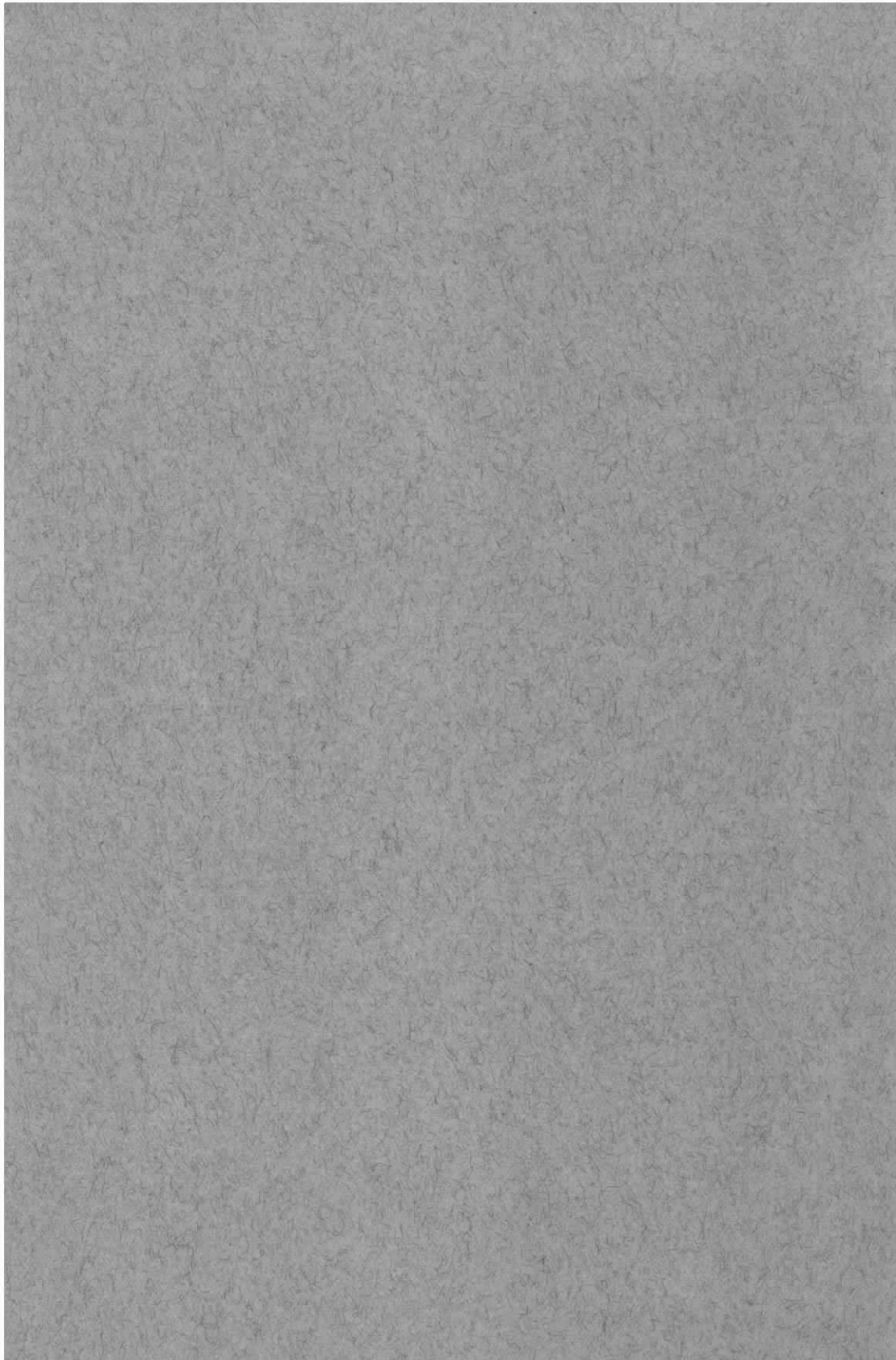


# Year Book

Dutchess County Historical Society

Volume 29

1944



# Year Book

Dutchess County Historical Society

Volume 29

1944

Copyright, 1945  
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

1 9 4 4

*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           |
| Frank L. Minor              | Town of North East      |
| Mrs. Seward Green           | Town of Pawling         |
| Samuel Deuel                | Town of Pine Plains     |
|                             | 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 Albertina T. B. Traver | 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 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

CLASS OF 1948

Chester Husted

Henry T. Hackett

Mrs. Stuart R. Anderson

Ronald Bogle

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Reproduction of The Carrier's New-Year's Address to the  
Patrons of *The Poughkeepsie Journal*, January 1st, 1811 - Opp. P. 49



*Edited by* AMY PEARCE VER NOOY

The Year Book is published in December. Copies of the Year Book are mailed to those members whose dues are paid for the current year. Single issues are sold for \$2.00 each and may be obtained through the secretary or the treasurer. Address: The Dutchess County Historical Society, Poughkeepsie, New York.

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.

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

# SECRETARY'S MINUTES

## MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

APRIL 20, 1944

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Thursday, April 20, at four o'clock at the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie.

Present: President Guernsey, Mrs. Anderson, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Husted, Mr. Mylod, Mr. Poucher, Mr. Van Kleeck, the Treasurer, the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary.

The minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees, held March 31, 1943, were read and approved.

Mr. Guernsey opened the meeting and stated that the trustees had been called together to discuss plans for the annual meeting to be held in May.

After discussion it was decided to hold the meeting on the usual date, the third Friday in May, if the necessary arrangements could be made for that date, and Dr. Baldwin was appointed a committee of one to make the arrangements for a speaker, with the privilege of changing the date to suit the convenience of that speaker.

It was noted that there were vacancies in the office of vice-presidents representing some of the townships of the county. Mr. Guernsey appointed Mr. Mylod, Mr. Husted and Mr. Van Kleeck as a nominating committee to present the names of persons for these offices at the annual meeting.

Mr. Guernsey reported that he had had some correspondence with the New York State Historical Association with reference to the formation of a junior chapter of the society. After discussion and upon motion, it was decided that Mr. Guernsey would appoint a committee to make a study of the possibility and to report at the annual meeting.

The matter of a memorial to Miss Reynolds was also discussed and it was voted that the President appoint a committee to consider the form which such a memorial might take and to report at the fall meeting.

Mr. Mylod moved, and the motion was seconded, that the Board place on record its approval of the 1943 year book.

The treasurer reported that the state of the treasury was in good condition and that more money had been received to date than in the corresponding period of last year.

The assistant secretary reported that a few members had been lost by resignation and that the following members had been lost through death: Miss Katharine I. Arnold, Mr. Thomas W. Barrett, Mr. John F. Barringer, Mrs. Frances B. Garrison, Mrs. Carrie R. Limeburner, Mr. Henry Myers, Mr. Elton G. Storm, Mr. William R. H. Todd, The Rev. Francis B.

Whitcome and Mrs. George Worral.

The names of the following persons were presented for membership and they were elected: Miss Estelle Germiller, Mrs. Anna Pearl Hewson, Miss Clara F. Hey, Miss Elva M. Kingston, Mrs.

Mary Reveley Leas, Mr. William F. Moehrke, Mrs. William F. Moehrke and Mrs. Donald Norton.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

J. WILSON POUCHER,  
Secretary.

## ANNUAL MEETING

MAY 26, 1944

The annual meeting of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Friday, May 26, at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie. The business meeting was held at 11 o'clock with an attendance of 60 members.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Guernsey.

The minutes of the semi-annual meeting, held October 15, 1943, and of a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held April 20, 1944, were read by the assistant secretary and were approved.

The report of the secretary was read by the assistant secretary and reported the receipt of the following items by gift and exchange:

New York History, the quarterly of the New York State Historical Association, for October 1943, January 1944 and April 1944.

The Bulletin of the New York State Historical Association for November 1943.

The Headquarters House, Ticonderoga, New York; a pamphlet.

The New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin for Janu-

ary 1944.

Report of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands; publication No. 29, published in 1943.

The Yearbook of the Dutch Settlers Society of Albany, 1942-1944.

The Enterprise and News, St. Johnsville, N. Y., March 30, 1944.

The Old Cemetery of Fremont, Ohio; Title to Property and Headstone Records. The gift of Mr. E. E. Brownell.

The Records of the Town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, edited by Franklin D. Roosevelt. Autographed and presented by President Roosevelt.

Minutes of the Council of Appointment of New York, April 4, 1778-May 3, 1779; (from original manuscript in possession of Franklin D. Roosevelt). Autographed and presented by President Roosevelt.

The secretary's report also stated that the society had lost three members by resignation and one member, Dr. William A. Krieger, by death.

Mrs. Waterman read her report as treasurer, which was approved and appears in this issue of the year book.

The curator, Mr. Frost, announced that he had received for the society from Mrs. George W. Krieger, Jr., several items pertaining to the 150th Regiment the Dutchess County regiment in the Civil War), including three diaries. Mrs. Waterman reported that Mrs. Hardy Steeholm had presented to the society a coat which had been owned by Dr. Gilbert Titus Pearsall of Salt Point and which had been made in 1856.

The president spoke of a proposed memorial to Miss Helen W. Reynolds and it was moved by Miss Hinkley, and seconded, that a committee be appointed to consider the form which such a memorial might take and that voluntary contributions be accepted. The president announced that he would appoint such a committee.

Mrs. Ver Nooy reported that there was not much to be said for the year book at this time, that she had some articles in hand and that the issue would be forthcoming at the usual time.

Mr. Guernsey, for the Pilgrimage Committee, said that there was no change in conditions with reference to automobile transportation and that he felt the society would have to forego the pilgrimage again this year and that the annual trip would be resumed as soon as transportation facilities made it possible.

The president announced that the annual meeting was the occasion for the election of officers for

the year and Mr. Van Wyck made a motion that the secretary cast one ballot for the re-election of the present officers. This motion was made and seconded and the officers were pronounced as re-elected.

It was reported that there were vacancies in the office of vice-president representing four of the townships in the county and the following nominations were made: Mr. Frank L. Minor to represent the Town of Northeast; Mr. Samuel Deuel to represent the Town of Pine Plains; and Miss Albertina T. B. Traver to represent the Town of Rhinebeck. These nominations were approved and the new vice-presidents were elected. There was no nomination for the Town of Pleasant Valley and it was decided to fill that office at a subsequent meeting either of the Board of Trustees or the semi-annual meeting.

Mrs. Waterman, chairman of the committee to study the possibility of forming a junior chapter, reported that her committee had considered the matter of a separate organization for junior members and having made no decision recommended that the committee be continued or a new committee be appointed.

The names of the following new members were proposed and they were elected to membership: Mr. Ferdinand R. Bain, Mrs. Carl Boettiger, Miss Catharine Boettiger, Mrs. Mary B. Browning, Mr. Henry Eddy, Mr. Cornelius Garrison, Miss Mary Lucas, Mr. Frank L. Minor, Mrs. Frederic E. Smith, Mrs. Varick V. W.

Stringham and Mrs. Edmund Van Wyck.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned to the dining room where luncheon was served to 128 members of the society. Following the luncheon Dr. Baldwin introduced the newly appoint-

ed State Historian, Dr. Albert B. Corey, who spoke on the war and the local historical society.

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

J. WILSON POUCHER,  
Secretary.

## SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

OCTOBER 21, 1944

The semi-annual meeting of the Dutchess County Historical Society was held on Saturday, October 21, at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie. There was an attendance of 40 members at the business meeting held at 11 o'clock.

The meeting was opened by the president.

The minutes of the annual meeting, held May 26, were read by the assistant secretary and were approved.

The report of the secretary was read by the assistant 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 July.  
Bulletin from Headquarters House, The State Historical Association for February, May and September.

The New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin for July.

The Quarterly Bulletin of the Westchester County Historical Society for January.

The Sullivan Expedition of 1779, by Albert Hazen Wright. A

pamphlet, the gift of Cornell University Library.

The Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of New Hackensack, Dutchess County, New York, edited by Maria Bockee Carpenter Tower. The gift of Mrs. Tower.

Photograph and typed account of the House of John T. Teller, "Elmwood," Rhinebeck, N. Y. The gift of Mr. Eugene J. Cantin.

Picture of the Memorial Gates erected at the entrance to the Stoutenburgh family burying ground at Hyde Park in memory of Roberta Louise DeGroof Cantin. Also the gift of Mr. Cantin.

Framed photograph of Beldin Dutcher (1790-1873), the gift of his great-granddaughter, Isabelle Van Gelder Dutcher of Brooklyn.

Copies of original manuscript diary of Eleazer Haviland, 1806-1858; letters to Eleazer Haviland 1862-1863; and an address, "The Brick Meeting House in the Nine Partners," delivered by Stephen H. Mer-

ritt September 21, 1921. The gifts of Miss Caroline E. Haviland.

Report of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands; publication No. 30, published in 1944.

The report of the secretary also stated that the society had lost one member by resignation and the following members by death: Mrs. O. M. Buffinton, Mrs. Emmet P. Coughlan, Mr. Lyman Delano, Mr. George Conrad Ham, Mr. Alfred B. Maclay, Major Herbert Stanley Smith and Miss Ada Thurston.

The treasurer's report was given by Mrs. Waterman and was approved and ordered printed in the year book.

In the absence of Mr. Frost, Mr. Edgar B. Nixon reported that the curator has been engaged in microfilming early Dutchess County documents, in particular the several volumes of supervisors' and assessors' records.

Mrs. Waterman reported for the committee appointed to receive contributions to the Helen Wilkinson Reynolds Memorial Fund. She told that the sum of \$1,203.66 had already been received and explained that the fund would be used for research work and for publishing the sort of local historical material in which Miss Reynolds had always been interested.

Mrs. Ver Nooy reported, for the year book, that part of the material was already in the hands of the printer and that the balance would be sent shortly after this meeting and that she hoped the issue would

appear at about the usual time.

Mr. Guernsey, for the Pilgrimage Committee, said there was not much to report except that the officers and members all hoped to resume the annual custom which had always been so popular as soon as the rationing of gasoline and tires made it advisable.

Mrs. Waterman, for the committee which had been appointed to study the possibility of forming a junior chapter, reported that the original committee had no definite plan to offer and requested that a new committee be appointed.

The president read an invitation, directed to the members of this society from the Mahwenawasigh Chapter of the D. A. R., to attend a meeting of that organization on November 13, on which occasion the State Historian, Dr. Albert B. Corey, would be the guest speaker. He added that he knew that a number of the members of the historical society would be pleased to attend.

The president announced that the executors of the estate of W. Willis Reese had presented to the society the remaining copies of the volume, "Eighteenth Century Records of the Portion of Dutchess County, New York, that was included in Rumbout Precinct and the Original Town of Fishkill," edited and published by Mr. Reese under the auspices of this society. The secretary was instructed to write an acknowledgment expressing the appreciation of the society for this gift.

The president also announced that the society had received from

Miss Isabelle V. Dutcher of Brooklyn, a photograph of Beldin Dutcher a former resident of the Town of Dover and expressed the hope that other members might present such photographs to the society.

The name of Mrs. George D. Wright was presented for membership and she was elected.

Mrs. Gordon Wightman, president of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, told of the program which had been planned for the winter for that organization and invited any members of the Dutchess County society to attend their meetings.

Mr. Van Wyck reported that he had attended the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Nantucket Historical Society and had carried the greetings of this society to that meeting.

It was reported that an effort was being made to maintain a permanent exhibit of farm implements and furnishings at the fair grounds of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society. Miss Traver told of the Farmers' Museum at Cooperstown.

Mr. F. J. Poucher asked if it might be possible to have the State place one of its historical markers on the site of the former Riverview Military Academy.

There being no further business,

the meeting adjourned to the dining room where luncheon was served to 87 persons.

Following the luncheon the president presented Mr. Harry Harkness Flagler who paid a very gracious tribute to Miss Reynolds and told of the fund which was being collected in her memory and invited those members who wished to contribute to send their gifts to Mrs. Waterman.

Mr. Fox D. Holden, Superintendent of Schools in Poughkeepsie, was presented and spoke of the value of a close relationship between the historical society and the schools.

Dr. Baldwin introduced Dr. Paul T. Williams, supervisor of visual education of the State Department of Education at Albany, who extended greetings from Dr. Corey, the State Historian, and from Miss Jacobsen of the State Library, and spoke on "The Historical Society,—Its Relationship to School and Community." At the close of his address a technicolor sound film, "The Declaration of Independence," a short historical film produced in Hollywood for use in schools, was shown.

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

J. WILSON POUCHER,  
Secretary.



## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OCTOBER 15, 1943 - MAY 26, 1944

### PERMANENT ACCOUNT

#### Poughkeepsie Savings Bank

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Balance on hand October 15, 1943 ..... | \$5,230.42 |
| Interest .....                         | 52.43      |
|  | <hr/>      |
|  | \$5,282.85 |

### CHECKING ACCOUNT

#### RECEIPTS

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Balance on hand October 15, 1943 .....     | \$1,249.12 |
| Received from dues and sale of books ..... | 1,010.75   |
|  | <hr/>      |
|  | \$2,259.87 |

#### DISBURSEMENTS

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Honorarium, speaker at meeting, October 15, 1943 \$   | 25.00  |
| Reply cards and postage .....                         | 13.74  |
| Lansing-Broas Company, printing cards, fall meeting   | 6.00   |
| Postage on year book .....                            | 14.56  |
| Addressing, packing & carting year book .....         | 14.00  |
| Editorial work on year book .....                     | 200.00 |
| Honorarium, Curator .....                             | 25.00  |
| Honorarium, Assistant Secretary .....                 | 50.00  |
| Honorarium, Treasurer .....                           | 50.00  |
| Lansing-Broas Company, plate & binding year book..    | 80.26  |
| Printing year book, express, copyright & envelopes... | 352.71 |
| New York State Historical Association, annual dues    | 3.00   |
| Estate of W. Willis Reese, sale of book .....         | 10.00  |
| J. W. Poucher, sale of book .....                     | 10.00  |
| Mrs. M. B. Tower, sale of book .....                  | 10.00  |
|   | <hr/>  |
|   | 864.27 |

Balance on hand May 26, 1944.....\$1,395.60

### INVESTED FUNDS

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| War Bond, purchased April, 1943, matures April 1955,<br>valued May 1944 ..... | \$ 742.00 |
|---|-----------|

Respectfully submitted,

KATHERINE B. WATERMAN,  
Treasurer.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

MAY 26, 1944 - OCTOBER 21, 1944

### PERMANENT ACCOUNT

#### Poughkeepsie Savings Bank

|                                    |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Balance on hand May 26, 1944 ..... | \$5,282.85   |
| Interest .....                     | 52.96        |
|                                    | <u>—————</u> |
|                                    | \$5,335.81   |

### CHECKING ACCOUNT

#### RECEIPTS

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Balance on hand May 26, 1944 .....        | \$1,395.60   |
| Received from dues and sale of books..... | 171.25       |
|   | <u>—————</u> |
|   | \$1,566.85   |

#### DISBURSEMENTS

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Reply cards and postage .....                            | \$ 13.93     |
| Guest ticket, May meeting .....                          | 1.25         |
| Franklin D. Roosevelt, sale of two books .....           | 20.00        |
| Lansing-Broas Company, printing cards, May meeting ..... | 6.40         |
| Honorarium, Curator .....                                | 25.00        |
| Honorarium, Assistant Secretary .....                    | 50.00        |
| Honorarium, Treasurer .....                              | 50.00        |
| Annual contribution toward expenses of Glebe House ..... | 120.00       |
| Mrs. M. B. Tower, sale of book .....                     | 10.00        |
| Estate of W. Willis Reese, sale of book .....            | 10.00        |
| Franklin D. Roosevelt, sale of book .....                | 10.00        |
|  | <u>—————</u> |
|  | \$ 316.58    |

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Balance on hand October 21, 1944 ..... | \$1,250.27 |
|--|------------|

#### THE HELEN WILKINSON REYNOLDS MEMORIAL FUND

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Received to date, October 21, 1944 ..... | \$1,203.66 |
|--|------------|

#### INVESTED FUNDS

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| War Bond, purchased April 1943, matures April 1955,<br>valued October 1944 ..... | \$ 745.00 |
|--|-----------|

Respectfully submitted,

KATHERINE B. WATERMAN,  
Treasurer.

## OUR PRESIDENT SAYS:

We were delighted to have our New York State Historian, Dr. Albert B. Corey, with us at our annual meeting on May 26. A summary of his splendid address appears in this issue of the year book.

\* \* \*

Because of war regulations and conditions we were compelled to omit the traditional Pilgrimage in September. Let us hope that next year we shall be on our way again.

\* \* \*

The semi-annual meeting in October was well attended and successful. Dr. Paul T. Williams, supervisor of visual education of the State Department of Education at Albany, gave an interesting and instructive address. Following his talk one of the films described, "The Declaration of Independence," was shown. It was a technicolor sound film, an historical short produced at Hollywood for use in schools.

\* \* \*

During the summer a committee was appointed to receive contributions to the Helen Wilkinson Reynolds Memorial Fund. This committee was composed of Mrs. George B. Waterman, chairman, and Trustees Mrs. Stuart R. Anderson, Mr. Harry Harkness Flagler and Chester Husted, Esq. Mrs. Waterman reports that our members are responding generously.

\* \* \*

Some few years ago Mr. W. Willis Reese, president of our society for fourteen years, collaborated with Miss Helen W. Reynolds in the publishing of an important book of records of the southern part of this county, — "*Eighteenth Century Records of the Portion of Dutchess County, New York, that was included in Rombout Precinct and the original Town of Fishkill.*" It was published as Volume VI of the Collections of this society and the cost was underwritten by Mr. Reese. We were pleased to announce at the fall meeting that the executors of the estate of Mr. Reese have presented to the society the remaining unsold copies of this volume. This was a very generous gift and it is much appreciated by the trustees and our membership.

\* \* \*

I extend the greetings of the season and hope that we may all work together for a successful year in 1945.

RAYMOND G. GUERNSEY.

## A MESSAGE FROM THE STATE HISTORIAN\*

It is a great pleasure to send greetings to members of the Dutchess County Historical Society. Like other local historical societies not only have they carried on a vigorous program in local history but they have a great and continued opportunity ahead of them. The State Historian's office, the locally appointed official historians, and local historical societies can work together to forward the education of our people through the study of local history and the preservation of the many kinds of records of the past. I hope we shall all continue to make a significant contribution to the cultural development of the people of this state.

Our most important work, it appears to me, may be summarized under these heads:

### I *War Records*

It is of the utmost importance that war records of all kinds be collected and preserved while the war is still going on. For convenience, these may be divided into three types:

#### 1 *War Service Records*

It is our hope that the records of as many as possible of our men and women in the armed services will be secured now. People are very willing to give the information we seek and people as a whole are very much interested in providing information which will be useful in the future. I hope the members of the Dutchess County Historical Society will do everything they can to assist their county historian and town and village historians gather these war service records.

#### 2 *Records of Local War Councils*

These consist of the records kept by offices of your local war council, particularly the office of civilian defense and the office of civilian mobilization. These offices were instructed on February 19, 1944, in the *Official Bulletin of the New York State War Council* (Volume III, No. 9, memoranda Nos. 77 and 191) to appoint recording officers whose duty it is to assure the preservation of the records of their respective offices. These recording officers are also expected to work in close cooperation with local historians. The Dutchess County Historical Society

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\*Dr. Albert B. Corey, the State Historian, was the guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Dutchess County Historical Society, held May 26, 1944, and has prepared for publication in the year book this abstract of his talk given on that occasion.

can certainly be of considerable help in taking responsibility for seeing that the records of the local War Council are not destroyed.

### 3 *Unofficial War Records*

These consist of the thousand and one kinds of records of many and varied activities of your local community, of local organizations, patriotic and other societies, war industries and the like. The society can encourage the collection and preservation by local organizations, such as the Masons, Knights of Columbus, Rotary, Kiwanis, Boy Scouts and the like, of as many of the records of their wartime activities as possible. The point is that members of the society should actually do as much as they can—*now*. Six months from now many of the resources at present available will be dispersed and you will find great difficulty in gathering them then.

## II *Non-War Records*

Your society through its members has been collecting, copying, and preserving many kinds of historical materials. This has been all to the good. Some of these materials consist of manuscripts, photographs, prints, newspapers and the like. Where it is possible to collect material objects, such as household effects, apparel and gadgets which represent a non-industrial society of the past these may also be regarded as primary materials for the study of history. The members of the society working with local historians—county, city, town and village—can do much to expand this kind of work.

It is important that the society limit the range and scope of its collections to Dutchess County so that it may have as complete a record as possible of the county's history. Materials which are collected and which have no relation whatever to Dutchess county, e. g., materials relating to Cattaraugus County, or to Cook County in Illinois, or Sacramento County in California, should be sent to those counties either as gifts or on exchange for materials of value to Dutchess County. In this way each county will build up its collection to meet the needs of those who wish to study the history of the area itself.

ALBERT B. COREY,  
State Historian.

August 11, 1944  
Albany, New York.

## THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY — ITS RELATIONSHIP TO SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY.\*

I appear before you this afternoon not as a Historian, in the narrow interpretation of the term; but as a student of history; as one who seeks to discover and assist in the establishment of ways and means of developing in our youth and in our adult population a recognition and appreciation of our past heritage.

Man should have a reason for saying and doing things. I believe I have. In my work as Supervisor of Visual Education I visit schools, museums and in general groups that are directly or indirectly working with the schools of this state or assisting in the over-all education and enlightenment of our citizenry. The basic reason for my visitations is to see in what manner we in our work of visual education may help these groups or individuals reach their objectives through the utilization of visual tools for learning.

If we are willing to accept, as factual information, the thesis that there is indicated a need for and a better understanding of what history is and what a significant role it plays in our everyday life, then we must first define our terms and delimit the area of the Universe that we are considering. Only after this procedure can we discuss how this desired relationship between historical societies and the schools or between the society and the community can be brought about.

I feel that we must keep before ourselves the fundamental fact that if there are no documents there is no history. This fundamental fact is the very blood and sinew of the "body history" and the breath and pulse of the living organism "historical research." I am convinced that without at least an elementary understanding of what documents are we can make little progress in our search for and evaluation of primary source materials. Documents may be thought of in the nature of physical remains; in the nature of hand-written manuscripts, parchments and printed books; in the nature of audio-visual tools such as phonograph records, filmstrips, lantern slides and motion picture films.

We can bring to the attention of our students and interested adults the need for careful and discriminating searching and exacting evalua-

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\*An abstract of the address given before the Dutchess County Historical Society, October 21, 1944, by Dr. Paul T. Williams, supervisor of visual education of the State Department of Education at Albany.

tion. We cannot expect procedures to be followed that are in themselves too involved and intricate for many teachers but we can at least suggest procedures and advise against obvious dangers. Without this elementary training we will have a confused mental condition similar to the physical arrangement of many museum exhibits in which the specimens are all correctly labeled but little or nothing has been done with them in terms of being arranged in a manner significantly instructional. From such procedures comes only a fractional part of the exhibit's maximum educational usefulness. We, in the field of history, cannot afford to fill minds with a volume of unrelated facts. We must train our students and ourselves in the processes of observation, evaluation, organization and, in small measure, synthesis. This can be done and it must be done! It is imperative that we understand the relationship of today and yesterday and the influence of today and tomorrow! In terms of local and state history such societies as this one can do much through its programming and its relationships with the schools and the various community organizations and activities.

There is little need to devote our time in the direction of amplifying those great tenets, Citizenship and Patriotism. We know that today, more than ever before, we must build around these fundamental pillars of Democracy. We are all engaged in this fundamental program. Whatever we do we should have these sterling objectives in mind. Tolerance and understanding, parts of this picture, are goals of our new education.

The personnel of a society is not only a potent force in the carrying of a society to its worthy objective but as a group it can play a significant role in training boys and girls and in interesting adults in the worth and value of historical materials. These men and women can do much, by example in the direction of teaching some of the fundamental requisites of a good historian—a discriminating collector, a good organizer and classifier of materials at hand, and a careful and precise preserver of materials under his care. To learn to do these things is to establish a method that in its very organization is bound to make history meaningful and related to life in all its ramifications and to people in all their varied interests.

I should like to dwell a bit more on the importance of the association of people with leaders and people interested in the field of history. To get the spirit, the desire and incentive to go on sometimes needs more

than the simple aspects of the written or the visual medium of presentation; it needs the personal touch and charm of people. Speakers at schools, before small groups of young or old, panel discussions, are all excellent ways of bringing about this relationship. Sponsorship of meetings, trips to historic spots and a host of similar types of activities bring a closer relationship than if conducted through correspondence or printed directions. We hear a great deal about Guidance; is not this guidance of the best type?

Wherever we want to go in our programming we must keep the public in mind. Whether the interests of the public are on the level of mere curiosity, entertainment, to spend idle hours pleasantly, or on a level of learning, that public must see some way to individually and personally benefit.

We need a better and richer publicity program—not overdone with banner waving or bandwagon riding—but a program to keep all informed of what we are doing and hope to do. This is a first and fundamental prerequisite to any successful program. Our goal or its final outcome becomes one of moulding public opinion.

The historical society may center its function within or without its physical environment. We have seen how the personnel may travel outside and bring forth positive results. What about within in terms of speakers, dramatizations, pageants, discussion groups, exhibits of prints and other collections of local interest, motion picture or lantern slide programs and the like?

In the first place the topic, exhibit, picture, etc., should be on a level of understanding and strike a note of interest in the person reading about the program. In the second place the program must offer something that will do more than interest—that will entertain and instruct simultaneously—that will cause the individual to take an interest in his local history, in his community as a whole and set about doing some research of his own. Incidentally I cannot think of a better means of building such procedures than that of having the historical society the clearing house for collections, organization of materials and preservation of the records. In so doing the hand of experience and expert guidance will go far in training our historians-to-be.

If the program is one of showing motion pictures or lantern slides then we are faced first with the problem of selection and evaluation of



materials. This is no easy task. Let us look briefly at the motion picture scene with respect to the historical type of film. Some have been designed expressly for purposes of instruction, aiming to give an accurate portrayal of personages and episodes of history. These have, in a broad sense, intended to furnish documentation and historical perspective. The "Chronicles of America" series on early American history are examples of this type.

There are also history films intended primarily for theatre entertainment, as "Union Pacific," "The Howards of Virginia". These films are in somewhat the same category as the historical novel, particularly with liberties in terms of authenticity and truthful portrayal of events. They are definitely of the Hollywood pattern, designed for entertainment and stated as such by their producers.

Forming an intermediate class are a number of theatrical "shorts" such as the "Monroe Doctrine," "Servant of the People" and the film we are to see, "The Declaration of Independence." On the whole these shorter films tend to conform somewhat more closely to standards of historical accuracy than do the former full length feature films but fall short of the authenticity and portrayal of fact found in such films as the "Chronicles of America," previously mentioned.

The instructor finds himself confronted with these three types. Factual films are apt to be lacking in glamour; the Hollywood film may be inaccurate, but the skillful instructor can add glamour on the one hand and use the inaccuracies of the popular film as incentives to reading in a search for the truth.

One of the oldest and yet most worthwhile activities is that of preparing articles, the writing of books and the general over-all collecting, evaluating, organizing and preparation of documentary materials. I have no fear that anything in this modern age will take the place of the printed or the written word—the only negative factor is that it is so often written for the few and thus robs the many of pleasure and enlightenment. I must confess that I can think of no better means of transmitting the "life of history" than through this medium.

We must get local history above the idea of just being taken for granted. Boys and girls should be instilled with the desire to dig around a bit and get together some good source material. Our Junior Historian

groups are doing a splendid job, our schools can do more than they are now doing.

I have long felt that rejection should play as important a part in the collecting of materials as does acceptance. Just to have something, but without adequate knowledge of its authenticity, truthfulness or value as a part of a collection, tends to take away from the collection a major portion of its significance.

We stand upon a threshold of a new era. This war has already taught us many things and more will come along in due course. Each new day soon becomes history and ends as past history. We are living and making history every second of every day. It behooves us to regard this history with the respect due it. It further demands of us that since we are a part of its making, we must act that part as well as we can.

Historical societies may be thought of as rich storehouses of our past heritage. They may be considered as beacon lights on the horizon of things that are and things that are to be. They are living symbols of a force so powerful that it cannot be dismayed, a force which seeks to instill in people the richness and culture of days gone by and an appreciation of the men and women who made this country and upon whose foundation we stand and look into the future.



STEAMBOAT FARE REDUCED — The Hudson River Company have reduced the fare between Albany and New York to TWO DOLLARS. This, considering the beauty and splendor of their boats, and the enormous amount of capital invested in them, is liberal and praiseworthy. What would our ancestors have said had it been predicted to them that in 1833 their posterity would be enabled to travel 150 miles in 10 hours, for two Dollars?

*Intelligencer and Republican*, June 19, 1833.

“MY KIND PHYSICIAN” — DR. GILBERT TITUS PEARSALL

If you open the old account book in which he kept his medical records, the yellowed pages will naturally fall apart at a spot marked by a dainty piece of cardboard, silk-fringed and delicately embroidered with the words, “My Kind Physician.” It is a mute testimonial from a grateful patient, no doubt long dead, to the virtues and character of Dr. Gilbert Titus Pearsall, physician and friend to good folk in the towns of Clinton, Pleasant Valley, Stanford and Hyde Park a hundred years ago.

His name does not appear in the directories of prominent citizens, so fashionable during the last century, (perhaps because he did not wish to pay the requisite fee to see himself enrolled among his bearded colleagues), but the records show that he had a wide and varied practice as a physician; that he was among the leading real estate operators of his vicinity; and that for many years he operated flourishing country stores, both in Salt Point and Clinton Corners.

However, it is not so much with the history of these activities that this short account will deal, but with the stories passed from mouth to mouth; the anecdotes told by the two women who were perhaps closer to him than any others with the exception of his wife—his sister and his youngest daughter. Something of his character, something of the firmness and kindness which were his outstanding virtues shine out of their remembrances about him. It is impossible to catch these qualities in any strictly documented research—and therefore this informal essay is presented chiefly as a gathering together of the memories which have lingered on, more than fifty years after his death.

Gilbert Pearsall was born in Wilton, Saratoga County, New York, on August 8, 1814, to William Pearsall and Anna Titus of Titusville, Dutchess County. History does not shed much light on the personality and achievements of William Pearsall, but Anna Titus was among the most prominent women Quaker preachers of her day. How she ever managed to rear four children—Gilbert, David, Sarah and Mary, is not quite clear, for her religious work carried her away from home for long periods at a time. Her daughter Sarah lived to an advanced old age, and remembered vividly the unhappy childhood home from which the mother was gone weeks upon end, and in which a funereal hush reigned when she was present.

Certainly the upbringing of her children was subservient to Anna

Titus' religious work, for she went to many religious meetings, among them the yearly meetings in New York, taking a week to go down the Hudson by sloop, a week for the meeting and another week to return by sloop. And the cooking and baking that went on before these pilgrimages was formidable for little Sarah remembered that there were hampers and hampers and hampers of edibles packed. There was no dining room aboard the sloop and all the food for a three weeks' stay from home had to be taken along as part of the Quaker minister's baggage.

The children were not allowed to run about and play when their mother was home. A shout or frolic was certain to bring the rebuke, "Gilbert, thee forgets thyself," or, "Sarah, such behaviour is not seemly."

Sarah recalled that only the plainest of furniture and house furnishings was permitted, and that the family habitually used two tined forks with wooden handles and pewter spoons. Manners, too were plain. Upon one occasion, Gilbert had been guilty of using his fingers to pick up some morsel from his plate.

"Gilbert," said his father, "Use thy fork."

With astonishing temerity, Gilbert replied "Fingers were made before forks."

"Thine wa'nt," said his father, and that closed the episode.

When Gilbert was twenty, this stern mother died, and three years later his father married again. The step-mother, Anna Powell, was able to give the children all the love and affection they had never had from their own mother, for they were all very fond of her.

Shortly after this second marriage took place, Gilbert left home to go to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he studied medicine at the Berkshire Medical Institution, and where he obtained his medical degree in 1840.

Fragments of his thesis for this degree are still extant, and make astonishing reading, as the following excerpts will show. (Spelling and punctuation as in original.)

"A Disertation upon Concussion of the Brain  
by G. T. Pearsall"

Gentlemen, professors and faculty of the Berkshire Medical institution in obedience to the requirements of your institution that all candidates for the degree of M. D. must previously prepare a thesis upon some medical subject, I have therefore from the long list of diseases and accidents which mankind is born heir to taken concussion of the brain which is found classed among the accidents oucurring to the head. and as it regards the frequency of its occurence whith its great tendency to a

fatal termination should lead us to regard it as one of the most important injuries of the brain the causes which produce concussion of the brain are either blows upon the scalp causing a laceration or jarring of the brain or falls from precipices coming down upon a part of the bodeley producing great jarring of the brain whith all its vared phenomena which vary from slight nausea and vomiting whith some pain in the head to those following the most fatal stage of prostration.

. . . the treatment when caled to a patient in the first stages of concussion we must first endeavor to bring about reaction. and after re action has been brought about by those remedial means which are the most proper, the next thing is to moderate this reaction and prevent inflammation of the brain ocurring. the treatment is both general and local and the remedies that we should resort to should be of that character which would bring this reaction about the most gradually and leave the system in that state in which it would approximate the nearest to the healthy standard. Locally some stimulating frictions to the body and extremities and if the prostration be great a mild stimulating enema threw into the rectum would also be of servise and be more easily managed than if taken into the stomach providing the practitioner had brought about a more energetick reaction that he had anticipated.

After reaction is brought about our treatment must be purely of the antiphlogistick character in order to moderate reaction and prevent inflammation ocurring and the most important of our remedical means and stands at the head of this class of remedies is bloodletting, which should be resorted to early and promptly until a decided effect had been made upon the system but in this case I think it ought not to be resorted to indiscriminately for by the abstraction of too much blood we reduce the animal powers of the system too much, and if there be a laceration of the brain, the adhesive process which is essential for the completion of the cure would be destroyed and by that means produce an unfavorable termination of the case. purgatives should also be resorted to both for their evacuating and revulsive effect and the calone [calomel?] either alone or combined with other purgatives would have a very good effect the turpentine and castor oil I should think would have a very good effect not merely from their evacuating the alimentary canal but by their revulsive effect upon the whole intestinal canal. Sudorificks also constitute an important class of remedial means that should be resorted to, the tarturate of antimony in nauseaing dose is the most frequently perscribed [?] and attened with the most beneficial effects, locally ice or iced water" [should be used].

In 1841 the young medico came to Salt Point to set up in general country practice, and in 1844, he took unto himself a wife—Jane Ann Brown, daughter of Charles Brown, one of the well-to-do men in the community. In 1846 Gilbert and Jane Ann Pearsall of Pleasant Valley bought from Henry M. and Mary Griffin a house, probably the pillared house beside the waterfall in Salt Point, for they are known to have lived there for some time. While they were in this house, Gilbert's sister Sarah lived with them, and did a great deal of the house work. But she was not too busy to become acquainted with Morris de la Vergne, a

young widower from Amenia, who had lately moved into the house between the bridges and established his wagon shop there. (The wagon shop still stands, but in a sadly dilapidated condition.) Against Gilbert's and Jane Ann's wishes, sister Sarah finally married Morris de la Vergne, and left their home to set up one of her own.

From the time of his marriage and for thirty years thereafter, the good Doctor plunged deeply into the real estate business. In 1850, he bought from William and Kezia Wilde of Poughkeepsie the property which is now the de la Vergne Sons' store in Salt Point, and which was at that time, so the deed says, "occupied by the said Gilbert Titus Pearsall as a store." The purchase price was \$500.00. Dr. Pearsall kept the store until 1864, and ran it as a thriving and going concern, where all manner of merchandise—clothing, hardware and foodstuffs, was sold. It was here that he kept many of his medicines, although it would appear that he did the actual dispensing from his own home.

In the early days of his proprietorship, the Doctor oversaw a tailoring establishment as well, for the records show that he rented one of the back rooms of the store to Jacob Cornell the tailor—the same Cornell who made the elegantly hand-stitched black broadcloth dress coat which is now the property of the Dutchess County Historical Society.

He kept the store for fourteen years, selling out in 1864 to Platt G. Van Vliet for \$1000.00—a small enough sum in comparison to the large prices which real estate brought in the towns of Clinton and Pleasant Valley only a few years later, after the Civil War. A strong smell of spices and molasses rises in the nostrils as one reads the deed of sale, which stipulated that the owner of the store (then, as now) had the right to use "10 feet on the south side of the store, to roll in hogsheads of Molasses and such other Merchandise as may be necessary to put in at the door on the south side of said Store."

During the time that Dr. Pearsall was store owner, he built for himself and his growing family in 1851, the dwelling on the north side of the Turnpike, now occupied by the widow of Frank Marshall, and then in 1856, the house immediately to the west of the store, now owned by the Salt Point Presbyterian Church as their parsonage. Far in advance of his time, the Doctor believed in the virtues of fresh air and privacy and insisted that each of his children should have his or her own room, with a window in it. The same little windows of the parsonage

look out upon the Salt Point Turnpike today, although the very small rooms into which they let a doubtful quantity of sun and air, have been thrown together to make more commodious bedrooms than those allotted the Pearsall children.

Presently however, even this home began to be far too full of young Pearsalls, and he bought the farm now occupied by Mr. Clifford Buck, living there with his family for five years. It was in this house that Anna, his youngest child, remembered having typhoid fever. She tossed her fevered head upon the pillow, while her anxious father bathed her brow and waited for sundown, which he said, would mark a change in her condition. Either the fever would abate, or she would not get well. That she lived to tell this story herself is an indication that the sunset, plus the Doctor's medicines and care proved effective.

In 1866, Dr. Pearsall embarked upon the most ambitious of all his building projects, and erected what was locally known as Pearsall's Mansion, just outside the village of Salt Point, immediately to the north of what is now Mr. Buck's property. This was a white frame house in the best Hudson River style, with brackets under the eaves and beside the pillars, which supported a sky blue roof over a porch which was the amazement of all the countryside. It was the largest porch most people had seen, and they wondered audibly why the Doctor was using good lumber to the extent of a porch ten feet wide, approximately forty-five feet on the south side of the house, and fifty-two feet on the west. He replied that he wanted a verandah wide enough to walk on as well as sit on, and further emphasized his desire for fresh air, by having the long French windows in the two front parlors built so that they slid back into the wall, thus making the parlors virtually a part of the out-of-doors in the summer time.

He and Mrs Pearsall occupied the two small back bedrooms on the first floor, leaving the bedroom floor with its five bedrooms to his sons William and John, and his daughters Mary O., Libby and Anna. Still consistent with his fresh air theory, all the bedrooms had large windows, and three out of the five had cross ventilation.

Undoubtedly the Doctor expected this "Mansion" to be his permanent home, for he took great care with the planting of the grounds, and the beautiful maples, ashes, elms and firs standing about the house today, testify to his thoughtfulness and tasteful planning. He laid out

a grape arbor behind the house, and set off his masterpiece with a great sweep of green lawn.

But Dr. Pearsall's naturally restless disposition, plus a very good business opportunity, had the family on the move once more. In 1872, he sold his Mansion to John Doty for \$11,500, some \$5,000 more than the building of the house had cost him. This time, he moved out of the environs of Salt Point, and up to Clinton Corners, where he again engaged in store-keeping with the help of his son William.

From 1872 until his death in 1891, he continued his lively interest in real estate transactions, finally locating in 1880 on the farm near Upton Lake, across the road from the present residence of Mr. Benjamin Tousey. This interest, plus the rigors of getting about the country roads in a horse and carriage, or on horseback, gradually curtailed his medical activities.

In the early days, his records show that he was not only a physician, but a dentist and veterinarian as well. There was the bottle of liniment for Joseph Dayton's horse, for which he charged 75c, in 1847. There was Samuel Griffin's tooth, which he filled with gold for 75c in the same year.

It is interesting to note the amounts charged for his professional services. Extracting a tooth for Girl, cost Eli Kecham 12c in 1847. Filling two teeth for Ruth, cost Henry M. Griffin \$1.12. Albert Knickerbocker paid 25c for "lansing face" and George Sackrider was charged 37c for visit and medicine for child—1 bottle of castor oil.

Bleeding and Medicine for Self was billed to Allen C. Doughty for 31c and David H. Doughty paid 25c for salve for Wm. Henry's Burnt Arm. It cost Alfred Underhill 50c to have Sticks Removed from Boy's Eye, and Elias De Garmo the same sum to have his Cut Foot dressed. One of the largest sums paid for professional services was the \$4.00 entered on Dr. Pearsall's books for Benjamin Howell, "To Obstetrick Case—Wife."

There were many stories told about the Doctor's prowess as an obstetrician. One of the most pathetic was often repeated by his sister Sarah, for it concerned one of her dearest friends. This lady was "expecting" and Sarah had gone to stay with her during her confinement, in her home a very short distance out of the village of Salt Point. The weather was cold and blowy, and the very night it became apparent that



the doctor should be fetched, a tremendous storm blew up. For some reason the lady's husband had had to leave home, and poor frail Sarah was left alone with the patient, who grew rapidly worse as the wind howled louder and louder and the snow beat against the window panes. Finally Sarah pulled on her big cape and tied a shawl over her head. She knew she must get her brother there, and get him quickly.

So fierce were the gusts of wind, and so blinding was the snow, that before she had gone more than a few feet past the gate posts she was totally lost, and unable to find the road. But still she stumbled on, thinking of the poor sufferer. It seemed as if she had been fighting her way through the blizzard for hours, when suddenly something loomed up in front of her. It was a horse, and behind the horse was a sleigh, and in the sleigh was her astonished brother, the Doctor. He found his sister, exhausted, not more than one hundred feet from the gate she had left—she had been floundering in circles in the snow drifts.

At any rate, Dr. Pearsall saved her, and took her back with him to the patient, who was indeed very ill. For many hours, the Doctor tended the expectant mother with all the skill at his command, but it became only too evident that she was sinking fast. Since the storm had by that time abated, and the roads were beginning to be packed hard, the Doctor felt he ought to ask a Poughkeepsie physician to join him in consultation. This gentleman came, and advised giving the patient chloroform, but Dr. Pearsall stood firmly against such tactics. He knew his patient's heart would not stand the strain. But the specialist overruled him, and placed a chloroform-soaked sponge over the patient's mouth. Dr. Pearsall his eyes blazing, shot across the room, picked up the sponge and threw it in the corner. It was too late. The first whiffs of anaesthetic had been too much for the sufferer, and she was dead—she and her beautiful twins.

There are now few if any left, who remember the Doctor's slight figure, with the narrow shoulders, the hat set at a slightly jaunty angle, the mouth firm, the eyes kind. But in the reminiscences of country folk, he still lives as the man "who doctored my grandmother" or the "good doctor who lent granpa money that time he needed it so bad."

Gilbert Pearsall was a conscientious physician, combining the office of doctor and surgeon to the countryside with that of friend and spiritual advisor. And although the memory of those early years under Anna

Titus' iron rule had turned him from much outward show of religion, he was upright and God-fearing, respected and revered.

He lies buried in the Salt Point cemetery, in the little village he had helped so largely to build up, by his energy and shrewd business sense. And upon his tombstone is engraved a fitting epitaph:

"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

CLARA STEEHOLM.



Supplies sent to the City of New-York

[Suffering under an epidemic of Yellow Fever]

It is with pleasure we announce that Captains North and Smith sailed on Saturday last for New-York, with considerable supplies for the relief of the citizens of that distressed City. We cannot omit particularly mentioning the donation from the Honorable David Johnston, of the Town of Washington, late a Judge of our Court of Common Pleas, which we are informed consisted of two fat cattle, 20 sheep, and four barrels of flour. Such an example of benevolence deserves to be recorded, and we sincerely hope will tend much to stimulate our fellow citizens, strenuously to use their endeavors to relieve the distresses of our suffering brethren of New-York.

Any communications from the different towns in this County, of relief afforded to the Citizens of New York, shall be strictly attended to, and published for the information of the public, through the medium of this Journal.

*The Poughkeepsie Journal*, October 9, 1798.

## THE GENERAL STORE AT SALT POINT, 1848-1849

Through the kindness of Mr. Clifford M. Buck two day-books kept in 1848 and 1849 by Gilbert Titus Pearsall have been placed in the local history collection of the Adriaance Memorial Library. In these two books Mr. Pearsall listed the day by day transactions of the general store which he kept at Salt Point. They are interesting in that they list the names of many persons who lived in the neighborhood and reflect something of the standard of living at the time.

Mr. Pearsall kept what must have been a typical country store and in addition was the local physician and dentist. He supplied practically all of the wants of his patrons, male and female, and his stock would put to shame the resources of the present day "drug store."

The ordinary staple grocery items took up the larger part of the volumes. The pages bulge with the quantities of molasses, sugar, coffee, tea, rice, saleratus, candles, salt, cheese, mackerel, crackers, soap, matches, lamp oil and tobacco. He dealt in a wide variety of sugars: refined, C. C., W. O., Stewart, coffee crushed, loaf, pulverized, Havana, New York Refined, molasses, sapp, brown, and what he described as "common shugar." His coffees included Java, Growned, burnt and "schorched Coffey;" and his teas, Young "Hison", and "Hy Skin" as well as black and "Extra Black".

His dry goods department must have taken up a goodly share of the establishment if one can judge from the wide variety of materials which he sold. He measured off yards and yards of muslins: bleached and unbleached, brown, black, slate and "cullored," twilled, glazed, cross-bar, Bullard and book muslins, paper muslin, Jaconett muslin, Manchester muslin and N. Y. Premium muslin. He sold calicoes: pink, blue, orange and check, English and Curtain calico.

His cotton goods also included gingham, "aporn" check, drill and hundreds of yards of "jane,"—twilled jane, unbleached jane, York jane, bleached jane, "cold" jane, Gold Mix jane, Kentucky jane. In the spring and early summer many sales included "sumer twil," "Sumer stripe," and "Sumer Wave." And one sale in July included a quantity of red flannel. He dealt in several kinds of cassimers: Gold Mix, Doeskin, Merino, French, Kentuck and check cotton cassimer; and offered plaids in "Robroy," "Gules," "Orlans" and linen, alpaca and linsey "plads."

In fewer sales and smaller quantities he recorded Extra French black

cloth, Super French cloth, English Satin, Rep silk vesting, Cordaroy, Taby velvet, cotton velvet, Snuff Bever cloth, "Mous Delane," Broadcloth, "ceranleene", silk serge and Satnett. Other materials, which at first glance seem difficult to recognize, were "Salitia," "Pation," Dade cloth, Wiggin, "nancene", Luzerne and Croton cloth. The dictionary helped to identify some.

The trimmings and notions to be used in connection with this yard material were also supplied by the store: needles; cotton, spool and hank; thread; hooks and eyes; buttons, jet, agate, pearl and fancy, as well as "buten moles;" pins, tape, whale bones, scissors, cap lace, edging, silk fringe, cotton edging, bobnett lace, "Bever" fur, "feriting" and "bangup cord". Dressmaking in that day was a real undertaking as the amount of lining, whalebones, canvas, tape, and buckram and the quantities of copperas, indigo and logwood would indicate.

And all of these materials were not for the clothes for the female members of the family alone. A great many items show pantaloons and trimmings which range in price from \$1.50 to \$4.50 or thereabouts. Ephraim Jackson bought 3½ yards of Brown cloth and trimmings for the same, which cost him \$8.50. Orin Hewsted purchased 8½ yards of black cassimer and trimming which came to \$10.63. Abm. Van Wagner bought 4½ yards of cassimer for a coat and 3 yards for pants, a set of pants buttons and a set of coat buttons, all of which cost him \$8.50. Dr. Pearsall, who apparently set down all the items which he used himself, put to his own account a coat and trimmings at \$11.75, and pantaloons and trimmings at \$3.50. A little later in the same year he purchased cloth and trimming for a coat for \$6.56 and a "Sumer Stuff suit clothes" for \$4.25. Then again, he had pants and trimming to the cost of \$3.49 and several times he had "making and triming of Vest Pattern," which cost him about \$4.75 each time. John D. Lawrence paid \$9.07 for pantaloons and trimmings and vest.

For the more elegant outfits the store provided in a few cases a parasol at \$1.75, a string of beads, a silk velvet collar, snuff beaver cloth, "Taby" velvet, silk gloves and kid gloves, as well as linen and lisle, mitts, a green baize veil, a chipp hat and feriting to bind it, looking glass, horn comb, back combs and, just before Christmas in 1848, he put to his own account a "Woollen Shall" and another to the account of William Herrick at \$3.00 each.

Some of the more fancy items were ordered for the men of the family: a black silk cravat at \$1.13, an Italian silk cravat at \$2.13, a silk pongee handkerchief, a satin vest, and on October 12, 1848, Mr. Henry Sheak purchased a "White Vetincin hat" for \$2.00 and a pair of white kid gloves for the same price. He may have been preparing for a wedding but a search of the newspapers of the time did not show it to be his own. Several "Californy" hats sold for \$1.00 each. In this year of 1849 they must have been something new but there is nothing in the account books to describe them. One can picture the dandy who set forth in his "silk Pluss Cap" or him who wore the velvet suspenders or the Italian silk cravat at \$2.13. In addition to the finery there were woolen and cotton socks and stockings and laced boots and button shoes, as well as overshoes and "ruber" shoes.

The hats which were sold in his store could never have been the creations which are pictured as the fashion of the day. It is probable that a milliner was employed to make the hats for the women, or at least to trim them, for the hats which appear in these books ranged in price from 19c to 50c as a general thing and only occasionally was a more expensive hat purchased.

Dr. Pearsall's stock of home remedies and drugs was not insignificant. For the children he supplied the "paregorick," "epecac," castor oil, vermifuge and spirits of nitre, frequently just called "medicine for child." Many times he prescribed and charged "medicine for self" for his customers, pills, "billius" pills, ointments and salves. He sold quantities of liniment and many bottles of "Jaynes Expectorant" and Barry's "Tricorpherus;" small amounts of quicksilver "opeam," laudanum, "Rheubarb root," "Crosive Sublimate," arsenic, ether, camphine, "Balsom of Copioa" passed over the counter. And some times his customers took their medicine in a more pleasant form—"I Quart of Gin, Medicine in Gin." It is to be hoped that the "Strengthening plaster" purchased for 25c by one patient rendered all the service expected of it and that the "emetick for his wife" purchased by another customer for 13c, was efficacious and that, if she had not accompanied him to the store, she did not have to wait while he lingered to discuss the topics of the day with the group around the cracker barrel.

One of the entries for a patient recorded a "visit and medicine for mother in Knight," followed by another entry "laudnum for mother."

For this visit Dr. Pearsall charged \$1.00 and 13c for the laudanum.

He sold several pairs of spectacles, one pair of which was described as of "German silver" and cost more than the ordinary spectacles. William . . . bought a pair on the 6th of the month and paid for them on the 9th. This may have been a "try before you buy" arrangement. In these books there is no mention of dental work other than extracting. There were numerous records of such extractions for 13 cents each and on one occasion he recorded "extracting Emily." In one instance the word "Gass" followed the notation of an extraction. He prescribed for the horse as well as the owner and very possibly some of the many bottles of liniment sold was of the variety that was useful for man or beast.

Dr. Pearsall sold the seeds for the vegetable gardens—radish, beets, onions, cucumbers, turnips, beans, cabbage, muskmelon, peas and the like, but there were no flower seeds listed on his books. The women, perhaps, swapped their "slips" and seeds for these gardens. Fruits and vegetables did not figure among the requirements of his clientele. They probably raised and canned what they needed. Occasionally peaches, plums or quinces were purchased and on one occasion he sold a half dozen lemons, but the usual sale of lemons was limited to one or two, and he sold some lemon extract.

Several families had his "blew edge" plates and there were many sales of cups and saucers, less frequently a pitcher or bowl, vinegar cruet and tumblers. For the more exacting customers he had a "milk coup, Liverpoole, 1 Shugar Bole, Liverpoole, and 2 Boles, Liverpoole," cut tumblers, linen tablecloths, "Jappand" candlesticks. He sold some teaspoons and tablespoons but they obviously were not silver.

The emporium retailed many "bars of sope;" sometimes shaving soap, "castteele" soap and, occasionally, scented soap. Cosmetics were not in demand at that day and the only sort of powder mentioned was usually accompanied with shot and caps. There may have been a story behind the purchase of a bottle of hair dye for \$1.00 and the return of the same and credit given for it eight days later. One bottle of Jaynes hair "Tonick" was mentioned in his sales.

He did not sell a great quantity of liquor, there being occasional entries of cider brandy, "coneack" brandy, "Madaria" wine, "Msl" wine, Holland gin and French brandy. He had one sale of Extract of "Sasaparilla" for \$1.00, but this was probably for medicinal purposes.

The storekeeper catered on occasions to the sweet tooth, and in addition to his horehound candy and stick "lickerish", which probably provided a pleasant pallative for a cough, he sold "among" candies, peppermints, chocolates, lemon drops and "candies." These luxuries were purchased in very small quantities, usually 2 or 4 ounces and, during the period of two and one-half years covered in the two books there was no entry showing a purchase of more than a half pound of candy at any one time.

At Christmas time in 1849 he had a supply of confections which he sold December 24 and 25, including several charges for 2 oz. and 4 oz. of "figges." On some occasions he had "peenutts" which he sold for 6½c per pint. There were no toys or games for children and the only things which may have appealed to the small boy would have been the pocket knives and fish hooks. The only purchases made for children included caps, stockings, shoes, the before-mentioned medicines, ipecac, paregoric, etc., and school supplies.

The book stock and stationery were perhaps limited. There was no mention of books for light reading, or even a Bible. The only books listed, in addition to the almanac, were those which the children would use at school: Bentley's spelling book, a Town spelling book, Mitchell's geography, a Worcester reader, two "Second" books, two "Fourth" books and Willetts' arithmetic. Sales indicated some slates and slate pencils. On one occasion a quire of "Riting" paper and a half dozen steel pens were sold, but more often the writing paper was sold by the sheet, some times six, more frequently less, and even one "sheat" at a time. A bottle of ink, a box of wafers and one one occasion a half dozen envelopes were sold. Some of the customers subscribed to the *Journal and Eagle* and the *Telegraph*, weekly newspapers published in Poughkeepsie. Two other journals, the *N. B. Spectator* and *The Gleaner*, were delivered through the store. The storekeeper paid the postage on these publications and charged it to his customers. He charged other postage on occasions, usually 5c or 10c, and one item shows 5c charged to Rebecca Flagler on "1 letter to Harriett."

Tobacco in its various forms appears frequently on the pages — "Tobackow," smoking and chewing; Segars, Best Segars and Extra Segars, the latter selling for 38c per dozen while the ordinary cigars sold for 50c for twenty-five; Cavendish tobacco, Scotch snuff, black snuff, yellow snuff and "Mackaboy" snuff.

In addition to the hardware used by the householder for the repair and upkeep of his buildings, locks, hinges and carpenter tools, the store supplied the farm tools of all sorts: ploughs, pitchforks, axes, hatchets, rakes, knives of all kinds, scythes, a gooseneck hoe, "1 how and 2 handels," shovels long and short handled, etc., etc. It is interesting to note that the items included Chamberlin plough shares, Harris poughs and Bedell axes, of local manufacture.

If the sale of hardware and tools indicate a great deal of hard work on the part of the men of the community one can imagine the zeal and industry of the women. The many sales of stove blacking testify to their pride in their housekeeping, as would the brooms, mopsticks, wash boards, wash tubs, "close" lines and "close" pins. And the spools of cotton, skeins of silk, hanks of thread, quantities of carpet warp, wadding, cotton bats and yards of dry goods show a like interest and industry on the part of the homemaker. Probably some of the quilts and coverlets cherished by our county residents were made by these same women from these materials. The pounds of butter and lard and tallow and the dozens of eggs which were credited to the account at the store represented a considerable effort on the part of the housewives. On occasions credit was allowed for cotton and woolen socks. Ten pairs of woolen socks were credited at \$3.75 and one wonders how much profit there would be in a pair of woolen socks for which the knitter received  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents in credit.

Accounts in the books were credited for many items, chief among them being eggs at 12 and 14 cents per dozen ("22 doz. eggs at 12c, 3 broke") and butter at 17 to 20 cents per pound, lard at 9 cents and pork at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 cents per pound, potatoes at 50 and 60 cents per bushel, tallow and candles, comb honey, oats, rye straw and hay. He cautiously allowed \$1.00 for a half bushel of pumpkin seeds, to be returned if not sold. Quinces, turnips, onion seed, walnuts and chestnuts were accepted and on numerous occasions credit was allowed for ox yokes (to be credited when sold), ox "boes," "Bedell make axes," plough shares and scythe "rifels." In addition to the woolen socks already mentioned one industrious woman was credited with five pairs of cotton socks, if sold, at  $\frac{2}{6}$ , or \$1.56 for the lot. In many instances his customers received credit for a "gug" returned which had probably been loaned to carry home one of the many gallons of molasses, syrup or cider.



Some times a customer may not have been entirely satisfied with a purchase or may have taken it home "on approval," for there were many credits for goods returned and one wonders if there may have been a story behind the purchase of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards of broadcloth for \$7.00 by a housewife and the return of the same a few days later by the husband and the \$7.00 credit put to his account. And why did the minister return on the 19th of the month the Italian silk cravat which he had purchased a week earlier? Was it not becoming or had it served its purpose?

The produce taken in exchange was shipped through the Hyde Park Freighting Company with which firm the store did considerable business.

In addition to his many other duties the proprietor of the store was probably a school trustee. He supplied various items for the schoolhouse, charging them to "School District No. 10," and his accounts show one item for insuring the new schoolhouse. Perhaps it was for a meeting of the school board that he paid Trumon Coles 20 cents for the use of his "big upper room," and this might account for the several references to the "Miting Roome."

One customer had undoubtedly earned the reputation for "poor pay," for in two instances the storekeeper recorded his lack of trust in him. In November he charged an account for \$2.26 to which the proprietor appended the note, "to be Paid on tuesday Next if alive." He survived and paid his account shortly after the specified Tuesday and a couple of months later was permitted to charge other items but the wary storekeeper added the note, "to be Paid in a day or two."

The stock would have seemed to amply meet the needs of most persons but perhaps something extra was needed at Christmas time and the entries disclose that his sister made two trips to Poughkeepsie in December. On the 16th there appears the item "Cash, Sarah, to go to Pokeepsie, \$5.00" and a few days later, "Cash in Pokeepsie, Sarah, \$1.50." This was probably Christmas shopping and it would have been too bad to present to the proprietor and his family gifts from their own store.

There seemed to be a market for everything. He sold a "Dog pup" for \$21.25 and leather preservative, watch chains, saw tighteners, corset "lasers," thermometers, paste board, a peck of "Sutt" and, in another case, "4 qts. Fine Sutt," butter tubs, molasses barrels, dry goods boxes and tea boxes. Surprisingly, it does not appear that the store sold

any furniture. It is the only department which seems to be lacking in this home store which appears to have supplied practically everything else for the farm and home. On one occasion he sold a "Spit box." Let us hope it was not for home use.

It is apparent that Dr. Pearsall did not make all of the entries in the books and the handwriting throughout is, for the most part, legible although the spelling is strange and wonderful. Everyday items assumed a weird aspect due to this inconsistency: a "corse coam," a "Dearn nedle," a "Mowstrap," "Sal Rates," "Roat and "Rowt nales" and "cuttnales," a "nest of Meashers," "Agitt Buttons," "Boosem Butens" and "Purell Butons." The many "hores" cards, "Hourse" and "horase" cards, the "picled cod" and even "Tobackow," "Allapackey" and "Marenow" were at first glance confusing. Other items which baffled even the dictionary were: "3/4 blue Paramutta," "1 P Sampluck," "1 Botle Pikery," "Sparables," "Augumtum," "1 Flem," and what looks very much like a "Guarded Sauser," a likely companion, perhaps, to the moustache cup then in use.

Appended is a list of the persons who were his patients or who traded in the country store and whose names appear in the books. The names have been arranged in alphabetical order and, although there were many different spellings for most of them, the one which more nearly approaches the present-day spelling of the name has been used:

|                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Barney Abbey        | Sally Ann Armstrong  |
| Russle B. Abby      | William Armstrong    |
| James F. Acker      | Asa Arnold           |
| John Ackert         | Seeley B. Arratt     |
| Lewise Ackert       | George Badgley       |
| George Adriance     | Daniel Baldwin       |
| Thomas Alexander    | Henry M. Barnes      |
| Jacob Allen         | Henry N. Barnes      |
| James Allen         | Jonas P. Barnes      |
| John Jacob Allen    | John Barrett         |
| Joseph A. Allen     | Lewis Barrett        |
| Misses Martha Allen | Amos Barton          |
| Nicolus Allen       | Renslaer Barton      |
| Smith Allen         | Walter Beckwith      |
| Thomas N. Allen     | David Bedell         |
| Thomas Alley        | Jeremiah Bedell      |
| Rev. E. C. Ambler   | Joseph H. Blakeslee  |
| Patrick Angel       | Sally Ann Boice      |
| Stephen T. Angel    | Miss Caroline Bowman |
| Caleb Angevine      | Sinu (Lina) Brigs    |
| Jonathan Angevine   | Charles Brown        |
| Virgil Angevine     | Lacinda Brown        |
| Nelson Armstrong    | Nancy Brown          |

Joel Budd  
 Lewise Burger  
 Allen Butler  
 Seneca Butts  
 Jordan Carhart  
 Richard Carhart  
 David Carman  
 Benjn. Carpenter  
 Sarah Carpenter  
 Zeno Carpenter  
 Doct. Ephraim Case  
 Filkins Cheesman  
 Hix Clapp  
 Marshall Clapp  
 Samuel Clapp  
 Thomas Clapp  
 George Clark  
 John Coffen  
 Truman Cole  
 Frances Cooley (?)  
 Benj. Cooly  
 Charles Cooly  
 John Cooly  
 John P. Coonley  
 Jacob Cornell  
 Robert D. Cornell  
 William H. Cornell  
 William Cornwell  
 William H. Cox  
 Martin Culver  
 Stephen Day  
 Joseph Dayton  
 Mr. Dearin  
 Elias Degarmo  
 Isaac Dennis  
 James Donaldson  
 Anna Doty  
 David Doty  
 Egbert Doty  
 Elias Doty  
 Elias Doty, Jun.  
 Isaac Doty  
 John Doty  
 Samuel S. Doty  
 Stephen Doty  
 Allen C. Doughty  
 David H. Doughty  
 Emma Doughty  
 George Doughty  
 Oliver Doughty  
 Sally Ann Doughty  
 William Doughty, Butcher  
 William Doughty, Farmer  
 William D. Doughty  
 William F. Doughty  
 William H. Doughty

Anthony Dubois  
 Egbert Dubois  
 Peter K. Dubois  
 F. Dudley & Son  
 Thomas Duke  
 Abm. Dunn  
 Misses Elliott  
 Leni Elliott  
 Ann (Anney) Filkins  
 Jacob Filkins  
 Paul Flagler  
 Philip Flagler  
 Rebecca Flagler  
 Lewis Foster  
 Thomas Foster  
 William Foster  
 John B. Fralinburgh  
 Henry V. French  
 David Frost  
 Jacob Frost  
 Elnathan Gazeley  
 John Gheo (Ghea?)  
 Benjamin Gildersleeve  
 James Gildersleeve  
 William Gildersleeve  
 William Gildersleeve, Clinton  
 Daniel Grant  
 John Greenop  
 Catharine Griffen  
 George Griffen  
 Henry M. Griffen  
 Isaiah Griffen  
 Samuel Griffen  
 Jacob Hagadon  
 David (Daniel?) Haight  
 Isaac Haight  
 Jane Hallock  
 Sally Ann Hallock  
 Josiah Halstead  
 Joshua (?) Halstead  
 Miss Halsted  
 F. J. Ham  
 George Ham  
 Milton Ham  
 William F. Ham  
 Alex J. Haviland  
 Edwin Haviland  
 Stephen Havre  
 William F. Havre  
 Abm. Hermance  
 John Hermance  
 Joseph W. Hermance  
 William J. Hermance  
 Abm. W. Herrick  
 Doct. Walter Herrick  
 William Herrick

Orren Hewsted  
 Wilson Hicks  
 Benjamin Hix  
 Elias J. Hix  
 George W. Hix  
 Hewlett P. Hix  
 Samuel Hix  
 Samuel Hoag  
 Phebe Holmes  
 Misses Samuel Holmes  
 David Hopkins  
 Freeman Hopkins  
 Benjamin Howell  
 James Humaston  
 Doct Huson (?)  
 Collins Jackson  
 Ephraim Jackson  
 Smith Jones  
 R. June  
 John M. Kees  
 Mr. Keys  
 Eli Ketcham  
 Albro A. Knickerbocker  
 Betsey (?) Knickerbocker  
 Edward Knickerbocker  
 John Knickerbocker  
 Emma (Emmly, Emmy) Lake  
 Joseph Lake  
 Phebe Jenett Lake  
 George Lamoree  
 John V. Lamoree  
 John J. Lansing  
 Jeremiah Larry (Lawry, Leary)  
 William T. Larry  
 Daniel Latin  
 Alberon T. Lawles  
 Jacob Lawles  
 Edgar Laurence  
 Joel J. Lawrence  
 John D. Lawrence  
 Widow Phebe Lawrence  
 William E. Lawrence  
 . . . Lockwood  
 W. McNamur (?)  
 Fanny Makard (Makurd)  
 Hiram Maning  
 William Maning  
 Abigail Marshall  
 Elizabeth Marshall  
 Emily Marshall (?)  
 Everett Marshall  
 F. W. Marshall  
 Henry S. Marshall  
 Isaac Marshall  
 Israel Marshall  
 James A. Marshall

John Clark Marshall  
 John L. Marshall  
 Joseph H. Marshall, Jun.  
 Joseph H. Marshall, Sen.  
 Joseph M. Marshall  
 Joseph N. Marshall  
 Leonard Marshall  
 Richard E. Marshall  
 Smith Marshall  
 Michael Mybee  
 William Mead  
 Ann Eliza Moett  
 Daniel More  
 Benj. W. Mory  
 Charles H. Mory  
 John H. Mosher (Motier)  
 John H. Mott  
 Thomas Mully (?)  
 George Nelles (?)  
 Smith Nellis  
 John H. Nelson  
 Dormon Olivett  
 Widow Mary Ostrom  
 Wilson Ostrom  
 David H. Pearsall  
 G. T. Pearsall  
 Sarah Pearsall  
 William Pearsall  
 Nelson Pero  
 Benjamin Place  
 Edward Ranus  
 Isaac Ranus  
 Lewis Ring  
 Alfred Rinus  
 Smith Rinus  
 Rev. Philip Roberts  
 George Robison (Robinson)  
 Rowland Robison  
 William Roney (Roony)  
 Jacob Rorick (Rorux)  
 George Sackrider  
 Solomon Sackrider  
 Caroline St. John  
 Moses Seagle  
 Charles Shadbolt  
 Frederick Sheak  
 Henry Sheak  
 Jonathan Sheldon  
 Widow Sherwood  
 Walter C. Sherwood  
 David Silvernail  
 Saphronea Slead  
 John Sleight  
 Robert Sleight  
 Isaac P. Smith  
 John M. Smith

Joseph H. Smith  
 Stephen H. Smith  
 William Smith, Jun.  
 William Smith, Sen.  
 George Still  
 John (Z.) Stores  
 Tobias (T.) Stoutenburgh  
 David Sutton  
 Alexander Talliday  
 Charles Thomas  
 James Thomas  
 Mariah Thomas  
 Walter B. Thomas  
 Allanson Thorn  
 Thomas Thornbury  
 William Tinklepaugh  
 Seymor Tomlinson  
 Joseph C. Tompkins  
 Nathaniel C. Tompkins  
 Horace M. Toby  
 Dusenbury Traver  
 Abm. Traviss  
 Leonard Treadway  
 Gurdon (Jordan) Tripp  
 Smiten Tripp  
 Susan Turner  
 James F. Tuthill (Tuttle)  
 Alfred M. Underhill  
 Allanson Underhill  
 Amos Underhill  
 Jerrald Underwood  
 Smith Upton  
 Ann Mariah Vail  
 Daniel Vail  
 Peter D. Vail (Vale, Veil)  
 Thomas Vail  
 William Vale  
 George Van de Water  
 Mariah Van de Water  
 Edward R. Van Keuren  
 Platt G. Van Vleit  
 Abraham Van Wagner

David Van Wagner  
 Egbert Van Wagner  
 Gilbert Van Wagner  
 Isaac Van Wagner  
 Barnett Vielee  
 Catharine Vielee  
 Mrs. George Vielee  
 Margaret Vielee  
 George T. Vielle  
 Hendrick Vielle  
 Josiah Wabster  
 Henry C. Washburn  
 Edwin Weed  
 Edward Weede  
 Elijah Weede (Weide)  
 Elizabeth Welling  
 Capt. James M. Welling  
 Capt. Marshall Welling  
 Smith Welling  
 William Welling  
 Coles C. Wetherwax  
 Edward Wheeler  
 Elias White  
 Griffen Wilber  
 Daniel Wilbur  
 William Wilde  
 Ensign Wiley  
 Martin Williams  
 Mary Willing  
 Isaac Wilson  
 George Wing  
 John Wing  
 William Wood  
 Doct. Milton Woolly (Warly)  
 David Wright  
 Miss Jane E. Wright  
 Widow Wright  
 George Hams colord man  
 Ann living at W. Herricks  
 Treshman in Stephen holme  
 house.

AMY PEARCE VER NOOY.

## THE CARRIER'S ADDRESS — A NEW YEAR'S GREETING

A quaint American practice for more than a century, but which seems to have been discontinued even in our smaller communities, was the distribution of the "Carrier's Address," the New Year's greeting of the newsboy, or carrier, to the subscribers to the paper. These addresses were supplied by the newspaper and were distributed on New Year's Day by the newsboy who wishfully presented them to his patrons hoping to receive in exchange a gift of cash.

The address was first issued by the *Pennsylvania Journal* in 1776 and the idea was quickly taken up by other publishers until it grew into a widespread practice. The editor of the newspaper was usually the owner and typesetter as well. The newspaper was his and a paid editor was something in the remote future. The newsboy was generally the same apprentice who inked the forms, filling the office of printers' "devil," and delivered the papers when ready, and in many cases having learned his trade became later the editor of his own newspaper.

In the early days the apprentice boy did not receive any wages, as such, the newspaper supplied the addresses, receiving the good will of the patron and the boy received a suitable gift of change. Christmas gifts were not the usual thing of that day and New Year's Day seemed an appropriate time to remember the delivery boy. There were occasions in later years when it was the custom for many public servants to present a New Year's greeting and to receive a gift, but with our modern way of life we have lost the contact with our milkman, our mailman and delivery boys and, in the cities at least, the annual custom has died out.

The first newspaper printed in Poughkeepsie was *The New York Journal* of John Holt which had been moved to Kingston when the British took possession of New York and then to Poughkeepsie in 1778 after the burning of Kingston. This was not a local paper and after the war was over Holt and his newspaper removed to New York in 1783. Our first local paper, *The Country Journal*, and *The Poughkeepsie Advertiser*, was established in 1785 by Nicholas Power and in 1789 he changed its name to *The Poughkeepsie Journal*. It is not known how he happened to start a newspaper in Poughkeepsie but it may have been that he came here to work for John Holt during the time *The New-York Journal* was published here, because, in addition to printing his news-

paper, John Holt was the State Printer. And Mr. Power may have found the village a pleasant place in which to live and one in which a newspaper would meet with success. If such were his thoughts then his judgment was good for the newspaper, although its ownership passed through other hands, continued its existence until it combined with *The Poughkeepsie Eagle* in 1844. For six years it was called *The Poughkeepsie Journal and Eagle* and, after the word "Journal" was dropped, the newspaper was continued as *The Poughkeepsie Eagle*. At any rate Nicholas Power was living in Poughkeepsie as early as 1782 when, in September of that year, Doretha, the daughter of Nicholas and Mary Power, was baptized at Christ Church. They made their home here for the rest of their lives. Nicholas died here September 21, 1811, aged 51 years, and his widow died March 25, 1828.

There are several of these addresses in the various collections of local material in the county, some at the Adriance Memorial Library, others among the papers of local interest owned by President Roosevelt and two belonging to the Dutchess County Historical Society. The oldest among these is one in the possession of President Roosevelt and was issued January 1, 1788, for the carrier of the *Journal*. This is a single sheet, with no effort at ornamentation, and is written as Act 1, Scene 3, in the form of a dialogue between two newsboys, George and Dick. (It would be interesting to know the surnames of George and Dick for they may have become well known printers and editors of a later generation.)

Dick sits up in bed, rubbing his eyes, and inquires the reason for the musketry. . . . "The Federalists and Anti-Federalists are at it sure as fate. But, hang it, let them fight on; for Printers and Printers boys, are the cats of society. Their profession will not permit them to take a side. Mr. Powers's Motto is my creed." George enters and explains that it is New Year's Day and that he has been preparing and folding their New Year's address, that he has finished them already and he means to "deduct from the gleanings of this only day of harvest in the Year, a decent per cent" for the work involved. Dick asks George to read him the address and George complies:

And now our good patrons pray melt into pity  
Nor expect at our hands a more dolorous ditty;  
For our muse, all exhausted, declares on her honor  
We ought not in conscience ask any more from her. . . . .

and so on for ten more lines. Then Dick derisively suggests: "spin it out, George, spin it out, for I am sure our *generous* readers must soon lose their patience and add to their first donation a second to make us hold our tongues." Thus is arrived, "End of Scene the Third.—To be continued yearly." This would seem to indicate that it had been preceded by two other addresses and that the first one published in Poughkeepsie was in January of 1786, the first New Year's Day after the establishment of *The Country Journal*.

Within a few years these addresses developed a pattern of their own. There were usually many verses portraying a chronology of the events of the year of world interest, then some of national importance, and, coming closer to home, some of local concern, all followed by the kind wishes of the carrier and a more or less delicate hint that he would accept a token of appreciation. In the earlier years there was much less of local news than foreign. Napoleon's career was followed yearly and news of other nations was recounted. Some attention was given to happenings in our own country and, in later years, to our own village and county.

Here was an opportunity for the local poet, for the verses were not always the production of the carrier boy, although signed as such. Miss Helen W. Reynolds, in an article on the writings of Henry Livingston, Jr., quotes from the notebook of Mr. Livingston the address written for the carriers of *The Poughkeepsie Journal* in 1787. And his name is written in pencil on the margin of one published in 1819 and included in the local history collection of the Adriance Memorial Library. It is easy to believe that he was willing to help them out in this capacity and the sentiments expressed in them, as well as the lilt of the following lines of the last two stanzas, after a long recital of world happenings, suggest the sort of rhymes for which he was famous:

Believe me, dear patrons, I have wand' red too far,  
Without any compass, or planet or star;  
My dear native village I scarcely can see  
So I'll hie to my hive like the tempest-tost bee.  
Hail home! sacred home! to my soul ever dear;  
Abroad may be wonders but rapture is here.  
My future ambition will never soar higher  
Than the clean brushed hearth and convivial fire;  
Here I lounge at my pleasure, and bask at my ease,  
Full readily sooth'd, and desirous to please,  
As happy myself as I happy can be,  
I wish all the circle as happy as me.



But hark what a clatter! the Jolly bells ringing,  
The lads and the lasses so jovially singing,  
Tis New-Years they shout and then haul me along  
In the midst of their merry-make Juvenile throng;  
But I burst from their grasp: unforgetful of duty  
To first pay obeisance to wisdom and Beauty,  
My conscience and int'rest unite to command it,  
And you, my kind PATRONS, deserve & demand it.  
On your patience to trespass no longer I dare,  
So bowing, I wish you a Happy New Year.

For the most part the long stories of the year's happenings are not too interesting and the poetic quality is not of the best but occasionally there crept in a jibe against the politician or a local competitor. In 1848, Daniel Nichols, carrier for *The Journal and Eagle*, making comment on the success of the magnetic telegraph could not resist a pun at the expense of E. B. Killey, editor of *The Poughkeepsie Telegraph*:

The Telegraph (Morse's, not Killey's, don't blunder,  
For one goes by lightning, the other by *thunder*.)

As the years went on the address became more elaborate in form as well as in expression. In the early 1800's they were still printed as a single sheet but the printer had used his border trimming to decorate the page. On one issued by *The Poughkeepsie Journal* in 1811, the borders are used on the sides as pillars, or columns, topped on one side with the word "Commerce" and on the other with the word "Agriculture." An arch is formed over the top and printed in the arch are the names of the states, the ends of the arch resting on the tops of the side columns. Another, issued in 1823 by the same newspaper, was surrounded with an intricate border of grapes and leaves, outside of which was another and wider border of Grecian design. At the top of the sheet was a sketch of the Great Seal of the State of New York and on each side a cut showing an eagle, mounted on a shield and bearing a ribbon with the words *E Pluribus Unum*. This cut was one which appeared frequently in the newspaper of that year to grace the top of the editorial column or a political announcement and, on occasions, to point out a particularly important advertisement.

By the 1840's they had become four or six-page pamphlets, some with covers, others with decorated title-pages as covers. One issued in 1847 for the carrier of the *Journal & Eagle*, Thomas C. Nichols, was enclosed in a yellow cover with a green border and the title was printed in brown ink in eight sizes and styles of type. This was a

more serious effort, with more than two pages of "poetry," a long, vituperative tirade against James K. Polk, followed by a greeting to Henry Clay as the hoped-for president to be elected the next year. At the end of the greeting, as a tailpiece, was a reproduction of a hand press and on the back cover a calendar for 1847. This was probably all the work of the carrier, he having completed his apprenticeship:

THE CARRIER now would bid farewell;  
His 'prenticeship is o'er  
No more at early dawn will he  
Knock at his Patrons' door.

and as a full-fledged printer was ready to assume his life work. This Thomas J. Nichols was the editor for several years of the *Daily Press*, established by Nichols, Bush & Co. in 1852. In 1868 he started another daily, *The Daily News*, and published this until 1871. In December of the following year he established *The Sunday Courier* which he continued to manage until a short time before his death.

In 1848 the verses presented by Daniel C. Nichols, as carrier for the *Journal & Eagle*, were in much lighter vein, starting off:

Huzza! Huzza! the New Year's come  
The ever-welcome gala-day:—

.....  
The Carrier makes *his* annual bow  
And begs you to remember, how  
Through winter's cold and summer's heat  
From house to house, from street to street

.....  
Your generous natures will excuse  
His frail attempts to "court the Muse:"  
(For why he may not write in prose  
Is something no poor Carrier knows.)

A bit further on he gives expression in praise of his village and county:

Our Village is blooming with beauty and health  
Increasing in numbers, in commerce and wealth;  
Our County, the richest that borders the river,  
Or, roam where you will, "Old Dutchess forever."

In 1855, E. B. Killey "respectfully dedicated to the Patrons of the *Poughkeepsie Telegraph*" his sentiments. After the usual salutations and greetings and the long account of happenings in the world in general and in the United States in particular, the extreme fashions of the day come in for his comment:

And fashion, what a power she sways,  
In these, our own degenerate days,

With long tailed coats that touch the ground,  
With sleeves made awkward, large around,  
With stub-toed boots, and pants skin tight,  
A man looks like a perfect fright,  
And those large plaids the ladies wear,  
In color, strange, oblong and square;  
But 'tis woman's rights, wear what she may,  
But seek no more to rule the day.

and ends up with his own kind wishes to his patrons and an admonition that "you who have plenty give unto the poor." Mr. Killey published the *Telegraph* for some years and later established *The Dutchess Farmer*. He followed in the footsteps of his father, Egbert B. Killey, Senior, who at the age of sixteen had been an apprentice on *The Dutchess Observer* and later published the *Telegraph* until the time of his death, March 17, 1852. The elder Killey was associated for several years with Benson J. Lossing in publishing *The Poughkeepsie Casket* as well as the *Telegraph*.

There may have been some competition on the part of the newspapers or the carriers in the printing of a particularly attractive greeting and, although the practice of printing a carrier's address was beginning to wane in the larger cities by the 1870's, the local papers continued to distribute them and by this time they had become much more elaborate in form. Those of 1873 and 1874, issued by *The Daily News*, were handsomely printed, in purple and red with a border of ribbon and flowers, in pamphlet form. In 1873 the outstanding events of the year were chronicled, among them:

Stanley "has been and gone and done it."  
And Livingstone at last is found  
In Africa, both safe and sound,

and, with proper pride in his city and a concern about the rising taxes, the author continues:

Our City too with rapid pace  
Shows structures new on every side  
.....  
Our City Fathers, thrifty gents,  
Have solved the problem of expense,  
By rounding up each small defection  
With increase slight on old taxation.  
Our County Board with like opinion  
Have raised our taxes all a million  
So now 'tis plain, as each moon waxes  
That nothing's sure but death and taxes.  
Water now crowns our highest hill,  
And each of us may have his fill,  
At prices which the Water Board  
Say with our purses shall accord.

And in the following year the recital recalls the laying of the cornerstone of the Poughkeepsie Bridge as a tie between Dutchess and Ulster and forecasts the better business which should result. The occasion is used to berate the political ring in New York, mentioning "Boss" Tweed, and sound advice is proffered:

As morals are cheap, a lesson is taught,  
That if you decide to steal all you may,  
You must manage so as not to be caught,  
That's the disgrace, not the stealing, they say.

These later carrier's messages seemed to have changed in tone. From a recounting in doggerel of contemporary events they had assumed an editorial viewpoint and sounded more like an editorial preachment on current affairs than a newsboy's recital. However, *The Sunday Courier*, in 1879 and 1881, went back to the rhymed greeting printed in a simple form on a folded sheet.

In 1889 the *Poughkeepsie News-Press* presented its subscribers, through "the carrier," with a combination of the fancy almanac then in vogue and a humorous take-off of the old fashioned address. This was an eight-page booklet, illustrated with cartoons signed HEP. It was enclosed in a stiff cover, the upper part of which was a reduced facsimile of the first page of the *News-Press* of December 18, 1888, eight columns set in six inches, but entirely legible. The lower part of this cover was printed in gold and blue: "1889—With the Compliments of the Season," in embossed letters and a medallion of a woman's head. This was neither the one thing nor the other and was probably not the work of a local printer.

By this time the carrier's address as an institution in journalistic circles had died out or had given way to a later but similar practice of having the carrier boy deliver to his patrons a calendar, furnished by the newspaper at cost. For many years in this community the paper-boy went his rounds on New Year's morning and presented a more or less artistic, but useful, stock calendar bearing the imprint of the local newspaper. And the custom of handing the boy in return a slight token of the patron's appreciation of a year's service prevailed until recent years.

As a New Year's greeting the Dutchess County Historical Society presents with this issue of the year book a reproduction of one of the early carriers' addresses.

AMY PEARCE VER NOOY.

## DUTCHESS COUNTY MEN OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD — ZEPHANIAH PLATT

Another of the men active in the period leading up to and throughout the Revolutionary War, as well as the period of reconstruction after the war, was Zephaniah Platt. He was much in public life, both civil and military. When the Revolution was approaching he was one of Dutchess County's most active and dependable men.

In August 1774 he was chairman of a meeting of inhabitants of Poughkeepsie Precinct who declared their loyal allegiance to the mother country but they must be treated fairly by the King and his parliament as English citizens. In May 1775, when Dutchess County had become fully awake to the situation and had sent nine delegates to the Second Provincial Congress in New York, Zephaniah Platt was one of them. The others were Dirck Brinckerhoff, Anthony Hoffman, Gilbert Livingston, Richard Montgomery, Ephraim Paine, Gysbert Schenck, Melancthon Smith and Nathaniel Sackett. This session of the Provincial Congress sent a delegation to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. It also ordered the enlistment of the first regiments of soldiers which went with General Montgomery into Canada and also the enlistment of militia in the different counties. It also adopted a Pledge of Association and appointed a Committee of Safety for each county and precinct. Zephaniah was one of the members of the committee for Dutchess County and served throughout the whole period of the Revolution, a part of the time as chairman.

This Committee of Safety was the law for this period. It was the duty of the committee to present the Association Pledge to each person, either to sign or refuse to sign. Then they knew who was with them and who against them. An important part of their duties was to detect and prosecute all Tory conspiracies. The names of the signers of the pledge were known and they had a list of those persons who had refused to sign. The committee also had the militia with them. During this period there were many occasions when neighbors nearly came to blows. One of these took place when a party of "Friends of Liberty" set up a liberty pole on the farm of John Bailey, a neighbor of Platt, with a flag displaying on one side "King George III," and on the other "Congress

and Liberty." The Tory county judge, his sheriff and several deputies went out and cut down the pole, declaring it a nuisance. This party had attracted quite a collection of neighbors and after some bitter words the sheriff was ordered to arrest several of the disturbers. It was then that Zephaniah Platt, who was one of them, seized a club and threatened to brain the sheriff. No arrests were made. This sheriff was Philip J. Livingston, the last of the Tory sheriffs, and the county judge was Beverly Robinson who soon after became colonel of a Tory regiment and served throughout the Revolution in the British army.

In 1777, when a convention was held in Kingston for the organization of the New York State government, Zephaniah Platt was a delegate from Dutchess County. Then a State Legislature was formed and a constitution adopted May 10, 1777. This was the birthday of the State of New York. This first constitution was written by John Jay. General George Clinton was elected first governor and took oath of office on July 30, 1777. Zephaniah Platt was elected the first senator from this district and served from 1777 to 1783.

In October of 1777, when General Vaughan with his British army and galleys had gone up the Hudson and burned Kingston and were doing all the damage they could on both sides of the river, Governor Clinton, at Hurley on the night of the burning of Kingston, wrote General Putnam who was then at Staatsburgh watching the enemy fleet to prevent landing parties coming ashore to burn and destroy as they had at Rhinebeck and Livingston Manor:

Hurley 18th October 1777 12 o'Clock A. M.

Dear Sir,

I imagine the Enemy will not proceed much further up the River & that on their Return they will attempt to lay Waste the Places they have passed going up after our Troops are drawn from them. This induces me to think some more Troops ought to be left at Poughkeepsie & Fishkill but of this you can best Judge. Adieu you shall hear of me frequently.

Your most Obed't Serv't

Geo. Clinton

He also wrote Zephaniah Platt at Poughkeepsie, as we have Platt's letter in reply:

Poughkeepsie Oct'r 22d 1777.

Sir,

I received your Excellency's favor of the 18th Instant on yesterday. I have heard nothing of any reinforcements coming from Gen. Putnam. My Corps at present consists of about 120 Men. And Col. Fraer's Regi-

ment by the last returns consisted of 108 arms and 63 without arms. I am using my best endeavors to collect all the well affected people who have arms, and are not already out, but have no reason to expect any considerable addition to my present Force. You may rest assured I shall exert myself, to protect the Inhabitants & oppose the Enemy's landing at this place, as far as the Force I have with me will enable me. Your Excellency however must be sensible, that with the force here at present, no opposition can be made to purpose should the Enemy Land with their whole Force, I submit it therefore to your Excellency, whether it would be proper to make any farther application to Gen. Putnam on the subject.

I have the honor to remain Sir Your very humble Servant  
Zepha Platt.  
To His Excellency George Clinton Esqr. at Hurley.

Zephaniah Platt was colonel of Associated Exempts. Colonel John Frear was colonel of the Fourth Dutchess County Militia. General Putnam, watching the British army and fleet as it came down the river, was at Poughkeepsie in good time to save the day. On October 23 the log of the British galley, *Dependence*, says: ". . . . saw the Rebel Army posting themselves Advantageously behind the Heights of Pokeepsy;" and on the 24th: "at 1 p. m. the Enemy open'd a 5 Gun Battery on the Transports. Do brought too with the *Spitfire and Crane* Gallies and cannonaded the battery whilst the transports were passing fired 14 twenty four lbs at the Reble Battery. At 2 p. m. the Fleet pass'd Made sail at 11 p. m." It is very probable that the other galleys also cannonaded the "Heights of Pokeepsy" while the fleet was passing.

What happened on these "Heights"—Kaal Rock—is explained in the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald in his report to his commander Colonel John Lamb:

Fishkills, 26th Octr. 1777  
. . . . I feel some little Satisfaction in having had a very good Opportunity which I embraced in discharging our Artillery on the Enemy's Vessels as they were coming down the River. The Eminence I was on, being pretty high they could not annoy us with their Guns, all the Shot either striking the Bank beneath us, or passing over our Heads, by Elevation. We plyed them warmly with about 70 single Shots, 4 Shells & 4 rounds Case Shot from the Howitz. all which I flatter myself did some Execution, as the Vessels were close together, our objects fair, and the Shot well directed. We a few Days before at Poughkeepsie peppered att one of their Express Vessels going down the River with the News I suppose of the Villany they had perpetrated at Esopus. When they came up with two or three of their Vessels which lay at Anchor off Wappingers Creek a few miles below, they were overheard by our Guards on the Shore to call out for help, and ask if they had a Doctor,

for they had some wounded on Board. so that I trust Heaven, in some measure, had made me an Instrument, to Scourge the british blood Hounds for their unparalled Barbarities . . . .

I am Dr. Colonel

yours, affectionately

E. Oswald

No one will ever know what might have happened to Poughkeepsie had not General Putnam's army, including Oswald's Battery, which was a part of Colonel John Lamb's regiment of artillery, been behind the "heights" on that day ready to put up a good defence.

In 1779 Zephaniah Platt commanded a body of Levies and served along the western and northern borders in repelling attacks of Tories and Indians. After the Revolution he served Dutchess County as presiding county judge for many years, 1781-1796. In 1788 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention held at Poughkeepsie where the Constitution of the United States was adopted after a bitter discussion lasting over a month, and then only by a vote to 30 to 27. Zephaniah Platt was one of the four delegates to change their votes and save the day. In 1794 Judge Platt was the third to apply for a certificate of manumission to free one of his slaves. His petition began: "Agreeable to the Republican Spirit of the Constitution of our Country . . . ."

Zephaniah Platt was born at Huntington, Long Island, May 27, 1735. He married Hannah Davis, by whom he had two children: Zephaniah, born January 3, 1756, died August 26, 1830, married Bethia Ward, (born January 18, 1761, died February 22, 1835); and Hannah, born March 26, 1758 (who may have been the Hannah Platt who married Johannes Frair, April 3, 1792). After the death of his first wife he came to Dutchess County and married, December 16, 1761, Mary (born July 1, 1743, died October 8, 1809), a daughter of Theodorus Van Wyck, a prominent citizen of Wiccopee in southern Dutchess. He purchased a fine farm on the Wappingers kill east of Poughkeepsie where he lived many years. Here he enlarged his house from year to year to accommodate his family which increased rapidly by the arrival of twelve children: Theodorus, born March 23, 1763, married October 23, 1782, Geertje Pels (baptized September 22, 1765, died July 19, 1804); Elizabeth, born April 12, 1765, died February 7, 1787, married General John Smith; Mary, born July 12, 1767, died young; Jonas, born June 30, 1769, died February 22, 1834, married in 1790, Helen (born October 15, 1767, died April 8, 1859), daughter of Henry Livingston; William



Pitt, born April 30, 1771, died August 12, 1835, married October 11, 1790, Hannah (born October 10, 1768, died January 2, 1847) a sister of Chancellor Kent; Charles Z., born July 22, 1773, married Sarah Bleecker of Albany; Nathaniel, born December 16, 1775, died 1820, married in 1802, Sarah Keyes; Robert, born October 21, 1778, married Mary Daggett; Mary, born August 21, 1780, married March 16, 1799, Abraham Brinckerhoff, Jr.; Levi, born April 17, 1782, died March 31, 1849, married January 1, 1834, Eliza H. Miller; David, born June 6, 1784, died May 30, 1804; James, born January 2, 1788, died May 8, 1870, married Eliza Floyd.

Ten of his children were sons. Jonas was a member of the New York Assembly, member of Congress, state senator and a judge of the Supreme Court of New York. Theodorus was the first surrogate of Clinton County, in 1788. Nathaniel was a member of the New York Assembly from Clinton County in 1807. Charles was a member of Assembly from Oneida County in 1807 and was appointed State Treasurer in 1813. Robert was a member of the state Assembly from Clinton County in 1814 and from Franklin County in 1815.

While he lived in Dutchess County, in addition to his farm, Zephaniah Platt was interested in a flour mill, as part owner, located at what is now known as Red Oaks Mill. In 1798 he sold his home on the Wappingers creek and joined his son Jonas and other members of his family in Plattsburgh, New York. They were the founders of the city of Plattsburgh. Zephaniah Platt died there September 12, 1807, aged 72 years. His old home in Dutchess County is now the home of Mr. Frank DeGarmo and, in the words of the late Helen W. Reynolds, "is one of the beauty spots in Dutchess."

J. WILSON POUCHER.



TOMATOES. A New York paper says *tomatoes* have made their appearance in that City, and one lot sold as high as *fifteen dollars per Bushel*. Many people make a fuss with them, but for our part we would not give *fifteen cents* for a cargo.

*The Poughkeepsie Journal & Eagle*, July 5, 1845.

## SOME HISTORY AND SOME TRADITIONS OF PAWLING, NEW YORK

We are all well acquainted with the early Dutch settlements along the Hudson River and the English settlements on the north shores of Long Island Sound, and on both sides of the Connecticut River.

The story of the settlement of this intermediate region is not so well known, but is none the less interesting, and it is this locality which has not been adequately studied or written up—and which has large possibilities for one who has the time or inclination to follow it. Late in the reign of William and Mary, Colonel Henry Beekman of Kingston, Ulster County, obtained a grant to all the land east of Rombout's patent to the Connecticut line, embracing the present towns of Beekman, Union Vale, the northeast half of LaGrange and all of the towns of Dover and Pawling, except the strip nearly two miles wide, along the east side of the two latter towns, which formed a part of the Oblong, obtained from the State of Connecticut in exchange for a tract of land on, and adjacent to, Long Island Sound.

Henry Beekman, finding that he was obliged to pay an annual rental of forty shillings to the Crown of England for this tract of land, promptly surrendered the patent and applied for a new grant for this same property, which he succeeded in obtaining June 15, 1703, from Queen Anne.

Beekman's Precinct was formed from the above on December 16, 1737, and on May 20, 1769, an act was passed dividing Beekman's Precinct into two parts—one to be called Beekman's Precinct and the other Pawling's Precinct, the latter including the present towns of Dover and Pawling.

So far as I have been able to find, there is no record or tradition of Henry Beekman ever having set his foot or visited in any way what is now the Town of Pawling. There is, however, a well authenticated tradition that he sent a committee of three men on horseback to investigate the lay of the land in "Beekman's Back Lot," as it was popularly called in those days, to see if they thought it would pay for placing settlers thereupon. These men seem to have been discouraged from proceeding any farther to the eastward when they had reached the top of the West Mountain from where they could look over into what is now

called the Harlem Valley. They went back to Kingston and reported to Colonel Beekman that his "back lot" certainly was not worth the settling, being "nothing but swamps and mountains." But certain bands of Indians came and in the long summer days planted their cornfields, each hill properly fertilized with one little fish caught in the near-by pond or brook, for then as now this land was noted for raising the best corn in the country. The woods abounded in wild game of all kinds from panthers and wild cats to the smaller mink and raccoons. In the autumn the red men gathered up their families and with their corn and furs seem to have retired to lower and more sheltered localities for the winter.

There does not seem to be any reason for believing that there may have been any permanent Indian settlement in what is now the town of Pawling, although there is evidence of the location of at least two Indian burial grounds—one near the south end of Quaker Lake and the other about a mile south of Pawling village.

State Road 55 follows very closely the old Indian trail from the Hudson River to the Housatonic River, but the main north and south Indian trail was in the woods which follows very nearly the state line between New York and Connecticut.

Colonel Beekman died in 1716 and among other properties his "back lot" fell to his daughter Catharine, born 1683, who married John Rutsen of Kingston. There is no evidence that John Rutsen ever lived in Dutchess County. His signature is attached to certain papers dated 1720. The date of his death is not known but his widow, Catharine Beekman, at the age of forty-three, married Albert Pawling of Kingston in the year of 1726.

Albert Pawling died in 1745. There also is no evidence that he ever lived in Dutchess County. They had no children. But there is a letter written in Dutch to "The Widow Pawling" from her brother, Henry Beekman in New Yory City, which shows that her residence was at that time in Rhinebeck. She had four children by her first husband, two of whom settled in Rhinebeck. I have been unable to find any records except birth and baptism of the others.

The Widow Pawling came over from Rhinebeck once a year in a lumber-wagon to collect her rents—so many "hennes," so many bushels of corn, so many skins, for by this time the squatters who had drifted in here for the hunting and trapping had become renters. The long dispute

over the Oblong tract had been settled and this excellent strip of land, two farms wide, had been bought by speculators who sold to well-to-do Quakers.

This quick sale to the Quakers proved a great advertisement for Pawling Precinct and the "wilderness above Fredericksburgh," as it seems to have been called. There just simply were not enough farms on the Oblong for all who wanted to buy. Long leases were taken on the patent—sometimes ninety-nine years—sometimes for three lives, the farmer, his wife and his eldest son. Frequently the lease terminated in a direct sale to the renter. Many of these early settlers on the "Patent" were relatives of the Quaker families on the Oblong. This settlement proved to be a great success for there was no friendship between the Presbyterians who had settled in Connecticut and the Dutch who had settled in the Hudson Valley. These Quakers or, as they called themselves, "Friends" proved a buffer between the two and were more or less friendly with both.

The first settler on Quaker Hill was Nathan Birdsall who came with his young wife, Jane Langdon, from Long Island in 1728. He had been one of the surveyors of this region and had selected his site at that time. They came as far as Danbury with a wagon but were unable to continue further on account of there being no roads. While they were in Danbury one of their horses strayed away and was not found until the following spring. They procured another horse and started again on horseback with their small son John, at that time about one year old, and a few household articles which could be strapped on the horses' backs. So they wended their way, following Indian trails, to the Log House on Quaker Hill where there was no malaria and the fertile soil awaited their coming. Their second son, James, born October 18, 1738, was the first white child born in Pawling and his descendants still tell the story of the curiosity manifested by the Indians and of Jane Langdon Birdsall taking her two babies out to show them to groups of admiring Indians.

There never were any Indian troubles here and a tradition in my own family tells us that the Quakers bargained with the Indians for as much land as six young men could walk around in a September day. This tract was described by a descendant of one of the earliest settlers as comprising all of Quaker Hill, as far south as Patterson village and about

as far west as where the State Road 22 now runs.

Next after Nathan Birdsall came Benjamin Ferris, in 1730, who selected the meadow west of the Craft Homestead as his abiding place. Nehemiah Merritt came from Rye, Westchester County, and purchased five hundred acres of land. His home was near the large spring now known as the source of the Croton. This was in 1738. Shortly after this David Akin and his family came from Dartmouth, Massachusetts. Some of his children had been married before coming to the Oblong.

David Akin settled on the Old Home Lot, situate west of Mrs. Lansden's dwelling; his son Elisha, east of there, on a farm which for one hundred and twenty years was owned by his descendants; his son John on land still owned by the Akin family, near the Akin Hall Library. This proved a very strong family, among the descendants being many important members. Also to the Oblong came Paul Osborn, Jedediah Wing, John Hoag and other prominent Quakers, including William Russell whose name was connected with every important event in the town for many years.

Also from Dartmouth, Massachusetts, came Ephraim Allen in 1750. He bought land near Quaker Lake. He was a brother-in-law of David Akin and great-great-grandfather of the Hon. Howard N. Allen.

Among the first settlers on the Patent were James Stark and the Rev. Henry Cary\* who settled on West Mountain and other settlers who came into the valley were William Holloway, Nathan Pearce, Ephraim Nichols, Jeremiah Sabin, Abraham Slocum and Wayman Dodge, who brought his family and belongings from Nantucket in ox-carts.

There is no doubt that there were many settlers on West Mountain at about the same time the farms on the Oblong were taken up. The valley was somewhat shunned at first on account of malaria—"fever and ague," as it was then called. Many of the first settlers are known only by the names bequeathed by them to certain places or localities—Wilkinson Hollow from the Wilkinsons; Bean Hill, the Bean family; the old "Culp Well" from the DeKalb family; "Mount Tom" from the Tom family; "Vinegar Hill" from the first settler, Conrad Winegar; Mount Woolman from the Woolman family; the Brummin Spring, and many others. John Salmon settled where Howard Burr now lives and was a

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\*For stories of Henry Cary see *Lights and Shadows of Pawling*.

quaint character. Old "Granny Culp" (the name was really DeKalb) was a fortune teller and to her all the boys and girls went to have their fortunes told—and it is not surprising that the Allens, the Dentons, the Dodges and other neighbors of hers married and intermarried until it is like a Chinese puzzle to try to untangle their genealogies. The old well and a gooseberry bush are all that remain of her habitation on the Dodge Road near the lane leading to the mountain. After the Revolutionary War her sons came for her and took her to their home in the West.

The story best known concerning the Tom family is the one connected with the hard winter of 1778. Mr. Tom had gone to the war leaving his cow and the little Toms in the efficient hands of Mrs. Tom, their place of abode being on the top of Mount Tom, miles from any other habitation. Later in the winter came the terrible storm, for fourteen nights and fourteen days it snowed and snowed. All roads and landmarks had disappeared. Then the sun came out and the neighbors woke up. They were sure Mrs. Tom and the children were either starved to death or frozen to death—perhaps both!

So these neighbors, probably the Slocums and the Carys, took their trusty oxen and woodshod sled over the crust to do what they could. When they came in sight of where the cabin should be nothing was to be seen. Approaching more closely they discovered two small holes in the snow. Quickly shoveling down, they found the cow under one hole and Mrs. Tom and the little Toms all safe under the other. Mrs. Tom had made a tunnel to the cow and her hay and her trusty woodpile and potatoes. Alas, the last salt was used up—and Mrs. Tom hoped her kind neighbors had brought her some salt. I wish I could say they all lived happily ever after, but in the old burying ground in what is now Dover is a stone in memory of Captain Nathaniel Tom, died 1784, aged 34 years.

On the 20th of May 1769, an act was passed dividing Beekman's Precinct into two parts, one to be called Beekman's Precinct and the other Pawling's Precinct. This latter included the present towns of Pawling and Dover. Dover was taken off and erected as a separate township in 1807. This fact should be kept in mind by a genealogist looking up an early ancestor "born in Pawling" before 1807, for the desired information may be found among the Dover church records or the

old Dover burying grounds, instead of in Pawling.

When the Oblong began to be settled in 1731 there were only about 1,727 people in Dutchess County, of whom 262 were colored slaves. Much of this land had been taken by grants and the proprietors, or landlords, to whom the land was granted either rented out their territories or sold in small sections. A sheriff's list of 1740 shows that not more than one man in twenty was the owner of the land on which he lived. Titles to the land were very insecure and boundaries were carelessly run and carelessly marked. Naturally dissatisfactions would arise and refusals to pay rent became more and more frequent. Finally, in 1766, we find that the first anti-rent rebellion began in Columbia and quickly spread to Dutchess County.

The leader of this rebellion in Pawling seems to have been William Prendergast whose home was where the Pawling Golf Links are now. His wife was Mehitable Wing, a young Quakeress, whose father lived at that time near the old Quaker burying ground. The story as told by the Wing family is that William Prendergast was *not* the real leader but that he was "incited thereto by one *Monroe* who thereafter absconded." Carl Carmer has given this story in detail in his book *The Hudson*. The uprising assumed such dimensions that the soldiers were sent for from Poughkeepsie and the battle took place near the Fredricksburgh Bridge, near the Memorial Monument, in what is now Patterson. Prendergast was taken prisoner, tried for treason and sentenced to be hanged in Poughkeepsie in six weeks. His young wife rode on horseback to New York to seek an audience with the Governor, Sir Harry Moore, and succeeded in obtaining a reprieve. Later she carried her story to King George III and obtained a pardon. A monument was erected to her memory in the Old Quaker Burying Ground in 1914 by her admiring friends and relatives.

The Prendergasts, however, seem to have had enough of Dutchess County for they sold their farm to Humphrey Slocum and located permanently in Chautauqua County where they successfully raised a large family. The city of Jamestown, New York, is named for their son James.

The years 1740-1742 are known in religion's history as the years of the "Great Revival," and this time was marked by the erection of the first Friends' Meeting House and the organizing of a monthly meeting.

A Quaker meeting had been in existence at New Milford in 1739, but the early settlers here appear to have kept their membership in the Purchase Meeting.

Under the date of 1741 is the first mention of a meeting here and under date of 1742 Thomas Franklin (a nephew of the statesman Benjamin Franklin), William Russell, James Clement and Benjamin Ferris were appointed a committee to conclude about the dimensions of a meeting house to be built on the Oblong, and three months after that the Purchase Meeting secured the settlement of a Preparative Meeting at the Oblong for themselves and their meetings adjacent.

Two years after this, in 1744, the meeting at the Oblong became a Monthly Meeting, that is, a permanent and legislative congregation.

This first meeting house was built on land directly opposite to where the present meeting house now stands and the first burial ground is believed to have been to the west of it. As it was the early Quaker custom to mark their graves with fieldstones only, there is now no trace of the Friends buried there. The eastern end served as the burial place for the Revolutionary soldiers who died here in 1778. Of these we have only the following names copied from *Washington's Headquarters at Fredericksburg*, by Lewis S. Patrick:

John Morgan—Capt. James Greer's Co.—October 19, 1777 (?)

Alexander Robert—Capt. George Calhoun's Co.—4th Pa.—Nov. 6, 1778

James Tryes—Capt. James Lang's Co.—5th Pa.—Oct. 22, 1777

Peter King—1st Pa.—1778.

After twenty years this meeting house had served its time and had become much too small. So we find on record two deeds, dated 4th month, 16th and 17th, 1764, from William Russell and Zebulon Ferris to "Benjamin Ferris, David Akin, Ebenezer Peaslee, David Hoag, Joseph Irish, Nehemiah Merritt and Abram Wing, to be applied to the use and only service of the people called Quakers to erect a meeting house or meeting houses upon, . . . ." For this land William Russell received eight pounds in money and Zebulon Ferris four pounds. It is evident that the building was paid for by subscriptions.

The dimensions of the building were to be "45 feet long, 40 feet wide and 15 foot stud to admit of gallerys." In 1765 it was reported as "built with money in advance there-on," the cost being £697, 9s. The



following ten years were years of great prosperity for the Meeting and for the entire town.

Following are the names of heads of families at Oblong Meeting in 1761:

|                                   |                                |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| John Bull and his wife            | Prince Howland and wife        |
| Wing Kelley and his wife          | Isaac Haviland and wife        |
| Oliver Tryon and his wife         | Nathan Birdsall and wife       |
| John Hoag 2nd and his wife        | Nathan Birdsall, Jr., and wife |
| John Wing and his wife            | Daniel Chase and wife          |
| Benjamin Hoag and his wife        | Abraham Wing and wife          |
| Abner Hoag and his wife           | Edward Wing and wife           |
| Benjamin Hoag, Sr., and his wife  | Israel Howland and wife        |
| Philip Allen and his wife         | David Atkin and wife           |
| George Soule and his wife         | Jonathan Akin and wife         |
| William Russell and his wife      | Joseph Jinnens and wife        |
| David Hoag and his wife           | Robert Whitley and wife        |
| Moses Hoag and his wife           | Nathaniel Stevenson            |
| Ebenezer Peaslee and his wife     | Joseph Hoag                    |
| Nehemiah Merritt and his wife     | Abraham Thomas                 |
| Nehemiah Merritt, Jr., & his wife | Isaac Bull                     |
| Elijah Doty and his wife          | Patience Akin                  |
| Henry Chase and his wife          | Desire Chase                   |
| Abraham Chase and his wife        | Mary Allen (Widow)             |
| Benjamin Ferris and his wife      | Mersey Fish                    |
| Timothy Dakin and his wife        | Margaret Akin                  |
| Elisha Akin's Children*           | Margery Woolman                |
| Reed Ferris and wife              | Dinah Gifford (Widow)          |
| Zebulon Ferris and wife           | Eliza Hunt (Widow)             |
| John Hoag, Sr., and wife          | Abigail Gifford                |
| John Hoag, Jr., and wife          | Phebe Bowdy                    |
| Jedediah Wing and wife            | Ann Hepburn                    |
| Josiah Akin and wife              | Sarah Davis                    |
| Stephen Hoag and wife             | Ann Corban                     |
| James Hunt and wife               | Hannah Birdsall                |

Each family was mostly self supporting. The land was productive and there was plenty of corn and rye. Every farmer raised some flax. There was oak and cherry and walnut to be had for the cutting, and the finest of this lumber was laid aside to be carefully seasoned for the time when the traveling cabinet maker would come to make tables, desks and stands for the new home. The shoemaker made his regular visits and the tailoress made the clothes for the men and boys.

\*Elisha had married "out of meeting."

There is said to have been only one pair of fine boots on Quaker Hill. We hope they were large. Tradition in the Akin family tells us they were loaned time after time to the succession of young men who went back to Dartmouth to do their courting. They certainly carried luck with them as the long list of grandmothers who came from that vicinity can testify. After the French and English war passed the companies of British soldiers were released but were kept on call, for there are stories of how they were boarded out among the well-to-do families. This was one of the causes which brought on the Revolutionary War in this section. Loyalists, as these grandfathers and grandmothers then were, they just could not stand having these good-looking young Englishmen in the family all the time with their young daughters. Feeling ran high in this locality. Families were divided in their opinions and wives were against their husbands.

When we consider that all the tradition of culture these grandmothers remembered was of their English cousins, we can understand how difficult it was for them to break away from their English connections. The men felt differently and we now know that many of the Quakers who were believed to be on the Tory side, actually signed as Associators and promised to help defend their own locality if it were invaded.

This town was somewhat isolated for want of good roads and other means of communication with the surrounding country. Many did not feel at all sure on which side to find themselves. Colonel Nathan Pearce and his son William set out for a trip through New England on horseback to find out for themselves just what was the opinion of that section. They arrived at Boston about the time of the battle of Lexington and Concord, continued on to Providence, and found the country thoroughly given over to the new cause. They came back and organized a company of soldiers. There is a tradition that a Masonic order here at the time served to keep these leaders in touch with the central army under General Washington.

The Rev. Henry Cary was appointed Commissioner of Safety. He was a graduate of an eastern college and conducted services in his own house and in the homes of members of his congregation. Nearly all of the active soldiers came from the western part of the town, that is, from Beekman Patent rather than the Oblong, although there were many

from that section who signed as Associators and rendered "material assistance." In the autumn of 1778 General Washington moved his camp (some historians say the greater part of his army) to a "position near Fredericksburgh on the border of Connecticut," so as to be ready for a quick movement to the eastward or to a speedy junction for the defense of the Hudson. This was on Quaker Hill. The artillery was on the slopes of Purgatory Hill—so named because it was halfway between Quaker Hill and everywhere else.

The infantry was in the valley (on the east side of what is now Route 22) on the confiscated land of Colonel Campbell, and the cavalry on the ridge above and south of the residence of Mrs. B. West Clinedinst. There are many stories told of this encampment.\* The army was poorly fed and poorly clothed. The people were getting discouraged and disheartened. There was thieving and other dangers from the army followers, from the "Cowboys" and the "Skinners," as the army followers were called. Farmers carried their shotguns into the fields when at work; brothers were against brothers and wives against husbands. The story of Waite Vaughn is so well known that I shall only add that he was the son of a much respected family and was connected with some of our best known citizens. From being an out and out Tory he became the leader of the worst band of robbers ever in this section. Although his mother was from a Patterson family, he was born and brought up just over the line in Connecticut and came to a well deserved end. He was buried on Quaker Hill.

The news of Burgoyne's surrender brought hope into the lives of the colonists and the first anniversary of this occurred while the army was here. The greatest celebration ever held in this town took place at that time. It is still known as the "Day of the Great Barbecue," and Major Generals Gates, Green, De Kalb, McDougal, Steuben, and Brigadier Generals Nixon, Parsons, Smallwood, Knox, Patterson, Wayne and Hand were present. It was staged at the crossroads where the Quaker Hill road intersects Route 22. Tables were set on the hill east of the corners and there was much firing of cannon and throwing of skyrockets. Our best account is given in the following letter which is still in possession of a descendant of the Boardman family:

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\*See *Lights and Shadows of Pawling; Washington at Fredericksburgh; and The Occupation of Fredericksburgh.*

I first saw General Washington on the 17th of October 1778, when for a short time he had his headquarters at a house then occupied by Colonel Kane [great-grandfather of the late Dr. Kane] some two miles westerly of the Quaker Meeting house on Quaker Hill, in the present town of Pawling, formerly called Fredericksburgh, Dutchess County, and on the road leading to Poughkeepsie. The encampment of the largest portion of the Continental Army then collected in one place, was on the same ridge of land with the Quaker Meeting-house, and from two to three miles south of it, on the road from Cold Spring to Carmel, the present county seat of Putnam county, and within the limits of the town of Patterson in the same county. I was at that time in my tenth year, and like all boys belonging to ardent Whig families at that stirring period, was intensely interested in the great events occurring around me. My father and mother took me with them to see the camp, then about ten miles distant from their residence. The 17th of October was selected as the time for the visit, because it was known that there would be a grand parade and a festival on that day, it being the first anniversary of the surrender of Burgoyne. For the same reason many others availed themselves of the occasion to visit the camp, and a large crowd of both sexes was collected. As everybody was eager to see General Washington, they huddled together on the road leading from the General's headquarters to the camp, all on horseback, as everybody then rode who rode at all. The cavalcade of officers and their attendants who had gone to headquarters to escort the Commander-in-chief down to the place of entertainment soon made their appearance. As it was passing the company of spectators, my father inquired of a soldier standing by the road, whether "his Excellency" was in the train which was just riding by. He answered, I remember, thus: "Yes, Sir; he's on the right hand in front on the blaze faced horse," and a noble horse he was. The cavalcade, immediately after it had passed the throng of spectators, wheeled to the left of the road into an open field at the foot of a very abrupt but short ascent to the flat upon the top, where the tables were set under a long shade of green boughs. As soon as the General's horse came to the foot of the hill he sprang forward with the swiftness of a bird, and ascended by leaps rather than the ordinary gallop and reached the top before any other of the escort got half way up. Certainly never before, nor during the long years since, did I behold so noble an equestrian figure; for General Washington excelled in horsemanship, as he did in everything else he undertook.

When the General and his attendants had arrived at their destination, the spectators dismounted, and took their stand outside of the assembly of officers, who joined in numerous parties in conversation for a long time before dinner was served. My eyes were riveted during the whole time upon General Washington, whose noble personal appearance and majestic bearing so far exceeded any other present as to leave no room for comparison. A lofty stature, two inches over six feet, with a form as perfect in its proportions as possible to represent both gracefulness and strength—a nearer and repeated view of him many years afterwards, when in the office of President of the United States, enables me to say that my first sentiment of his personal appearance was not mistaken, though formed in the enthusiasm of boyhood. I gazed at him for at least two hours, scarcely having patience to have my attention turned to other distinguished officers whom my father pointed out to me, such as Baron Steuben, General Knox and Baron De Kalb. I then believed that I was looking at the noblest and

best man in the world, and eighty years of reading and reflection which have since elapsed have in no wise changed that early impression. The General was dressed in a blue coat with buff facings and large gold epaulets with buff colored small clothes and vest, and boots reaching quite to the knee. His hair, of which he had a great quantity, was craped and turned back from the forehead, and dressed in a very large and long braid or twist upon his back; the whole profusely powdered as was then the fashion. His sword was what was called a hanger, shaped like a sabre but much shorter and lighter. It was worn attached to a belt around the waist under the coat. The handle was of green ivory, the hilt and guard of it silver, and was the same that was presented to Congress some years ago by the relative to whom it was bequeathed by the General's will. Such was my impression at the sight of the greatest man of his own or any other age. The picture is stamped on my memory in living light and time seems only to increase the freshness of the coloring.

This encampment of Washington's army and the celebration known as the "Great Barbecue" brought new life and new hope to this town and, from then on, those who were undecided took up the new cause with enthusiasm. The very few remaining tories were driven out ignominiously and harshly, but that is another story.

JENNIE TOFFEY GREEN.



#### Old Dutchess Again

We are agreeably surprised by a fact which has just come to our knowledge. A. S. Pell, Esq., of Hyde Park has growing on his farm upwards of sixty thousand Apple trees, nearly fit to set out. The kind he has propagated chiefly, is the New Town Pippin, the fruit being intended for exportation. We understand that he contemplates setting them on seven hundred acres of rich land, adjoining the river in Ulster county, about fourteen miles from this place, and to avail himself of the land for eight or ten years, by rearing fine horses, which in grazing do no damage to fruit trees. When we consider the capital required and the income likely to be produced within twenty years, we may justly esteem it a splendid enterprise, and worthy of a spirited farmer of Dutchess.

*Poughkeepsie Journal*, October 9, 1822.

## DUTCHESS COUNTY TORIES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

During our colonial times from 1691 to the period of the Revolution our Province of New York had been largely governed by a Colonial Assembly with representatives from each of the counties. But when the narrow-minded king and his equally narrow-minded parliament began to oppress their American colonies with obnoxious laws and exorbitant taxes this Assembly, due to the influence of the British governor and his followers, had become simply a tool for the governor, as it voted only as he wished it to vote.

Then there was a division and the Colonial Assembly held its last meeting April 3, 1775. The "Virtuous Minority," as they were called by the scoffers, or the "Sons of Liberty," as they called themselves, organized into a committee of one hundred and went into action at once. They called a Provincial Convention in New York, at which nearly all parts of the Province of New York were represented. This was the first revolutionary body to meet. Philip Livingston presided. Dutchess County was represented by Egbert Benson, Morris Graham and Robert R. Livingston.

They sent twelve delegates to the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia instructed to act "for the preservation and re-establishment of American rights, and for the restoration of harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies." A royalist account of this convention in their newspaper said: "The buzzing, harmless insects at last are making a feeble essay to sting as well as make a noise." Then they formed the Provincial Congress which met May 22 in New York with Peter Van Brugh Livingston as president.

Active resistance had begun in Massachusetts; Lexington and Concord had been fought and this congress began to take measures against active loyalism. It ordered that any person found guilty of supplying the British with any information or assistance should be disarmed, fined and imprisoned at his own expense. It adopted a pledge of association which every inhabitant of the province should be asked to sign. It agreed that it would act with the Continental Congress. It recommended that the colonists should arm themselves and organize military companies for drill so that they be prepared for defense if it became necessary. This

Provincial Congress acted as supreme authority for the Province of New York until 1777 when New York became a state with a legislature and a governor.

The first Continental Congress which met in Philadelphia in 1774 was not in any sense a revolutionary body. It had no idea of an armed resistance and there was no dream of a Declaration of Independence. Up to the beginning of 1776 there had been no thought of a separation from the mother country. All efforts had been for a peaceful acknowledgment of equal rights and privileges of the colonists with other Englishmen. But the king had declared that he would make them obey his laws by force of arms and sent an army and the war had begun.

Many of the men who became leaders in the war for independence, including Washington, Jefferson, John and Samuel Adams, John Jay, George Clinton and Alexander Hamilton, are on record as having declared that they would rather remain a part of the great English Empire. But all their peaceful measures and appeals had fallen upon deaf ears when sent to the English king and his parliament. And then the revolution.

The next Continental Congress in 1775 began the raising of an army to protect the colonies and appointed General Washington as its commander. The New York Provincial Congress raised four regiments of Continental soldiers and ordered militia in each of its counties in preparation for whatever was to come. Up to this time there had been very little trouble between the patriots and tories. The loyalists had been as anxious as any others for a peaceful settlement with the Empire. But when Congress failed they blamed Congress for the failure, declaring it had left its original purpose and had become an instrument in bringing about a war with their mother country. They refused to recognize the Congress as having any legal rights and any legal power to enforce its acts. A body of these loyalists met at this time in Poughkeepsie and declared themselves "Friends of Constitutional Liberty" and "shall support each other on the full exercise of our rights to eat, drink and act as we please notwithstanding the Association entered into by the Continental Congress to the contrary." They declared "Our Sovereign Lord King George III is the only Sovereign to which British Americans can or ought to owe and bear true and faithful Allegiance." Then in 1776 the Declaration of Independence was declared by the Continental Congress and in September the British army took possession of New York City. All

patriots who had not escaped from the city were arrested and put in prison and their homes and other property confiscated.

The Provincial Congress, driven from New York, met at White Plains, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie and other places until, in the summer of 1777, a State Legislature and Governor Clinton took over the government of the state. When, in September 1776, Lord Howe and his British army took possession of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Westchester counties were veritable hotbeds of tories and many others who had been considered with the patriots, believing their cause lost, took the oath of allegiance to the British cause. Sixty thousand inhabitants of southern New York were back under English rule. Thousands flocked to New York from the northern counties and other colonies. Lists of these persons were sent to the king who promised land grants to all who would help to crush the rebellion. The tories not only furnished 15,000 soldiers to the British army and as many more in tory regiments but contributed many thousand pounds in money to help crush the revolution.

The British from the very beginning of hostilities had adopted the plan of arming bodies of tories whenever they found it possible. As inducements to enlist in the British army they were to receive the pay of a soldier, commissions, bounties and, at the end of the war, the lands and property of the defeated rebels. And even during the war their families were allowed to occupy the homes of the patriots who had been arrested or who had fled. These tories furnished most of the spies for the British army during the revolution.

What was happening at this time in Dutchess County? When, in May 1775, the Provincial Congress adopted its pledge of association and appointed a Committee of Safety, requiring every citizen to sign or refuse to sign, this committee got busy at once. Branch committees were appointed in each town and district with a detail of militia to assist them. In Dutchess County 1,820 signed and 964 refused to sign the following pledge:

Persuaded, that the Salvation of the Rights and Liberties of America, depends, under God, on the firm Union of its Inhabitants in a vigorous Prosecution of the Measures necessary for its Safety; and convinced of the Necessity of preventing the Anarchy and Confusion, which attend a Dissolution of the



Powers of Government, We, the Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the County of Dutchess, being greatly alarmed at the avowed Design of the Ministry to raise a Revenue in America; and, shocked, by the bloody scene now acting in the Massachusetts Bay, DO, in the most solemn Manner resolve, never to become Slaves; and do associate under all the Ties of Religion, Honour, and Love to our Country, to adopt and endeavour to carry into Execution, whatever Measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress; or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention, for the Purpose of preserving our Constitution, and opposing the Execution of the several arbitrary, and oppressive Acts of the British Parliament; until a Reconciliation between Great-Britain and America, on Constitutional Principles (which we most ardently Desire) can be obtained: And that we will, in all Things follow the Advice of our General Committee, respecting the Purposes aforesaid, the Preservation of Peace and good Order, and the Safety of Individuals, and private Property.

All who refused to sign were disarmed, placed under a bond and made to swear they had no other arms. All these weapons were turned over to arm the soldiers. The names of all who signed and all who refused to sign were sent to the Provincial Congress. Then they knew who were with them and who against them. In this report of the Committee of Safety of those who refused to sign was a list of about sixty who had been the most offensive, which they called a "black list." Among those on this black list were several of the wealthiest and most prosperous landowners in the community: Bartholomew Crannell, Henry Van Der Burgh, the Rev. John Beardsley, rector of the English Church, Bartholomew Noxon, William Emott and several Ferdons.

Loud were the lamentations of the loyalists against those "republican mobs," as they called the acts of the Committee of Safety and the local courts. In Dutchess County, as everywhere, the feeling was bitter. Mobs often broke out. Neighbors and even relatives were ducked in ponds, tarred and feathered, ridden on rails. In Poughkeepsie a mob of eight, painted and disguised as Indians, when arrested and taken to the jail, was found to contain five women. The British had offered a reward to any party of tories which would sieze the person of either Gover-

nor Clinton or General Schuyler and several attempts were made. One of these attempts to capture Governor Clinton was made by Huddleston, a notorious British spy, who was captured and hanged on Forbus Hill, in the rear of the present Nelson House, Poughkeepsie. Another attempt was made at Fishkill by a desperate tory band led by Vaughan, but he was shot by the militia under Colonel Pearce on Quaker Hill.

In February 1776 a Dutchess County commission for detecting and combatting tory conspiracies were appointed, consisting of Egbert Benson, Jacobus Swartwout, Dr. Peter Tappen, and Melancthon Smith. This commission met almost daily at Fishkill, Poughkeepsie and other places. To assist it in this work Melancthon Smith enlisted a company of rangers, or minute men, of which he became captain. This gave the commission complete control of any tory activities until, in 1777, the State Legislature was formed and took over the management of tory activities. Governor Clinton advised the adoption of this plan to other counties. Due to this effective system many of the most aggressive loyalists had been, one after another, arrested and put under guard. Too much credit cannot be given to the men who served on these Committees of Safety which bore the whole responsibility during the period before a regular form of government was created. They made their own laws. They must perform judicial and police duties, suppress loyalism, recruit soldiers, raise money to pay them, furnish supplies, protect property. It was the work of these committees that made it possible for our fighting men to win their battles. It was by their acts that the tories themselves were compelled to pay much of the expense of the war. The tories had no organization as they had placed all their confidence in the ability of the British army to put down the revolution in a short time. When arrested these tories were placed under guard and their personal property sold at auction and the money turned over to the committee to cover expenses. Many of those arrested were sent to Connecticut or to New Hampshire where they could be better guarded.

In the summer of 1777, when Burgoyne with a powerful army was coming down from Canada and the army of Sir Henry Clinton was coming up the Hudson, it looked to these tories like very near the end of the Revolution and a band of about four hundred gathered in central Dutchess, at what is now Washington Hollow, threatened all patriot property and created a panic in the neighborhood. But they were surprised

by the Committee of Safety and about forty of them arrested and sent over into Connecticut where they were kept under guard for the next two years, while the sale of their own property paid their expenses. The first confiscation of tory real estate by the patriots was in 1779, at the suggestion of John Jay who was the first Chief Justice of the State of New York. The British had been doing this in southern New York ever since they took possession in 1776.

These must have been trying times, neighbor against neighbor. Many families were divided in their sympathies, among them the Van Der Burghs. Henry Van Der Burgh, of a prominent and wealthy Poughkeepsie family, was Justice of the Inferior Court and a warden of Christ Church. He had, as he said, "used my best endeavors to suppress the rebels in their evil designs." He was arrested and with others sent to New Hampshire for several months. When in 1777 he was recalled, he was offered the oath of allegiance which he refused to sign. He was then imprisoned in a ship anchored in the Hudson, from which he escaped, living in the woods near his home. But after this sort of life for some time he surrendered to the Committee of Safety. Two of his sons served as officers in the British army during the Revolution. His younger brother, James Van Der Burgh, was an ardent sympathizer with the patriot cause and served as colonel of the Fifth Dutchess County Regiment of militia and did valiant service during the whole of the war and was the trusted friend of both General Washington and Governor George Clinton. Colonel Van Der Burgh's first wife was the daughter of Bartholomew Noxon, another of the blacklisted tories.

Bartholomew Crannell had a family of five daughters. His daughter Catharine was the wife of Gilbert Livingston and another daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Peter Tappen, both active patriots who served on the Committee of Safety and in many other capacities. Another of Crannell's daughters, Gertrude, was the wife of the Rev. John Beardsley, who was banished with his family. The wives of both Henry Van Der Burgh and Bartholomew Crannell were Van Kleecks and this caused a division of sympathies in another prominent family of this period. In the summer of 1777 this party of tories was sent into the British lines in New York on a sloop of Captain Robert North, under a flag of truce. In this party went Bartholomew Crannell, Henry Van Der Burgh, the Rev. Mr. Beardsley and their families. Mr. Beardsley served for the

rest of the war as chaplain of a tory regiment and after the war went to Nova Scotia where he received land from the British government. When in 1783 the British evacuated New York the rest of this party, with five thousand other loyalists, were sent to New Brunswick where they were given land by the British. Here they lived in tents until they could build themselves houses. But they finally prospered and were the founders of the fine city of St. John's.

After the war a full amnesty act had been granted to the tories for all offenses during the Revolution. This was one of the conditions of the peace treaty with Great Britain. This brought back many of the tories who returned and settled down among their old neighbors. Of course, it took some time to wipe out all old prejudices but after a while they settled their differences and they became active citizens. Among these came young William Haff. For some act this young man had been arrested and sentenced by a justice of the peace to receive a public horse-whipping. He, however, pitched into the justice and gave him a sound licking and then escaped and joined the British army. But he could not long remain away from a sweetheart and returned home. He was arrested and convicted as a deserter and sentenced to the county jail to await execution. While awaiting his fate in the jail, which was crowded, he would stand by a front window and, being a fine singer, would sing for the amusement of a crowd which collected in the street. Among them he noticed the soldiers who were guarding the jail. Then he would make a pause in his singing but as soon as he saw the guard start on their circuit of the jail he would be singing again. After several of these pauses he noticed that the guard did not leave. Then there was a longer pause and when the soldiers went around they found a window smashed and Haff was missing. He had escaped into the woods which then extended from the jail to the river and they never saw him again until the war was over, when he returned to his home proudly wearing his full British red-coated uniform. It is said that he married the girl for whom he had risked his life and settled down.

One of Poughkeepsie's prominent loyalists during the Revolution was William Emott. He was one of those mentioned on the black list. In 1777 he was refused a pass to visit New York as two of his neighbors, Gilbert Livingston and Dr. Peter Tappen, wrote Governor Clinton that he was a "Sly, Crafty, Designing Tory," but he was never arrested for

any forbidden act although closely watched. When the war was over he was very soon working with those same men in building up the community. He became a justice of the peace very soon after the war and, when Poughkeepsie was chartered a village in 1799, he was one of the original trustees and served as its president most of the time from 1805 until 1812. And during the same period he served as county treasurer. He served in the State Assembly in 1800. He was a warden and a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church and was one of the small group of men who kept the church alive after the rector, John Beardsley, had been exiled. His son, James Emott, was later a Justice of the New York Supreme Court.

When the Revolution ended Great Britain found itself with a big job on its hand to make good what it had promised the thousands of American loyalists who had placed themselves and their fortunes at the disposal of the mother country in their loyalty. The king advised his parliament to deal liberally with these claimants. They conveyed many of them to Canada, New Brunswick, the West Indies and even to England where they were given land and cash payments which amounted to millions of pounds in cash. The thousands of Tories who returned to their old homes were not very liberally treated by Governor Clinton and his legislature, but after a time they lived down the prejudices of their old neighbors and let us hope they became again happy citizens.

J. WILSON POUCHER



A GREAT CROP. — A Farmer of the town of Clinton in this county, raised last year from eight quarts of seed, 125 pounds of good clean merchantable Flax.

*The Poughkeepsie Journal*, April 1, 1806.

## DUTCHESS COUNTY AND HER NEIGHBORS BEFORE 1800

Any history of our Hudson Valley must begin with Hendrick Hudson and his ship *Half Moon* when, in 1609, he first sailed up the river believing he was finding a short cut through to the East Indies. He was in the employ of the East India Company and it was that enterprising company which established several stations along the Hudson for the profitable fur trade with the Indians, the first on Staten Island in 1613, and, in 1614, one at what is now Albany which they called Fort Nassau, and a third station where Kingston is now located and which they called Ronduit. These stations were not for the purpose of colonization but for trade with the Indians which was very profitable. They could get great quantities of valuable furs from the natives in exchange for all sorts of trinkets or implements.

When, in 1622, Holland granted full possession of all settlements in New Netherland to the powerful West India Company and appointed Cornelis May Director-General, colonization began. In 1623 eighteen Walloon families went to Fort Nassau, built log cabins and a stockade, which they called Fort Orange. These were the first settlers at Albany. Governor May built a stockade at Manhattan in 1622 and called it Fort Manhattan. In 1624 the West India Company appointed Peter Minuit as Director-General and, with a council of five assistants, he was given full authority.

Probably the first land purchased from the Indians was in 1624 when Peter Minuit bought Manhattan Island for trinkets worth twenty-four dollars. The population of Manhattan Island in 1628 was 270 persons. In 1629 the West India Company began the granting of large tracts of land in the form of manorships or patroonships to their members and friends who should, within four years, plant a colony of fifty people in any part of New Netherland. He would become a patroon of New Netherland and his colony could extend sixteen miles on one side of the Hudson River or eight miles on both sides and could extend as far into the country as was practical. He would become sole owner and chief magistrate. These patroons only rented land to the settlers who built their own homes, which became the property of the patroon. They rented for long leases, five years to a lifetime, frequently for two or three generations. A portion of the farm produce was taken for rent. The

tenant was not allowed to sell his produce to any one but his landlord, nor was he allowed to engage in any form of manufacture. All improvements and buildings became the property of the patroon. This was the feudal system of early Europe.

Many of the settlers owed the patroon for bringing them and their families to America and had no redress as the patroon was all there was of the law. They had so few rights of citizenship that they were little better off than slaves. These conditions continued well into the nineteenth century and finally developed into what was known in several of the New York counties as the "anti-rent wars." So tyrannical and arbitrary were these patroons and also the early colonial governors, that it was 1665 before New York had anything in the way of a court of justice.

New York became a city in 1666, Albany in 1685, and Hudson became the third city in New York State in 1785. Although there had been a trading post at the spot where Kingston is now located, the first Indian deed for land in Ulster County was to Thomas Chambers in 1652. Chambers had first rented a farm at Rensselaerwyck for a term of five years, but he had trouble with his patroon and left before his lease expired and came to his farm in "the Esopus," where he was prominent in colonial affairs for many years. Other people came and in a few years there was quite a settlement. They had no troubles with the Indians until about 1658 and then the fault was due more to the whites than to the Indians. The young men of the Indians had a great weakness for intoxicating drinks and the sale to them was forbidden by both the Indian chiefs and the Dutch authorities, but then, as at the present time, this law was frequently violated. A party of young Indians had been husking corn on one of the farms and were paid for their work with a keg of brandy. Then, in a drunken carousal which followed, a gun was discharged and a white man injured. A group of young Dutchmen attacked and killed several of the drunken Indians. This was the cause of the first Esopus Indian war.

Owing to the friendliness of the Indians, the settlements in the Esopus up to this time were scattered, but now, for safety, they were collected into a village which they named Wiltwyck (village of the wild), which was protected by strong palisades. Another village, some distance to the west, was called Nieuw Dorp. Governor Stuyvesant sent his soldiers under Ensign Dirk Smit and the Indians were punished and

peace was once more established but the conditions were that all captives be returned to their homes. All of the Dutch were returned by the Indians but twenty young Indians who had been captured and sent to New Amsterdam had been sold as slaves by Stuyvesant and sent to the West Indies and the Indians were still left asking for their "sons and brothers." Another condition of the peace treaty was that the Indians had ceded a section of fine farm land which Stuyvesant had coveted and for which he had agreed to pay with certain presents and which he had begun to cultivate, but all the Indians ever received were his promises. These were the causes of the second Esopus war of 1663.

Then on June 9, 1663, when most of the men were absent working in their fields the Indians attacked both Wiltwyck and Nieuw Dorp, massacred several and carried away many of the women and children as hostages for their "sons and brothers." Governor Stuyvesant sent Captain Cregier with all the soldiers and men he could raise and most of the Wiltwyck captives were returned to their homes. But ten women and twenty-three children taken from Nieuw Dorp were carried away and hidden in an Indian fort in the southern Shawangunk mountains where they were held until September, when they were rescued by a force of soldiers and inhabitants led by Captain Cregier and Louis Du Bois, guided by a friendly Wappinger Indian. Louis Du Bois, whose wife and three children were among these captives, was a leading member of a dozen Huguenot families who had lately settled in the Esopus. This ended most of the Indian troubles in these settlements.

In 1664, the English, who had always claimed the whole Atlantic coast between New England and Virginia, came with an armed force and took possession of Manhattan. Governor Stuyvesant, by his tyranny and avarice, had made himself so unpopular that his subjects refused to offer any resistance. Most of the Dutch governors had been cruel, avaricious and tyrannical. Stuyvesant, from 1647 to 1664, had been the worst, and the only bigot. In 1656 he issued an ordinance that no religious meetings, except the Dutch Reformed, should be held, either private or public, with severe penalties for preaching, singing or even listening at such a meeting. William Wickendam, a Baptist, was banished from the colony and Robert Hodgson, a Quaker, was chained to a wheelbarrow and severely beaten when he refused to work. The law could not be enforced and the West India Company ordered it abolished. This is the



only instance in the history of New Netherland when any person has been denied the right to practice his religion according to his own belief. It was always a place of refuge for Quakers, Huguenots, Catholics and Jews.

The first English governor, Richard Nichols, visited the different colonies and found everything going smoothly. He is said to have been the best of the English governors. March 12, 1664, King Charles granted all New Netherland to his brother James, Duke of York, who now became supreme ruler. New Amsterdam became New York. Fort Orange became Albany, Wiltwyck became Kingston and Nieuw Dorp became Hurley. On August 7, 1673, a powerful Dutch fleet captured New York and again took over the government. This lasted less than a year, when by a treaty Holland ceded all Dutch colonies in America to England, and Edmund Andros became governor.

On his trip to rescue the captives in 1663, Louis Du Bois had been much impressed by the fertile valley of the Walkill and, a few years after the English came, with several other Huguenots who lived at Hurley, he purchased a large tract from the Indians. In 1677 a patent was granted by Governor Andros to twelve patentees, Louis Du Bois, Abraham Hasbrouck, Abraham Du Bois, Isaac Du Bois, Hugo Freer, Christian Deyo, Pierre Deyo, Andreas Le Fevre, Simon LeFevre, Jean Hasbrouck, Louis Bevier and Antoine Crespel. Abraham Hasbrouck, one of the younger patentees, had served in the English army with Governor Andros and doubtless had assisted greatly in obtaining this patent. These twelve families removed at once to their new home where they built their houses. Several of these old stone houses are still standing.

They named their village New Paltz, after the German Pfalz, where they had found a refuge after they were driven from France. This patent contained 36,000 acres and extended from Sky Top at Mohonk to the Hudson River and included the land in the present towns of New Paltz and Loyd, and much of Rosendale and Esopus. Each family owned its home in the village and the rest of the patent was owned in common until 1728, when it was divided among their descendants. The twelve men held supreme authority for over a hundred years. They had early built a house which served as a church and a school and their first minister, Pierre Daillie, came in 1683. It was called "Walloon Protestant Church." Louis DuBois was elder and Hugo Freer deacon. The

records were kept in French for the first fifty years, then seventy years in Dutch and after 1800 in English. They were always perfectly honest in their dealings with the Indians and never had the slightest trouble with them as neighbors.

During all the fifty years of Dutch rule and twenty of English rule not a single white man had settled in our county of Dutchess. They had sailed up and down the Hudson through the "Lange Rak" from Newburgh Bay to Kromme Elleboog, which had been described in the log of the *Half Moon*, "as fair a land as was ever trodden by the foot of man." The first settler in Dutchess County was Nicholas Emigh who purchased a farm from Indians near the mouth of the Fishkill in 1683. When he found that his farm had already been granted to Rombout Patent he removed to the Clove, where he bought land from the patentee. Here was born his daughter Katrina, said to be the first white child born in Dutchess County. It was this year, 1683, that New York was divided into twelve counties, one of which was called the Dutchess's County, so named for Maria Beatrice d'Este, daughter of the Duke of Modena and wife of the Duke of York. No manorial grants had been made in Dutchess County and during the next few years it was all awarded to various individuals in crown patents. Rombout Patent, in southern Dutchess, was granted in 1685, the Sanders-Harmense Patent in 1686, Poughkeepsie and other patents the same year, until by 1703 the whole county was taken and ready for settlement. The sale and rental of farms began in earnest. The Dutch came from New York; many English came from New England and from the manorial settlements as here they could build and own their homes.

In 1710, thirty thousand German Palatines had been driven from their homes by the French army and had taken refuge in Holland and England. Governor Hunter, the English governor of New York, brought three thousand of them to the Hudson Valley for the purpose of getting tar and turpentine from the pine forests. He settled about two thousand of them at East Camp in northern Dutchess and West Camp in Ulster County. When this enterprise failed after two years of labor, when they found no turpentine in our white pine forests, these Palatines were left to shift for themselves and many of them settled in northern Dutchess and Columbia counties, where their descendants are among our most valued citizens. Others settled in Ulster and many went to Schenectady County.

In 1731, Dutchess was the seventh county in population and in 1770 the second in the state, with 22,904 inhabitants. Dutchess County had no Indian wars and the settlers always lived in friendly relations with the Indian neighbors. The Sanders-Harmense Patent, granted to Robert Sanders and Myndert Harmense Van den Bogart, was for 1,200 acres and covered what is now the heart of the city of Poughkeepsie. This patent was at once divided between the two patentees and they began to sell and rent lots. Robert Sanders never came to Poughkeepsie. He died in 1703 in New York. In 1687 he had rented forty acres of land to his brother-in-law, Baltus Barentsen Van Kleeck. Robert Sanders had married Elsie Barentse, sister of Baltus. After the death of her husband she came, with her son Thomas, to Poughkeepsie to live. In 1697, Baltus purchased the farm lots he had rented here, after selling property he owned in Bergen, New Jersey. In the deed he described as "of Long Rock in the County of Dutches." This was probably intended for the "Lange Rak" (the long reach), describing that part of the river near where he had been living for several years. He was an active citizen and a resident here for many years. Among other early settlers at this time were Jan Smedes, Arnout Velie, Hendrick Oostrandt, Jan Ostrom, Jan Buys and Simon Schoute.

The other patentee, Myndert Harmense, came to Poughkeepsie from Albany about 1691. Many of the Dutch had no family surnames, but used the names of their fathers. Myndert Harmense meant Myndert, son of Harman. When the English came into power they ordered each Dutchman to adopt a family name to be used by their descendants. As Myndert was an enthusiastic gardener with a fine garden and orchard of fruit and ornamental trees he had doubtless been dubbed Myndert van den Bogart which, in English, meant Myndert of the orchard. And that was the name he adopted. His son was baptized as Jacobus Myndertse (Jacobus, son of Myndert), but in the deed given by his father in 1709 for the farm on what is now Market Street it was Jacobus Van Den Bogart. This farm included the lot on which are still standing the two stately sycamore trees and which two hundred years later a charming old lady, Miss Charlotte Hulme, gave to the city for a park. Included also as a part of this farm were the sites which Jacobus gave for our first court house and our first church building and burial ground.

The Dutch were not averse to English rule but soon found that the

English governors gave them no more privileges than had the Dutch. In 1684 sixty-three petitioners for civic rights were arrested by Governor Dongan. All were fined and several of them were banished from their home colony. The first voice they had in civil government was in 1691 when the various counties were allowed to send delegates to a colonial assembly which was to meet at stated intervals to act with the governor and his council. By act of this assembly, in 1693, "Dutchess County having very few inhabitants is committed to the care of Ulster County." By act of 1701, "to prevent all dispute relating to the freeholders of Dutchess County about the election of representatives the said County is hereby annexed to Ulster County for the term of seven years after this present session and that the inhabitants of Dutchess County qualified by law shall and are hereby empowered to give their votes for representatives in the County of Ulster."

In 1714 Dutchess sent as its first representative Leonard Lewis and in 1715 Dutchess was represented by Leonard Lewis and Baltus Van Kleeck. On October 23, 1713, an act to empower Dutchess County to elect officers of its own, "one Free-holder to be Supervisor, one Treasurer, two Assessors and two Collectors," was passed and on July 21, 1715, an act was passed requiring the justices of the peace to call together the free holders to elect two of their number to be "Supervisors and Directors, for the building and erecting a County House and Prison." Apparently no action was taken at this time for on May 27, 1717, an act was passed directing that a county house and prison be erected "within Three years next and after the Publication hereof, at or near the most Convenient place at Poghkepsie," which act definitely established Poughkeepsie as the county seat.

This court house and gaol was built in 1720 on land given by Jacobus Van den Bogart. Baltus Van Kleeck and Jacobus Van den Bogart were the building committee. This same Van den Bogart, on December 18, 1718, by deed of gift, granted to Captain Barent Van Kleeck and others "for the proper and only use, benefit and behoof of the Inhabience and Naborhood of Poghkepsen afore said to bild and maentaen a proper mieting house to worship the one and only God with Mieten house yard for the bureal of Cristen Corps." This, the first Dutch Reformed Church, was built in 1723 where is now the south-east corner of Main and Market Streets. In 1703 our Post Road, then called the

King's Highway, was built from a simple Indian trail from Kingsbridge to a spot across the river from Albany. Baltus Van Kleeck was appointed a commissioner for the Dutchess County section. By 1786 a line of stage coaches, drawn by four horses made regular trips from New York to Albany. They were required to make at least one trip each week.

The last assembly was elected in 1769 and as the time of the War of the Revolution approached the members being two-thirds of them Tories, or Loyalists, found they could not agree. In 1774 the Sons of Liberty formed another assembly and on May 20, 1775, sent twelve delegates to the Continental Congress and appointed a Committee of Safety of one hundred members, of which committee John Jay was chairman. They seized the New York arsenal and several British ships and absolutely ignored the British governor. This assembly, known as the Provincial Congress, driven out of New York by the British army in 1776 went to White Plains, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie and, finally, to Kingston. The Continental Congress had asked each of the states to adopt a constitution and there, on April 20, 1777, the constitution of New York State was adopted. George Clinton was elected governor, Pierre Van Cortlandt lieutenant-governor and Robert R. Livingston chancellor. The Dutchess County members of this convention were: Robert R. Livingston, Zephaniah Platt, John Schenck, Jonathan Landon, Henry Schenck, Gilbert Livingston and James Livingston. Governor Clinton and a newly elected legislature first met at Kingston on September 9, 1777, and organized. Jonathan Landon and Zephaniah Platt were Dutchess County's first senators. They adjourned October 7, as Burgoyne's army was approaching from the north and General Vaughan with his fleet was coming up the river.

Early this year General Burgoyne with a powerful army had left Canada expecting to take possession of the whole eastern part of New York State including our Hudson valley. They had no idea that they would have any serious trouble and not only General Burgoyne but several of his officers had taken their wives along, evidently considering it a pleasure trip. However, when he got into serious trouble Burgoyne appealed to Sir Henry Clinton, British commander in New York for help. That was the reason for the expedition which went up the Hudson. When they reached Kingston, October 18, and learned they were too

late, as General Burgoyne and his army were all prisoners of war, they burned Kingston as "the worst nest of rebels in the country." After burning Kingston they sent a force over into Dutchess County where they burned the houses of several prominent "rebels," including those of General Ten Broeck at Rhinebeck and Chancellor Livingston at Clermont. Then they started on their way down the river. There is no telling what might have happened to Poughkeepsie had not Governor Clinton warned General Putnam to protect both Poughkeepsie and Fishkill. When the British galleys anchored at Poughkeepsie they found a force of soldiers located at Kaal Rock, including a battery of artillery which gave them such a dose of their own medicine that they soon pulled anchor and went on their way. They fired many cannon balls at Lieutenant Oswald's men on Kaal Rock but, owing to the elevation, they all either struck the rocks below or went over their heads.

Kingston destroyed, Governor Clinton ordered the new legislature to meet in January 1778 at Poughkeepsie, which then became the capital of the state for the next six years—until 1783. These were the busy, trying years of the Revolution. The Continental Congress had two years before appointed a committee to draft a Declaration of Independence. This committee was composed of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. George Clinton was not only governor of New York but he was commanding officer of the state militia and also a member of the Continental Congress. Both he and Chancellor Livingston missed being signers of the Declaration by their being engaged in important duties in New York.

Dutchess County is credited with paying more in taxes for the support of the army between 1776 and 1782 than any other county of the state. Governor Clinton saw to it that Dutchess and Ulster furnished more than their share of produce from the farms and flour and meal from their mills. Much of the powder used by Washington's army came from the powder mills on the estate of Chancellor Livingston. It is related that from the town of Amenia twelve head of fat cattle and sixty barrels of pork were sent to Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-1778, where our soldiers were starving. It has been told that when one of these ox-drawn provision trains became bogged in snow drifts Governor Clinton and his men went on horseback to dig them out and help them on their way.

After the Revolution there were the thirteen states with nothing to bind them together and a convention, at which Washington presided, met in Philadelphia and adopted a constitution uniting the states under one head. This constitution was in the handwriting of Alexander Hamilton of New York. The constitution must be ratified by nine of the thirteen states. The New York Constitutional Convention met in Poughkeepsie June 17, 1788 and after a bitter debate which lasted until July 26 it was ratified by a motion containing the words, "in full confidence." Their full confidence was not misplaced, as at the next meeting of Congress, in 1789, ten amendments were adopted which covered most of the objections made at the Poughkeepsie convention. The delegates at this convention from Dutchess County were Zephaniah Platt, Melancthon Smith, Jacobus Swartwout, Jonathan Akin, John de Witt, Gilbert Livingston and Ezra Thompson. Governor Clinton was a delegate from Ulster County.

The Constitution, having been adopted by the different states, Congress asked each state to send delegates to meet at New York March 1, 1789. At the convention held April 6 of the same year Washington received every vote for president and John Adams a majority for vice-president. They were inaugurated April 30 and the oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of New York.

Up to this time only about one-fourth of the men in the states had been allowed the privilege of voting for officers and representatives. In New York only freeholders (land owners) were allowed to vote. In several colonies Quakers, Jews and Catholics were not permitted to vote. The Federal Constitution when adopted left this for each of the states to determine in its own constitution. It was not until 1821 that a general franchise was adopted in New York giving the vote to all males over 21 years of age and it was practically one hundred years later, in 1920, that the XIXth Amendment was passed giving women the right to vote.

Although Poughkeepsie was not the capital of the state after 1783 the state legislature met here at various times. At a meeting here in 1795 the common school system of New York was adopted upon the suggestion of Governor Clinton. Albany became the capital of the state in 1797.

Poughkeepsie had been first chartered as a village in 1799 and became a city in 1854. In 1717 the northern part of Dutchess County had been added to Albany County and in 1786 another small section was taken off to form part of Columbia County when that county was creat-

ed from "the southern part of Albany County and the northern part of Dutchess." In 1812 the southern part of Dutchess was set off as Putnam County. In 1731, in an agreement between the Colony of Connecticut and New York, the Oblong or Equivalent Land, a strip bordering the counties of Westchester and Dutchess on the east, was ceded to New York State in compensation for a rectangular strip along the Sound.

Two early newspapers were published in Dutchess County, *The New York Packet* at Fishkill by Samuel Loudon, and *The New York Journal* at Poughkeepsie by John Holt. Both of these printers had fled from New York when the British took possession in 1776. Holt went first to Kingston and came to Poughkeepsie when Kingston was burned in 1777. Neither of these newspapers were truly local papers and both removed to New York in 1783. And in 1785 Nicholas Power started *The Country Journal*, and *The Poughkeepsie Advertiser*, which survived as *The Poughkeepsie Journal* until it merged with the *Poughkeepsie Eagle* in the 1840's.

We have reason to be proud of the record of our county of Dutchess, founded by our ancestors nearly three hundred years ago; proud of our grand Empire State of New York and proud of the noble country to which we belong. Let us give her all the aid and encouragement we can in the great effort she has undertaken to bring to the other peoples of the world the same kind of freedom that we enjoy!

J. WILSON POUCHER.



We have been presented with a couple of apples by Mr. Moses Halstead of Pleasant Valley, which are of the real mammoth variety. One bushel of them, brought to town, contained only *fifty apples*. They are called the Ox Noble. Mr. H. has two trees of them and says they are great bearers.

Two years ago he sent a barrel of them to New York, every one of which weighed a pound or upwards.

We challenge anybody to *equal* these. Beating them we think is out of the question.

*Poughkeepsie Telegraph*, November 17, 1847.



BIBLE RECORDS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY FAMILIES  
CORNELL FAMILY BIBLE

Biblia . . . . . te Dordrecht, by Pieter en Jacob Keur, Anno 1736.

Dutch Bible presented to the Adriance Memorial Library by Mrs. Sarah Kirby and Miss Armina Miller. Records translated from the Dutch for the Year Book.

In the year 1745, November the 7th, Jan Cornel was born.

In the year 1750, June the 22d, Catrina Suydam was born.

In the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1768, November the 20th, these two persons entered the state of matrimony. Married by the Rev. Ulpianus Van Sinderen.

1769 August 29, their son named Jacobus was born. Baptized by the Rev. Van Sinderen.

1772, June 8, their son named Douwe was born. Baptized by the Rev. Schonmaker.

1775, December 29, their daughter named Sara was born. Baptized by the Rev. Reideick.

1776, August 23, our daughter Sara died.

1777, February 4, our daughter named Sara was born. Baptized by the Rev. Freilleiweh.

1781, August 25, their daughter named Maergriete was born. Baptized by the Rev. Reideick.

1783, July 9, our son Jacobus died.

1785, February 2, their son named Jacobus was born. Baptized by the Rev. Blaeuvelt.

1787, May 11, their daughter named Seite was born. Baptized by the Rev. Reideick.

1788, April 18, my wife Catrina died.

1803, July 6, our son Douwe died.

\* \* \* \* \*

1737, January (5), our daughter Seythe was born. And died February 24.

1738, February 15, our son Jan was born; and died January 11, 1739.

1740, September 9, our son Jan was born.

1745, March 5, our Jacob was born.

1747, October 13, our Seytje was born.

1750, June 22, our Chatarina was born.

1754, October 4, our daughter Femmitie was born.

## MORY FAMILY BIBLE

The Holy Bible . . . . Printed by Thomas Baskett, Oxford, MDCCLX.

Presented to the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, by Miss Sadie Mory.

Joseph Mory  
Deborah Mory  
Ruthann Mory  
Sally Mory

\* \* \* \* \*  
Joseph Mory was born January 7th, 18( )7  
\* \* \* \* \*

Joseph Mory's Book not so  
But Stephen Mory's tho

\* \* \* \* \*  
Stephen Mory, Son of Roger Mory, was born March the 21 day 1765  
Mary Mory, wife of Stephen Mory, dauter of Joseph Mory, was born July the  
30, 1773

Joseph Mory, Son of Stephen and Mary Mory, was born Jan the 7th, 17(9)7.  
Deborah Mory, daughter of Stephen And Mary Mory, was born Jan the 1, 1799.  
Ruth Ann Mory, daughter of Stephen and Mary Mory, was born July the 21th,  
1806

Sarah Mory, daughter of Stephen and Mary Mory, was born Feb the 22, 1813

\* \* \* \* \*  
Joseph Mory, sun of Roger Mory, was Born July 25th day, in the year 1738.  
Martha Mory was Born february 15th day, in the Year 1737. Wife of Joseph  
Mory.

Martha Mory Dyed may the 4 day, 180(2).

Ruth Mory, dafter of Roger Mory, was Born January 9th, 1749.

Ann Latting, Daughter of Joh Latting Was Born March ye 27 in ye year 1740  
on ye 2 day of ye Weak.

The Birth of the C(hildren) Born to Joseph Mory  
Elisabeth Mory, daftur of Joseph Mory, was born September ye 16 on the (3)  
day of the week, 1762.

Martha (Junr) Mory Was Born april the 8 on friday Nite in the year 1764.

Joseph (Junr) Mory was Born august ye 3 on ye 7 day of ye Weak, ye year  
1765.

\* \* \* \* \*  
( ) Mory, ( )ghter of Jos( )ory, was Born ye 23 Day in ye year 1767 on  
munday

(Mer)sey Mory, daughter of Joseph Mory was Born Desember ( ), in the  
year of our Lord 1768 on fry Day.

Ruth Mory, Daughter of Joseph Mory, Was Born february ( ), in the year of  
our Lord 1771 on Wens Day.

Mary Mory, Daughter of Joseph Mory, Was Born July

( ) of our Lord 1773.  
( ) on of Joseph Mory was Born  
( ) Monday in the year of our Lord  
( ) Mary Dyed December the 17, on Wednesday  
( ) Year of our Lord 179(4).  
( ) wis Daughter of  
( ) Was Born on Monday  
( ) April in the year 17(8)3.

Stephen Mory's Bible  
September 29 day 1805  
then Bought this Book  
of Martha Mory and give  
hur 26/ Shillings for the same.

\* \* \* \* \*

Jesse Mory, Son of Stephen Mory, Dyed September 12 day 1794, 2 yers old.  
Martha Mory, Dauter of Stephen Mory, Dyed June the 3 day 1808, 13 yers old,  
6 months.  
Eli Mory, son of Stephen Mory, Dyed September the 22 day 1808, 2 weeks old.  
Levi Mory, son of Stephen Mory, Died the 12 day of March 1812, 11 yers old.  
Betsy Mory, Dauter of Stephen Mory, Died July the 15 day 1812, 9 years old.  
Stephen Mory, son of Stephen Mory, Died July the 19 day 1812, 2 and half  
years old.  
Mary Mory, 1s Wife of Stephen Mory, Died on Wednesday the 17th Day of June  
in the year 1819, being 45 years, 10 Months and 17 Days.  
Mary Mory, the 2nd, died June the 25th, 1821, and her child died 2 days before  
her death and being 2 days old and being a female.  
Rachel Mory, 3rd wife of Stephen Mory, Died March the 6th, 1835, aged about  
55 years.  
Stephen Mory died August 18th, 1842, aged 77 years, 4 Month and 27 days.

\* \* \* \* \*

Nathaniel Huson, the son of Oliver Huson, was bornd December 15 day, on Sat-  
terday in the year of our Lord 1787.  
Marcy Huson, the Daughter of Oliver Huson, was bornd May 2 Day, on the  
first Day of the weak in the year of our Lord, 1790.  
Joseph Mory Huson, The Son of Oliver Huson, was Bornd the 6th Day of July  
1792.  
Benjamin Huson, The son of Oliver Huson, Was bornd on Monday, June the  
16th day, in the year of our Lord 1794.  
Debrah (M) Huson, the Daughter of Oliver Huson, Was Bornd March 20, on  
the first Day of the week, in the year of our Lord 1796.  
Samuel Huson, son of Oliver Huson, was Bornd January the 19th, Friday, in the  
year of our Lord, 1798.

\* \* \* \* \*

Joseph Mory, the Son of Joseph Mory, was bo( ) August 3th Day on Sunday,  
17(6)5.  
Glovane Mory, the wife of Joseph Mory juner, the Daugter Humphry Mritt,  
was born October 18 Day  
Elizabeth Mory, the Daughter Joseph Mory juner, was born December 28th  
Day, 1785.  
Joseph Mory, the Son of Joseph Mory juner, was born September 30th Day  
1787.  
Humphery Mory, the Son of Joseph Mory juner, was bornd on Wensday, 7th  
Day of October 1789.  
Selvester Mory, Son of Joseph Mory, Jun., was Bornd on Tuesday, the 26th Day  
of July 1791.  
Nelley Mory, Daughter of Joseph Mory, Jun., was born December 15th Day  
1792.  
Lydia Mory, Daughter of Amos Mory, was born May the 9th on Amondy, in the  
year 1802.  
Smith Mory, Son of Amos Mory, was Bornd January 25th on awensday in the  
year 1804.  
Riley Mory, son of Roger Mory, was bornd September the 4th Day on Atuseday  
in the year of our Lord one thousan Eight hundred and four.

Jesse Mory, son of Stephen Mory, was Bornd on Tuesday 28th Day of august in the year of our Lord 1792.

Leonard Mory, son of Roger 3th Mory, was Born Tuesday the 5th day of Feruary in the year of our Lord 1793.

\*Wines Beary Mory, Son of Amos Mory, was Bornd on Tuesday, August the 12th Day in the year of our Lord 1794.

George Washington Mory, son of Amos Mory, was Born on Tuesday, August the 12th, 1794.

Martha Mory, the Daughter of Stephen Mory, was bornd janary the 10 in the year of our Lord 1795

Joseph Mory, son of Stephen Mory, was Bornd january 7th in the year of our Lord 1797

Joseph A. Mory, Son of Amos Mory, was Born March the 20th in the year of our Lord 1798

Clarrissa Harlow Mory, Daughter of Amos Mory, was Born May the 18th in the year of our Lord 1800.

Levi Mory, the Son of Stephen Mory, was Bornd january 17 day on Saturday, 1801.

\* \* \* \* \*

Steph( )y, son of Roger Mory, was Bornd March the 21 day of 1765.

Mary Mory, Deauter of Joseph Mory, was Bornd july the 30 day on Friday in the year of our Lord 1773.

Jesse Mory, son of Stephen Mory was Bornd August the 28 day on tuesday in the year 1792.

Martha Mory, Dauter of Stephen Mory, was Bornd january 10 day on Satterday 1795.

Joseph Mory, son of Stephen Mory, was Bornd january the 7 day 1797.

Deborah Mory, Dauter of Stephen Mory, was Bornd on tuesday january the 1 day 1799.

Levi Mory, son of Stephen Mory, was Bornd january the 17 day on Satterday 1801.

Betsey Mory, Daughter of Stephen Mory, was Bornd June 17th Day 1803.

Ruth an Mory, dau( )ter of Stephen Mory, was Bornd July the 20 day 1806.

Eli Mory, son of Stephen Mory, was Bornd September the 8 day 1808.

\* \* \* \* \*

Stephen Mory, son of Stephen Mory, was Born january the 25 day, on thursday, 1800.

Sarah Mory, Dauter of Stephen Mory, was Born FebRuary the 22 day 1813.

\* \* \* \* \*

Leonard Mory, Son of Roger Mory, was Born Fabruary 5th in the year of our Lord 1793.

Benjamin Mory, Son of Roger Mory, was Born Fabruary 22 in the year of our Lord 1795.

Amos Mory, Son of Roger Mory, was Born July the 31 in the year of our Lord 17( )8.

El( )vine Ellis, Dauter of David Ellis, was bornd November 13th, 1801 on friday.

Martha Mory, Daughter of Roger Mory, was June 10th in year of our Lord 1800.

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\*A line has been drawn through this item.

## DU BOIS FAMILY BIBLE

Biblia . . . . . Te Dordrecht, by Hendrick en Jacob Keur; en T' Amsterdam  
by Marcus Doornick in compagnie; Anno 1690.

Dutch Bible owned by Miss Helen Kenyon, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

This Bible was brought from Holland by Pierre du Bois. Was given to  
Peter du Bois.

By him was given to his son Mathew du Bois

" " " " " " " " Peter F. du Bois

" " " " " " " " Theodore W. du Bois

" " " " " " " " Theodore W. duBois, Jr.

Mathew du Bois & Sarah du Bois

Born Born

Died Died

Peter F. duBois & Caroline du Bois

Born Feb. 14, 1808 Born Mch. 31st, 1811

Died Died

Sons of Peter & Caroline:

Calvert G. du Bois Born Oct. 9, 1830; Died

Mark G. du Bois Born June 17, 1832; Died

Theodore W. du Bois Born Mch. 31, 1838; Died

Theodore W. du Bois

Born in Pleasant Valley, N. Y., March 31st, 1838

Married in St. James Church, Bristol, Penn., May 29, 1862

to Mary C. Perkins

Mary Stevenson Daughter of Theodore & Mary C.

was born in Pleasant Valley, Feb. 25th, 1863

Died in Po'keepsie Nov. 2d, 1866

Harriet Linton Daughter of Theodore & Mary C.

Was born in Po'keepsie May 22d, 1865

Died in Po'keepsie Nov. 4th, 1866

Ann Eliza Dean Daughter of Theodore & Mary C.

Was born in Po'keepsie Nov. 22d, 1867

Died

Mary C. Wife of Theodore W.

Died in Po'keepsie June 7, 1888

\* \* \* \* \*

Theodore W. du Bois

Was married in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25th, 1889, to

Cornelia May Baldwin

Theodore Wilkinson du Bois son of Theodore & Cornelia May

Was born in Po'keepsie October 6, 1891

Was baptized in the 1st Reformed Church of Po'Keepsie

by the Rev. Dr. Van Gieson November 6th, 1892

\* \* \* \* \*

my mother

the year 15 March is born Rachl Dubois 1722

28 June en het jaar onse heere 174(1) ben yck Jeremia Du bois ben yck

( ) ut met Rachel (Vile ?)

(4) mert es geboren myn zoon Joel Dub( )

6 en October 1745 geboren Jeremea Dubois

de 12 December 1747 geboren benyemin Du bois

28 Juny 1749 geboren Annatey Du bois

28 Agustus 1751 geboren Ma(hth)w Du bois  
 17 februar  
 17 november 1753 myn soon peter Veile Du bois  
 8 februar 1755 geboren gideon Du bois  
 24 februar 1757 geboren Sair Du bois  
 31 mert geboren 1759 Eleas Dubois  
 Matthew Dubois Died March th 23d And was buried March the 25 Anno 1777  
 \* \* \* \* \*

August the 23 In the Year of our Lord 1762 Joel Dubois is mared to  
 Marey Hoghtalin  
 In the Year 1763 Born my Son Johnne Dubois the 14 Jeneary  
 In the Year 1764 Born my Son Jeremiah Dubois the 4 of October  
 In the Year 1766 is Born My dater Sary Dubois the 18 of July  
 Matthew Du Bois  
 Matthew Dubois Was born March the (JN) 17( )  
 \* \* \* \* \*

November 17, 1753 Was born Peter Dubois Sun of jeremiah Dubois  
 March 31, 1761 Was born Elias Dubois  
 Matthew )  
 Sarah ) Henry Dubois Died 1811 anno  
 Dubois ) Addeann Slocum Died 1829 anno  
 \* \* \* \* \*

Benjame Dubois Departed this lif March 2d and was enterd into the silent Tomb  
 March the 4 in the year of our Lord 1818 Being Agead Seventy years two  
 Monts and eighteen Days  
 \* \* \* \* \*

Benjamin Dubois Born 12-18(3)2  
 \* \* \* \* \*

1796 may the 12 then Expired Jeremiah Dubois Sen'r and and was int(ureed)  
 the fourteenth and Eaged 7(6) years  
 1798 March the 1 then Expired Rachel Dubois and and was And Was Beried  
 march the 3 & Was aGeed 76 Years

## LEWIS FAMILY BIBLE

[The Book of Common Prayer] and Holy Bible . . . . Oxford. Printed by T. Wright and W. Gill . . . . 1770.

The Bible is bound in calf with the name *Susannah Lewis* printed in gold on the outside cover. Susannah was the daughter of Henry Van Der Burgh. She married Elias Du Bois and, after his death, Richard Lewis. The Bible is owned by Miss Helen Kenyon of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. and is on deposit as a loan with the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie. The title-page and the first few pages of the Book of Common Prayer are missing.

Ann Dom'y. 1743 April th 16  
Then I Elias Dubois whas Married to Susannah Vanderburgh.  
Anno 1774 August the 16 Then was Born my son Lewis Dubois  
Anno 1746 May th 14 Then whas Born my Doughter Magdelen Dubois  
Anno 1748 October th 13 Then Whas Born my son Henry Dubois  
Anno 1751 February th 17 Then whas Born my son Garret Dubois  
Anno 1753 June th 2 Then whas Born my Doughter Jain Dubois  
Anno 1755 July th 26 Then whas Born my son Henry Dubois  
Anno 1759 February th 16 Then whas Born my son Thommas Lewis  
Anno 1761 March th 25 Then whas Born my Doughter Susannah Lewis  
Anno 1763 October th 15 Then whas Born my Doughter Sarah Lewis  
Anno 1766 March th 19 Then whas Born my son James Lewis  
Anno 1768 March th 30 Then whas Born my Doughter Mary Lewis  
Anno 1772 August th 29 Then whas Born my Doughter Elizabeth Lewis  
\* \* \* \* \*

April the 19, 1782 then was Born my son John tirbush  
1784 December 22 then was born My daughter Susana turbush  
1786 July th 27 then was Born My Son Cornelius tirbush  
1788 July the 24 then was Born My daughter Catharine tirbush  
1795 April 11 then was Born My Son Cornelius tirbush  
July the 28, 17(83) was married James Reynolds to Mary Lewis  
1785 August (18) was Born Susan Reynolds

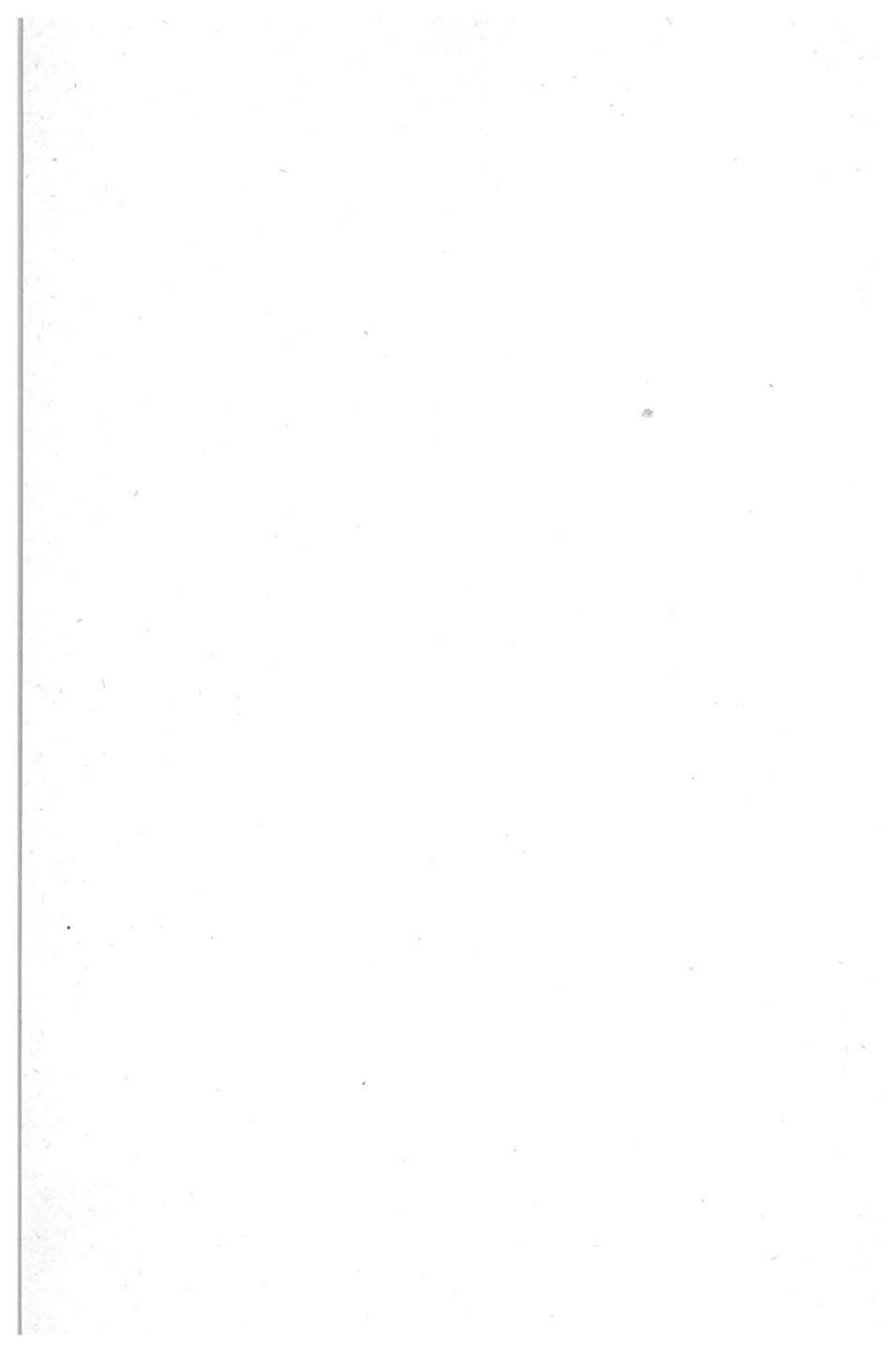
Pasted over the last seven items was a sheet of paper bearing the following items in a different handwriting:

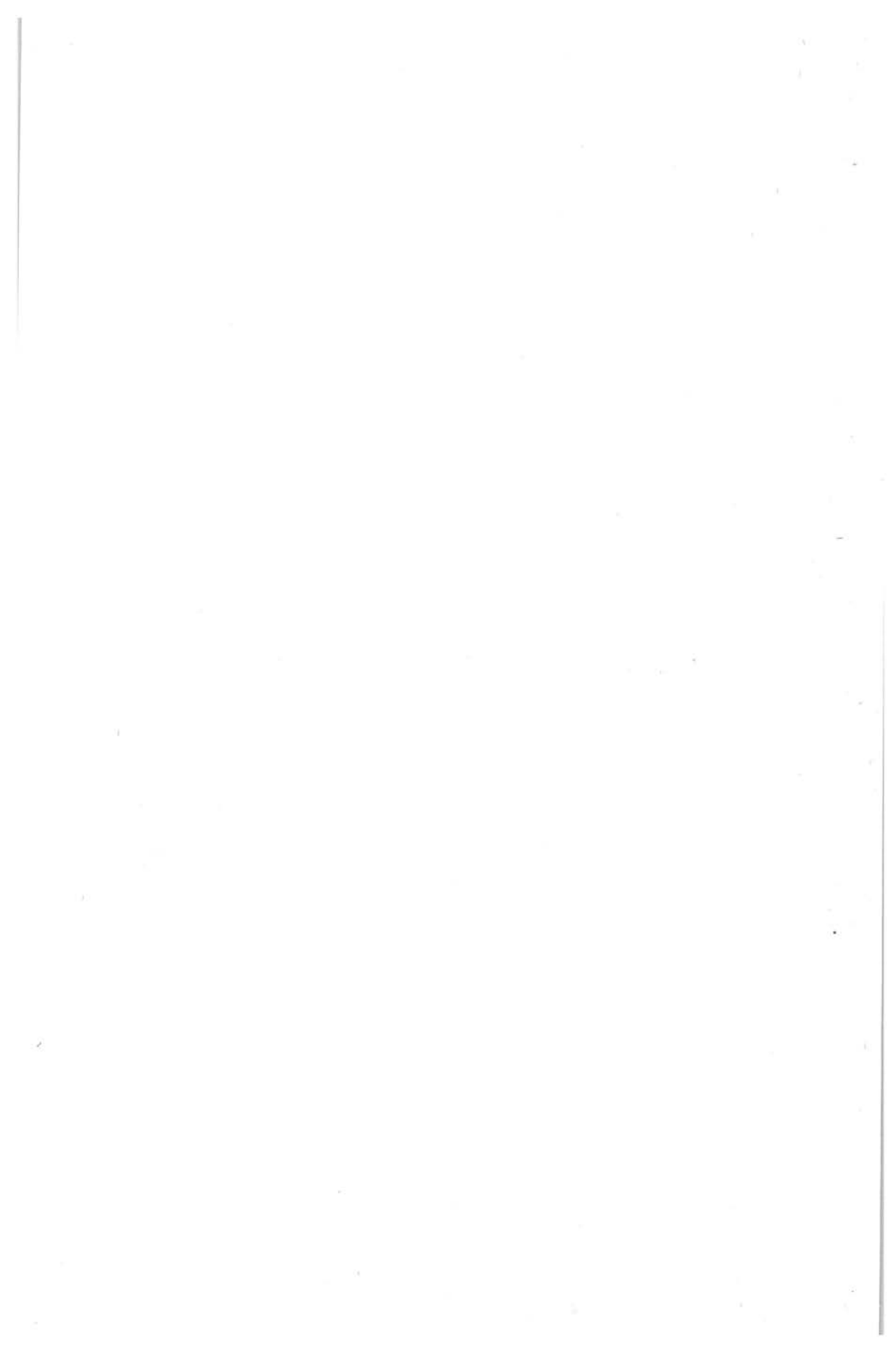
July 10th 1780 John Ter Bush was married to Sarah Lewis  
April 19th, 1781 was born John Ter Bush  
December 22d, 1783 was born Susannah Ter Bush  
July 27th 1785 was born Cornelius Ter Bush  
July 24th 1788 was born Catharine Ter Bush  
April 11th 1795 was born Cornelius Ter Bush  
\* \* \* \* \*

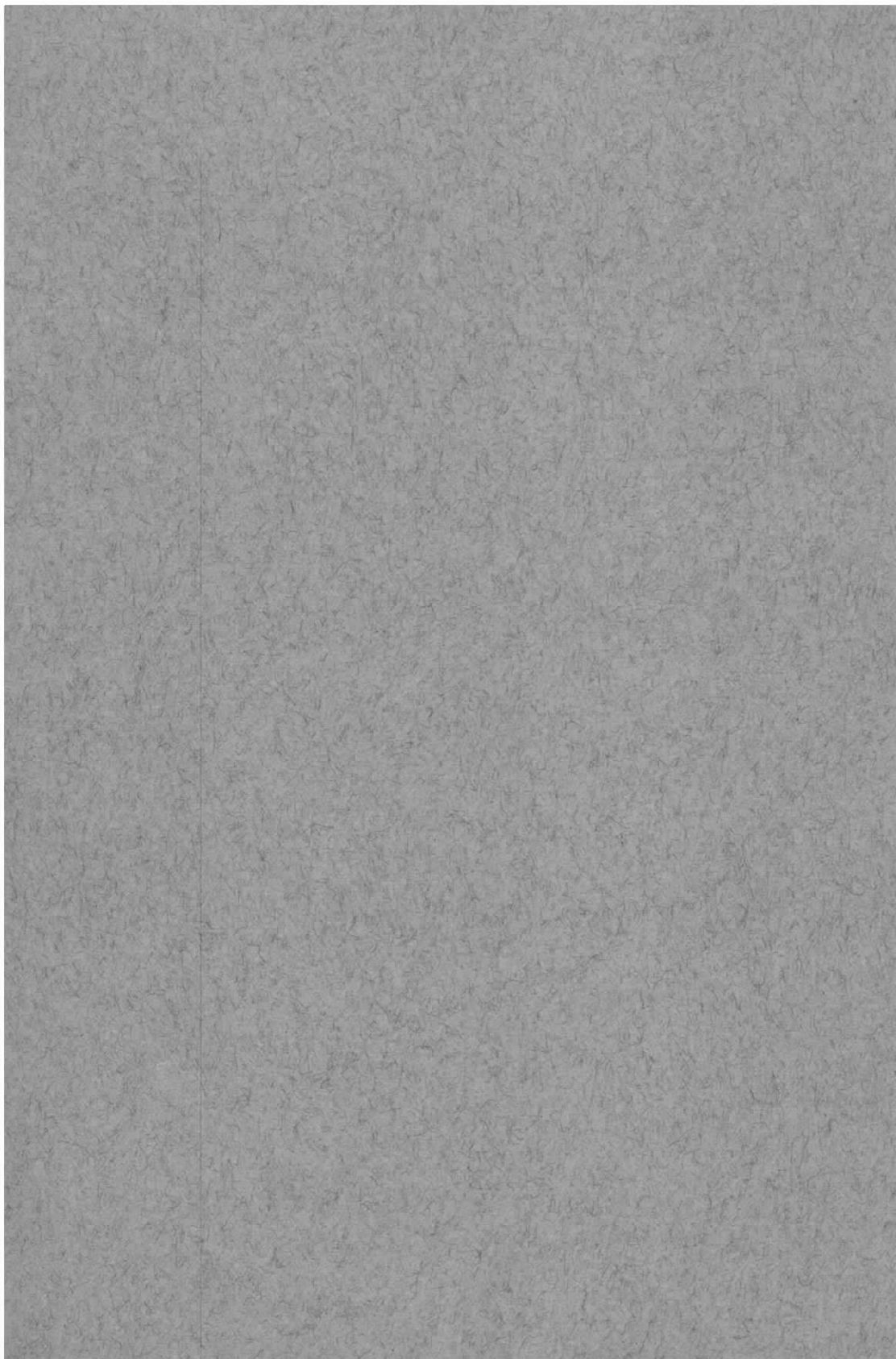
1810, January 19 Aaron Rogers was married to Susan McNeal  
1810, Nov. 8 James Hezekiah was born  
1812, May 9 John Augustus was born  
1814, March 13 Sarah was born — Died May 8th, 1815  
1815, Decr. 25 Sarah Jane was born

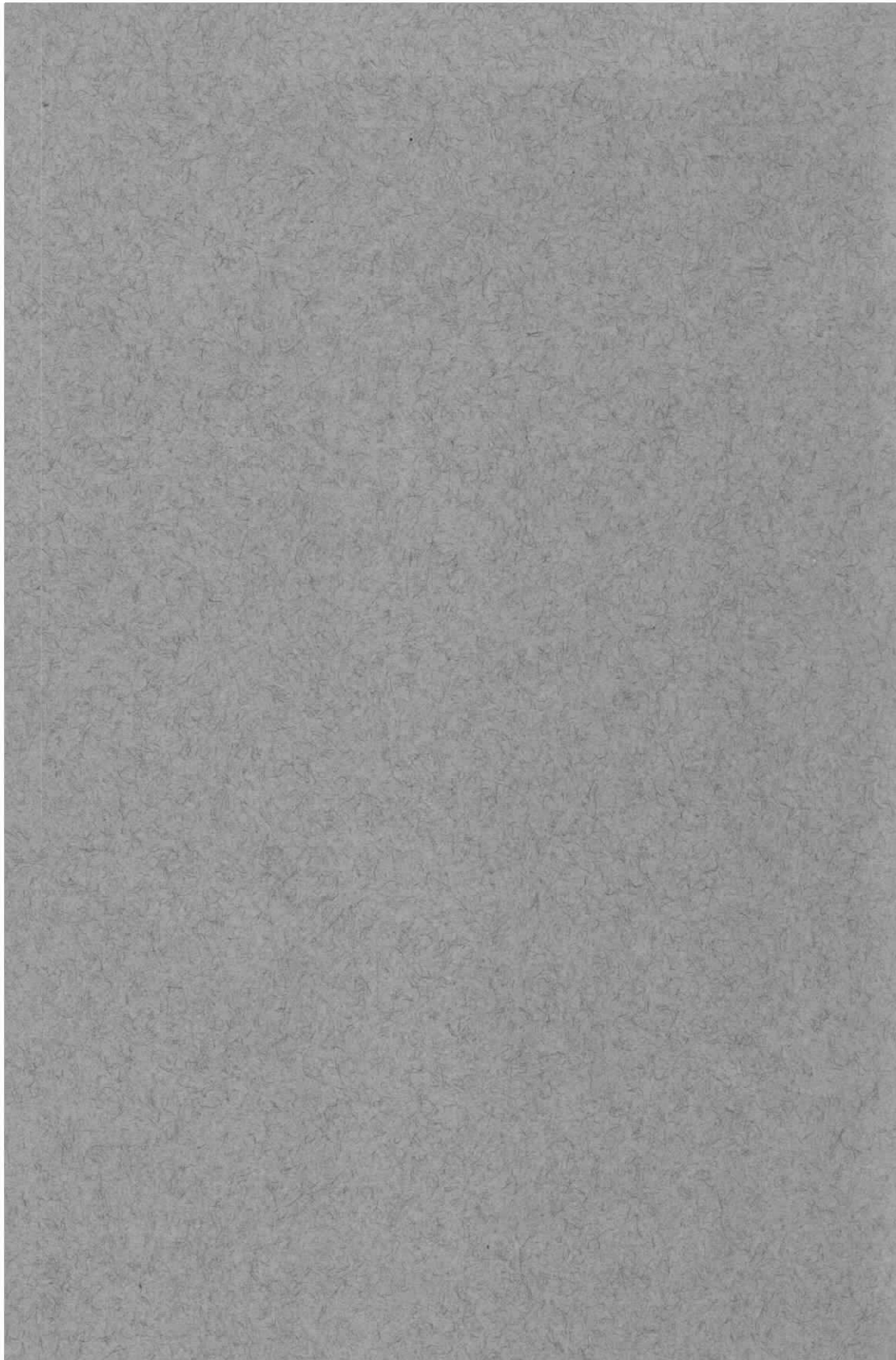












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THIRTY FIFTH YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

THE

*Carrier's New-Year's Address,*

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL,

AND

CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLICAN.

\* \* \* \* \*

THE PATRONS OF MR. POTTER'S JOURNAL IN THE VILLAGE OF POUGHKEEPSIE, WILL PLEASE TO ACCEPT OF THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS FROM THEIR EVER OBEDIENT STEPHEN MARSHALL, *Youngest Assistant and faithful CARRIER.*

COMMERCE

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE-ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, VERMONT, NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, SOUTH-CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, TEXAS, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, GEORGIA, SOUTH-CAROLINA, NORTH-CAROLINA, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, VERMONT, CONNECTICUT, RHODE-ISLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

AGRICULTURE

Young Misses have their Valentine,  
On which to *spea*k as well as *shin*e :  
Grave Matrons, on their Lady day,  
Hold ev'ry where unbridled sway ;  
And junior Typos have their hour,  
Of fus, parade and puny pow'r.

Not loveliest morn of lovely June,  
With all its music and perfume,  
Can vie with NEW-YEAR'S cheerful gleam,  
Tho' shorn the meads, and froze the stream.

Adieu this day, to GROANING SCREWS,  
BLACK-BALLS, COLD TYPES AND THRICE TOLD NEWS,  
Melodious sounds invite me *here*,  
And dear cockanie tempts me *there* ;  
That basket bursts with luscious pies  
And *there*, the golden pippin lies :  
The cider mantles in the glass,  
And brisk the cups of porter pass.  
He must be a *man*, or *less*,  
That can unmoved see all this :  
I too will join the throng and taste,  
—But—check this wild ungovern'd hast :  
Regardless both of cake and beauty,  
Bow to your PATRONS as in duty.

I stand reprov'd—to you, and you,  
I tender ev'ry homage due.  
Sages and Matrons—live to see,  
Your children's children climb the knee—  
Your sons, may wealth and honors grace,  
And beauty bloom in each Girl's face.

Ye hapless swains who lonely roam  
And never enter'd Hymen's dome,  
Before this new-born year is o'er  
Be wise, and wed, and err no more.

And ye FAIR MAIDENS, lovely train !  
Bloom not like flow'rs on rocks, in vain ;  
To HYMEN'S sacred bowers press  
And being blessed, doubly bless.

My greetings well over—let's light our cigars  
And talk of Europa, its squabbles and wars.  
In the front rank of carnage conspicuous is seen  
That scourge of mankind the accurst Napoleon ;  
Like a comet erratic he shines but to burn,  
From the glare of his splendour palid virtue must turn ;  
The nations around him submissively bend,  
Look pale at his frown and each mandate attend.

Great Britain alone has the javelin hurl'd,  
Stop't the torrent of DEATH, and kep't *Hope* in the world ;  
May her arm energetic, grow stronger and stronger,  
Till the DEMON of CORSICA rages no longer.

Deceived, betrayed, and much injur'd Spain  
Resisted alas ! but resisted in vain :  
The struggle ne'er over, while panting for breath,  
She frowns on her murderer even in death.

The Portuguese cup of distress overflows !  
Expiring she lies in the midst of her foes :

One friend for a moment, averts the dread blow,  
And sheds a kind tear at her sad overthrow.

Batavia is lost and her name is no more ;  
Her page from the volume of nations is tore :  
Her Tromps and her Evertsons triumph'd in vain,  
For gone is the nation, its virtues, and fame.

The Germanic Eagle no longer will soar,  
He grovels in dust, to be heard of no more.

The sceptre of Vasa a Gallic hand grasps,  
And old Swedish glory in agony gasps.

E'en the monarch of Russia enthroned on snow  
Sees the deluge advance with an aspect of woe.  
And hopes by submission to ward off the blow.  
His meanness a few coward moments may gain,  
But sooner or later his doom is a chain.

The Turk with his turban, his sofa and pipe,  
For his last degradation already is ripe ;  
Like the Greek he once vanquish'd, he sinks in disgrace,  
Forgot his past valor his name and his place.

My long tale of mischiefs is now nearly o'er ;  
I'll only just mention one tragedy more :  
—This greatest of Heroes, this Chief of renown,  
Who sets monarchs up and who pulls monarchs down,  
Can boast at the close of a prodigy life.  
That he grappled in battle and conquer'd—HIS WIFE.

My country kind patrons, my country's a theme,  
On which I can prattle, and scribble, and dream,  
In rapture forever—Hail land of my birth !  
The far happiest portion of this lovely earth ;  
A grace and a majesty marks every feature  
And stamps Thee the fav'rite and darling of nature.

No despot of Europe shall mar thy fair face,  
Thy heroes can never endure the disgrace ;  
Those heroes who once chas'd thy foes to the main,  
Will combat and conquer again and again.

Thy statesmen mayhap, like the rest of mankind,  
May now and then prove to thy intereste blind ;  
But the mass of thy children are fill'd with a spirit  
That will always secure the fair soil they inherit.

Sounds of music strike my ear !  
There my joyous Chums appear,  
Beck'ning me to come away  
Joining in their festive play.  
Happy boys—the deuce is in it  
If you cannot wait one minute ,  
See my patron with good nature,  
Smiling on my New-Year's paper  
See his hand, already FUMBLING !  
Soon the shiners will be TUMBLING.  
Bless your honour—Now my Hearties,  
I'll be one in all your parties.

LONG LIVE THE REPUBLIC !!!

JANUARY 1st, 1811.