We are much troubled with grasshoppers.
 23, Quite cold at night. Frost in some places.
 30, Great *Pic Nic* at Silver Lake, on Saturday, over 300. There seems
 to be a *General rage* for *Pic Nics*. We hear of Many.
- Sept 6, Attended Assembly District Convention at Mabbettsville. Was
 made Chairman.
 8, Went to a *Pic Nic* in Isaac Vincent's Grove, fine floor & many there.
 18, Had a fine view of the *Comet* at 4 o'Clk this Morning.
 21, Went to the County Fair. Fine show of everything, altogether
 superior to any I ever attended. Sam'l Thorn's imported cattle &
 South Down Sheep there.
 26, We get news that the Great Telegraph Cable is broken or injured
 seriously. The *Comet* shows a very long tail in the evening.
- Oct. 9, Read an ac't of the Burning of the Crystal Palace, N. York.
 15, Heard that Penn. Election had gone against Buchanan.
- Nov 2, Election. Great excitement, votes bro't \$5.00 each in the morning-
 afternoon \$7.50, 9.00 to 10.00.
 3, Republicans victorious. All Democrats beaten in County, also in
 State by a heavy majority. [Mr. Coffin was a Republican, the only
 one in a large family of Democrats.]
- Dec 14, Heard that Peters or Smith P. Germond died yesterday.
 28, All the young Girls & Boys in our neighborhood are about joining
 the Christian Church.
- 1859.
- Jan 16, Went to John Vail's, pd tax \$14.55 on \$2286.
 23, We read in Papers about Revolutions in Mexico & Hayti.
- Feb 13, Went to Clove to Meeting. Fine Day- *Good Sermon*.
- Mar 20, Our Debates closed on Saturday night. Had a fine time. Our
 Question was, Res. That wealth has more influence upon Society
 than Character. Decided in the Negative.
 28, John U. Abel's Auction.
- April 30, Went to Verbank & to Hartsville. Paid Isaac Haight.
- July 5, Quite a frost last night.
- Aug 15, Warm, went to Quaker Meeting, Heard John Hunt of Philadelphia.
 24, Read in Papers that M. Blondin a French man crossed the Niagara

- River on a rope over 100 feet from the water, carrying a man on his shoulders. Think I would not like to be the man.
- Oct 15, Went to County Meeting, had a warm time but finally nominated Edgar Thorn for Surrogate and Many Democrats are sure to vote against him.
- Nov 4, Jarvis Vail died- lived in P. Valley near Hiram's. *A very fine man.*
 8, Election. *Beautiful* day. Not very great excitement. Votes sold from 50 cents to \$3 each. Did what I could *against* Edgar Thorn for Surrogate.
 9, Heard the County had gone Republican. Thorn defeated 500. Hope it will be confirmed,- *gives the rascal his deserts.*
 12, It is said John Henry Ketcham is elected Senator, 1600 maj.
 21-30, Went to N. York city and Brooklyn, had beautiful weather. Went to Central Park- to Horace Day's, to Cattle Market, up on Brooklyn Reservoir, Saw Ships Sailing on the Ocean from there & had a splendid view of 3 or 4 cities. Judge Hiram Ford was with me much of the time.
- Dec 1, Washington Irving died on Monday Night the 28th, was the *greatest* of American writers. His death caused much sensation & deep regret in the whole country.
 26, My Mother's Birthday, 77 years old. Very few of her children will ever reach that age probably.
 31, Our stock consists of 2 horses worth \$200.; 5 cows, \$30, \$150; 2 yearlings, \$20-\$40; 3 calves \$35.00; 32 sheep, \$4.50-\$128; 4 turkeys, \$5.00; 1 old sow, \$20; 42 fowls, \$15.00; 1 fat Heifer, \$30.00:—\$623.00
- 1860.
- Jan 15, Paid tax, \$15.25 on \$2286.
 16, Dressed 15 fowls for John Wait, 64 lbs at 10c.
 23, Isaac Vincent Died, 79 years old.
- Feb 2, N. Husted & Mr. Ganse came to view our farm.
 29, Hired Frank Bishop 9 mos for \$80. At night attended debate—*Negro Suffrage.*
- Mar 2, Heard today that Tallman, Powers & Co's Bank has failed in *Iowa*, that Obed Wing loses \$10,000 & Edgar Vincent \$5,000 by them. Oh! the Rascals,— a regular Shaving Machine.
 19, Uncle M. Vincent bo't farm.
- April 24, Witnessed the *occultation* of the planet *Venus* in evening.
 30, Post Office at Chestnut Ridge discontinued.
- June 16, Carried away Wool, 119½ lbs at 40c. L B. Sherman, 32 fleeces.
 19, Sent in my resignation as Post Master of Mansfield.
 23, Bo't Bbl Flour \$7.00.
- July 17, Sold calf, 9 weeks old, 205 lbs at 5c at door.
 18, Eclipse of Sun.
- Aug 9, Went to Bush Meeting at Town.
- Aug 13 14, First soaking rain since the Middle of April last.
 15, Pic Nic of Family today. - 44 present.
 19, Hattie has gone to Oswego Village to Meeting.
- Aug 30, Went to Pic Nic in T. Howard's pine grove, large company.
- Sept 12, *Jacob Willetts*, an old friend and School teacher died in Washington.
 13, Great Douglas Mass Meeting at Washington Hollow.
 15, Went to Jacob Willett's Funeral, a great many people there.
- Oct 9, Went to New York.
 11, The *Prince of Wales* arrived, was received with great demonstrations of respect & joy by hundreds of thousands of People,- Saw him

- review the Military on Horseback at the Battery. Saw the *Prince* as he was leaving Barnum's Museum.
- Oct 13, Called on R. S. Williams, an old friend I had not seen in 16 years- was a member of Legislature with me.
- Nov 6, Election,- Not very Great Excitement. Votes sold 1 to \$5.00. The *Fusion* of Douglas, Breckenridge & Bell don't work well.
- 20, Went to Po'keepsie. Heard that a panic was being got up in New York & elsewhere in consequence of Lincoln's Election to the presidency,- *let 'em jump*.
- 29, Southern people are with-holding orders on Northern States for goods on a/c of *Lincoln's* Election to the Presidency and trying to get up a *panic*. Merchants in N. York are discharging many of their Clerks. Southern Banks suspending Specie payments.
- Dec 19, Went to Town. Paid tax, \$20.78 on \$2286.
- 24, Much talk in the papers about Secession, the dissolution of the Union &c. I don't believe it is to happen yet- tho' it may in time. The defeated party seem to take it very hard. It is *hard* to be outvoted & have to give up the *Spoils*.
- 30, There seems to be no check by U. S. Authorities to Secession, and they go on holding Conventions, writing letters, blowing, &c. S. Carolina has declared herself independent, out of the Union &c. So ends the year 1860. Cannot tell what will happen in the next.
- 1861.
- Jan 1, We are a little troubled from not hearing from our children who are all in Brooklyn or N. York.
- 4, The day recommended by Pres't Buchanan for fasting & prayer.
- 5, People all excited about the Secession of Southern States. Moderate or no action of the President.
- 13, Cold morning, 12 deg. below 0. Serious news from the South. U. States vessel fired upon in Charleston Harbor. I learn that Uncle Tristram's will case was argued before the Court of Appeals at Albany on the 2d of this Month.
- 16, Rained & froze on trees. I never saw them so loaded.
- 23, Got letter from Owen, Saying "they had a daughter born on Friday last the 18th." Our first Grand Child and the first G. G. child of my Mother.
- Feb 12, We learn that Jefferson Davis is Elected President of So. Confederacy.
- 28, Have had but 3 or 4 *very cold days* all winter. Attended party at Platt Hall's, had a very nice time.
- March 4, Abr'm Lincoln to be inaugurated President of Dis- U. States.
- 5, Town Meeting. For Supervisor W. Hawley against Wm. Badgley who is elected 81 maj.
- 15, Great party at Richard Vincent's last night, about 70 there.
- 22, Snow; Never saw it drifted more, or as bad, but once here.
- 24, The papers speak of the Storm as tremendous. River closed again. I got a *bad cold* yesterday, burnt my face & feel Miserably.
- April 20, Papers say Jeff. Davis is Marching to take Washington City. The President has called on the States for 75,000 men. Regiments of volunteers . . . have gone. A mob at Baltimore attacked the Soldiers. They fought. Several were kill'd. Three are Stirring times. The Free States are fully aroused. Got a letter from Poughkeepsie stating that the Court of Appeals had ordered *Uncle Tristram's Will to Probate*, so justice is done after *four years delay* and our family will obtain their rights. This is *Very Good News*.

- 22, Heard last night that Washington City had been taken by the Rebels.
 23, Washington City has *not* been taken.
- May 23, Went to Poughkeepsie, got ½ ton plaster, Bbl Flour \$6.87½.
 28, Went to Poughkeepsie, Great time- raising flag. Military & fire-
 men out.
- June 7, My *Birthday*, 56 yrs old. I hardly feel so old & yet begin to fail
 with regard to ability to work as I once could.
 23, We raised a pole & ran up the *Stars & Stripes* on th 20th inst,
 Owen's Birthday. Flag was Eight feet by 5,- 34 Stars.
- July 24, Had buildings insured, pd \$12.30 on \$2000. for five years.
 4, Saw the *Comet* last night, is very fine but not so bright as the one
 in 1858. Paid Mail Man for Eagle up to Oct 1,/61. Bbl Flour \$8.
 6, Carried away wool, 106½ lbs at 26c, 28 fleeces.
 11, Much complication in our War Matters, extensive preparation.
 Rebels getting sick of it. Some skirmishing, a few killed.
 24, Read particulars of our *defeat* at Manassas Junction,-very bad, but
 not so awful as at first reported.
- August 7, Went to our Family Pic Nic in T. Howard's woods. There were
 My Mother & forty-two children and Grand children & one Great
 Grand Child & ten outsiders. Owen taken sick on way home.
 8, Sent for Doctor Haight.
 10, Owen well again.
 28, Our Folks went to School Pic Nic in D. Tallman's wood.
 29, Attended Elder Mosher's S. School Pic Nic, 2 or 300.
 30, Went to Pic Nic in G. Dunkin's Wood, fine time, 250 to 300 there.
- Sept 6, Attended Pic Nic in D. Tallman's wood, fine time.
 12, Went to Fair. More people there than I ever saw in one day. The
 Great Trotting Horse *Patchen* was there.
 13, Went to Fair again. Saw many Old Friends. Had a very good
 address from Allard Anthony.
 23, Attended a Union & a Republican Convention at W. Hollow. Great
 excitement, Judah Swift nom. for Sheriff.
- Nov 5, Election, Quiet time. 140 to 160 Rep. Maj. in a vote of 270.
- Dec 4, Fine day, Chored about. -put things to rights. Am entirely alone.
 9, *Very, Very* warm.
 14, Have a bad swelling on my hand [He could not write again until
 February 8. A few entries were made by his son, Tristram].
 22, John J. Haight died and Gilbert Holmes a few days since,- two old
 men - residents of Washington.
- 1862
- Feb 15, Good war news. Fort Henry in Kentucky & Roanoak Island taken
 by Union Troops.
- March 4, Town Meeting. Only one ticket. I did not go. Lincoln has been
 Pres't one year. And what a Stormy year it has been! Hope the
 other three will be more peaceful and yet I want the Rebellion *put
 down* so it will *stay down*.
 11, Went to Verbank. Heard of Naval Battle at Newport News. 2
 Iron clad vessels &c. The Little Monitor drove off the huge Merri-
 mac.
 19, Went to Auction of late J. J. Haight. Bo't Dan'l Mc Cord's farm,
 60 acres for about \$3600.
 24, Rather a nice morning. Snow wastes very slowly. Have now had
 good Sleighing for 3 mos without any intermission.
- April 2, Chilly S. wind. Horses gone to Move Henry Swift, bad travelling.
 12, Went to Tunis Bartram's. Bo't ½ ton corn in ear at 85c pr 100 lbs.

- May 6, Tristram returned from Amenia. Said Yorktown was evacuated by Rebels. And 'tis the opinion of Some that the War is *about* over.
- 11, Dry wind- Mountains on fire. Cherry blossoms begin to appear.
- 23, President Lincoln has called for 50,000 more volunteers to replace those kill'd, wounded & sick. They will be forthcoming.
- 27, Nelson Vincent died.
- June 7, 57th *Birth*day- Am not able to labor much. My hand is stiff & weak yet. Am somewhat out of Gear generally, but good appetite & general health.
- 14, Sold wool to L. B. Sherman 126 lbs - 44c
- 30, Hattie, [his daughter] had a little musical party.
- July 8, Went to Washington Hollow to trial of Mowing Machines.
- 15, Went to Poughkeepsie after Mowing Machine, had not come. Came home without it.
- 19, C. Wait bro't our *Mower*.
- Aug 16, Great excitement about drafting. Some trying to leave the Country - are stopped & put *drilling*. People holding War Meetings, raising bountys &c. Those opposed are arrested & sent to Fort Lafayette.
- Sept 6, My man, Rich'd Still, volunteered for 3 yrs or the War,- leaves wife & 6 children.
- 7, War news mostly *rumors* but bad enough.
- 11, Miss Anna & Mrs. Justus Haviland call'd here. *War news mottled*.
- 16, Went to County Fair- a perfect jam of people. *War Speeches* from Judge Emott, John Thompson, Chas. Wheaton & Allard Anthony. Our Town *Quota is full*, but about 200 lacking in the County.
- 22, T. & Hattie gone collecting for Stand of Colors for D. County Reg't.
- 24, Went to P. Valley. Learned that the President had proclaimed Emancipation to take effect Jan 1, 1863, unless the Rebels Submit. Great Excitement all over the Country.
- Oct 1, Rec'd cards to attend Ben Valentine's & Semantha Sackett's wedding on the 7th.
- 4, No particular war news- much finessing & inaction.
- 7, Attended wedding - very large company and very fine time.
- 24, Sold 26 lambs & 5 old sheep to J Van Wyck \$116.00
- Nov 2, Attended funeral of Mrs. Jas. Mabbett at Mabbettsville. Many people.
- 4, Election- Wadsworth & Seymour run for Gov.
- 5, We Get news that the State had gone Democratic, Uncertain yet.
- 9, Election has gone in favor of Democrats. Seymour Gov. More than $\frac{1}{2}$ men Congress.
- 27, *Thaksgiving*, [Note, the first one mentioned]. Had our family Meeting here.
- Dec 25, *Christmas*. Warm pleasant day. My Mother here, will be 80 yrs old tomorrow, is very *Smart*. Mort is sent from the Army at Frederickburgh on business at N. York.
- 31, 1862. Here I find the last page of this Book on the last day of the year. One year ago, we hoped the Great Slaveholders' Rebellion would be put down ere this, but the result is far otherwise. Our Government has been disposed to exhaust all Moderate means, persuasion &c rather than resort to actual & determined fighting. It was well said by H. Ward Beecher that we had been firing *Sugar plums*, at the enemy for two years past. *Politicians*, Jealousies among Generals, West Point and civilian, rascally & unscrupulous Editors of News Papers & many other matters have tended to embarrass the Government. We have had Secessionists among us,

Spying out our plans, revealing them to the enemy & in fact many of them holding office under our Government. I have come to the conclusion that a *Democratic Government* is a very difficult one to prosecute a war Successfully, too much liberty of Speech & press, too little unity, no means of producing unity, like a Strong Government. In time of peace, it does well enough- perhaps better than any other form, but Some are beginning to doubt it. It is to be hoped that before the end of another year, the rebellion will be crushed.- Slavery (the cause) abolished and, then, that we may go on enjoying *life, liberty &* pursuing that happiness which was intended by the Fathers of the Country.

S

FROZEN FOODS

A few days since, says the Salem Register, an enormous CODFISH, weighing *eighty-four pounds*, was caught by some Marblehead fishermen. On its being landed, it was at once agreed to present it to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, as an appropriate testimonial of the gratitude of fishermen for his most able and triumphant defense of the American right to the Fisheries in the negotiations of Ghent. The fish was accordingly frozen with great care, in order to preserve it, incased in a box of ice, & transmitted, with a letter from the donors, to the Hon. Secretary of State.

Republican Herald, March 12, 1823.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT IN DUTCHESS COUNTY, 1835-1850

As a result of legislation passed March 29, 1799, all Negroes in the state of New York became in 1827 automatically free. During the period between 1799 and 1827 many slaves were manumitted by their owners and some others were sold into the southern states. Early in the century Benjamin Lundy, a Quaker of New Jersey, had organized his Union Humane Society and in 1816 had founded the American Colonization Society. In 1828 he made a tour through the middle states and New England, lecturing and organizing societies for the promotion of the cause of abolition. On this trip he met William Lloyd Garrison who had been advocating anti-slavery principles in New England. The next year Garrison joined with Lundy as one of the joint editors of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation* which had been established by Lundy in 1821. Garrison denounced slavery in such flaming words that he was convicted of libel and thrown into prison in Baltimore. The editors parted company and Lundy moved his paper to Washington and Garrison began the publication of *The Liberator* in Boston, proclaiming the duty of immediate and unconditional liberation of slaves.

In January of 1832, Garrison with others formed the New England Anti-Slavery Society in Boston. In October of 1833 the New York City Abolition Society was founded and in December of the same year the American Anti-Slavery Society was organized in Philadelphia. James G. Birney, conspicuous for his efforts to secure gradual emancipation and interested in colonization plans, freed his slaves in 1834 and, as vice-president of the American Anti-Slavery Society, began to travel on its behalf and to address public assemblies, and especially to confer with members of state legislatures and speak before legislative bodies.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Poughkeepsie and Dutchess County residents, who were endeavoring to better the condition of the Negroes in the county, should organize their own branches of the society.

There has recently come into the possession of President Roosevelt a hand-written pamphlet called the "Constitution & Names of the Members of the Po'Keepsie Anti Slavery Society," and as a search of the local newspapers does not discover that the constitution had been printed, it is

deemed of sufficient interest to reproduce it at the end of this article. Although the date of the organization of the Poughkeepsie society is not given it is probable that it was organized during the winter of 1836-37 and either developed into the Dutchess County Anti-Slavery Society or was absorbed by the larger group.

Of the three newspapers published in Poughkeepsie none advocated the interference of the northern states in forcing abolition on the South and none took an active part in the crusade against slavery.

The Poughkeepsie Journal of March 1, 1837, reported that "an itinerant lecturer, who proclaimed himself an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, made his appearance in our village last week, and commenced a course of lectures." The first lecture, given at the Baptist Church, was to an audience of 25, most of whom were "members of the Anti-Slavery Society." There was reported to be much truth in his discourse and considerable moderation in his manner and the lecture was concluded quietly. A second lecture, given the following Saturday at the Second Presbyterian Church, was attended by a larger audience and passed off with little, if any, disturbance, although the comment was made that the style of the lecturer "partook more of the incendiary character and much disapprobation was expressed, but only in words." However, when public notice was given of a third lecture, the handbill circulated provoked an un-named group to issue a second handbill which was posted in several public places:

OUTRAGE. Fellow Citizens, an ABOLITIONIST of the most revolting character is among you, exciting the feelings of the north against the south. A seditious lecture is to be delivered this evening at 7 o'clock at the Presbyterian Church in Cannon Street. You are requested to attend and unite in putting down and silencing by peaceable means this tool of evil and fanaticism. Let the rights of the States guaranteed by the Constitution be *protected*. THE UNION FOREVER!

On this occasion a large audience assembled and remained quiet during the opening prayer and the reading of a chapter by Mr. Gould, the lecturer. When Mr. Gould began his lecture the noises from the gallery completed drowned out his voice, with advices to "Hustle him out!" and "Take him from the pulpit," etc., etc. The lecturer replied to his hecklers and the noises were increased and missiles were thrown. Mr. Eaton, the minister, ascended the steps and conferred with the speaker who finally put on his overcoat and departed. There was a rush and, in spite of the efforts of his friends, attempts to molest him.

The newspaper commented that "Considerable riotous conduct disgraced our streets for a half hour after the church was closed." No damage was done to the building and Mr. Gould received no personal injury, although his clothes were torn and snowballs were thrown through the windows of the house of Dr. Hammond whither he was taken. The people soon dispersed and the scene ended. The *Journal* adds the following:

. . . . Comment seems unnecessary yet we deem it due to remark that inasmuch as the citizens generally were invited to attend they had a right to assemble and in proper manner to express their disapprobation The abolitionists are wrong in forcing upon the world measures so decidedly in the face of public opinion, and the lecturer was wrong in resorting to denunciation and abuse. . . . Had the abolitionists confined their invitation to those who approved their measures no interruption would have occurred. That they possess the abstract right to discuss the subject of slavery no man denies and 'tis unfortunate that they are not permitted to do so, but still more unfortunate that in defense of an abstract right, the exercise of which can do no good, men will jeopardize the supremacy of the laws and hazard the existence of the Union. On the other hand, it is to be regretted that the abolitionists were not let alone. Unhindered by mobs and unaided by excitements they would pass quietly into forgetfulness, and their efforts never impair southern rights, or endanger southern interests. Riots and mobs are becoming alarmingly frequent, the reputation of our country has been tarnished, and her escutcheon dimmed by a blot so foul and noxious that time can scarce erase the stain. Freedom of speech is guaranteed to all, and those bulwarks of our liberty, free discussion and an unshackled press, should be protected as the strongest barriers, against tyranny and despotic power.

In 1840 the population of Dutchess County was 52,398, of whom 2,270 were Negroes and in Poughkeepsie village there were 489 Negroes and 7,700 whites. During the 1830's some of the prominent citizens of the village had shown their interest in the welfare of these members of their community. Through the winter of 1836-37 a series of lectures was given for their benefit. In announcing these lectures *The Poughkeepsie Telegraph* said: "A few benevolent citizens have made arrangements to give weekly lectures before them during the winter for the sole purpose of improving them intellectually. We trust our citizens will not be deterred in assisting in the work of charity by a distrustful feeling lest it may aid the abolitionists. We believe that the only abolitionism recognized in this movement is the abolition of mind from the thralldom of sin and ignorance."

The Poughkeepsie Journal of January 11, 1837, announced a lecture to be given by Isaac Harrington, Jr., "desirous of bettering our free

black population," at the Lancaster School room and added that the colored people of this village and vicinity were invited to attend.

Isaac Harrington, Jr., was an educator, and a member of the Society of Friends. He was one of the teachers at the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School for four years and had taught at the Poughkeepsie Literary Institute. He, with John L. Dusingery, organized the Select Evening School and he was, in 1837, a member of the Committee for the Improvement of Common Schools. In 1836-7 he published a semi-monthly, called *The Youth's Guide to Piety and Virtue*. This was combined for a short time with *The Poughkeepsie Casket*, which had been started by Benson J. Lossing. However in 1838, Lossing published the *Casket* again and in November, 1841, Harrington began the publication of a new monthly periodical, devoted to the subject of education, called *The Mental Cultivator*. In 1842 he left Poughkeepsie and, with his wife, Sarah, (the daughter of Jacob and Deborah Willetts, principals of the Nine Partners Boarding School) established the Newark High School for Young Ladies, for day scholars and boarders. He later returned to Poughkeepsie and in 1847 was teaching at the Lancaster School.

Another lecture was announced to be given at the same school, on February 22, by Dr. McLellan, to which the "people of color and others" were invited. Dr. McLellan was the principal of the Poughkeepsie Female Academy and a former teacher at the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. He was for a time assistant editor of *The Youth's Guide to Piety and Virtue and Literary Casket*, while it was published by Harrington.

In the fall of 1837, the *Telegraph* published an editorial on "Education of the Blacks," which expressed the following sentiments:

. . . . But a few years since our colored inhabitants were, in a great measure, vicious and wretched. Intemperance among them created nightly brawls, and individuals of both sexes walked our streets by day regardless of personal cleanliness or respectability of character. But a change has come over them—a change effected by the establishment of a school and stated religious meetings. That school numbers about 80 children Let those who feel a generous sympathy for the slave educate his free brethren. . . . This, it would seem, should be the ground-work of abolitionism. . . .

The *Poughkeepsie Journal*, in the issue of November 1, 1837, announced that the second anniversary of the Children's Improvement Society would be held on Friday, November 3, at halfpast two in the

afternoon in the Lancasterian School, that the exercises would be continued through the evening and that the public in general was invited. The *Telegraph* of November 8, reported:

The Children's Improvement Society. This is the title of an association formed not long since among the colored population of this village. The object is to improve the colored children of both sexes in many branches of common education, and the females in needlework. We were present at their exhibition on Friday last, and were highly gratified at the manner in which several of almost an infantile age recited poetry, dialogues, etc., not omitting the pleasing accompaniment of correct gestures.

There is a spirit around among the colored inhabitants of our village which has elevated them very much, a literary association is formed amongst them and they have already commenced the establishment of a library. . . .

At this time the A. M. E. Zion Church was organized, when the colored members separated from the Washington Street M. E. Church. They did not build their house of worship until 1843, when the church building on Catharine Street was erected.

In the following spring the *Telegraph* announced that The Colored Female United Assistant Sewing Society would hold its meeting at the Lancaster School and that addresses would be made. The same newspaper reported, May 9, 1838, another anniversary exhibition, similar to that held in the previous fall, of the Improvement Society composed of colored children, and noted that "we understand the colored school will probably be discontinued for want of necessary support. For several years an excellent teacher has been employed to educate the colored youth of our village and has acted in double capacity of teacher of letters and of precepts of the gospel. . . . We consider it an important duty for our enterprising citizens . . . to extend their aid to this needy class of our population."

There was much agitation for free schools at this time and, although this school may have been discontinued, a free school was established by the Board of Education on May 1, 1844, when the Primitive Methodist Church room on Church Street was rented and in it established a school for colored children with an attendance of 35 pupils. (The school continued in various rented buildings until 1875, when it was discontinued and the pupils of that class permitted to enter the other schools). The minutes of the Board of Education report that in December 1843 a communication was received from Nathan Blount with reference to establishing a school for colored children. Mr. Blount was

a member of the Anti-Slavery Society and three members of the society, David L. Starr, Ira Armstrong and Thomas Austin, were members of the Board of Education.

In the meantime the abolitionists had organized the Dutchess County Anti-Slavery Society and each of the three newspapers published a long notice of a Dutchess County Anti-Slavery Convention, to be held at the Court House on Tuesday, April 24, 1838, and invited all persons holding the principles of anti-slavery societies to attend, "believing that the time has fully come in which the friends of immediate emancipation in this county should concentrate their efforts in a County Anti-Slavery Society." The notice stated that the only means they wished to use would be a moral influence, a concentration of public opinion and a diffusion of light and knowledge on the subject of slavery. It was announced that James G. Birney and Henry B. Stanton and others were expected to deliver appropriate addresses on the occasion. Appended were the signatures of 164 residents of Poughkeepsie (including practically all of the names attached to the Constitution of the Poughkeepsie society), 22 of Pawling, 21 of Amenia, 18 of LaGrange, 16 of Pleasant Valley, 6 of Fishkill and 5 of Dover. The notice concluded with the sentence: "Persons in the country having signed the call and not finding their names appended to the above will understand that their names have not been forwarded in time for publication."

This meeting, like others of the year before, seems to have been broken up. The newspapers made little mention of the occurrence but two weeks later the *Telegraph* published the following:

Free Discussion.—We briefly noticed in our last report that the abolition meeting held at the Court House on the 24th ult., had been disturbed and finally broken up. However much we may differ with the abolitionists in opinions as to the propriety of their policy and measures, we must on all occasions, in common with every citizen who desires order, deprecate the influence of the dangerous spirit of mobocracy. . . . None abhor the institution of slavery *in any form* more than we do, yet we cannot agree with the abolitionists in their proposed remedy for the evil. . . . Freedom of opinion and liberty of speech are the inalienable prerogatives of every American. . . . If we believe the abolitionists wrong, and their meetings dangerous to liberty, *stay away*. Swell not their numbers with numbers. . . . We believe them misguided—wrong, totally wrong. But they have a right to embrace error, and follow a will-o'-the-wisp, lead them where it may. But give us abolitionism—anything almost in its worst form, in preference to yielding our dearest rights into the hands of a mob. We hope that our village will not again be the scene of disorder so disgraceful and unjust, and we have no doubt but those who participated

in the opposition will concede that we are right, if they reason from the only correct principle, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

In the fall of the same year a meeting was to be held at the home of Stephen E. Flagler in the village of Pleasant Valley to which were invited the ladies as well as the gentlemen. A neat and spacious room was provided and it was announced that Henry B. Stanton, Esq., of New York, would be one of the speakers. The public announcement was signed by Samuel Thompson, John A. Cole, Ira Armstrong, Nathan Blount, John L. Dusinberry, Thomas Austin, Wm. McGeorge, William Jenney and Solomon Sleight, as members of the Executive Committee of the Dutchess County Anti-Slavery Society.

The first anniversary of the society was advertised to be held on April 25, 1839, at the home of Mr. Flagler and, in the fall, a meeting was scheduled at the home of Daniel P. Eghmie, at Washington Hollow, "for the purpose of discussing their political duties in view of the approaching election." Another meeting was held in Poughkeepsie, May 30, 1842, in the Primitive Methodist Church.

The newspapers do not give any reports of these meetings. As the paid announcements were addressed to the friends of the anti-slavery cause, it may have been that only those persons who were interested attended the meetings, or were admitted. Or, the editors may have believed that local interest in the cause would die out if the subject were ignored. *The American*, a paper established in 1845, supporting the Native American party, could hardly be expected to further the anti-slavery movement, and in the fall of 1846, reported that 6528 voters of the county had voted "no" and 858 had voted "yes" on the proposed amendment giving equal suffrage to colored people.

Brief mention was made of meetings of the New York society and of the American Anti-Slavery Society, as well as meetings of colonization societies in New York and elsewhere. *The Journal and Poughkeepsie Eagle* (the two papers had combined at the end of 1843) commented on the determination of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati not to interfere in any manner with the slavery question and abolitionism as "showing in a most favorable light the liberality and careful judgment of the assembly." The "Liberty Party", as the abolitionists were called, was termed a temporary one, reports were made of the abolition vote in state politics and, in another instance, comment

was made that in addition to the Whig and Democrat parties there were four other political parties: Native, Anti-renters, Abolitionists and National Reformers. But the Dutchess County newspapers had nothing more to say about the local society in the 1840's.

AMY PEARCE VER NOOY

CONSTITUTION & NAMES

of the Members of the Po'Keepsie
Anti Slavery Society

PREAMBLE

Whereas it is a Truth self evident that all men are born equal, and have an equal right to life, liberty, & the pursuit of happiness;
And, Whereas, this fundamental truth is the basis of our national existence with all our civil & religious priviledges, while within our borders the united cries of more than Two Millions of our fellow beings are sounding in our ears & asking back from our hands the rights and priviledges which God and nature gave them,

We believe it the duty of every citizen to inculcate the above truths and endeavour to cause the same to have its due influence in all its bearings on the rights of man and have therefore thought proper to form ourselves into a Society and hereby adopt the following as our

CONSTITUTION

- Article 1—This Society shall be called the Anti-Slavery Society of Poughkeepsie, Auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society.
- Article 2—The fundamental principles of this Society are that Slavery is a stain upon our national character, that it is founded on injustice and is consequently a sin, that to be silent & inactive is a tacit assent to its perpetual existence as a national evil while a powerful moral influence is the only weapon which ought to be used against it.
- Article 3—The principal object of this Society is to exert & endeavor to increase this moral influence till it is coextensive with our common country and thereby effect the entire abolition of slavery; Also to encourage and promote the intellectual moral and religious improvement of the colored people thereby endeavoring to remove all that prejudice which makes color and not intellectual and moral worth the criterion of character and respectability, but we will never countenance the injured and oppressed in vindicating their rights by physical force.
- Article 4—Any person assenting to the above principles may become a member of this Society by signing its Constitution and shall also have the priveledge of withdrawing from the same by giving notice to the Secretary.
- Article 5—The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-President, a Corresponding & Recording Secretary and a Treasurer who together shall constitute a board of managers to be elected by ballot annually;
- Article 6—The Board of managers shall call special meetings when deemed expedient, transact such business and adopt such measures as are cal-

culated to promote the object of the Society and make an annual report of the same.

Article 7—The annual meeting of this Society shall be held in the month of April at such time & place as shall be designated.

Article 8—This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

Samuel Slee	Thomas Bradford
Samuel Thompson	Samuel Cary
Charles Thompson	Joseph Hill
John L. Dusingery	John Howard
Walliston Hawley	Doc't McLellen
Ira Armstrong	Wm. McGeorge
John A. Cole	Thos. Hammond
Thomas Austin	Joel Mead
Robert Fyson	Isaac Requa
Semy Lee	Abraham Requa
David B. Lent	Thos. C. Cary
John Halpin	Manasseh S. Degroff
Thomas Brooks	Isaac Briggs
Abel Hyde	James Cable
George Armstrong	Thomas Haight
Henry S. Bachus	James Bowne
Isaac Golder	Wm. H. Slater
Luke P. Stoutenburgh	Charles Cable
Jeromus Wiltsie	Calvin Golder
Abraham Wiltsie	Isaac Seaman
Isaac Viles	Wm. W. Christian
John Boughten	Almon Underwood
William Schram	James Lockwood
Edward Hopkins	William Bray
William Wilkinson	Jacob H. Norris
John E. Odell	M. R. Armstrong
Isaac Tice	William Jenney
J. S. Burrows	Lyman Bennet
Jonathan Smith	J. Hervey Dudley
Henry Kidney	Egbert Tounsend
Ira Hall	James Cornish
Thomas R. Payne	William Green
William Walter	William B. West
John Barritt	Eliphalet Elmer (?)
William Cornwell	Theodorus Gregory
John S. Hadley	Jacob Whitney
G. S. Armstrong	Wm. M. West
George Coles	Andrew Coburn
Salmon Bronson	George Swift
Henry Burnett	Wm. M. Gooding
Nathan Blount	Charles W. Mink
William Hayman	John Low
Jared Gray	D. L. Starr
Robert Laird	Daniel Hibard
James W. Jones	Benjamin W. Hoagland
Willard Burr	Geo. L. Lee Row
Benjamin Rominn	Milton Cramer
Andrus Lawson, Jr.	Henry I. Emigh
Elam Dunbar	Wm. T. Walker

P. C. Tapping
Gilbert Cookenham
Peter Lee
Abram Bradford
Benjamin Pickford
John M. Tabour
Andrew Tracey
Christian Mattern
Alex Bell
Charles B. Cables
Abner Jackson

Samuel Swift
Egbert Fresprie (?)
Frederick Tuckerman
A. H. Platt
Henry Romer
Caleb S. Mayo
Braddock Seaman
Herman Knickerbocker
Jonathan Beardslee
Jno. H. Wiggins
Samuel R. Ward



FLOATING BOOKSTORE

A new boat, named *The Encyclopedia*, of Albany, is now afloat on the canal, which it is designed to navigate, containing a Bookstore and Lottery Office. *The National Democrat* says: "It will move up and down the canal, bearing the riches of science, as well as the gifts of fortune, to their respective favourites."

The Dutchess Observer, July 7, 1824.

DUTCHESS COUNTY MEN OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

JAMES LIVINGSTON, AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS*

James Livingston was born in Kingston, New York, March 29, 1728, the son of Gilbert Livingston and Cornelia Beekman, who was a daughter of Colonel Henry Beekman. James was a grandson of the first Robert Livingston and Alida Schuyler. He married November 11, 1751, Judith Newcomb (born in 1733, at Lebanon, Connecticut, and died August 31, 1808), the daughter of Thomas Newcomb and Judith Woodworth.

James Livingston came to Poughkeepsie to live about the time of his marriage in 1751, and in 1753 bought a plot of land and built his home where he lived the rest of his life. This plot of one hundred and fifteen acres lay between the King's Highway (now the Post Road from New York to Albany) and the Hudson River, and extended from the land owned by his brother, Henry Livingston, who had come to Poughkeepsie several years before, north to the road which is now Pine Street, Poughkeepsie. This tract now contains many streets and homes as well as the grounds of Vassar Brothers Hospital, Eastman Terrace, Eastman Park and the former location for many years of the Riverview Military Academy. During the War of the Revolution a Continental shipyard occupied a part of the shore line, where two large frigates, the *Congress* and the *Montgomery*, as well as other naval vessels, were built. In later years the cove where the shipyard was located has been practically filled in and is now the site of the DeLaval Separator Company. A point of land extending into the river is still known as Shipyard Point. The James Livingston residence stood on a knoll not far from the entrance to Eastman Park.

James Livingston was a captain in the Provincial Militia from 1760; was sheriff of Dutchess County 1761-1768; was a member of the Provincial Congress, 1776-1777, and served as chairman of the Committee of Safety in 1778. He died in 1790, aged 62 years. His wife died August 31, 1808, aged 75 years and three months. They left three

*Note:—The writer wishes to acknowledge with thanks the assistance he has received, in the preparation of this article, from Mrs. Arthur T. Sutcliffe of New York City, Mrs. William H. Husson of St. Augustine, Florida, and Mrs. Eleanor Morland Stetson of Cambridge, Mass.

children: Cornelia, born December 16, 1753; Judith, who married John Moore (the license was dated October 16, 1773); and Gilbert James, born October 14, 1758, married Susanna Lewis, and died April 7, 1833.

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Cornelia, the daughter of James Livingston and Judith Newcomb, married twice. Her first husband, whom she married in 1769 (the license was granted February 15), was Dr. Lawrence Van Kleeck, born May 4, 1749, in Poughkeepsie. He was a practicing physician and died about 1775 or 1776, leaving her with four children: Lawrence, born Jan. 11, 1770, and died young; James Livingston, born April 1, 1771; Sally, born in 1772; and Baltus Livingston, born in 1774.

After the death of Dr. Lawrence Van Kleeck his widow married August 2, 1778, Major Andrew Billings of Poughkeepsie. The *New-York Journal and General Advertiser*, published by John Holt at Poughkeepsie, for Monday, August 10, 1778, contained the following announcement:

Last Sunday, se'nnight, by the Rev. Mr. Fryligh, Andrew Billings, Esq., to the amiable Mrs. Van Kleeck, relict of the late Mr. Lawrence Van Kleeck and daughter of James Livingston, Esq., of this place.

James Livingston Van Kleeck, M. D. was a practicing physician in Poughkeepsie and was elected secretary of the Dutchess County Medical Society when it was organized in 1806 and was one of three of its original thirty members to hold the degree of M. D. He was also proprietor of a drug store, probably the first in Poughkeepsie. There is no record that he ever married or left descendants. He died August 3, 1815, aged 44 years.

Sally Billings Van Kleeck, born in 1772 (the history of Orange County says she was born March 18, 1773, and died June 6, 1832), was married twice. By her first marriage February 7, 1795, to Henry Onderdonck of Long Island, she had one son, Henry. She married second, in 1802, Jonathan Fisk, (born Sep. 26, 1773 and died July 13, 1832) a distinguished lawyer of his day, of Newburgh, who served in Congress 1809-1814, and was United States Attorney 1815-1816. They had five children: Theodore Sedgwick Fisk; James Livingston Fisk; Delaphine R. E. Fisk, who married J. C. Bisbee; and Mary Fisk and Jonathan Fisk who both died young.

Baltus Livingston Van Kleeck (born 1774 and died May 9, 1843), the youngest son of Dr. Lawrence Van Kleeck and Cornelia Livingston, was a physician for many years in Newburgh. He married Agnes Boyd (who died June 11, 1838 in her 62d year), the daughter of Colonel Robert Boyd (born Oct. 30, 1734, died Oct. 29, 1804) of New Windsor, N. Y., and his wife Eleanor Cockle (born at Jamaica, Long Island, Mar. 21, 1744 and died Oct. 17, 1815). They had six children: Robert Boyd Van Kleeck (born Aug. 25, 1810); Charles Augustus Van Kleeck (born May 15, 1812); Janet Van Kleeck (born May 18, 1813, and married Augustin Hale); Livingston Billings Van Kleeck (born Oct. 8, 1818, and died Aug. 25, 1837); Cornelia Livingston Van Kleeck; and Ellen Van Kleeck who died unmarried at the age of 81 years.

The Rev. Robert Boyd Van Kleeck, D. D. (born Aug. 25, 1810, and died Nov. 23, 1880) was married at the Teller homestead, Fish-kill Landing (now Beacon), New York, by the Rt. Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonck, Bishop of New York, to Margaret Schenck Teller (born Sep. 30, 1808, and died Aug. 3, 1888, at the Teller homestead), daughter of Isaac De Peyster Teller and Alice Schenck. The Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck was graduated from Columbia College, August 5, 1828, and from the General Theological Seminary June 28, 1833. He was baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, October 4, 1810. He received his degree of M.A. from Trinity College in 1847 and that of D.D. from Hobart College the same year. He was the first rector of St. Anna's Church, Matteawan, New York (later the parish of St. Luke's, Beacon), and left there to become rector of St. George's Church, Flushing, and subsequently of St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y. For a time he was secretary of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The children of the Rev. Robert Boyd Van Kleeck and Margaret Teller were: Alice Teller Van Kleeck (born Mar. 15, 1835, and died Mar. 30, 1863); Agnes Boyd Van Kleeck, (born Nov. 19, 1836); Robert Boyd Van Kleeck, Jr., (born July 3, 1839); Frederick Brinsmade Van Kleeck (born May 14, 1842); and Margaret Schenck Van Kleeck (born May 31, 1845).

Agnes Boyd Van Kleeck (born Nov. 19, 1836, and died April 28, 1916) was married September 11, 1862, in Trinity Chapel, New York City, to the Rev. Robert Fulton Crary, D.D. (born in Liverpool, England, Sep. 26, 1835, and died Nov. 15, 1914), the son of Edward

Charles Crary and Cornelia Livingston Fulton, the daughter of Robert Fulton, inventor and artist, whose steamboat, the *Clermont*, made the first successful voyage in 1807 from New York City to Albany.

The Rev. Dr. Crary, after seven years of service as rector of St. James' Church, Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y., and "missionary to parts adjacent," was rector of the Church of the Holy Comforter, Poughkeepsie, from 1867 to 1907. When he and Mrs. Crary had grown old in the service of their Church they retired to the revered old Teller homestead at Beacon, where they spent their remaining years and where they both died. They are interred in St. Luke's Churchyard, Beacon. Dr. and Mrs. Crary were the parents of six children: Amy Crary who died, unmarried, at the Teller homestead on November 17, 1932, and Cornelia Fulton Crary who still lives there; Alice Crary who was married there on April 30, 1908, by the Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, D.D., Bishop of New York, to Arthur Taylor Sutcliffe, architect, of New York City, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sutcliffe of Poughkeepsie; Ella Crary who died in infancy; Edith Livingston Crary who married twice, to Charles H. Van Braam Roberts and to Alpheus Dutton Smith, (she had four children by her first marriage and none by the second, although the children all took the name of Smith: Charles H. Van Braam Smith, who died in infancy; Edith Livingston Crary Smith who married May 24, 1922, in Concord, Mass., Professor Francis Wheeler Loomis of Boston, and had three children, Margaret Loomis, Ann Livingston Loomis and Miriam Nye Loomis; Katharine Bruce Smith who married September 19, 1928, in Vineyard Haven, Mass., Sylvester Nichols Stevens, who died March 17, 1932, and by whom she had two children: Kate Nichols Stevens and Barbara Bruce Stevens; and Richard Brook Smith who married May 7, 1924, in New York City, Marian Elizabeth Prentiss of Worcester, Mass., and had four children: Marcia Smith, Geoffrey Prentiss Smith, Pamela Smith and Edith Smith); and Robert Fulton Crary, Jr., who married October 1, 1910, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York City, Frances Mary Darmour of Flushing, Long Island.

The Rev. Robert Boyd Van Kleeck, Jr., (born July 3, 1839), married November 9, 1869, Eliza Mayer of Baltimore, Maryland, and had five children: Charles Mayer Van Kleeck; Elsie Van Kleeck (who married Professor Gustav L. Dionne of Baltimore, and had one son, Gustav A. L. Dionne, Jr.); Arthur Van Kleeck who died in infancy;

Robert Van Kleeck who died unmarried; and Mary Abby Van Kleeck, a research worker for the Russell Sage Foundation.

The Rev. Frederick Brinsmade Van Kleeck, D. D., (born May 14, 1842) was a long-time Archdeacon of Westchester and for more than forty years rector of Grace Church, White Plains, N. Y. He married August 10, 1869, Estelle Hamilton of Baltimore, Maryland, and had three children: Alice who died in infancy; William Hamilton Van Kleeck who married Lillie Hillaker and had no issue; and Frederick B. Van Kleeck, Jr., who married Alice Penner of Utica, N. Y. (They had three children: Alice Van Kleeck, who married Hammond Jones and had three children; Frederick B. Van Kleeck, Jr.; and Susan Hamilton Van Kleeck, who married Ernest Menges, M. D., of Nantucket, and had one daughter.)

Margaret Scheneck Van Kleeck (born May 31, 1845, married June 20, 1867, the Rev. Thomas Robinson Harris, D. D., sometime warden of St. Stephen's College (now Bard College) and for many years secretary of the Diocese of New York, and had eight children: The Rev. Robert Van Kleeck Harris, Archdeacon, of Winsted, Conn., (who married Anne Van Doren and had three children); Margaret Harris, who married William Lamson Griffin, a lawyer, and had two children (the Rev. W. L. Griffin and Margaret Griffin); William T. Harris who died in infancy; Emma Harris who died unmarried; Edith Harris who died in infancy; May Robinson Harris (who married William T. Weston and had two children); Ellen Van Kleeck Harris who died in childhood; and Thomas R. Harris, Jr., (twin to Ellen), who married Frances Havens Stone and had three children.

Charles Augustus Van Kleeck (born May 15, 1812, and died in 1884), married August 3, 1836, Eleanor, daughter of Michael Emanuel and Eleanor Kip of New York. They had four children: Livingston Billings Van Kleeck (born Sep. 10, 1837), who married June 2, 1869, Helen E. Millis; Agnes Van Kleeck (born June 6, 1841, and died June 4, 1842); Charles Boyd Van Kleeck (born Sep. 11, 1845, and died Dec. 15, 1860); and Augusta Van Kleeck (born May 5, 1843, and died Aug. 18, 1934), who married the Rev. Frederick Morland Gray of Salem, Mass., and had one daughter, Eleanor Morland Gray. (Eleanor Morland Gray married Henry Crosby Stetson, a lawyer of Cambridge, Mass., born Feb. 1, 1869, and died July 16, 1907. They had two children: Henry Crosby Stetson who married Edith Williams Reid, is a Re-

search Associate in Paleontology of Harvard University and Research Associate of Oceanographic Institute, Woods Hole, Mass., a submarine geologist by profession, released by Harvard to work for the duration of the war under the auspices of the Oceanographic Institute of the United States Navy, and has three children: Robert Gray Stetson, Thomas Reid Stetson and Edith Lincoln Stetson; and Eleanor Livingston Stetson who married Walter D. Edmonds, author, and has three children: Peter Bulkeley Edmonds, Eleanor Dumaux Edmonds and Sarah May Edmonds.)

II

Judith Livingston was named for her mother, Judith Newcomb. She married, in 1773, John Moore, Esq., of New York. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce in 1768; a freeman of the city in 1769; Deputy Collector of His Majesty's Customs and Quit Rents; Deputy Naval Officer; Deputy Superintendent of the Port; Assistant Commissary General and Examiner of Stoppages for the Army and all the Staff and Departments; Deputy Secretary of the Province 1765-1783. They had eight children: Elizabeth Channing Moore, who died in infancy; Eliza Elliot Moore who married Alfred Livingston, Esq.; Townsend Moore who died unmarried; John; Maria Seabury Moore who died in infancy; a second Maria Seabury Moore who married the Rev. David Moore, D. D.; Lydia Hubbard Moore who married the Rev. William Henry Hart; and Thomas William Channing Moore who died unmarried.

Lydia Hubbard Moore (1790-1830), the seventh child of Judith Livingston and John Moore, married in 1815, the Rev. William Henry Hart, assistant minister of Monumental Church, Richmond, Va., and afterwards rector of St. John's Church, Richmond. They had seven children:

(1) Frances Livingston Hart (1816-1895), who married in 1836, the Rev. Clement Moore Butler, D.D., rector of Grace Church, Washington, D. C., Chaplain of the United States Senate, and had three children: Frances Livingston Butler, Helen Moore Butler and Clement Moore Butler;

(2) Lydia Hubbard Hart who died in infancy;

(3) Julia Ann Moore Hart (1819-1862), who married in 1837, Joseph Davis Evans and had six children: Julia Evans who died in

infancy; Lydia Moore Evans who married William L. Dorr; William Addison Evans who married Katherine Merritt; Thomas Davis Evans, who married his cousin Mary Elizabeth Murrell; Joseph Davis Evans, Jr., who married Elizabeth Morrell; and James Hart Evans who married Mary Bowen;

(4) Maria Weymouth Hart, who died unmarried;

(5) Elizabeth Elliott Hart (1824-1895), who married, in 1846, the Rev. Reuben Lindsay Coleman of Virginia and had seven children: Marian Livingston Coleman who married Charles A Gambrill; Elizabeth Elliott Hart Coleman who married Charles Spencer; Julia Barclay Coleman who married the Hon. M. Russell Thayer, M. C.; Reuben Lindsay Coleman, Jr.; Josephine Harris Coleman who married Richard Hollingsworth; Channing Moore Coleman; and Thomas Campbell Coleman;

(6) Mary Ann Hart (1825-1888), who married, in 1843, the Hon. John William Murrell of Lynchburg, Va., and had seven children: Lucy Alice Livingston Murrell (who married Major John Bowyer Brockenbrough and had six children: Alice Brockenbrough who married the Hon. Alfred Preston of Virginia; John White Brockenbrough who died unmarried; William Murrell Brockenbrough who married Virginia Myers; Edward Brockenbrough who married Josephine West; Bowyer Brockenbrough who married Jessie.; Marian Willoughby Brockenbrough who married the Rev. Frederick Lyttleton LeMosy and, after his death, Ernest Osgood, of Duxbury, Mass.); Julia Ann Murrell (who died in infancy); David Gamble Murrell, M. D., (who married Nina Randolph and had no issue); William Hart Murrell (who married Mary Huntington and had three children: Alice, Alfred and Clifford); John Dobbin Murrell (who married Mildred Powell Whitehead and had one son, Thomas Whitehead Murrell, M. D.); Mary Elizabeth Murrell (who married her cousin, Thomas Davis Evans); and George Edward Murrell (born in 1866), who married, in 1889, Mildred Irving Garland and had seven children: James Powell Garland Murrell, Weymouth Corbin Murrell, Thomas Garland Murrell, Mary Hart Murrell, Kate Ash Murrell, Frances Elizabeth Murrell and Mildred Braxton Murrell.

(7) William Henry Hart, Jr., (1829-1889), of Quincy, Ill., married in 1860, his cousin, Jennie Hoffman of New York, and had three children: Charles, William and Lilly.

Mary Elizabeth Murrell (born in 1857), who married her cousin Thomas Davis Evans, had six children:

(a) Edward Steptoe Evans who married, in 1905, Virginia Epps McCormick in Richmond, Va., and, in 1906, had twin sons: Edward Steptoe Evans, Jr., (who married Florence Allington of Detroit, Mich., in 1934, and had two children. Virginia Beverly Evans, born in 1936, and Edward Steptoe Evans, III, born in 1939); and Robert Beverly Evans (who married Jane Preston of Columbia, S. C., in 1940);

(b) Thomas Davis Evans, (1882-1914), who married, in 1906, Helen Floried Burt of Palatka, Florida, and had two children: Floried Elizabeth Evans, born in 1907, who married the Rev. Albert Knudson at Oakland, Calif., in 1941, and has no issue); and the Rev. Thomas Burt Evans, born in 1910, (who married, in 1940, in San Francisco, Calif., Vesta Knudson, sister to Albert, and has one daughter, Catherine Floried Evans, born in 1941);

(c) Joseph Davis Evans (1885-1898), unmarried;

(d) Julia Ann Hart Evans (born in 1886), who married, in 1910, Randolph Emerson Athey of Ohio and had five children: Emerson Thomas Athey (born in 1911, married Vera Lee Mitchell of Tucson, Arizona, and has two children: Julia Ruth Athey and Mary Caroline Athey); William Evans Athey (1915-1941), unmarried; John Murrell Athey (born in 1919), an ensign in the United States Navy and unmarried; and Clifford Stephen Athey and Edward Moore Athey, both born in 1921 and unmarried;

(e) James Moore Evans, electrical engineer, (born in 1889) who married, in 1917, Bertrice Hopkins of Detroit, Mich., and had two children: James Russell Evans (1918-1922); and Alice Virginia Evans (born in 1919), who married at Berkeley, Calif., in 1941, Paul Wythe Crapuchettes, an electrical engineer, and has one daughter, Margaret Ann, born in 1942;

(f) Mary Elizabeth Murrell Evans (born in 1898), a musician and composer, who married in 1916, William Moragne Husson, a civil engineer, at Palatka, Florida, and has two children: Mary Elizabeth Murrell Husson (born in 1918), an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve, unmarried; and Margaret Blanton Husson (born in 1920) who married, in 1942, at St. Augustine, Florida, Joseph Scranton Tate, Jr., a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point and a captain in the Army Air Force.

III

Gilbert James, only son of James Livingston, born October 14, 1758, served as a young man in the army of the Revolution in the Second Regiment, New York Continentals, under Colonel Van Cortlandt. He entered as an ensign, was made second lieutenant November 21, 1776, and became first lieutenant June 28, 1779. He served through the Burgoyne campaign of 1777. He resigned on account of poor health April 5, 1780. In July of 1780, he became a captain of Levees under Colonel Lewis DuBois and served in this body in the defense of the frontiers against the Tories and Indians under Colonels Pawling and Weissenfels until July of 1782, the end of the war.

In 1780 Gilbert married Susanna Lewis, (daughter of Richard and Susanna Van Der Burgh Lewis), who was the widow of Elias DuBois. She was the sister of Colonel James Van Der Burgh of the Dutchess County Militia and, by her first marriage, the mother of Colonel Lewis DuBois of the Revolutionary War.

At the time of the death of his father, in 1790, Gilbert was living in the house with his parents as James Livingston, in his will (dated September 16, 1789 and proved March 24, 1790), says:

. . . I give, devise and bequeath unto my beloved wife Judith the whole of my real estate situate, lying and being in the County of Dutchess or elsewhere. To have and to hold the same as long as she shall remain my widow. I give, devise and bequeath unto my son Gilbert J. Livingston the whole or all of my real estate . . . to possess, occupy and enjoy the same immediately after the death or intermarriage of my said wife Judith in case she marries after my decease. It is also my will that my said son Gilbert shall have, occupy, possess and enjoy that part of my house he now lives in with the use of the cellar, garret and entry in the same in like manner and with the same priviledges he now occupies it, he also is to have the use of my barn together with the use of my garden and of all of my out-buildings as may be necessary or convenient for him during the life of my said wife Judith or as long as she shall continue my widow. . . .

A few years after his father's death in 1790, the estate was sold, the southern part to Henry Livingston in 1792 and the northern part, including the residence, to John Reade. The wife of John Reade was Catharine Livingston, daughter of Robert G. Livingston who was a

brother to James and Henry, and therefore a cousin to Gilbert James. Where Gilbert and Susanna with their children went to live after the home was sold is not clear. They had five children baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church of Poughkeepsie: Richard Lewis Livingston, baptized October 21, 1781; Judith, born September 4, 1785, and baptized November 13, 1791; Franklin, born November 10, 1787, and baptized November 13, 1791; Cortlan, born November 17, 1790, and baptized November 13, 1791; and Charles, born January 14, 1793, and baptized March 10, 1793.

J. WILSON POUCHER.

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Lieutenant Jonathan Thorn, U.S.N.

U. S. Navy Official Photograph.

LIEUTENANT JONATHAN THORN, U. S. N.

AND SOME OF HIS DUTCHESS COUNTY CONNECTIONS

The destroyer Thorn, launched at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Yard at Kearney, New Jersey, on February 28, 1943, was named in honor of Jonathan Thorn, a member of the Thorn family prominent in Dutchess County since 1751.

Jonathan Thorn was born January 8, 1779, the son of Samuel Thorn and Helena Van Slyck. He joined the United States Navy as a midshipman April 28, 1800. He served with Stephen Decatur on the *Enterprise* in Commodore Preble's Mediterranean squadron. He was one of Decatur's selected crew, of seventy-five, aboard the *Intrepid* which, in a daring exploit, entered the harbor of Tripoli in 1803 and destroyed the American vessel *Philadelphia* which had run aground on the Barbary coast and had fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans. In the following spring when Decatur made an attack on Tripoli, Thorn was a member of his crew and was placed in charge of the first gunboat captured from the enemy.

On November 24, 1804, Congress approved a resolution to present a sword to Captain Decatur and two months' pay to each of the officers and members of the crew of the United States ketch *Intrepid*, in recognition of the gallantry, good conduct and services of the captain, officers and crew, in attacking and destroying a Tripolitan frigate of forty-four guns in the harbor of Tripoli.

And again, on March 3, 1805, Congress approved a resolution that the thanks of Congress be conveyed to Commodore Preble, the officers, seamen and marines of his squadron for their gallantry displayed in the several attacks on Tripoli and its naval force in the year 1804. Congress also requested that the President of the United States present to Commodore Preble a gold medal, emblematical of the attacks on the town, batteries and naval force of Tripoli by the squadron under the command of the Commodore, and that a sword be presented to each of the commissioned officers and midshipmen who distinguished themselves in the several attacks.

In December 1805, Jonathan Thorn, who had been appointed acting-lieutenant by order of Commodore Preble, returned to the United States. On June 6, 1806, he was appointed the first Commandant of the New York Navy Yard and served until July 15, 1807. At the

time of his appointment he was twenty-seven years old, the youngest officer ever to be commandant of a United States Navy Yard. He was commissioned a lieutenant February 16, 1807. On May 18, 1810, he was furloughed, through the courtesy of the government, to take command of the ship *Tonquin*, owned by John Jacob Astor, in a voyage around Cape Horn and up the Pacific to the mouth of the Columbia River.

When John Jacob Astor, in an effort to obtain a monopoly of the fur trade in the United States, planned to organize his Pacific Fur Company, he decided to establish his headquarters at the mouth of the Columbia (or Oregon) River. He planned two expeditions, one by land over the route along which the Lewis and Clark expedition had traveled, and the other by sea. He formed a partnership with five men, most of whom had been agents in the employ of the Northwest Fur Company. In organizing the Pacific Fur Company, one hundred shares of stock were issued; fifty were retained by Mr. Astor and the other fifty were to be divided among his associates. He was to furnish all the supplies of every kind for the undertaking, up to a cost of \$400,000. The agreement was to stand for twenty years if successful, but it might be terminated within five years if the members were so disposed. Mr. Astor pledged himself to bear all the loss which might be incurred during the first five years, after which time it would be shared by the partners. The partners were adventurous young men who, as their part of the agreement, contributed their services and time.

For the trip by sea Mr. Astor had secured the *Tonquin*, a vessel of about 300 tons burden and mounting ten guns and described as a "good staunch ship." The ship was well laden with merchandise suitable for trade, the frame of a small schooner called the *Dolly*, to be employed in the coast trade, the materials and tools for the construction of a fortified trading post and even the seeds for the cultivation of the soil at the post. Mr. Astor had prepared letters of advice and instruction for his partners and for the captain. In both letters he urged that they strive for peace and harmony on the voyage and recommended that in case of disagreement the dispute be settled by the majority. He gave particular instructions for the tactful handling of the natives, urging them, especially the captain, "not to rely too much on the friendly disposition of the natives," and not to permit more than one or two on board ship at a time.

The *Tonquin* was escorted out of New York harbor on September

8, 1810, by the frigate *Constitution* and carried a crew of twenty-two men and thirty-three passengers. Included among the passengers, in addition to the partners, were twelve clerks and a number of boatmen and mechanics whose duties would begin after they had reached their base on the Pacific. Among the crew, as fourth mate, was James Thorn, a brother of the captain.

They had hardly left port on their long journey when the first clash occurred to disturb that harmony which Mr. Astor had so much desired. Captain Thorn was used to the rigid discipline of the Navy. He had a constant regard for the interests of his employer and was aware that none of the partners had invested any money and that they had no property at stake. And he had been placed in command of the ship. The partners, on the other hand, felt that they were traveling on their own ship and that they were entitled to certain privileges. The captain incurred the displeasure of his passengers on the first evening at sea when he ordered the lights to be extinguished at eight o'clock. This did not meet with favor and remonstrances made to the captain did not have any effect.

The entire voyage was marked by friction, a series of arguments and continual dissension between Captain Thorn and his passengers. Some of the clerks, good sailors on fresh water, were miserably seasick. The captain had no understanding or consideration for those of his shipmates who had not before been on the sea and could not understand their eagerness to set foot on land whenever the opportunity offered. To him the partners seemed to show little appreciation of the great purpose of the voyage and their desire to delay their passage by stopping on any attractive coast was to him incomprehensible. At Port Egmont in the Falkland Islands, where they stopped for water, the captain became enraged because eight members of a party which had gone ashore did not return as directed. He put out to sea and declared that he certainly would have left them if the wind had not failed him and prevented his sailing. As it was, the men had rowed their boat three and a half hours to regain the vessel. At the Sandwich Islands he abandoned one of the sailors who did not return promptly to the ship. On another occasion, in order to show impartiality, he placed his brother in irons because he had maltreated one of the passengers.

Without any serious mishap, however, the ship arrived at the entrance to the Columbia River on March 25, but in crossing the bar at

the mouth of the river they had the misfortune to lose eight men. Although the mountains in the interior were covered with snow, the countryside showed the promise of spring and presented a delightful scene to the group of adventurers who had been so many months on the journey. An elevation near Point George was chosen for the location of the post and the artisans set to work in building their fortified trading post, the first United States settlement on the Pacific, which they called "Astoria," and in constructing the schooner which was intended for trading along the coast.

Three months later, when the work was well started, the *Tonquin* sailed to the north to trade in the various harbors and planned to return to Astoria in the fall. One morning, about the middle of June, after the ship had anchored in the harbor of Nootka, the natives arrived in great numbers to trade. They brought an abundance of sea otter skins and the captain displayed his merchandise,—blankets, knives, beads, fish-hooks, cloth, etc., but the natives set a higher value on their skins than the captain was disposed to accept. Refusing to bargain with them, he ordered them off the ship. The chief left in a passion and the rest of the Indians followed, breathing vengeance. The following day the Indians came again to trade in great numbers, apparently harboring no ill-will. Each man carried a packet of furs and appeared to be unarmed. Forgetting the instructions of Mr. Astor to allow only a few natives on board at a time and disregarding the advice of his company, the captain who had been summoned welcomed the natives and the trade went on briskly. The Indians threw the goods they received into their canoes which, with the women in them, were drawn up alongside, and managed to conceal the knives which they carried. When he noticed that the number of savages was increasing every minute the captain finally became suspicious. He warned the natives to withdraw, as the ship was going to sea, and ordered part of the crew to raise the anchor and others to go aloft and unfurl the sails. In an instant the Indians raised their hideous yells and, drawing their knives, rushed on the unprepared members of the crew. Captain Thorn defended himself for a time with his clasp knife, fighting desperately, but was soon overpowered and perished on the deck, as did his brother.

Four of the seven sailors who had been aloft were able to get into the cabin where they barricaded themselves with the armorer, Stephen Weeks, who was badly wounded. From here they cleared the decks of

the remaining natives who took to their boats, leaving their dead behind them. The surviving members of the crew came forth and discharged the deck guns among the canoes and drove all of the savages to shore.

All was quiet the rest of the day and night. On the following day the natives cautiously paddled about the ship. Observing no signs of life on the vessel, some of the more daring climbed aboard and, finding themselves masters of everything in sight, encouraged the others who gathered in great numbers, eager for plunder. While a great crowd was swarming over the decks the ship blew up with a terrible noise. The Indians later acknowledged the loss of two hundred members of their tribe.

The story of the massacre and the explosion was brought to Astoria by an Indian interpreter who had been with the ship but who had escaped during the fight. The cause of the explosion will never be known. Some accounts say that the four uninjured members of the crew who were left on board after the massacre took off in a small boat in the night, leaving the armorer, mortally wounded, who enticed the natives on board the following day and prepared the explosion. (The four men were later captured by the savages and tortured to death). Other accounts suggest that the Indians were careless and set fire to the powder magazine.

Four contemporary accounts were written of the founding of Astoria and the loss of the *Tonquin*. Two members of the original party had kept diaries of the voyage but both of these men had remained at Astoria when the *Tonquin* sailed north. These men were Gabriel Franchère and Alexander Ross, two of the clerks who sailed with Captain Thorn from New York. Ross Cox, a clerk of the Pacific Fur Company, came to Astoria on the *Beaver* in 1812. He included an account of the tragedy in his *Adventures on the Columbia River*, published in 1831. Washington Irving, a friend of Thorn, wrote his book, *Astoria*, drawing on the journals of the clerks and the correspondence of John Jacob Astor for his material. It is a remarkable coincidence that Father Augustin Brabant, a Catholic missionary on the west coast of Vancouver Island from 1874 until 1907, in a letter written May 15, 1896, to John Devereux, Dockmaster at Esquimalt, told the story of the destruction of the *Tonquin*. His version was told him by old men of the tribe of Vancouver Indians who had heard it from eye-witnesses, and in every important aspect it agreed with the account given by Washington Irving, even to the prowess displayed by Captain Thorn in killing

several Indians with his clasp knife before he was struck down. All accounts agreed that the massacre and the loss of the *Tonquin* would not have occurred if Captain Thorn had been willing to accept some of the suggestions of his men or had heeded the advice of Mr. Astor in his dealings with the savages.

These narrators all agree that Captain Thorn was a brave man and an able seaman. Alexander Ross says, "Mr. Astor's choice of a captain was most unfortunate" and described him as

. . . . an able and expert seaman; but unfortunately, his treatment of the people under his command was strongly tinged with cruelty and despotism. He delighted in ruling with a rod of iron; his officers were treated with harshness, his sailors with cruelty, and every one else was regarded by him with contempt. With a jealous and peevish temper, he was easily excited; and the moment he heard the Scotch Highlanders speak to each other in the Scottish dialect, or the Canadians in the French language, he was on his high horse, making every one on board as unhappy as himself. . . .

Wise men profit by experience, listen to counsel, and yield to circumstances. Captain Thorn, on the contrary, looked upon every suggestion as an attempt to dictate to him, despised counsel, and treated advice with contempt. Had he profited either by the errors or misfortunes of others, or had he listened to the dictates of common prudence, and used the means he had at command, the savages along the coast, numerous and hostile as they are, would never have obtained the mastery nor taken the *Tonquin*. Captain Thorn had many good qualities—was brave, had the manners of a gentleman, and was an able and experienced seaman; but his temper was cruel and overbearing and his fate verifies the sacred decree, that "he shall have judgment without mercy, that hath showed no mercy."

Ross, however, was described by Governor George Simpson, Commander of the united Northwest and Hudson Bay companies, as "a self sufficient empty-headed man," and his reports "so full of bombast and marvellous nonsense that it is impossible to get any information that may be depended upon from him."

Gabriel Franchère says:

. . . . Captain Thorn by his abrupt manner and passionate temper was the primary cause of his own death and that of all on board his vessel. . . .

. . . . With respect to Captain Thorn, I must confess that though a stern commander and an irritable man, he paid the strictest attention to the health of his crew. . . . I have (I need scarcely say) no personal animosity against the unfortunate Captain; he always treated me, individually, as well as I could expect.

Washington Irving was a personal friend of Captain Thorn. He described him as a brave but headstrong commander and says he was

. . . a man of courage and firmness . . . an honest, straight-forward, but somewhat dry and dictatorial commander, who, having been nurtured in the system and discipline of a ship of war, and in a sacred opinion of the supremacy of the quarter-deck, was disposed to be absolute lord and master on board of his ship. . . . On reviewing the conduct of Captain Thorn, and examining his peevish and somewhat whimsical correspondence, the impression left on our mind is, upon the whole, decidedly in his favor We cannot but applaud that strict and conscientious devotion to the interests of his employer and to what he considered the true objects of the enterprise in which he was engaged. He certainly was to blame occasionally for the asperity of his manners, yet much that is exceptionable in this part of his conduct may be traced to rigid notions of duty, acquired in that tyrannical school, a ship of war. Some of the partners who were young and heedless took a mischievous and unwarrantable pleasure in playing upon the jealous temper of the captain, and affecting mysterious consultations and sinister movements. . . .

Thorn was a plain, straightforward sailor, who never had two minds nor two prices in his dealings, was deficient in patience and pliancy, and totally wanting in the chicanery of traffic. . . . He was a powerful as well as a resolute man He was nurtured in a proud contempt of danger and thought it beneath him to manifest any fear of a crew of unarmed savages. . . .

With all his faults and foibles, we cannot but speak of him with esteem and deplore his untimely fate; for we remember him well in early life, as a companion in pleasant scenes and joyous hours. When on shore, among his friends, he was a frank, manly, sound-hearted sailor. On board ship he evidently assumed the hardness of deportment and sternness of demeanor which many may deem essential to naval service. Throughout the whole of the expedition, however, he showed himself, loyal, singleminded, straightforward, and fearless, and if the fate of his vessel may be charged to his harshness and imprudence, we should recollect that he paid for his error with his life.

The first record of this branch of the Thorn family in Dutchess County is the purchase of land from Abraham Swartwout on June 1, 1751, in Rumbout Precinct, by Samuel Thorn of Cortlandt Manor, Westchester County. Samuel had three sons who lived in Dutchess County: (1) Joseph; (2) Jonathan; and (3) Stephen.

(1) Joseph, the eldest son of Samuel Thorn, lived in 1758 in that part of Crum Elbow Precinct which was later known as Charlotte Precinct. He died in 1759, leaving at least one son, Joseph, who lived on his father's farm through 1779.

(2) Jonathan Thorn, born in 1724, married Catharine Livingston, born in Kingston, July 17, 1734, the daughter of Gilbert Livingston and Cornelia Beekman. They lived on land in Beekman Precinct in Lot No. 17, (now in the Town of LaGrange and at one time owned by Mr. John L. Buck), which had come to Catharine through her mother, the daughter of Henry Beekman, the patentee. Her brothers, Henry, Gilbert and

James were already living at Poughkeepsie. Jonathan and Catharine were the parents of at least eight children: Gilbert; Samuel, born September 27, 1754; Cornelia, who married Simeon Johnson Meyer; Jacobus (or James), baptized September 16, 1759, with James and Judith Livingston as sponsors; Johannes Rutsen, baptized May 2, 1761; Cornelius; Robert, baptized May 18, 1766, who became prominent as a physician in New York; and Catharina, baptized May 16, 1769, (with Gilbert Livingston and his wife, Catharina Crannell, as sponsors) who married Horace Johnson. All of these children, except Johannes Rutsen, were living at the time Jonathan made his will September 30, 1776.

Jonathan, the elder, was apparently possessed of some of the traits of character displayed by his grandson and namesake, Captain Jonathan Thorn, some sixty years later. Because he had married a daughter of Gilbert Livingston and Cornelia Beekman, it might have been assumed that he would sympathize with the American cause. Along with other military officers and those holding public office in Dutchess County, on April 1, 1758, as a second lieutenant, and on June 14 of the same year, as first lieutenant, Jonathan signed the oath of allegiance to King George and the Declaration of Belief in the Protestant Faith. And, in 1776, he refused to sign the "Articles of Association," or Revolutionary pledge, together with Robert Thorn, Gilbert Thorn and Jesse Thorn, among others. In October of that year Jonathan, Nathaniel, Stephen and Robert Thorn, and a number of other Dutchess County men who were listed as "notoriously disaffected and inimical to the measures pursuing for the safety and defense of the United States of America," were sent by the Committee for Detecting Conspiracies to Exeter, New Hampshire, as prisoners. They were held there until February of the following year when they were permitted to return to Dutchess County to visit their families, having given bonds to return to Exeter by the first day of May, unless they should obtain leave to reside at home. On the 20th of March they were granted six days to consider of their taking the oath and on the expiration of this interval announced their determination not to do so. The committee resolved on May 15 that they be confined on the prison ships stationed in the Hudson River at Esopus. Dr. Stephen Thorn was paroled on June 7 and ten days later he subscribed to the oath of allegiance. In the fall, threatened by a British invasion, the Commission for Detecting Conspiracies was charged with the removal of prisoners from Kingston to Connecticut. Jonathan Thorn

died at Hartford on November 14, 1777, and was buried there as a prisoner of war in the burying ground of the Center Church. His wife had died November 3, 1769.

Samuel Thorn, born in 1754, the son of Jonathan, married April 26, 1778, Helena Van Slyck, at Schenectady. He died August 12, 1823, and his tombstone still stands in the churchyard of St. George's Church, Flushing, where his son was rector at that time. Helena Van Slyck, the daughter of Adam Van Slyck and Catharina Van Epps, was baptized August 5, 1759, in Schenectady, and died January 10, 1845, in New York City. Although his father maintained his sympathies with the Tories, Samuel Thorn was a second lieutenant in Captain Peter Van Gaasbeek's company of Albany County.

Captain Jonathan Thorn of the *Tonquin*, was the oldest of fourteen children born to Samuel and Helena Thorn. The other children were: Adam Van Slyck Thorn, born August 8, 1780, in Schenectady, who married Sarah Groot; Robert Livingston Thorn, born March, 4, 1782, who married Charlotte Mary Rogers and was a surgeon in the United States Navy from June 17, 1806, until his death, August 18, 1827; Herman Thorn, who was appointed a purser in the United States Navy on July 24, 1813, and was furloughed in 1816, (he married Jane Mary Jauncey and two of his sons, William Jauncey Thorn and James Jauncey Thorn, in 1829, dropped the surname of Thorn and legally assumed the name of Jauncey to fulfill conditions of the will of their mother's uncle, William Jauncey); James Van Slyck Thorn, born August 28, 1785, died in infancy; Catharine Livingston Thorn, born September 29, 1786, who married Moncrieff Livingston; James Van Slyck Thorn, born April 21, 1788, who lost his life with his brother on the *Tonquin*; Jane Van Slyck Thorn, born January 13, 1790, who married Peter R. Livingston; Cornelia Thorn, born January 13, 1792; John Van Epps Thorn, born June 25, 1794, who married Susan Hamilton and, from 1820 until 1826, was rector of St. George's Church, Flushing; Eliza Glen Thorn, born March 28, 1796, who married John French Ellis; Helena Thorn, born May 28, 1798, who married William Stevenson; Gilbert Thorn, born May 26, 1800, and died in infancy; and Samuel Thorn, born June 16, 1801.

(3) Stephen (the third son of Samuel Thorn of Cortlandt Manor), born in 1737, died October 16, 1795, married in 1762 Elizabeth Hicks (born in 1733 and died December 22, 1805). This Dr. Stephen Thorn

built the brick house at New Hackensack and his son, Samuel, built the frame house in the same locality which are described by Miss Reynolds in *Dutchess County Doorways*.

Dr. Stephen Thorn had six children:

(a) Dr. James Thorn (born June 21, 1763, and died June 26, 1816), who lived on the west side of the Sprout Creek near the present hamlet called Noxon. He married twice: Jane Suydam (born in 1766 and died February 27, 1793), daughter of Reynier and Phebe Suydam, by whom he had two children Phebe and Reynier Suydam Thorn who both died young); and, on April 5, 1795, he married Johanna Van Kleeck (born in 1774 and died April 7, 1857), the daughter of John and Mary Van Kleeck, by whom he had three children: Stephen (born May 9, 1797, and died December 5, 1845); Anna Maria (born June 28, 1800, and died October 13, 1849), unmarried; and Jane (born August 24, 1805, and died April 10, 1884), who married, December 22, 1830, Teunis Ackerman (born April 20, 1800, and died November 15, 1861);

(b) Hannah (born December 2, 1765, and died March 24, 1827), who married February 3, 1793, Jacob Boerum;

(c) Samuel (born September 7, 1769, and died April 2, 1820), married February 21, 1799, Mary Hoffman (born November 16, 1777, and died May 3, 1852), the daughter of Robert Hoffman of Poughkeepsie. They had eight children: Stephen S. (born June 24, 1800, and died May 18, 1869), who married, in 1828, Mary Sleight (1802-1882) and had three children (Sarah Elizabeth, who married Jacob Bockee Carpenter; Samuel S., who married Matilda Myers; and Esther, who married Benjamin Platt Carpenter); Robert (born October 21, 1802, and died January 19, 1870), who married, October 30, 1833, Catharine C. Akin (died January 29, 1838), and had two daughters, Caroline who married, June 14, 1858, Richard W. Akin, and Catharine who died in infancy; Eliza (born May 3, 1805, and died March 24, 1880), who married, October 26, 1831, William T. Teller; Sally (born May 23, 1808, and died January 11, 1878), who married, December 15, 1830, George B. Adriance (born January 7, 1807, and died August 1, 1888); Esther (born December 24, 1810, and died December 1, 1885), unmarried; Mary (born October 10, 1813, and died August 25, 1882), unmarried; James (born July 4, 1817, and died March 4, 1818); and

Caroline (born February 22, 1819, and died August 11, 1858), married, June 7, 1848, John S. Sleight.

(d) Esther (born October 14, 1772, and died May 25, 1810, married, May 10, 1798, Abraham (born August 5, 1771, and died May 20, 1812), a brother to Mary Hoffman who married Samuel Thorn in 1799;

(e) Elizabeth (born in 1775 and died November 21, 1834), unmarried;

(f) Mary (born October 3, 1778, and died August 28, 1846), who married, in 1801, Koert DuBois.

There are in Dutchess County today a great many descendants of Samuel Thorn and they have settled, as well, in all parts of the United States.

AMY PEARCE VER NOOY.

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DUTCHESS COUNTY MEN

JOSEPH FOLGER BARNARD

Joseph Folger Barnard was the son of Frederic Barnard and his mother, before her marriage, was Margaret Allen. Frederic Barnard came to Dutchess County in 1818 and first lived on a hundred-acre farm about a mile north of the village of Poughkeepsie, where the King's Highway and the Highland Turnpike met (now the junction of Delafield Street with the Albany Post Road.) He came from the Island of Nantucket where his ancestors were among the earliest settlers.

In his early life he had been a captain of a whaling vessel and had prospered. He was probably attracted to Poughkeepsie by the whaling business which prospered here for many years and he was the first agent of the Poughkeepsie Whaling Company. On this farm, which he named "Hickory Grove Farm," he lived nearly twenty years and here his son Joseph Folger Barnard was born in 1823. This farm is now the site of St. Ann's Hermitage.

In 1836 he purchased from General Walter Cunningham the brick house now known as 47 Cannon Street. He brought his family, consisting of nine sons and two daughters here to live. Joseph was at this time a lad of thirteen. Here he grew to manhood, received his education and became one of the ablest and most brilliant jurists that ever graced the New York bar.

Captain Frederic lived many years after coming to the Cannon Street home, taking an active part in the affairs of the community in which he lived. He was a member of Christ Episcopal Church where he was a pewholder and a generous contributor. Seven of his children were baptized here, among them Joseph who was baptised on January 10, 1828. He was one of the founders of the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank in 1831. He died September 11, 1866, in his 86th year. He had given each of his sons a college education and at least four of them became prominent as lawyers and jurists. George G. was a lawyer and judge in New York City, Frederic and Robert were distinguished jurists in California. His widow, Margaret Allen Barnard and her daughter Miss Margaret Barnard, continued to live in the house for many years. Altogether it was the Barnard home for seventy-seven years. Martha, the other daughter, married Samuel Jones.

Joseph attended Dutchess County Academy and entered Yale College from which he was graduated in 1841. His graduating oration was "The Duty of our Nation to Protect its Rights." After graduating from college he began the study of law in the office of Stephen Cleveland and Henry Swift, two able lawyers. He was admitted to practice law in 1845. He then opened an office for himself in Poughkeepsie, living with his family at the home on Cannon Street. Clients began to come and it was not long before he was the busiest lawyer in the town. People began to believe that he would get them justice if anyone could. If there were a wrong to be righted or a right to be protected, they believed he was the man who could do it. In 1863 there was a vacancy in the New York State Supreme Court. Lawyer Barnard was the choice of his profession and, it might be said, of the people of Dutchess and he was nominated and elected to serve out the eight years. In 1871 he was again elected for a full term of fourteen years and, again in 1885, for another term of fourteen years. As the age limit for a judge of the Supreme Court in this state was seventy years he must retire in December of 1893. At these last two elections Justice Barnard had no opposition as he was the candidate of both political parties. At his retirement, so great was the regret of the community that it was considered a public calamity and, after one year's rest, he was appointed by Governor Morton to serve as a Justice of a Special Term, on which he served until his retirement in 1900.

In 1861 Joseph married Emily Burrill Hasbrouck, daughter of Abraham Bruyn Hasbrouck, LL.D., of Kingston, who was a prominent lawyer, Representative in Congress, 1825-1827, President of Rutgers College, 1840-1850. Mr. Hasbrouck was the founder of the Ulster County Historical Society and in every way a prominent man of his time. Joseph and his wife went to live at the home on Academy Street where they passed the remainder of their lives. They had two children; a daughter Maud (born in 1862 and died in 1923), who married James Lenox Banks of New York; and a son, Frederic. Frederic was born in 1864, educated as his father had been, graduated from Yale, became a lawyer of repute and practiced in Poughkeepsie until his death, March 2, 1939. He never married.

After his retirement, following thirty-six years as a Justice on the bench, Judge Barnard lived quietly at his home with his wife and son, enjoying the visits from his many friends. As I had been his medical ad-

viser and family physician for many years, I probably saw as much of his private life as any of his friends or associates. As a medical expert I had been called as a witness before him in many trials and I remember one case where I sat in court during a trial but was not put on the stand to testify. That evening I was called to Judge Barnard's house. He said to me: "I saw you in court today but you were not a witness, why was that?" "I did not exactly agree with the other witnesses," I answered. "Thank you, that is what I suspected. I think I can decide that case now," was all he said.

Once when Maud was at home, looking after her mother who was not well, she came down with a severe attack of influenza and I took care of her for a week or more. When she went home she said, "Don't give Father the bill, send it to me." That same afternoon into my office walked the Judge and said: "I want to pay Maud's bill." "I cannot give you that bill, I had orders not to do so," I explained. "That's just like Maud, but I want that bill," and his hand came down on my desk with a bang. He got it.

Judge Barnard's favorite book was a large two-volume edition of "The Life and Epistles of St. Paul" by Thomas Lewin. He declared that St. Paul was the greatest writer and teacher of all times when it came to our relations and dealings with our fellow men and that it had been his guide through all his life as a lawyer and jurist. It was his favorite reading and he always kept the volumes near him. During those last two or three years of his life the writer spent many hours in the company of Judge Barnard and had many a pleasant and profitable experience listening to the interesting reminiscences of his long and useful career. A few days after the death of the Judge his son came into my office lugging those two large volumes. He said: "We thought you would like to have something that belonged to our father and as you know how he prized these books during his lifetime we decided to present them to you." He then sat down at my desk and wrote on the fly leaf of the first volume:

From the library of Joseph Barnard, Esq., who died January 6, 1904. Shortly after his death this volume was presented to Dr. J. Wilson Poucher in recognition of the lasting friendship and high personal esteem that always existed between them.

It is needless to add that they are ever since among the most highly prized of my possessions.

Judge Barnard had come from a line of Quaker ancestors although his parents were members of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Barnard and her children were members of Christ Episcopal Church. The Judge died January 6, 1904 and Mrs. Barnard died August 12, 1920.

J. WILSON POUCHER



A GREAT CROP OF PORK

Our citizens were gratified on Wednesday last, with an exhibition but rarely seen, we presume in any part of the world. Mr. Daniel Gidley, a farmer of this town, came into the village and stopped in front of the Po'keepsie Hotel, with *thirteen loads* of Pork, all fattened on his farm. We learn from Mr. Gidley, that he fattened altogether the present season, one hundred and two hogs, which averaged rising 232 pounds each, making an aggregate of 23,630 pounds. We also learn from Mr. Gidley, that the whole were killed and handsomely dressed by 13 men, in twelve and a half hours. Let any of our sister counties, or sister states equal this if they can.

Poughkeepsie Journal, December 27, 1820.

DUTCHESS COUNTY MEN

ADMIRAL JOHN LORIMER WORDEN

John L. Worden was born March 12, 1818, in Westchester County, New York, son of Ananias and Harriet Graham Worden who removed with their family to Dutchess County during John's boyhood. They lived in the house built by Jacobus Swartwout at Swartwoutville. When John was sixteen years old he was appointed midshipman in the United States Navy from Fishkill, New York, January 10, 1834. In his third year in the Navy he spent seven months in the Naval School at Philadelphia and became a passed midshipman July 16, 1840. He spent the next two years in the Pacific Squadron. During the next ten years he was in the Mediterranean Squadron and on duty at the Naval Academy where he was appointed to a lieutenancy. In 1861 when the Civil War began he was on duty in Washington and was sent as a messenger with secret orders to the commander of the Naval Squadron at Pensacola, Florida. Owing to a bad storm he had great difficulty in delivering his dispatches. Fearing arrest he committed the messages to memory and destroyed the papers. After delivering the messages he was ordered to return at once to Washington by rail. Near Montgomery he was arrested by three Confederate troopers and held seven months a prisoner at Richmond. He was finally exchanged for a Confederate captain. So bad was his health due to confinement during the hot weather, that it was January 16, 1862, before he was able to report for duty.

At his earnest request he was appointed to the command of the little ironclad *Monitor* which was being built at Green Point, Long Island. He had been one of the only two naval officers who had approved of the building of the *Monitor* when it was under consideration by the authorities. The *Monitor* had been invented by John Ericsson, an engineer who had been a captain in the Swedish navy. He had tried to have it accepted by the United States naval authorities but it had been rejected by the Naval Board several times. But he tried again at a meeting at which President Lincoln and several Cabinet members were present. Some advised trying it; some ridiculed it. President Lincoln held a pasteboard model of the *Monitor* in his hand. When asked what he thought of it, answered: "All I have to say is what the girl said when she put her foot into the stocking,—it strikes me there's something in it."

When they finally gave Ericsson a contract, it contained a clause stating that if it did not prove successful he was to refund all government money paid him. Ericsson paid no attention to this clause as several business men, who had assisted him in urging the Navy to accept it, John F. Winslow and John A. Griswold among them, had even offered to furnish the money to pay for its construction. The building of the *Monitor* began at once at Green Point, Long Island. All of her plating and most of her machinery was made at Troy, New York, in the Rensselaer Foundry in which Winslow and Griswold were interested. It was constructed in just one hundred days from the day in which its keel was laid. Lieutenant Worden took her over at this time, got her crew ready and advised and assisted in many ways. President Lincoln said of him: "He had watched her construction and his energy had made it possible to send her to sea in time to arrest the destructive operations of the *Merrimac*."

In the meantime the Confederates had raised the *Merrimac*, a large cruiser which had been burned and sunk at Norfolk when the war started, had taken away her rigging and covered her hull with heavy iron plates and was ready to begin a campaign against the fleet of the United States Navy at Hampton Roads. She arrived there on March 8 and the first ship she met was the large frigate *Cumberland* whose balls and bombs merely bounced off her iron armour. Then she rammed the *Cumberland*, sinking her at once. Next she attacked the *Congress*, a fine, large ship which was soon set on fire and sunk. Then she turned her attention to the *Minnesota*, another large frigate, which had gone aground trying to get out of reach. The *Merrimac* could not follow her as the water was too shallow and she could not lower her guns to destroy the frigate as she had the *Congress*.

As it was now night, the *Merrimac* anchored, expecting to finish her work of destruction in the morning. Late in the night the *Monitor* arrived, having left New York three days before, after a very rough voyage in which she had come through two severe storms that nearly sank her. Lieutenant Worden afterwards declared that this voyage was more difficult and dangerous than the battle with the *Merrimac* which followed. When she arrived at Hampton Roads, there was the burning *Congress*, the crushed *Cumberland* and the *Minnesota* fast aground and awaiting her fate in the morning whenever the *Merrimac* was ready. Lieutenant Worden brought the *Monitor* up close to the *Minnesota* and

got the account of what had happened and what was likely to happen in the morning. The crew of the *Monitor*, tired, no sleep for forty-eight hours, must spend the rest of the night preparing for battle. The Commander and crew of the *Minnesota* had little faith in what this "cheese box on a raft," as they called it, could do to help them. This is Captain Worden's account of the battle that followed:

In the gray of the early morning . . . the *Merrimac* approached . . . We moved out to meet her half way. We had come a long way to fight her, and did not intend to lose our opportunity . . . I laid the *Monitor* close alongside the *Merrimac*, and gave her a shot. She returned our compliment by a shell weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, fired when we were close together, which struck the turret so squarely that it received the whole force . . . If anything could test the turret it was that shot . . . This was kept up for the next three hours. The *Monitor* kept going about in circles as her two guns could be fired from any position, owing to our revolving turret. I told my crew not to get nervous for the *Merrimac* could not sink us if we let her pound us for a month. Then she tried to ram us but did no harm as she had left her iron beak in the bowels of the *Cumberland* the day before. She struck us once, gave us some shock and turned us around. We continued running around her, planting our shot in what seemed the most vulnerable places.

The Captain's station was in the pilot house which consisted of bars of iron, ten by twelve inches square, built up like a log cabin only three and one-half feet above the deck, with look-out space between the two upper bars so the pilot might look in any direction. The pilot stood on a platform below the deck with only head and shoulders in the pilot house. Here the Captain made his observations and gave his signals. The two guns were in the revolving turret where Lieutenant Greene fired the guns and Engineer Stimers revolved the turret. Captain Worden's eye was very near the look-out crack when a heavy shell, fired from not more than thirty feet away, exploded just in front of his face. The shock knocked him senseless while the mass of powder flame filled one side of his face with black powder burns that he carried the rest of his life. He was unconscious for several hours. When he recovered consciousness, his first question was: "Have I saved the *Minnesota*?" "Yes, and whipped the *Merrimac*!" was the answer. "Then I don't care what becomes of me."

This is the way Captain Worden told the story of the shot that put him out of the battle:

A short time after I had given the signal and with my eye close to the look-out crack, was watching the effect of our shot, something happened to me, my part in the fight was ended. Lieutenant Greene who fought the *Merrimac* until she'd no longer stomach for fighting will tell you the rest of the story.

Said the modest young Lieutenant Greene:

I cannot add much to the Captain's story. He had cut out the work for us and we had only to follow his pattern. . . . We knew that she could not sink us and I thought I would keep right on pounding her as long as she could stand it. . . . Weary as they must have been, our men were full of enthusiasm, and I do not think we wasted a shot. Once we ran out of the circle for a moment to adjust a piece of machinery, and . . . the *Merrimac* took the opportunity to start for Norfolk. . . . We followed her and got near enough to give her a parting shot.

In this battle the *Merrimac* carried a crew of three hundred and fifty men and had ten powerful guns. The *Monitor* crew was about twenty men and two guns. Captain Worden wanted large guns to carry 180-lb. balls and use 25 to 30 pounds of powder in each charge but he had preemptory orders from the Navy Board not to use more than fifteen pounds of powder as they feared the recoil would be more than the little boat could stand. Captain Worden always believed that if he could have used more powder and 180-lb. balls the battle with the *Merrimac* would have been of very much shorter duration. The day after the battle word reached President Lincoln while he was attending a cabinet meeting that the wounded Captain Worden was at the house of a friend in Washington. "There will be no further business today, I am going around to see the brave fellow," he remarked. When the President reached the room where Worden lay in bed, with his scorched eyes and burned face bandaged his friend announced, "Jack, here is the President come to see you." "You do me great honor," murmured Worden. President Lincoln, tears in his eyes, replied, "It is not so; it is you who honor me and your country and I will promote you." And he made Worden a captain that very day.

A few days later Captain Worden informally received the President, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Gustavus V. Fox, and several personal friends on board the *Monitor* in the Washington Navy Yard. On request, Captain Worden told the story of the battle, answered ques-

tions and apologized for not having the customary refreshments for distinguished visitors aboard a naval vessel. President Lincoln smiled, "Some uncharitable people say that old Bourbon is an indispensable element in the fighting qualities of some of our generals in the field; but, Captain, after the account we have heard today, no one will say that any Dutch courage is needed on board the *Monitor*." The crew of the *Monitor* was individually introduced to the President by Captain Worden, who added, "No captain ever had a better crew." The crew swore to a man, "Our Captain is the best that ever walked a deck." Lieutenant Greene added: "How I do love and venerate that man!"

Congress gave Captain Worden a special vote of thanks and he was at once made superintendent of the building of more ironclads. During his command of the *Monitor* he had discovered several points of weakness in her construction. When the authorities in Washington had learned that the *Merrimac* was about ready to start on her trip of destruction they had sent urgent orders to hasten the work on the *Monitor*. From the laying of her keel, the work on her had been hurried. Her engines were new and her machinery did not work smoothly. There had been no time for a trial trip to get her crew accustomed to her. On her stormy trip from New York they found that with all hands below deck, when they must depend upon artificial ventilation, the machinery for that purpose proved wholly inadequate. In spite of these troubles she arrived just in time to prevent the destruction of any other vessel. Had the *Monitor* not arrived as she did the *Merrimac* could have destroyed every wooden ship she could reach and might have gone to Washington or New York or any other harbor and destroyed everything in her way. Neither of these vessels ever fought another battle. The *Monitor* was lost in a bad storm off Cape Hatteras a few months later with a dozen of her crew, while on her way to be refitted. The *Merrimac*, after the battle, steamed back to Norfolk, badly leaking. Some time later, when the Confederates were compelled to evacuate Norfolk, she was burned and sunk by her own crew.

Captain Worden was given command of the next ironclad, the *Montauk*, and did valiant service for the rest of the war. He was promoted to Commodore in 1868 and Rear Admiral in 1872. He served as Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy from 1869 to 1874. He commanded the European Squadron from 1875 to 1877. After that, he served on the examining board and as president of the

retiring board. He retired December 23, 1886, when Congress awarded him full sea pay for his grade for life.

Admiral Worden, when he was a young midshipman, had married Olivia Toffey, daughter of Daniel and Betsey Halloway Toffey, one of the old Quaker Hill families and there they made their home for many years. At the close of the war Admiral Worden had been presented with a beautiful home in Washington which was their home in later life. But after his retirement, with his Olivia, he always spent his summers on Quaker Hill with Mrs. Worden's sister Margaret who had married James Craft. One of the close friends of the Admiral, General Lew Wallace with his wife, Susan Stetson, another Quaker Hill girl and a cousin of Mrs. Worden, also spent their summers there with another cousin, Mrs. Ann Hayes, who lived where the Quaker Hill Inn is now located. Together they spent much of their time, taking long walks and drives. It became a saying on the Hill, "There the Army and the Navy are together again; all's right with the world."

The Admiral bought a tract of land on the highest point of the Hill, which he called Main Top, but he never built on it. It remained in the family for a long time but was sold a year or two ago. It is said he gave the name to Mizzen Top, where the Mizzen Top Hotel stood, as it was between two other high points of Quaker Hill.

Admiral Worden died in Washington October 18, 1897, aged 80 years, and was buried at Pawling, New York, where his grave is marked by a beautiful and fitting monument. His devoted wife Olivia died in 1903. They had four children, John L., Jr., Daniel T., Grace and Olivia. Daniel T. Worden was a successful business man in New York City. Olivia married Lieutenant Busbee and left several children.

NOTE: I wish to thank Mrs. Seward T. Green, President of the Historical Society of Quaker Hill, a cousin of Mrs. Worden, for much information about the Admiral and his family and must quote from her account: "I have heard from my father that the Worden wedding on Quaker Hill was quite a grand affair and that the bride was a very beautiful girl. My own memory of her is that of a very fine looking, stately and dignified person of whom as a girl I was somewhat in awe. I do know this, that always and under all circumstances she proved herself a devoted wife to the Admiral."

J. WILSON POUCHER.

THE FIRST TRAINED NURSES IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

When, for the 1940 issue of the Year Book, I wrote the reminiscences of my experiences at Camp Black during the Spanish-American War, I was unable to find this list of nurses which has lately turned up among a lot of old papers.

When, in July of 1898, I was detached from my regiment and appointed surgeon-in-charge of the camp hospital with more than one hundred patients, which number was increasing every day until there were more than four hundred (due to an epidemic of typhoid fever in a camp of six or eight regiments of soldiers) my Hospital Corps consisted of only seven men, only enough for cooks, secretaries and orderlies, none for nursing care of the sick. I must depend entirely upon men drawn from the different regiments, and these changing every twelve hours. You can imagine what kind of care those desperately sick men could get!

One day after more than a month of this experience, a telephone call came to me from a lady in New York asking if I could use some trained nurses. They would send me as many as I could use. They would come through the Red Cross and were volunteers. I told her it was very tempting but I had no authority for any such thing. Finally I told them I would try twenty-five if they could send a competent matron to take full charge of them. They came the same day in charge of Miss Irene Sutcliffe from the New York Hospital. The camp Quartermaster, Major Weigel put up a group of tents for them and Miss Sutcliffe put them to work at once. She told me the next morning that she must have twenty-five more nurses and I pointed to the telephone. They came the same day.

Miss Sutcliffe was a prize, taking much of the work off my hands, attending to laundry and making the camp a liveable place for sick men. In addition to their nursing care of the patients, within a day or two great quantities of necessary comforts began to pour in as donations from their friends,—sheets, towels, blankets, pillows, pajamas and everything needed by the sick men. When a soldier was sent to an army hospital all he found was a cot and mattress and the soldier's blanket that he brought with him. These nurses themselves had to sleep in their clothes the first few days in camp.

As I had been complaining about these conditions and the poor

nursing facilities in my daily reports to Washington I was about this time authorized to enlist one hundred Hospital Corps men from the regiments in camp. This was easy, as the Hospital Corps was a part of the regular army and the pay was thirty dollars per month while the pay for volunteers was sixteen dollars. I could pick the best men. These men became orderlies and assistants to the nurses and to me in many ways. One of them served as my special orderly and was very useful during the rest of the season.

Then along came Colonel Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General and Chief Surgeon, Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, to inspect my hospital. The first question he asked was: "Where did you get all these women?" I told him they were volunteers from the Red Cross and he asked? "How do you feed them?" I told him: "I am allowed sixty cents a day for food for each patient and as no patient can take sixty cents worth of milk, I can feed the nurses out of my surplus." I told him about the dreadful time I and my patients had had before the nurses came and the lives I was sure they were saving. He never mentioned the subject again.

Late in October when the camp was moved to the South I was ordered to close my hospital as soon as my patients could be moved. Most of them could be sent to other hospitals or furloughed to their homes but one young man was too sick to be even moved. He was suffering from a brain complication. His nurse, Mrs. Van Vechten, insisted on remaining to care for him until in November he was sufficiently improved to be taken to his home. For a couple of weeks there was no one in the camp with the exception of this man and his nurse and my orderly and myself. I never appreciated oil stoves as I did some of those cold nights. Those stoves and the oil which we used also came from our friends in New York.

It was about this time that I had a message from Army Headquarters in New York asking, "Where can the nurses you had at your hospital be found?" I told them probably most of them were in New York City and was asked to drive to the city the next day to help find them. I went the next day and found most of them and sent them to the Army Building where they enlisted in the army and were sent to Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. I have since learned that the Red Cross, as an organization, did not send these nurses to me at Camp Black but that a group of ladies, members of the Red Cross, was en-

tirely responsible. I do not remember the names of these ladies with the exception of Mrs. Titus who had a summer home near Camp Black and who was a frequent visitor at the hospital. I believe these ladies paid the nurses as one of them, many years afterward, told me that she had received twenty dollars a month but thought that it had come from the army authorities.

It was several years later that the Red Cross adopted its nurses department. The army authorities in Washington had nothing to do about the services of these nurses at Camp Black and have no record of them. I am adding a list of those nurses who were the first to serve in the army of Uncle Sam, the first of the thousands of trained nurses who have formed such an important unit in the Army of the United States since that time. I think they should be somewhere on record.

Nurses Sent to Camp Black September 4, 1898

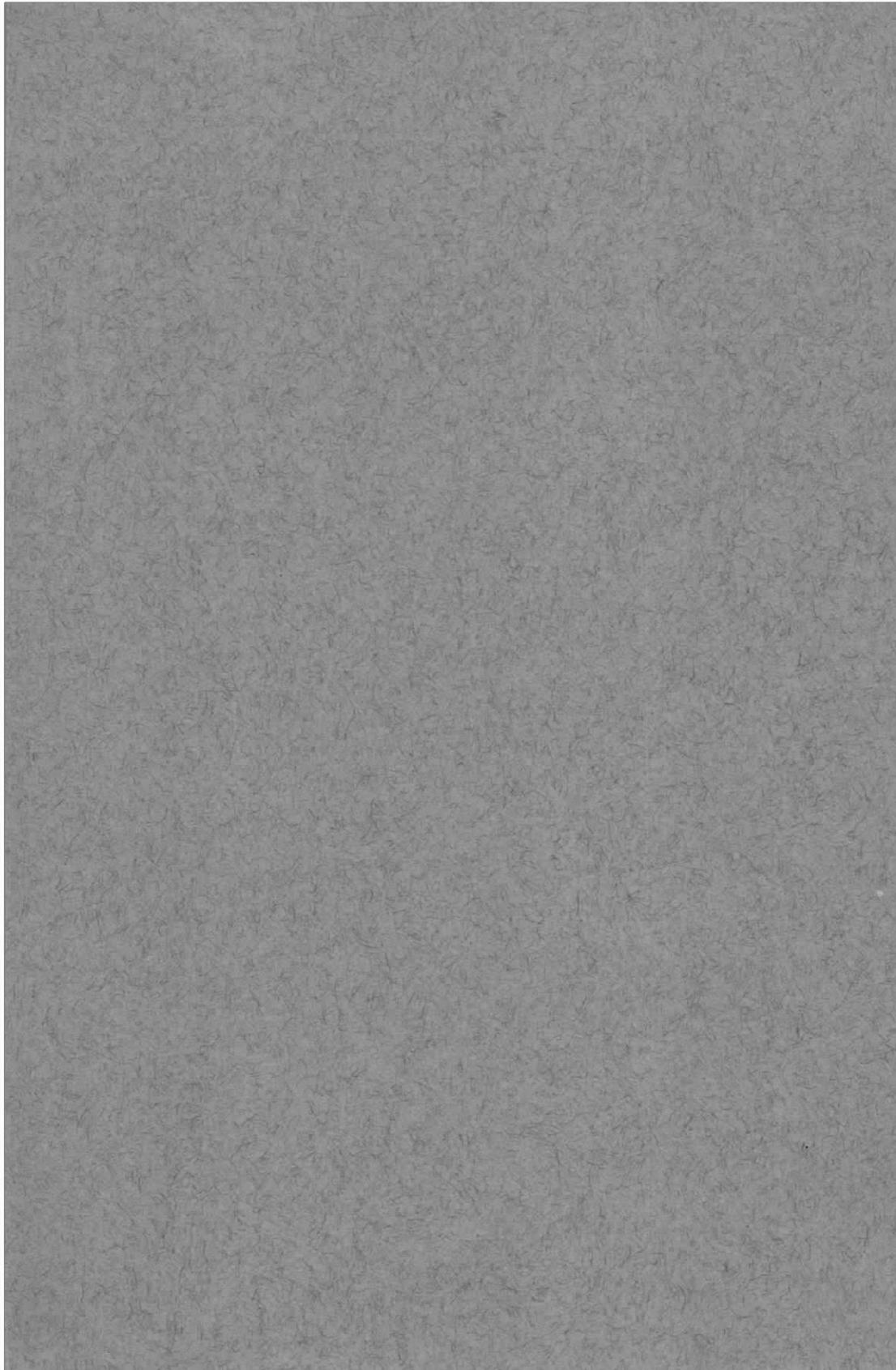
Name	Where Graduated	Address then
Miss C. Anderson	L'Hospital de la Pitre Copenhagen, Denmark	
Miss C. L. Besch	Brooklyn Hospital	160 Joralemon St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss E. Fanning	Massachusetts General Hos- pital	Needham, Mass.
Miss K. M. Grant	Rhode Island Hospital	125 Grosvenor St. Providence, R. I.
Miss A. L. Greenwood	Buffalo General Hospital	142 Mariner St. Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Katherine A. McCarthy	Rhode Island Hospital	56 Abbott St. Providence, R. I.
Miss H. E. McDonald	New York Hospital	106 West 13th St., New York City
Miss Alberta McKeever (later Mrs. Sayford)	West Pennsylvania Hos- pital	71 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Elizabeth Price	New York Hospital	119 West 13th St. New York City
Miss M. E. Simms	West Pennsylvania Hos- pital	71 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Mabel Van Vechten	New York Hospital	213 West 80th St. New York City
Miss D. E. Brown	Women's Hospital	59 E. Garfield St. Germantown, Pa.
Miss Jennie Davis	Wilkesbarre City Hospital	14 S. Washington St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Miss G. W. Edgar	Wilkesbarre City Hospital	2235 Cedar St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Mrs. J. Eschelbach	Flushing Hospital	122 N. Locust St., Flushing, L. I.
Miss Sara A. Lewis	Buffalo General Hospital	281 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

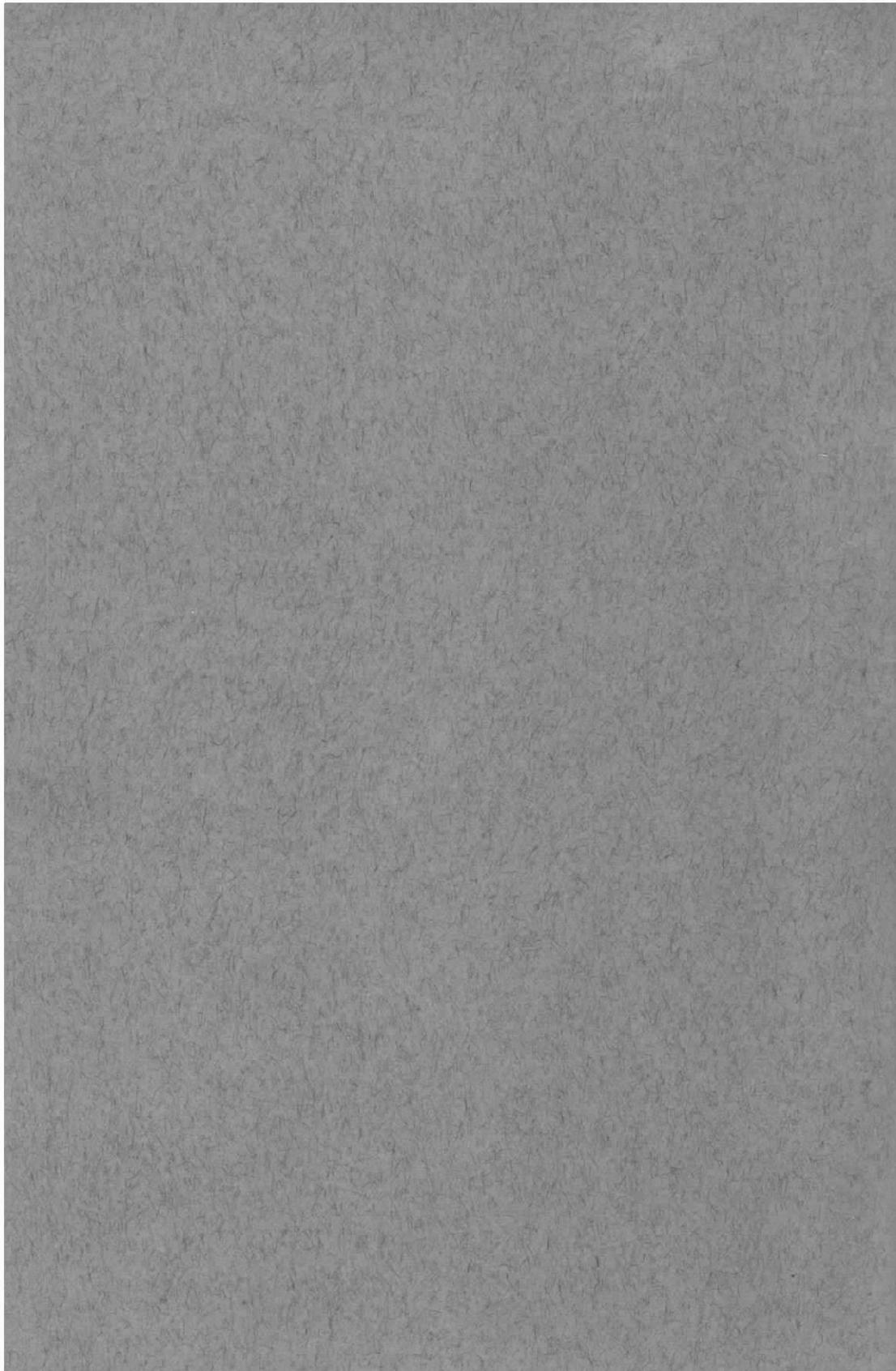
Miss F. M. McCully	Royal Hospital Belfast, Ireland	131 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn
Miss Agnes O'Dell	Buffalo General Hospital	152 Baynes St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Pafford	St. Luke's Hospital	12 West 56th St., New York City
Miss Anna W. E. O'Brien	St. Joseph's Hospital Paterson, N. J.	509 West 79th St., New York City
Miss Sadie P. White	West Pennsylvania Hospital	2000 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Miss Annie M. Wurn	Wilkesbarre City Hospital	26 Lehigh St., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Miss F. Coughlin	St. Ann's Maternity Hos- pital	139 East 39th St., New York City
Mrs. F. B. McNaughton	Rhode Island Hospital	125 Grosvenor St., Providence, R. I.
Miss Emma Duensing	German Hospital, New York City	891 Park Avenue, New York City
Miss M. B. Ellingsen	Illinois Training School	104 West 41st St., New York City
Miss Jennie Greenthal	Mt. Sinai Hospital	134 East 76th St., New York City
Miss Olla R. Hazelton	New York City Training School	6 Rumsey St., Port Jervis, N. Y.
Miss Mildred Shaw	New York City Training School	137 West 22nd St. New York City
Mrs. Alice deZouche	Brooklyn Hospital	160 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Susan R. Holderman	Illinois Training School	268 Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Miss Houston	New York Hospital	18 West 16th St., New York City.
Miss Martha H. Younge	New England Hospital, Massachusetts	14 Harvey St., N. Cambridge, Mass.
Miss M. B. McIntosh	New England Hospital Massachusetts	Spring Hill, New Brunswick
Mrs. Elizabeth Beck	New York Hospital	54 West 49th St., New York City
Miss L. M. Grieve	Woman's Medical Hospital New York City	136 West 61st St., New York City.
Miss Nellie Hankins	Cooper Hospital	573 Washington St. Camden, N. J.
Miss Hannah Hofford	Cooper Hospital	310 Washington St. Camden, N. J.
Miss Elizabeth J. McCul- lough	New York Hospital	54 East 49th St., New York City
Miss Judith O'Connor	St. Vincent's Hospital	43 West 12th St., New York City
Miss Florence Tobin	St. Vincent's Hospital	43 West 12th St., New York City
Miss Elsie Turner	New York Hospital	54 East 49th St., New York City
Miss Katharine A. Sanborn	New York Hospital	158 West 12th St., New York City
*Miss Irene Sutcliffe	New York Hospital	317 West 45th St., New York City

*This last name is that of the competent matron who, when she made this list for me, with her usual modesty placed her own name last on the list.

J. WILSON POUCHER

So





RECORDS OF CRUM ELBOW PRECINCT

Dutchess County, New York

1738-1761;

Together with

RECORDS OF CHARLOTTE PRECINCT

1762-1785,

RECORDS OF CLINTON PRECINCT

1786-1788

and

RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF CLINTON

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Edited by

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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Dutchess County Historical Society



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1940

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APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

To J. WILSON POUCHER, M.D.,

Executive-Secretary, Dutchess County Historical Society.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

I hereby apply for membership in the Dutchess County Historical Society.

Enclosed please find \$2.00 in payment of first year's dues.

Signed:

Mr. Mrs. Miss.....

Street address.....

Post Office.....

Dated.....

KEEP THIS PROGRAM!

TWENTY-THIRD PILGRIMAGE OF THE DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1940

Daylight Saving Time

Basket Lunches



PLAN OF PILGRIMAGE

On its twenty-third annual pilgrimage the Dutchess County Historical Society will visit the ancient homestead of the Bronck family, situated in Greene County. The house and sixteen acres of ground attached to it were given by the late Leonard Bronck Lampman of New York City (recently deceased) to the Greene County Historical Society and that organization will act as host to the visitors from Dutchess.

Early in the seventeenth century Jonas Bronck came from Denmark to New Netherland. He established his home in what is now the upper part of New York City and his property was known as "Bronck's land." From that designation has come the modern term "Bronx" or "the Bronx."

Jonas Bronck's son, Pieter, went from Bronck's land to Albany (where he prospered) and from Albany moved south on the west side of Hudson's river to the vicinity of the present West Coxsackie. There about 1663 he built a stone house, which is standing intact today and which is perhaps the oldest habitable structure now left in the region of the Hudson. Some of Pieter Bronck's descendants built a brick house in 1738 that is connected with the stone house by a passage-way. In 1792 an addition of stone was made to the original house.

KEEP THIS PROGRAM!

ROUTE OF PILGRIMAGE

For various practical reasons it seemed best to the pilgrimage committee to omit the assembly of cars at a rendezvous and the conducted procession to destination that have been necessary in other years.

Pilgrims of 1940 will cross the Hudson from Dutchess at any preferred point and take Route 9W northward.

About eight miles north of the Rip Van Winkle Bridge a sign marked: Dutchess County Historical Society will be placed on the west side of the road at a place where the new concrete leaves a strip of old road-course.

Pilgrims will turn left at the sign and proceed a short distance on the old dirt road to the Bronck house. The house is in sight from the left turn. Immediately opposite the left turn, on the concrete road, is a large building, recently constructed, occupied as a State of New York vocational institute, which will serve drivers as a landmark.

There is ample parking space surrounding the Bronck house.

PROGRAM

11:30 A. M. cars due at Bronck house.

Pilgrims will gather near the house to listen to the story of the place, which will be told by Miss Barbara Parker Smith of the Greene County Historical Society.

After the address the house will be visited.

At individual convenience basket-lunches will then be enjoyed.

Pilgrims will disperse at individual convenience.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To Mrs. J. V. V. Vedder, Historian of Greene County and Custodian of Bronck House, and to the officers and members of the Greene County Historical Society thanks are offered most sincerely for the hospitality and cooperation extended by them to the Dutchess County Historical Society on the occasion of its twenty-third annual historical pilgrimage.